

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received: April 19, 2026

Revised: April 28, 2026

Available online: April 30, 2026

at: <https://e-jurnal.iphorr.com/index.php/mchc>

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development of children aged 2-4 years

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khofiyah

Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Early childhood growth and development constitute a crucial period that determines the quality of human resources in the future. However, problems related to growth and development are still frequently found among children under five years of age. Based on data from the Yogyakarta Health Office in 2023, derived from 2022 records, the coverage of growth and development monitoring among children under five reached 53.3%. This percentage indicates that the coverage has not yet met the 2023 strategic plan target of 85%. One environmental factor that influences children's growth and development is parenting style. In this context, inappropriate parenting practices can lead to suboptimal physical growth and developmental outcomes in children.

Purpose: to analyze the relationship between parenting style and the growth and development of children aged 2-4 years.

Method: This study employed a quantitative approach using a descriptive correlational design with a cross-sectional method. The research population consisted of all children aged 2-4 years in the working area of Puskesmas (Community Health Center) Kasihan II, totaling 938 children. A sample of 100 respondents was selected using proportional stratified sampling and cluster random sampling techniques. Data were collected using standardized instruments. Parenting style was measured using the PSDQ questionnaire, child growth was assessed using the weight-for-age (WFA) indicator, and child development was evaluated using the KPSP instrument. Data analysis was conducted using the Spearman rank test at a significance level of <0.05 .

Results: The results showed a significant relationship between parenting style and child growth ($p = 0.000$; $r = 0.376$) as well as child development ($p = 0.000$; $r = 0.646$).

Conclusion: Democratic parenting is most effective in supporting the growth and development of children aged 2-4 years. Most children experience normal growth and development. There is a significant relationship between parenting and growth.

Suggestion: Parents are expected to adopt a democratic parenting style to support optimal child growth and development.

Keywords: Child Development; Child Growth; Parenting Style.

INTRODUCTION

Child growth and development are crucial processes that require serious attention, especially in the early stages of life (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2025). This period is known as the golden period, a phase during which children experience rapid physical growth, mental, intellectual,

and social development. During this period, children are also vulnerable to various disorders that could potentially impact their ongoing growth and development (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024a). Conceptually, child growth and development encompass several aspects, including

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development of children aged 2-4 years

physical, cognitive, motor, social, and language, which must develop in a balanced manner (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024b).

Globally, the World Health Organization reports that by 2024, approximately 12.2 million children under five years of age will be severely malnourished, putting their growth and development at risk (World Health Organization, 2024). Furthermore, an estimated 5-25% of children under five will experience developmental disorders and minor brain dysfunction (Sa'adah, 2024). In Indonesia, nutritional problems among toddlers remain quite high, with stunting prevalence reaching 21.6%, overweight at 3.5%, underweight at 17.1%, and wasting at 7.7%, according to the 2022 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). Furthermore, the Indonesian Pediatrician Association reported that the prevalence of speech delays in children will reach 5-8% by 2023 (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024d).

At the regional level, toddler growth and development monitoring coverage in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2022 was recorded at 53.3%, which is still below the 2023 Strategic Plan target of 85% (Yogyakarta City Health Office, 2024). This low coverage indicates that child growth and development monitoring is not yet optimal, increasing the risk of delays in early detection and intervention for growth and developmental disorders. In Bantul Regency, Nutritional Status Monitoring in 2024 recorded that 7.01% of toddlers experienced growth problems (Bantul district government, 2024). while 2025 data from the Yogyakarta Family Health Agency indicated 111 toddlers with developmental disorders (Central Statistics Agency of the Province of Yogyakarta Special Region, 2024a).

At the primary health care level, the Kasihan II Community Health Center continues to face challenges in toddler growth and development. Data from 2025 showed 287 toddlers with growth disorders (Kasihan II Community Health Center, 2025). Furthermore, 31 toddlers experienced developmental disorders (Central Statistics Agency of the Province of Yogyakarta Special Region, 2024). This situation underscores the importance of strengthening promotive and preventive efforts through primary health care, one of which is optimizing the role of

Integrated Service Post as a means of routine toddler health monitoring (Fery, Wahyudi, Marjo, Najib, & Khoirunnisa, 2022).

Child growth and development are influenced by various factors, not only biological but also environmental, particularly the role of parents and their parenting styles (Fauziyah, Sukaris, Rahim, & Jumadi, 2020). Parenting styles reflect the interaction between parents to meet the physical and emotional needs of children, as well as provide stimulation, which plays a crucial role in supporting optimal growth and development (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024c). However, some parents still lack a solid understanding of child development (Jati, Intaniasari, Ningrum, Hafida, Utami, Ariyadi, & Subekti, 2022).

The age of 2-4 years is a crucial developmental phase, marked by the rapid formation and maturation of nerve cells and the development of brain structures, which form the basis for improving children's abilities in various aspects of development (Rivanica & Oxyandi, 2024). Several previous studies have demonstrated a significant relationship between parenting styles and child growth and development. Previous research found a relationship between parenting styles and toddler speech and language development (Moniz, 2023). While other research demonstrated a relationship between parenting styles and toddler nutritional status (Kumalasari, Devi, Rasmita, Hatala, Widiyastuti, Torano, & Tambunan, 2023).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a quantitative descriptive correlational design using a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted in the Kasihan II Community Health Center in Bantul Regency. The population consisted of all 938 children aged 2-4 years within the Puskesmas Kasihan II area. A sample of 100 respondents was selected using proportional stratified sampling and cluster random sampling techniques.

The sample size for this study had to meet the following inclusion criteria: a) children aged 2-4 years, b) residing in the Kasihan II Community Health Center area, and c) parents willing to participate and signing a consent form. The instruments used in this study were the Parenting Style and Dimensions

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khoiyah

Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v4i1.2651

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development
of children aged 2-4 years

Questionnaire (PSDQ) to measure parenting patterns, growth measurements using weight-for-age (BWA) indicators, and child development assessments using the Pre-Screening Development Questionnaire (KPSP).

Bivariate analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between the independent variable (parenting patterns) and the dependent variable (child growth and development). The statistical test used was the Spearman Rank correlation test with a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$).

RESEARCH RESULTS

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents (N=100)

Variable	Results
Parents' Age (Mean$\pm$SD) Years	(31.4 $\pm$ 5.99) (20-45)
20-35	70/70.0
>35	30/30.0
Child's Age (Mean$\pm$SD) Months	(35.38 $\pm$ 6.22)
24-36	57/57.0
37-48	43/43.0
Education Level (n/%)	
No Schooling/Elementary School	1/1.0
Junior High School	6/6.0
Senior High School	74/74.0
Bachelor's Degree	19/19.0
Family Income (n/%)	
Rp 500.000-Rp 1.000.000	55/55.0
>Rp 1.000.000	45/45.0
Child's Gender (n/%)	
Boys	60/60.0
Girls	40/40.0

Based on table 1. Show 70 respondents (70.0%) generally fell within the optimal reproductive age range of 20-35 years. Regarding the education indicator, 74 respondents (74.0%) generally had a secondary education (high school/vocational high school). Based on economic characteristics, 55 respondents (55.0%) had incomes in the range of IDR 500.000-IDR 1.000.000. The majority of children were boys (60.0%), and 57 children (57.0%) were in the 24-36 month age group.

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khoiyah

Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development
of children aged 2-4 years

Table 2. Parenting patterns of parents towards the growth of children aged 2-4 years

Parenting Patterns Parents	Child Growth		
	Normal Weight (n=58)	Underweight (n=42)	P-Value
Democratic	48/82.7	20/47.6	0.000
Authoritarian	9/15.5	18/43.0	
Permissive	1/1.7	4/9.5	

The results of the study in table 2. demonstrate a significant relationship between parenting styles and the growth of children aged 2–4 years, based on weight-for-age (BW/A) indicators. The Spearman Rank test yielded a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.376$, indicating a moderate positive relationship.

Table 3. Parenting patterns towards the development of children aged 2-4 years

Parenting Patterns	Child Development			
	Appropriate (n=77)	Doubtful (n=23)	Deviation	P-Value
Democratic	63/82.0	5/21.7	0/0	0.000
Authoritarian	11/14.3	14/32.2	2/2.0	
Permissive	3/4.0	4/17.4	1/1.0	

The results of the study in table 3. show a significant relationship between parenting styles and the development of children aged 2-4 years. The Spearman Rank test obtained a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) with a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.646$, indicating a positive relationship.

DISCUSSION

This age is psychologically and socially considered a phase of parental maturity in decision-making, including regarding childcare (Azima, Arpandy, & Fitriah, 2025). Researchers assume that at this age, parents generally possess greater emotional readiness, cognitive abilities, and life experience, enabling them to implement parenting styles more consistently and responsively to their children's needs.

Education is crucial in shaping parental knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors regarding parenting. Parents with adequate education tend to have easier access to health information and understand the importance of early childhood stimulation. This finding aligns with previous research regarding education as a factor that can influence the quality of parenting styles, which can impact child development (Rukayah & Rachman, 2024).

Limited economic conditions can potentially be a risk factor in meeting children's nutritional, health, and stimulation needs. However, in this study, economic conditions do not necessarily negatively impact child growth and development if parents are able to implement appropriate parenting patterns, such as providing consistent attention, affection, and stimulation. This aligns with previous research indicating that the quality of parenting plays a major role in supporting child growth and development and can minimize the negative impact of economic limitations on child development (Pangestu, Munir, & Dewi, 2025).

During this age range, children experience rapid development, particularly in gross motor skills, fine motor skills, language, social skills, and independence (Wulansari, Mastuti, & Indahwati, 2021). Therefore, parenting patterns are a key factor in providing a safe and responsive environment to

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khofiyah

Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v4i11.2651

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development of children aged 2-4 years

meet the needs of children's developmental stimulation.

This direction of the relationship demonstrates that the parenting styles utilized by parents are increasingly adaptive, resulting in improved child growth. These findings demonstrate that parenting styles, as an environmental factor, play a key role in supporting early childhood growth. The child's growth process plays a crucial role in the formation of basic skills and the development of potential for the future, as well as influencing physical health later in life (Yasmin, Zada, Fadila, Rohmah, & Ahmad, 2023). This finding aligns with research conducted, which showed that children with normal weight reflect the fulfillment of nutritional needs and relatively good parenting (Naulia & Sajidalloh, 2025).

Child growth assessment in this study was assessed using a standardized weight-for-age (BW/A) growth chart. Categories in this growth assessment include normal weight and underweight, with the underweight category encompassing three components: underweight, severely underweight, and overweight. The BW/A chart is used as a child growth monitoring instrument that allows for the assessment of growth status based on the appropriateness of weight for the child's age. The use of this growth chart provides a basis for classifying a child's growth status and reflects growth conditions as a result of nutritional fulfillment, parenting practices, and parental attention to the child's health (Laili & Khasanah, 2025). Thus, the BW/A chart functions not only as a growth recording tool but also as an indicator for evaluating the quality of care and monitoring child growth and development on an ongoing basis.

In democratic parenting, the proportion of children with normal growth is highest. This aligns with research conducted, which demonstrated that parenting styles are significantly related to children's nutritional status (Sulaeman, Basra, Murtini, Kassaming, & Hamdiah, 2021). Democratic parenting is characterized by a balance between parental control and warmth, two-way communication, and responsiveness to children's needs (Fakhriyah & Pratiwi, 2021). Children raised in democratic parenting tend to achieve better weight-for-age Z-scores than children raised in permissive or authoritarian parenting styles. Democratic parenting provides parents with the opportunity to enforce firm

rules, coupled with warmth, communication, and adequate supervision, including ensuring children's nutritional needs. This aligns with research which indicates that democratic parenting is more supportive of child development because it creates a balance between rules, freedom, and supervision, coupled with warmth and effective communication (Anggraeni, Handayani, Sari, & Handayani, 2023).

In authoritarian parenting, the number of underweight children is higher than that of normal weight children. Authoritarian parenting is theoretically characterized by a high level of control with low warmth and communication. Parents tend to unilaterally set rules without involving their children in decision-making (Samta, Utami, & Mulyani, 2024). This parenting style can also hinder children's ability to communicate and adapt socially, potentially impacting the fulfillment of children's basic needs, including nutritional intake and health care, which can lead to suboptimal child growth (Wahyuni & Sari, 2020). This condition has the potential to reduce parental responsiveness to children's overall needs, thus impacting child development. This is in line with research (Fatkuriyah & Sukowati, 2022), which states that authoritarian parenting, characterized by high control with low warmth and communication, has the potential to hinder parents' ability to recognize and optimally meet children's needs. Authoritarian parenting also tends to emphasize rigid control, making it less than optimal in supporting growth and development (Anggraeni, Handayani, Sari, & Handayani, 2023).

Permissive parenting was found to have the lowest proportion of children with normal weight. Permissive parenting is characterized by a high level of warmth but minimal control and supervision. Parents tend to show complete freedom to their children without clear boundaries, including regulating their diet (Wahyuni & Sari, 2020). This condition impacts the regularity of childcare as a whole, which can affect the child's growth to be less than optimal. This finding is in line with research which explains that permissive parenting tends to have poor nutritional status in children because this parenting style is characterized by low parental control which can lead to less than optimal fulfillment of children's nutrition, so children are at greater risk of

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khofiyah

Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development of children aged 2-4 years

experiencing malnutrition compared to democratic parenting (Siregar, Lucyana, & Angraini, 2025).

This finding identifies the parenting styles used by parents as having a primary role in supporting child development (Marzuki, Alam, Judijanto, Utomo, & Ferian, 2025). Parenting is understood as a form of parental interaction with children that includes providing stimulation, supervision, and emotional support in the child's development process (Kusmawati & Putri, 2023). If these are met, it can encourage children to be more confident in social interactions and develop independence (Subagia, 2021). Conversely, inappropriate parenting styles can hinder the provision of optimal stimulation and also impact child development. This aligns with research which indicates that appropriate parenting is one way to instill character in children within the family environment, implemented through observation and imitation of the behavior of family members, particularly parents, who serve as primary role models for children (Ambariani & Rakimahwati (2023). This finding aligns with research which demonstrated that appropriate parenting is applied appropriately to developmental stages and takes into account physical and social needs, as well as consistent supervision (Thea & Bram, 2023),

In addition to parenting styles, assessing child development is crucial in this study. The researchers used the Pre-Screening Development Questionnaire (KPSP) as an instrument for early detection of child development. The KPSP is a screening tool used to assess children's developmental milestones across several key areas, including gross motor skills, language, fine motor skills, and social skills (Mukhlis, Yustika, & Jureid, 2025). The use of the KPSP allows early identification of children with appropriate, questionable, or deviation development categories, thus providing an objective picture of the child's developmental status at the time of the study.

The results indicate that democratic parenting has the highest proportion of appropriate child development. Democratic parenting is characterized by a balance between control and warmth, effective communication, and direct parental involvement in providing appropriate stimulation for the child's developmental stage (Abidin, 2023). This allows children the opportunity to communicate, explore, and learn optimally in a safe and supportive environment

(Syamsiyati, Makruf, & Purnomo, 2025). This finding aligns with research which indicates a positive relationship between democratic parenting and child development. Parents also actively demonstrate appropriate stimulation and respond to children's needs (Jairomarta, Dewi, & Sholeha, 2022). This also aligns with research which explains that stimulation is a directed and continuous stimulus provided by parents or the environment to children to support their developmental process according to their age (Jafar & Ansar, 2024).

In this study, the proportion of children in authoritarian parenting with doubtful and deviant development was higher than in democratic parenting. The analysis of the Pre-Screening Questionnaire for Development (KPSP) items showed that the questions most frequently answered inappropriately by parents were related to the child's ability to put on a T-shirt independently and the child's ability to stack six cubes. Both items represent aspects of fine motor development, independence, which is greatly influenced by the child's opportunity to practice, explore, and receive repeated stimulation in a nurturing environment. Authoritarian parenting is theoretically characterized by high control, the application of rigid rules, and minimal communication and warmth between parents and children (Karimah, Musayyadah, & Pusparini, 2024). This condition can limit children's opportunities to express themselves, take initiative, and interact socially, thus potentially hindering children's development, especially in the language and socio-emotional aspects (Solihat, Risna, & Laili, 2025). Children need support, opportunities to explore, and positive reinforcement to build self-confidence and initiative, so appropriate parenting is important for child development (Kuswanto, 2024). This is in line with research which explains that authoritarian parenting styles limit two-way communication and parental responsiveness to children's emotional needs, resulting in children receiving less stimulation that supports language development and social-emotional skills (Saragih, Zakiyah, & Nasution, 2025). This is in line with research which shows minimal attachment (Herlina, Nisrina, & Kadek, 2023).

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khofiyah

Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development
of children aged 2-4 years

CONCLUSION

In general, parents utilize a democratic parenting style, which has been proven to support the optimal development of children aged 2-4 years compared to permissive or authoritarian parenting styles. The growth and development of children aged 2-4 years, reviewed from the growth aspect based on weight according to age and development based on the results of the KPSP, are mostly in the normal and appropriate category. The results of the study indicate a significant relationship between parenting styles and child growth and development, both in terms of growth and development. Democratic parenting has a positive relationship with child growth ($p = 0.000$; $r = 0.376$) and a stronger relationship with child development ($p = 0.000$; $r = 0.646$), thus playing an important role in supporting children's overall growth and development.

SUGGESTION

Parents are expected to adopt a democratic parenting style to support optimal child growth and development.

REFERENCES

- Abidin, R. (2023). *Pola Asuh dan Prestasi Belajar*. Deepublish.
- Ambariani, A., & Rakimahwati, R. (2023). Pengaruh pola asuh orangtua terhadap pembentukan karakter anak usia dini. *Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 7(5), 6065-6073.
- Anggraeni, E., Handayani, R., Sari, M. P., & Handayani, Y. (2023). Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Perkembangan Anak Usia Pra Sekolah (3-5) Tahun Di Taman Kanak-Kanak Baiturohman Desa Pondok Waluh Kabupaten Jember. *Jurnal Medika Nusantara*, 1(3), 204-212.
- Azima, S. L., Arpandy, G. A., & Fitriah, A. (2025). Peran Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Fungsi Eksekutif Pada Individu Dewasa Awal: Peran Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Fungsi Eksekutif Pada Individu Dewasa Awal. *Psikodinamika: Jurnal Literasi Psikologi*, 5(1), 14-24.
- Bantul district government. (2024). *Rekapitulasi Pemantauan Status Gizi Balita TB/U Kabupaten Bantul*. Retrieved from: <https://dinkes.bantulkab.go.id/hal/informasi-stunting-rekapitulasi-pemantauan-status-gizi-psg-balita-tbu-kabupaten-bantul-2024>
- Central Statistics Agency of the Province of Yogyakarta Special Region (2024). *Data Anak Dengan Gangguan Perkembangan di DIY*. Retrieved from: <https://yogyakarta.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table?subject=522&sortBy=date%2Ctitle&sortOrder=desc%2Casc>
- Fakhriyah, F., & Pratiwi, I. A. (2021). Pengaruh pola asuh demokratis terhadap kemampuan komunikasi interpersonal anak usia 10-12 tahun. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 5(4), 2513-2520.
- Fauziyah, N., Sukaris, S., Rahim, A. R., & Jumadi, R. (2020). Peningkatan Kepedulian Masyarakat Terhadap Lingkungan Khususnya dalam Permasalahan Sampah. *DedikasiMU: Journal of Community Service*, 2(4), 561-565.
- Fery, F. P., Wahyudi, T., Marjo, M., Najib, M. A., & Khoirunnisa, V. (2022). Monitoring Pertumbuhan Gizi Balita di RW 05 Pulojahe Cakung Jakarta Timur dengan Menggunakan Tableau Public. *Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Nusantara*, 3(2.1 Desember), 1479-1488.
- Herlina, O., Nisrina, Z., & Kadek, P. N. (2023). Dampak Pola Asuh Otoriter terhadap Karakter dan Perkembangan Mental Anak. *Journal of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (gesi)*, 2(1).
- Jafar, E. S., & Ansar, W. (2024). Application of Early Childhood Development Stimulation in Families with Working Mothers. *Journal of Correctional Issues*, 7(1), 25-40.

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khofiyah

Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v4i1.2651

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development
of children aged 2-4 years

- Jairomarta, D. M., Dewi, N. K., & Sholeha, V. (2022). Hubungan Pola Asuh Demokratis Dengan Perkembangan Sosial Anak Usia 4-5 Tahun. *Early Childhood Education and Development Journal*, 4(3), 117-120.
- Jati, K., Intaniasari, Y., Ningrum, R. S., Hafida, S. H. N., Utami, R. D., Ariyadi, M. Y., & Subekti, T. A. (2022). Peningkatan pemahaman pola asuh melalui sosialisasi tumbuh kembang anak untuk menciptakan generasi emas. *Buletin KKN Pendidikan*, 12-23.
- Karimah, M. A., Musayyadah, M., & Pusparini, D. (2024). Dampak Pola Asuh Otoriter Orang Tua Terhadap Perkembangan Sosial Emosional Anak. *Smart Kids: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Anak Usia Dini*, 6(1), 29-37.
- Kasihani II Community Health Center. (2025). Data Puskesmas Kasihan II Kabupaten Bantul. Retrieved from: <https://pusk-kasihani2.bantulkab.go.id/>
- Kumalasari, D. N., Devi, N. L. P. S., Rasmita, D., Hatala, T. N., Widiyastuti, N. R., Torano, F. M., & Tambunan, D. M. (2023). *Keperawatan Anak: Panduan Praktis untuk Perawat dan Orang Tua*. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.
- Kusmawati, I. I., & Putri, N. R. (2023). *Pola Asuh Orang Tua dan Tumbuh Kembang Balita*. CV Jejak (Jejak Publisher).
- Kuswanto, C. W. K. (2024). Pola Asuh: Pendukung Perkembangan Kognitif Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Kajian Anak (J-Sanak)*, 6(01), 91-101.
- Laili, A. N., & Khasanah, U. (2025). Pemanfaatan Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak sebagai Upaya Pelayanan Deteksi Dini Penyimpangan Pertumbuhan dan Perkembangan Anak Stunting di Kabupaten Bangkalan. *Indonesian Journal of Community Dedication in Health (IJCDH)*, 6(1), 5-9.
- Marzuki, M., Alam, L., Judijanto, L., Utomo, J., & Ferian, F. (2025). Pentingnya Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Perkembangan Sosial Emosional Anak. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Keguruan*, 3(8), 679-688.
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2022). *Buku Saku Hasil Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) 2022*. Retrieved from: <https://repository.badankebijakan.kemkes.go.id/id/eprint/4855/3/Buku%20Saku%20SSGI%202022%20rev%20270123%20OK.pdf>
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2024a). *Manfaat Penimbangan Balita di Posyandu untuk Cegah Stunting*. Retrieved from: <https://ayosehat.kemkes.go.id/manfaat-penimbangan-balita-di-posyandu>
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2024b). *Peningkatan Kompetensi Tenaga Kesehatan Dalam Penanganan Gangguan Tumbuh Kembang Anak*. retrieved from: <https://ditjen-sdmk.kemkes.go.id/pos/berita/pentingnya-peningkatan-ketrampilan-pada-nakes-dalam-penanganan-gangguan-tumbuh-kembang-anak>
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2024c). *Pola Pengasuhan/ Parenting Orang Tua kepada Anak*. Retrieved from: [https://www.bing.com/search?q=Kemenkes.+\(2024c\).+Pola+Pengasuhan%2F+Parenting+Orangtua+kepada+Anak&cvid=4163b2702a9146a79718f44fe3712ebe&gs_lcrp=EgRIZGdlKgYIABBFgDkyBggAEEUYOTIHCAEQ6wcYQNIBCDEzODJqMGo5qAIIsAIB&FORM=ANAB01&PC=U531](https://www.bing.com/search?q=Kemenkes.+(2024c).+Pola+Pengasuhan%2F+Parenting+Orangtua+kepada+Anak&cvid=4163b2702a9146a79718f44fe3712ebe&gs_lcrp=EgRIZGdlKgYIABBFgDkyBggAEEUYOTIHCAEQ6wcYQNIBCDEzODJqMGo5qAIIsAIB&FORM=ANAB01&PC=U531)
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2024d). *Strategi Komunikasi Efektif Dan Stimulasi Perkembangan Bicara Anak Pada Pasien Dengan Gangguan Perilaku Dan Speech Delay*. Retrieved from: <https://kemkes.go.id/id/home>

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khoifayah

Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v4i1.2651

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development
of children aged 2-4 years

- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2025). *Rahasia Anak Sehat Dan Cerdas, Lakukan Stimulasi Tumbuh Kembang! Dengan Buku KIA*. Retrieved from: <https://ayosehat.kemkes.go.id/rahasia-anak-sehat-dan-cerdas-lakukan-stimulasi-tumbuh-kembang-dengan-buku-kia>
- Moniz, M. R. (2023). Pola Asuh Orangtua Berhubungan dengan Perkembangan Bicara dan Bahasa Balita di Puskesmas Ambarawa. *Journal of Holistics and Health Sciences*, 5(2), 306-317.
- Mukhlis, M., Yustika, S., & Jureid, J. (2025). Sosialisasi dan Skrining Tumbuh Kembang Anak dengan Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan (KPSP) pada siswa TK X Panyabungan. *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Jurnal Aksi Sosial*, 2(4), 220-229.
- Naulia, R. P., & Sajidalloh, F. N. (2025). Hubungan Pola Asuh Pemenuhan Nutrisi Dengan Status Gizi Balita. *Indonesian Journal of Nursing Scientific*, 5(2), 1-6.
- Pangestu, C. F., Munir, Z., & Dewi, N. E. C. (2025). Hubungan pola asuh orang tua dengan kejadian stunting pada balita usia 6–59 bulan. *Journal of Public Health Innovation*, 5(2), 217-225.
- Rivanica, R., & Oxyandi, M. (2024). *Buku Ajar Deteksi Dini Tumbuh Kembang dan Pemeriksaan Bayi Baru Lahir Edisi 2*. Penerbit Salemba.
- Rukayah, S., Rachman, A., & Novitawati, N. (2024). Pengaruh pola asuh dan tingkat pendidikan orang tua melalui perilaku sosial anak terhadap kesiapan sekolah anak. *Journal of Education Research*, 5(3), 2791-2801.
- Sa'adah, K. (2024). Hubungan Peran Orang Tua, Penggunaan Gadget Dan Kebiasaan Jajan Terhadap Perkembangan Emosional Anak Usia Pra-sekolah Di Pondok Pesantren Walisongo *Indonesian Scholar Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Science*, 3(07), 1320-1326.
- Samta, S. R., Utami, L., & Mulyani, L. (2024). Korelasi pola asuh orangtua dengan tumbuh kembang gizi anak usia dini. *Sentra Cendekia*, 5(2), 76-85.
- Saragih, D. S., Zakiyah, N., & Nasution, R. H. (2025). Dampak Pola Pengasuhan Otoriter Orang Tua Terhadap Perkembangan Sosial Emosional dan Perilaku Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini. *Widya Balina*, 10(2), 277-291.
- Siregar, E. D. P., Lucyana, A., & Angraini, R. (2025). Pola Asuh Berhubungan Dengan Status Gizi Bayi Usia 12-24 Bulan di Puskesmas Siborongborong. 6(3), 741–748
- Solihat, A., Risna, I., & Laili, M. M. (2025). Analisis pola asuh otoriter terhadap perkembangan sosial emosional anak usia dini di paud bkb kemas pancasona desa ukirsari. *Bunayya: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak*, 11(1), 61-70.
- Subagia, I. N. (2021). Pola asuh orang tua: Faktor, implikasi terhadap perkembangan karakter anak. *Nilacakra*.
- Sulaeman, S., Basra, B., Murtini, M., Kassaming, K., & Hamdiyah, H. (2021). Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dengan Status Gizi Balita. *Indonesian Journal of Professional Nursing*, 2(2), 71-76.
- Syamsiyati, R. N., Makruf, I., & Purnomo, S. L. A. (2025). *The Implementation of Safe Learning Environments in Early Childhood Education*
- Thea, A., & Bram, M. (2023). *Pola Asuh dan Bullying*. Guepedia.
- World Health Organization. (2024). *Joint child malnutrition estimates*. Retrieved from: <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/joint-child-malnutrition-estimates-unicf-who-wb>
- Wulansari, M., Mastuti, N. L. P. H., & Indahwati, L. (2021). Pengaruh Stunting Terhadap Perkembangan Pada Anak Balita Usia 2-5 Tahun Di Desa Madiredo Kecamatan Pujon Kabupaten Malang. *Journal of Issues in Midwifery*, 5(3), 111-120.

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khofiyah

Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v4i1.2651

The relationship of parenting patterns to the growth and development
of children aged 2-4 years

Yasmin, A. G., Zada, A. R., Fadila, N., Rohmah, S., & Ahmad, A. (2023). Pengaruh pola asuh orang tua terhadap tumbuh kembang kognitif dan emosional anak. *Jurnal Sustainable*, 6(2), 308-318.

Yogyakarta City Health Office. (2024). Profil Kesehatan Kota Yogyakarta. Retrieved from: <https://kesehatan.jogjakota.go.id/berita/id/470/profil-kesehatan-kota-yogyakarta-tahun-2023/>

Yesi Safitri*, Nidatul Khoftiyah

Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta
Corresponding author: *Email: yesisafitri004@gmail.com

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v4i11.2651