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The Relationship and Factors The Parenting Style of Parents Who Married Early with The Development of Children Aged 1-5 Years

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Early marriage is a major problem in the process of child rearing. Improper parenting patterns can hinder the growth and development of children. This study aims to analyze the relationship and factors that influence the parenting style of parents who marry early on the development of children aged 1 to 5 years in the Tulungagung district.

Material and Methods: Research using cross-sectional analitic observation, a sample of 203 respondents who were married under 19 years of age in 2017-2021 and had children aged 1-5 years using a questionnaire and Denver II. Statistical analysis calculation using chi-square and path analysis.

Results: The chi-square test results showed a significant relationship between the parenting style of parents who early marriage and the development of children aged 1-5 years ($p<0.05$). Path analysis showed that there is an influence of the parenting style of parents who early marriage on the development of children through education and number of children ($p<0.05$). while in terms of occupation, income, and family support, there is no influence of the parenting style of parents who early marriage on the development of children ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Parents who marry early tend to adopt an authoritarian parenting style, which can lead to poor child development. Authoritarian parenting styles have low levels of democracy and parental affection. High achievement demands on children are not matched by parental love so that it makes children feel depressed.

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INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a formal or informal marriage that is entered into by a person under the age of 19. Legally, marriage of a person under the age of 19 is considered valid/legally allowed with the age dispensation in accordance with Law Number 186 of 2019 [1]. According to the Central Statistics Agency, in 2020 the prevalence of early marriage was 27.35% for women and 6.40% for men who married at the age of 16-18 years old [2]. The rate of early marriage in East Java has been increasing every year and is particularly high in Tulungangung Regency. In 2020, 114 men and 384 women got married early, while in 2021 there was an increase with 116 men and 386 women who got married early [3]. This indicates that the decline in the prevalence of early marriage in Indonesia is slow. Rural areas have a higher prevalence of early marriage compared to urban areas.

Early marriage has impacts on maternal reproductive health, child health, domestic violence, and parenting styles. Parenting style refers to how parents treat, educate, guide, discipline, and protect their children in achieving maturity [4]. According to Hurlock (2010), parenting styles can be democratic, authoritarian, or permissive [5]. Several factors influence parenting styles, such as education, occupation, age at marriage, income, number of children, and family support. Child development experiences rapid progress from 0-60 months [6]. Early

detection of child development can be performed using Denver II. By detecting child development early using Denver II, abnormalities in growth and development can be minimized, prevented, and treated as early as possible [7].

Based on previous research conducted by Zubaedah (2021), the parenting style of parents who early married has an impact on the development of children [8]. Using an authoritarian parenting style, parents often pressure their children to comply with their wishes, which can cause psychological problems for the child [9]. According to the research conducted by Wardani (2023) there are no factors that could be a risk of stunting for respondents in Tulungagung in terms of educational, nutrional care pattern and weaning [10]. Mother have a very big role in the growth and development of children, especially in toddlerhood. From the results of a preliminary study conducted in Tulungagung district, it was found that there were 2.101 children under five who experienced developmental delays or 4.52% of the 46,000 children attending integrated healthcare center. In the records of the public health care, the growth and development problems that have occurred are malnutrition, stunting, fine and gross motor disorders and language disorders.

Based on previous data and research, the researcher concludes that early marriage has many negative impacts, especially on the parenting style that will determine the child's future development. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the relationship and factors between the parenting style of parents who early married and the development of their children according to their age stages.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research method used is an observational analytical design with a cross-sectional approach, where the measurement of independent variables, dependent variables, and intervening variables is observed at one time. The independent variable is the parenting style of parents who early married, the dependent variable is the development of children aged 1-5 years, and the intervening variables are education, occupation, income, number of children, and family support.

The tools and materials used in this study are questionnaires and the Denver II screening. The sample used in the study is 203 respondents who meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria, namely mothers who early married of 19 in 2017-2021, have children aged 1 to 5 years, and are cared for by parents (father and mother). This study was conducted in the Sendang, Pagerwojo, and Kalidawir districts of Tulungangung from February to April 2023.

RESULTS

Based on the results of the study from 203 respondents who were surveyed on mothers who early married of 19 and had children aged 1 to 5 years, using a chi-square test (Table 1). A cross-tabulation of parental parenting styles with child development from the 203 observed respondents showed that out of 137 respondents whose children had normal development, most applied democratic parenting style, while out of 66 respondents whose children had suspect development, most applied authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. The chi-square test results for parental parenting styles with child development obtained a significance value (p) of 0.000 ($p<0.05$), indicating that there is a significant relationship between parental parenting styles and child development (Table 2). The results of the path analysis testing on the influence of parental parenting on child development through intervening variables showed that in terms of education and number of children, there is a significant relationship between parental parenting of early marriage and the development of 1-5 year old children with a significance value of $p<0.05$. However, in terms of occupation, income, and family support, there is no significant relationship between parental parenting of early marriage and the development of 1-5 year old children with a significance value of $p>0.05$ (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

1. Parenting styles

Child development is greatly influenced by the quality of interaction between children and their parents. Good communication will create closeness and trust between parents and children, encouraging children to develop their personalities [11]. Child development is influenced by several factors, one of which is parenting styles. The results of chi-square analysis on parenting styles of parents who marry at a young age with the development of children aged 1 to 5 years obtained a significance value of 0.000 ($p<0.05$). This indicates that there is a relationship between parenting styles of parents who marry at a young age and the development of children aged 1 to 5 years. The mother's age plays a very important role in the process of raising a child. Young mothers who lack mature thinking and are unable to raise their children properly will have an impact on the child's development [12].

In this study, it was found that young mothers mostly apply authoritarian parenting styles (43%), democratic parenting styles (33%), and permissive parenting styles (23.3%). Democratic parenting styles showed better child development, while authoritarian and permissive parenting styles tended to result in

Table 1. Characteristics by Parenting Style

Characteristics	Parenting Style			Total	P	Desc.
	Democratic	Authoritarian	Permissive			
Education						
Low	10 (4.9%)	71 (35.0%)	43 (21.2%)	124 (61.1%)	0.000	sig
High	57 (28.1%)	18 (8.9%)	4 (2.0%)	79 (39.0%)		
Work						
Work	24 (11.8%)	12 (5.9%)	8 (3.9%)	44 (21.7%)	0.002	sig
Doesn't Work	43 (21.2%)	77 (37.9%)	39 (19.2%)	159 (78.3%)		
Income						
Under UMR	48 (23.6%)	33 (16.3%)	23 (11.3%)	104 (51.2%)	0.011	sig
Above UMR	19 (9.4%)	56 (27.6%)	24 (11.8%)	99 (48.8%)		
Number of Children						
Under 2	62 (30.5%)	66 (32.5%)	36 (17.7%)	164 (80.8%)	0.002	sig
Above 2	5 (2.5%)	23 (11.3%)	11 (5.4%)	39 (19.2%)		
Family Support						
Yes	65 (32.0%)	80 (39.4%)	36 (17.7%)	181 (89.2%)	0.002	sig
No	2 (1.0%)	9 (4.4%)	11 (5.4%)	22 (10.8%)		
Child Development						
Normal	66 (32.5%)	46 (22.7%)	25 (12.3%)	137 (67.5%)	0.000	sig
Suspect	1 (0.5%)	43 (21.2%)	22 (10.8%)	66 (32.5%)		
Total	67 (33.0%)	89 (43.8%)	47 (23.2%)	203 (100%)		

Table 2. Characteristics of Child Development

Characteristics	Child Development		Total	P	Desc.
	Normal	Suspect			
Education					
Low	69(34.0%)	55(27.1%)	124(61.1%)	0.000	Sig
High	68(33.5%)	11(5.4%)	79(39.0%)		
Work					
Work	30(14.8%)	14(6.9%)	44(21.7%)	0.912	No sig
Doesn't Work	107(52.7%)	52(25.6%)	159(78.3%)		
Income					
Under UMR	74(36.5%)	30(14.8%)	104(51.2%)	0.253	No sig
Above UMR	63(31.0%)	36(17.7%)	99(48.8%)		
Number of Children					
Under 2	125(61.6%)	39(19.2%)	164(80.8%)	0.000	sig
Above 2	12(5.9%)	27(13.3%)	39(19.2%)		
Family Support					
Yes	127(62.6%)	54(26.6%)	181(89.2%)	0.019	sig
No	10(4.9%)	12(5.9%)	22(10.8%)		
Total	137(67.5%)	66 (32.5%)	203(100%)		

suspect development [13]. The democratic parenting style allows for better personal and social adjustment, making children more independent and responsible. Meanwhile, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles have low levels of democratic attitudes and parental affection [14]. High achievement demands without parental affection can make children feel pressured and unmotivated. According to Maulinda (2021), authoritarian parenting style does not provide control and supervision and does not provide affection to the child, resulting in neglect of the child's physical and psychological needs. Parents who do not pay attention to their children will make their development delayed [15].

2. Education

Education is something that can bring someone to have or achieve extensive knowledge and insights [16]. People with higher education tend to have broader knowledge compared to those with lower education. This research found that there is a relationship between education and parenting patterns of early marriage parents towards children's development with a value of 0.000 ($p<0.05$). The higher the education of the parents, the better the parenting patterns, resulting in normal child development. This is supported by research Suyami (2020) that there is a relationship between the education of mothers in determining parenting patterns. Highly educated parents tend to be more receptive to explanations [17].

Education is closely related to a person's life cycle. The higher someone's education, the better their behavior in parenting their children. This is because if a woman has a higher education, she will be more easily able to receive information related to parenting patterns from her parents and therefore will not have difficulty in

Table 3. Analisys Path of Independent Variables on Dependent Variables through Intervening Variables

Variabel Independent	Variabel Dependent	Variabel Intervening	Beta	T	p	Desc.
Parenting Style	Child Development	Education	0.215	4.926	0.000	Sig
Parenting Style	Child Development	Work	0.002	0.106	0.916	No Sig
Parenting Style	Child Development	Income	0.016	1.000	0.318	No Sig
Parenting Style	Child Development	Number of Children	0.063	2.180	0.030	Sig
Parenting Style	Child Development	Family Support	0.039	1.890	0.060	No Sig

meeting the child's development needs [18]. Based on research, almost all mothers (61.1%) have low education levels, namely primary and junior high school education in parenting patterns with authoritarian parenting styles (35%). Marriage often causes children to drop out of school because they have a new responsibility as a mother [19]. Young mothers tend to be shy and more closed because some mothers are ashamed of their marriage and pregnancy, resulting in inadequate information about health [20].

3. Work

The issue of child marriage often leads to a new cycle of poverty. Teenagers who get married at an early age often drop out of school and have no decent job prospects due to their low education level [16]. This situation results in children who are already married becoming a burden on their families. However, the research found no significant relationship between parents' employment status and their parenting style towards the development of children aged 1-5 years old (p-value of 0.916, p>0.05). Working mothers tend to have less time to take care of their children, especially in providing affection and monitoring development. As a result, children may receive less attention from their mothers, which can hinder their development [21].

According to a study conducted by Wibowo et al. (2021), there is no significant relationship between parents' employment status and their parenting style towards the development of toddlers [22]. The study found that a small proportion (11.8%) of working mothers applied a democratic parenting style with normal child development (30%), while a large proportion (37.9%) of non-working mothers applied an authoritarian parenting style. The profession of a working mother to provide for herself and her family varies, which influences the mother's behavior in raising the child and impacts the limited time they can spend together [23]. Therefore, an inadequate parenting style due to a lack of optimal care can affect a child's development. The study included mostly non-working mothers or mothers who worked as homemakers, which meant that they had plenty of spare time to care for their children at home.

4. Income

Family income can affect the level of economic status, and the higher the income, the better the family's economic status [24]. The economic status of the family is an important factor in the growth and development of toddlers. However, in this study, the results showed a significance value (p) of 0.318 (p>0.05), which means that there is no significant relationship between income and parenting patterns of parents who got married at an early age with the development of the child.

It is important to note that even if the family income is low, with the help of other family members, parents or caregivers can still provide good care for the child, and the child's development can proceed normally according to their age [25]. The study found that families with incomes below the minimum wage tended to apply democratic parenting styles (23.6%) with normal child development (36.5%). This shows that parents often stimulate the child's development according to their developmental stages. Therefore, if a low-income family can provide the best parenting style for their child, their child's development can still be normal [26].

5. Number of children

The number of children in a family influences how parents provide care their children. The large number of childrenas a problem that arisesbecause mothers pay more or less attention to other children, so that it will cause a lack of attention and parenting patterns for children [27]. It is important to note that while having many children may present challenges for parents in providing adequate attention and care to each child, it does not necessarily mean that all parents with many children are unable to provide good parenting. Each family is unique and may have different strategies for managing their household and parenting their children [28]. It is also important to recognize that other factors such as parental education, social support, and community resources may play a role in mitigating the negative effects of having many children [29].

6. Family support

The support provided by the family is in the form informational, appraisal, instrumental and appreciation

support that is needed by child to actieve his growth and development [13]. The results showed that there was no effect of parenting style on child development through family support with a path coefficient of 0.039 with a significance value (p>0.005). Based on the two sources you provided, there seems to be conflicting results regarding the relationship between family support and parenting styles in relation to child development. The first source found no significant relationship between family support and parenting styles of parents who married at an early age, while the second source found a relationship between family support and parenting styles in relation to the development of toddlers [30].

Research findings may differ depending on the population being studied, the research methods used, and other factors [31]. Therefore, it may be necessary to consider multiple sources of information and to take a cautious approach when interpreting research results. Additionally, family support is generally considered to be important for the well-being of individuals and families, regardless of its specific relationship to parenting styles or child development [32].

CONCLUSION

Parents who early marriage tend to apply an authoritarian parenting style, which can lead to poor child development. A democratic parenting style, on the other hand, has better personal and social adjustments, making children more independent and responsible. Meanwhile, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles have a low level of parental democracy and affection. High achievement demands are not balanced with parental affection, which can make children feel pressured.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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