CASE STUDY OF PERMISSIVE PARENTING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR

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Abstract

At an early age all parts of the development that occur in children will experience very rapid development, one of the developmental aspects that need to be given a stimulus is the social-emotional development aspect so that it can regulate emotions and intellectual growth, especially in the field of children's emotional development. This study aims to describe how permissive parenting is applied by parents to children when the process forms patterns of social-emotional behavior in children. Describe how learning and habituation for early childhood. This article uses qualitative research methods. Data collection used a semi-structured interview technique with 2 mothers and one father who had early childhood as respondents. The results of the study revealed that social construction in parents influences the parenting process applied to children. This can be seen from the diversity of parenting methods used by respondents to children.

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INTRODUCTION

The early childhood group is the age group that is in the process of growth and development which has unique characteristics. At this age preschool children have sensitivity in the development and maturity of the physical and psychological children who are ready to respond to stimuli in the surrounding environment. It is during this early childhood that the character and personality of the child are formed. It can be determined that at an early age, the child already has developments and abilities that can help provide the basis for the ability to become a quality human being so at that age it is considered very important (Nurmalitasari, 2015). The golden age period in children begins or is currently underway, such as the psychological, social and emotional, language, motor, and cognitive development of children (Mainnah et al., 2021).

The aspect of social-emotional development is one part of aspect of child development in which there are patterns of children's behavior in their environment. The social and emotional development of children is two different perspectives but both are interrelated. The emotional development of children is closely related to social development of children. Vice versa, when analyzing children's social development, children's emotional development is also an integral part of the analysis process (Age & Hamzanwadi, 2020). Children's social-emotional development is a child's sensitivity in order to be able to understand the conditions and feelings of other people when children communicate in a social environment. Parents as the closest people to children are the initial gateway for children to socialize more broadly with the community through communication. Social-emotional development is the development of children's behavior patterns that are influenced by social society. In early childhood social stimulation, especially in the process of learning to get along and behavior which is one of the children's social-emotional development (Lubis, 2019).

The social environment greatly influences development in early childhood. The family is the first person who plays a role in the process of social development of children. A child cannot be separated from the environment that cares for and looks after him, because children are also part of a family (Fatimah, 2012). The first center for education and guidance for children is the parents, from these two parents, the child can grow and develop optimally. Parents need an understanding of the types of parenting styles that can be applied to achieve optimal growth and development of their children. If parents already understand this, of course, they will be proud of the growth and development of their children obtained from the parenting style that has been applied by parents (Mainnah, Fajriah, and Roemin, 2021). Emotional development is an attempt to condition, process feelings and control feelings so that children can give positive responses in every condition that causes these emotions to appear in children (Sari et al., 2020).

Some of the theories above show that in this early childhood age range, children already have developments that need to be handled specifically, namely on their social-emotional abilities that make children able to process, control and control emotions, because children have feelings and thoughts when children act as if they have feelings of happiness, sadness, fear, and anger. Children are expected to be able to place themselves in a social environment to communicate with other groups in society. Children are expected to be able to control their emotions to respond to every event they experience (Lubis, 2019).

The role of parents and those closest to the child greatly influences the child's social-emotional development process. Social relations are part of the achievements in early childhood social development. Children get the opportunity and experience associating in the social sphere of society to develop children's social abilities (Age & Hamzanwadi, 2020). The factors that influence parenting by parents include environment, culture, religion, education, and parents' economic factors. The formation of children's character depends on the parenting style adopted by parents according to the stage of child development (Budiman and Harahap, 2015). Therefore, this research is considered important to find out how parents carry out permissive parenting as part of the social-emotional formation of early childhood.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, researchers used qualitative research methods. The data retrieval process in this study is done online through a Zoom meeting account. This research method uses in-depth interviews as a basis for data collection. According to Sugiono (2010), qualitative research places more emphasis on the process of deductive and inductive analysis and the correlation between the dynamics of the relationship with the phenomena observed using the scientific method. This research method uses case studies. The purpose of choosing this qualitative research is to explore and understand phenomena in a particular environment, in this case, the place of research conducted in Menteng, Central Jakarta where the location is the heart of the capital city so that it allows respondents to have diverse understandings and cultures as cosmopolitan citizens. In addition, this research is to investigate and understand in depth what phenomena, why, and how the process of parenting children in the midst of the busyness of parents and the modern environment includes detailed and case-oriented individual case investigations or series (Fadli, 2021).

This qualitative research uses case studies in the process of in-depth analysis of the data collection process and the subjects studied by trying in-depth interviews. This research can describe the extent to which parents implement parenting styles to achieve and analyze social-emotional behavior, because researchers can learn and understand directly through interaction and guided interviews, and this qualitative method establishes good relations between informants and researchers. In this method, we involved 3 respondents, a father and 2 mothers who had early childhood, and a research team to conduct interviews. In this qualitative method, we chose to collect data by conducting in-depth interviews.

Interviews were conducted to seek more in-depth information from an informant. Researchers conducted interviews with parents to get information on how parents take care of children and whether there is a relationship with the child's social emotionality. if the researcher wants to find a problem that must be investigated more deeply and if the researcher only has a few informants to be interviewed to study some things in more depth it can also be used as a data collection technique. (Sugiyono, 2010) conducting interviews can be carried out face-to-face in a way that researchers can determine the information obtained in a structured or unstructured manner and interviews can be carried out in an indirect way, namely by telephone or other online media. Researchers chose online media due to conditions that are not yet possible to meet face to face.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Nature of Parenting

Children as part of social beings whose presence is assisted by the surrounding environment. Parents as the closest people to the child are responsible for the child's development, one of which is the social-emotional development of the child. Parents in a family must have their own way of parenting their children (Mustabsyiah and Formen, 2020). applied by each parent in accordance with the socio-cultural and religious. Based on this, parents who can give positive expressions have a high social life, with parents interacting with children, of course, they will learn well how to express their emotions well (Sari et al., 2020).

From time to time, the care used for children is relatively consistent, this is what is called parenting style. This child's behavior pattern is felt in both negative and positive terms (Sari et al., 2020). Each family instills a variety of parenting styles for children, this adjusts the views of each parent who applies this parenting style, both from the efforts and ways of using the best parenting style to shape the character, personality, and moral values given that can make children independent. and adapt to their environment (Muthmainnah, 2015). Each family instills a different parenting style (Sari et al., 2020).

The parenting style has a variety of characteristics, some expect children to be submissive and obedient to their parents, some tend to force children to talk about something they want, and some give freedom to children. Of the various types of parenting styles, parents who apply

parenting styles to children can certainly make children learn many things. This means that the success of character education can be determined by how parents apply to the parent to children and their families which are the main environmental factors in implementing this parenting style.

First, Authoritarian parenting, which is one-way parenting towards parents and children where the wishes and wishes of the parents must be implemented by the child. With patterns of oversight of behavior towards children excessively. When a child commits an action that is considered wrong or deemed not in accordance with the will of the parents, the child will be physically punished, and the parents regulate all the will of the child.

Second, the Democratic parenting pattern, namely parents adjusting and taking into account the wishes of the child. Parents make the child's voice a consideration in parenting and provide opportunities for children to be able to express opinions. In this parenting style, parents accommodate children's opinions when giving directions in children's lives, setting directions and rules, then also when making decisions. (Riati, 2016)

Third, independent or permissive parenting is a parenting style that gives full freedom to children. Parents do not play much of a role in regulating and giving directions when fostering and educating children and in controlling children's activities. Children are given leeway or freedom to manage their own lives. (Riati, 2016).

According to Muthmainnah (2015), permissive parenting is divided into two parts, namely a permissive indifferent and a permissive indulgent. Permissive indifferent parenting is a parenting style in which parental involvement is not shown, this parenting style is associated with children's social disorders, especially in terms of self-control and permissive indulgence, where parents have little control over the child's life for using this method. This parenting style is related to children's social incompetence, especially the child's lack of self-control. Parents who adopt this kind of parenting free their children to do what they want so that the child always gets what he wants and cannot learn to control themselves.

The permissive parenting style applied by parents to children can process them so that they know, interpret, and evaluate parental care by giving them complete freedom.

It can be seen from the type of permissive parenting parents who give complete freedom to children. There are several characteristics of parents in this parenting style (Sari et al., 2020): (1) Parents provide leeway by allowing children permission for children to do something they want in making their own decisions; (2) Parents don't give many rules when their children are at home or outside the home; (3) Parents do not give limits and usually apply little punishment to children; (4) Parents of course still make demands on children's behavior, in good manners, apply courtesy and children are expected to complete tasks that must be completed; and (5) Parents do not pay more attention, control children, the control is completely in the children themselves and parents only accept and give the encouragement that children want.

A permissive parenting style gives freedom to children. In this parenting pattern, children cannot control themselves because parents do not allow children to do whatever the child wants, as a result, children have difficulty controlling their own behavior and feel that everything they want must be realized (Nuryatmawati and Fauziah, 2020).

Parents who apply permissive parenting by raising children who tend to be free, parents think that children deserve the widest possible freedom of will (Nuryatmawati and Fauziah, 2020). Permissive parenting (children centered) is parents giving freedom to children to find and determine what they want, thus creating a child-centered family environment (Oramas, Keluarga, and Oramas, 2016).

In the explanation above, the author can describe that parents who do not give direction, do not give many rules, and do not control their children much, children are liberated and are completely allowed to do what their children want. Parents only serve and provide facilities and usually in this parenting style children almost never get punished.

The implementation of parenting itself depends on the child's development process. Permissive parenting can be implemented and is positive according to the age and will of the child. Likewise with other parenting styles such as authoritarian parenting and democratic parenting. These three parenting styles are positive and can also have a negative impact on children if they are

implemented depending on the child's development process. Another important thing is when parents continue to forge themselves in seeking knowledge about good parenting to be applied to children according to the needs and ability levels of children.

Factors that Influence Parenting

One of the important factors in providing good parenting for the development or hindering the development of children. a child who has a family with an open mind, loves one another, and respects and accepts children's opinions then the child will grow confident, flexible, and active (Suryana, 2016). Among them, is the social environment. The formation of children can be formed according to the social environment that exists around the child, whether this environment provides appropriate opportunities for the child's developmental stage so that the child can achieve appropriate and mature aspects of development. If the child is in an environment that gives the child an atmosphere that is not conducive, such as speaking harshly, impolitely, or indifferently, then the child does not get mature aspects of his development.

When someone becomes a parent of course they naturally decide how to care for and look after the children. In this case, each parent has a different parenting style. Child development occurs because there are several factors that influence how raise children in every family.

Several factors can influence the behavior of parents in parenting so that they will be better prepared. Of course, it is the parents' education and experience in care that have a major influence on maintenance readiness. The following are ways to provide parenting that parents can do, including (1) Parents can be actively involved in the development and upbringing of each child to observe something that is relevant to the child's education in order to observe something related to the child's problems; (2) Parents' personality can influence parenting styles, including parenting experience, and conservative parenting styles usually treat children with authoritarian parenting styles; (3) The environment can influence the development of children, so it can be seen if the environment can provide color in the parenting style given by parents to their children because the child's growth and development also influence environmental factors around the child; and (4) Culture determines how parents take care of children, customs and traditions that are carried out in the community environment for children. because they believe that this parenting style has been successful in the maturity of the child's growth and development, therefore the culture or habits that occur in the community environment in the parenting style given are very influential.

Factors that influence the upbringing of parents in the family include (Agustiawati, 2014): (1) Reduced parenting offers received from previous parents. Then parents apply parenting as they have experienced or based on the experiences of others; (2) Cultural diversity in providing parenting patterns such as values, norms, religions, and customs of the past and present.

When parents provide good and appropriate parenting methods, the child becomes a good person, is not easily discouraged, and is strong in life. This also applies to parents who are unable to provide proper and improper parenting which causes children to become restless and easily fall into negative behavior. Because basically in raising children you have to give them enough love and provide a sense of security and comfort and parents are an example of good discipline.

The application of parenting by parents can affect the social and emotional development of children. Basically, every parent wants their child to be the best version of themselves, therefore parents raise their children in a way that is good for them (Sari et al., 2020). Strengths in providing permissive parenting that makes children independent, creative, and initiative individuals. However, in some ways, this permissive parenting style tends to make children less confident, difficult to control themselves, and lack exploration.

It can be concluded by the author on the explanation of some of the theories above, it all depends on the child's social environment and whether it can have a good impact or not for the child which can affect the child's growth and development. Someone who is accepted in society for being able to express affection to others.

When parents provide parenting that promotes discipline without being accompanied by tolerance, the child loses hope. If parents get a good education, their children will also be good

people, because children easily become very good listeners, seers, and imitators. And in giving opinions, thoughts, and parenting, parents have their own way.

Social and Emotional Early Childhood

In social terms, it means engaging with other people or society. Social relevance can be understood as an attempt to visualize a child's socialization with himself and others outside his environment. It can be interpreted that social is a behavior of someone who voluntarily does it so that it is useful for others. Social behavior in early childhood is usually like working together, sharing, empathy, and sympathy (Izzatun Nisa, 2019). So that children have good communication skills, develop friendships, and of course, have good manners and ethics. When a new child is born as evidenced by a child's cry, he gives a sign to make contact with others. At an early age social development can be shown through smiles and expressions, with increasing age and development children can show more interactions with other people and concrete actions (Fadlillah, 2016).

Children with gentle, loving, and sufficient care tend to get comfortable. This becomes the child's strength in dealing with social situations outside the home. Children with this parenting style will feel safe in the environment and ready to face various societal dynamics (Lubis, 2019).

It was explained that emotional patterns in general in early childhood are as follows (Lubis, 2019): (1) Anger, caused by fights can occur through games, when one person's wishes are not achieved and get a big attack from others. Usually, children express their anger by screaming, hitting, and crying; (2) Fear, usually children experience unpleasant experiences that make them feel afraid. Initially panicked, then the child avoided, hid, and cried; (3) Jealousy, a child who feels jealous when his parents or those closest to him turn their attention to other people, such as when he has a newborn little brother, the full attention of the parents turns to his younger sibling which makes him jealous; (4) High curiosity early childhood on something that is not yet known and feel interested; (5) Jealousy, children usually often experience this feeling, especially regarding the items they want but other people who have them. Usually, children can show ways by complaining about their things and can also express what children want things that other people already have; (6) Feelings of joy, children easily express feelings of joy easily, such as smiling, laughing, and even hugging and object or people that make them happy; and (7) Feelings of sadness, usually children who feel sad because they have lost something or someone. Children express their sadness by crying, and usually, their appetite and other activities decrease.

According to the opinions of some of the experts above, the authors conclude that social behavior in early childhood is usually by carrying out mutual cooperation activities, sharing, and empathizing with other people around the child. during early childhood, social development can be shown through smiles and some expressions, as they get older and develop children can show more interaction with other people and concrete actions. Many emotions can be raised in children such as anger, fear, jealousy, curiosity, joy, sadness, and affection. Children can express it depending on the events they experience.

Characteristics of Respondents

The first respondent was a 29-year-old mother who had two children and the last one was 6 years old. Daily activities selling snacks for children. The first responders understand the importance of being firm in parenting so that children are disciplined and follow their parent's instructions. On the other hand, respondent 1 realizes regret for the child if it is too firm and results in depression for the child. In the end, respondent 1 makes a parenting pattern that is looser and there is no coercion in playing or socializing.

The second respondent is a 29-year-old housewife who has a 19-month-old child. This second respondent reflected on his experience of seeing neighbors being so harsh on their own children, causing the child to be depressed and unable to adapt to other people in social interaction. Therefore, respondent 2 feels that parenting which tends to liberate children will make children more flexible in playing and doing activities, especially in socializing in society.

The third respondent is a 40-year-old father who has a 4-year-old son. This third respondent felt that the parenting pattern should not be forced according to the wishes of the parents. That every child has the freedom to play or choose with whom he plays.

The Role of Parents in Parenting Patterns

Parenting style is the application of behavior to the same early childhood and is always an example for children. This is a pattern of behavior that can be felt by children, both in terms of positive and negative. The parenting style adopted by parents is of course different from that of parents in other families because the guidance that parents carry out depends on the parents' mindset (Mustabsyiah and Formen, 2020). Like the following interview;

"Secondly, we don't get angry with him. If he gets scolded, he gets even more annoying, so let's just be patient, don't let us scream" (Interview with respondent 1, 03 August 2022)

"If my child makes a mistake, eee, what do I guide him in a subtle way, because at the age of 4, it doesn't go right away, eee, so educating children is okay, especially at the age of 4, it doesn't really improve overall, slowly like him. I want candy even though he's coughing, I like to be fussy even though he's still crying but I divert it with a game or something like that by diverting attention, so as a parent as a father I mentor like that when a child has something good eee wants something good then it's directed properly, when my child makes a mistake, do I fix it subtly or by diverting attention?" (Interview of respondent 3, 05 August 2022)

Based on the interviews, it can be understood that parents choose a parenting style that prioritizes the will of the child because they feel it is the best so that children do not become traumatized in the future. This is in line with (Santrock, 2002) permissive-indulgent parenting is a style of parenting that really needs the role of parents in a child's life, but parents provide very sufficient limits or control over children. Permissive-indulgent parenting is associated with children's social skills, especially the lack of self-control. In this parenting, the child is allowed to do whatever he wants, and in the end, it makes the child unable to control the child's behavior and the child also hopes that what he wants will always be obeyed. Parents who apply this parenting usually rarely learn to respect other people and have difficulty conditioning their child's aggressive behavior.

Parenting is one of the ways parents do in the process of raising children by fulfilling what the child needs, then providing protection to the child, as well as educating and having a good influence on the child's behavior in everyday life.

Children's Social-Emotional Influence

The child's social environment greatly influences social development in children, especially the family environment, starting with parents, siblings, peers, and the surrounding community. A child's social development will mature if the social environment around him becomes the best facility and provides positive opportunities for his social development (Suryana, 2016). However, if the social environment is unhealthy, such as for example the actions of parents who are rude, often vent their anger on children, then act indifferent to children, and are reluctant to provide good guidance, parents will actually show actions that lead to self-doubt. , individualism, and lack of empathy or sympathy for children. As in the following interview;

"Thank God, I have a lot of friends with my child, he can get along with anyone, even if he's older than him, especially if he's below him, he can communicate well" (Interview with respondent 1, 03 August 2022)

Then the researcher asked further,

"Erm, for example, we want to free our children, our children want to play with who we are, but we just watch from afar, okay?)

The results of the interviews show that parents as respondents make relaxation in playing with anyone with children, this is done so that children do not feel pressured. It can also be seen that the concept of parenting style, which is full of dispensations, forms a child who is socially and emotionally well-guarded towards friends and family. This can be seen in the subsequent interviews with respondents who are not picky with whom their children have to socialize;

"Erm, if I don't choose, I mean, emm, if I'm friends with anyone, I'll let him go, because, what, then, when he grows up, he can choose the best for him, because right from childhood we have taught or educated he does that to be able to distinguish between good and bad, because if we ban this child, emm, when we grow up, we ban it, it will definitely become like that." (interview of respondent 2, 05 August 2022)

"Thank God, because I have students at home, that's why there are also a lot of friends like that, there are about 15, eee, if you use a cell phone, if you are limited, you are given 10 minutes and even then, sometimes if you don't program, maybe 30 minutes, that's how it should be. no, at that age, mobile phones are not introduced, because what I see and content is YouTube content, especially when children watch YouTube, YouTube content does not reflect good morals, or good behavior, like mukbang, that's because it's not good content, so let's start from eating it is spoiled by bad content like that". (Interview of Respondent 3, 10 August 2022)

Parents providing support for children certainly have a positive impact on self-esteem, reducing aggressive attitudes, enjoying life, and academic achievement. There are two things that must be considered by parents in providing support to children, namely good support (autonomy support) and not poor support (directive support). In good support, parents act as facilitators for children in solving problems, continuing to make choices, and determining their own lifeline. Meanwhile, poor support is the support of parents who tend to give a lot of directions, then change the will of the child to match the will of the parents, and demand that the child act according to instructions.

Experience as a Learning Base in Parenting Patterns

"Yes, ma'am, I used to hit my child, but I thought about it for days every night to see my poor child, I said, what am I doing to beat my child, that's why now I'm fine, I don't want to do that anymore, but I feel guilty like that, okay?" ". (Interview of Respondent 1, 03 August 2022)

Another experience felt by Respondent 1 is

"Second, we don't get angry with him. (Interview with respondent 1, 03 August 2022)

"Erm, I just want to let you know because I am also here, are there examples like my neighbor being rude to children like that, I don't want Emm to behave like that, so when he makes a mistake I just say no, it's not allowed, it's not good, Rayyan and he also thanks God understands like that like being told oh yeah like that even though in the beginning it was like a tantrum like that once he was a little rich there was an incident already told he didn't accept it and he got angry like the term like a tantrum like that, ok, ok, I just shut up first, but if the conditions are good, then I will tell you not to be like this, okay? I will talk to the children" (Interview with respondent 2, 05 August 2022)

"Eee, I let my child choose friends with whom it turns out that what he chooses is eee, he's still a child in the neighborhood" (Interview with respondent 3, 10 August 2022)

Based on the results of the interviews, the respondents carried out parenting by reflecting on their experiences, both personal experiences and seeing the surrounding environment.

CONCLUSION

The geographic location of the respondents, in this case, is parents who are in metropolitan environments, big cities, easy access, wide-open knowledge through intense internet access that it influences parents' thinking so that they can implement parenting styles that support children's opportunities to grow according to their needs. with the stage of development. On the other hand, big cities offer an individualistic society that makes parents focus only on the development of their children without looking at how the child's social and emotional development should be. Even so, the social construction that is inherent in society still influences the upbringing that is implemented by parents from generation to generation. Parents' open-mindedness is highly recommended to provide provision for how to implement parenting styles according to the child's situation and condition so that the child's social-emotional formation is formed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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