

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN POLA ASUH ORANG TUA DENGAN PERKEMBANGAN EMOSI ANAK USIA DINI DI PAUD BINTANG BANGSAKU DESA TRAWAS KECAMATAN TRAWAS MOJOKERTO

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Anak usia dini berada pada masa *golden age* yang sangat krusial bagi seluruh aspek perkembangan, termasuk perkembangan emosi. Pola asuh orang tua merupakan salah satu faktor utama yang berperan dalam membentuk kemampuan anak dalam mengenali, mengekspresikan, dan mengatur emosi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pola asuh orang tua sebagai variabel independen dan perkembangan emosi anak usia dini sebagai variabel dependen di PAUD Bintang BangsaKu Desa Trawas Kecamatan Trawas Mojokerto. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross-sectional* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 32 responden yang dipilih secara total sampling. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner *Parenting Style Dimension Questionnaire* (PSDQ) untuk mengukur pola asuh dan perkembangan emosi anak diukur melalui lembar observasi berbasis Standar Tingkat Pencapaian Perkembangan Anak (STPPA) sesuai Permendikbud Nomor 137 Tahun 2014. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar orang tua menerapkan pola asuh demokratis (46,9%), diikuti otoriter (37,5%), dan permisif (15,6%). Mayoritas anak berada pada kategori Berkembang Sesuai Harapan (BSH) sebesar 50%, diikuti Berkembang Sangat Baik (BSB) 28,1%, Mulai Berkembang (MB) 12,5%, dan Belum Berkembang (BB) 9,4%. Hasil uji *Fisher exact* menunjukkan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$) yang artinya terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh orang tua dengan perkembangan emosional anak. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar edukasi program parenting berbasis komunitas yang melibatkan tenaga kesehatan, guru PAUD, serta orang tua dalam upaya meningkatkan kualitas pengasuhan yang mendukung perkembangan emosi anak usia dini secara optimal.

Kata Kunci: Pola Asuh Orang Tua, Perkembangan Emosi, Anak Usia Dini, Demokratis, PAUD

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD AT PAUD BINTANG BANGSAKU TRAWAS VILLAGE, TRAWAS DISTRICT, MOJOKERTO.

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Early childhood is in a critical golden age period for all aspects of development, including emotional development. Parenting style is one of the main factors that plays a role in shaping children's ability to recognize, express, and regulate emotions. This study aims to analyze the relationship styles as the independent variable and the emotional development of early childhood children as the dependent variable at PAUD Bintang Bangsaku, Trawas Village, Trawas District, Mojokerto. The research design used was cross-sectional with a total sample of 32 respondents selected through total sampling. The research instrument used the Parenting Style Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ) to measure parenting styles, while children's emotional development was measured using an observation sheet based on the Child Development Achievement Level Standards (STPPA) in accordance with Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 137 of 2014. The results showed that most parents applied democratic parenting (46.9%), followed by authoritarian (37.5%) and permissive (15.6%). The majority of children were in the Developing as Expected (BSH) category at 50%, followed by Developing Very Well (BSB) 28.1%, Starting to Develop (MB) 12.5%, and Not Yet Developed (BB) 9.4%. The Fisher exact test results showed a p -value = 0,000 ($p < 0,05$), which means there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and children's emotional development. The findings of this study are expected to serve as a basis for community-based parenting education programs involving health workers, early childhood teachers, and parents to improve the quality of parenting that optimally supports the emotional development of early childhood.

Keywords: Parenting Styles, Emotional Development, Early Childhood, Democratic, PAUD