



## Factors that Distinguish Parenting Styles of Working Mothers with Grandmothers in Children Aged Under 5-6 Years

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### ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the differences in parenting styles given by working mothers with grandmothers. This difference is certainly influenced by various factors. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that distinguish the parenting style of working mothers with grandmothers. This study uses a type of qualitative research with a case study method, the population of this study is all mothers and grandmothers who live in the same house, and the data source is selected by purposive sampling, which is taking samples according to the criteria that the research expects and data analysis techniques using data reduction measures, in data play and data verification. There are three parenting styles applied by parents in parenting their children in everyday life. These parenting styles include democratic parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting. The formation of parenting is influenced by age, parental involvement, husband-wife relationships, education and previous experience, and parental stress. The formation of democratic parenting in Mrs. H, Mrs. SEY, Mrs. YN and Mrs. ER is influenced by the mature age of the mother, and the involvement of a large father and grandmother. In authoritarian parenting, TD's mother is influenced by the absence of father's involvement, a lot of work stress, and divorced husband and wife relationships, while SR's grandmother's authoritarian parenting style is influenced by high-stress levels due to parenting eight grandchildren and previous parental upbringing experiences that apply authoritarian parenting. Permissive parenting in grandmothers S, AS, Y and YZ is influenced by old age, low education and the experience of their parents who previously applied permissive parenting.

**Keywords:** Parenting, Working Mom, Childreen

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The family is the smallest group of units in society consisting of two or more people under one household roof who interact with each other by having emotional ties and the division of roles and duties between each other with interdependence in order to create decent spiritual and material life needs, fear God Almighty, have a harmonious relationship, harmonious, and balanced in society and the environment by maintaining and preserving religious, social and cultural values in society (Sevilla & Smith, 2020). This is stated in Law No.10 of 1992 it is said that the family is the smallest unit of society consisting of husband and wife and their children or father and child or mother and child (Woodhead et al., 2019). The roles and duties of husbands and wives as parents towards their children in the family are to give birth, nurture, raise and direct towards maturity and instill norms that apply in society (Abela et al., 2020). Therefore, every child must obey his parents, because disobedience to parents is a heinous crime that a true Muslim must avoid, because it will erase his reward and be judged as a bad sin (Haibo, 2020). Therefore, in addition to the obligations of filial children to parents, parents need to know and be able to give all children's rights to themselves.

Based on the results of the convention on the rights of the child and Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection, a person under the age of 18 years is included in the womb (Goldstein & Alperson, 2020). Every child has the right to grow and develop without discrimination in the best interests of the child and facilitated participation in planning and deciding future life (van der Pluijm et al., 2019). Every child has the right to identity and citizenship, recreational and leisure opportunities, to be cared for and in the family environment, to know both parents and to substitute care, to be protected from violence, exploitation and human trafficking, and to proper health and education. Children's right to education gives a great impression and responsibility to parents for the better survival of children's future (Yerkes et al., 2020). This is in accordance with the objectives of Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Indonesia so that children who are educated must be able to develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state. This system can only be obtained through formal and informal education.

Informal education can be taught through family education (Daniel, 2020). This is the basis for the development and life of children, namely parents who shape morals, disposition, morals and physical and mental development through proper parenting. If children are nurtured and educated in an inappropriate way and raised in the wrong parenting style then this can lead to problems and conflicts with the child himself, the child with his parents, and the child towards his environment (Köchli et al., 2019). The development of science and technology today has eroded the barrier between the roles of fathers and mothers, where the role of mothers is no longer about taking care of children at home, mothers are also involved in the public sector to help the family economy and other social problems. As a result, children get less affection from their mothers (Huang et al., 2020). This is in accordance with Ancok's statement, children are

seen as lacking affection because their mothers are too busy outside the home (Camargo et al., 2022). Because of the extraordinary busyness, there was a shift in the care of working mothers to grandmothers. According to Latifah, E. W., et al (2016: 22) the phenomenon of parenting by grandmothers in Indonesia is an option for working parents. The parenting process involving grandmothers will present its own dynamics, especially in the formation of individual values in children.

According to Gunarsa, parenting is a way for parents to act on children by making a series of active efforts (Krempasky et al., 2020). there are many types of parenting styles set by parents, including permissive, authoritarian and democratic parenting (Continisio et al., 2020). According to Hurlock, permissive parenting can be interpreted as a pattern of parental behavior in interacting with children, which frees children to do what they want to do without questioning (Rothenberg et al., 2020). This parenting style does not use strict rules and even guidance is not given, so there is no control or control and demands on children (Koziarz et al., 2019). Freedom is given in full and children are allowed to make decisions for themselves, without parental consideration and behave according to what they want without any control from parents (Tian et al., 2022). In authoritarian parenting, parents apply rules and boundaries that absolutely must be obeyed, without giving children the opportunity to argue, if children do not obey they will be threatened and punished (Waller et al., 2021). Democratic parenting, that in instilling discipline in children, parents who apply a democratic parenting style show and value freedom that is not absolute, with understanding guidance between children and parents.

Based on observations and pre-research conducted in Jorong Sikaladi there are differences that occur between mothers with authoritarian parenting and grandmothers with permissive parenting in providing parenting to their children and grandchildren, as happened to mothers who stipulate that children eat at the dinner table, without running and playing, otherwise, the child will be in law (West et al., 2019). However, parents who live in the same house as their grandmother see and let their grandchildren not apply discipline, do not mind it (observation on February 12, 2020 Family T) (IJzendoorn et al., 2020). According to Mattanah, parents who prohibit a lot and help too much or authoritarian and permissive parenting styles, result in children feeling inadequate and feeling guilty if they do not succeed, so that children become not independent. The application of parenting given by mothers and grandmothers is certainly influenced by various factors.

The factor of grandmothers who have previous experience in observing signs of normal growth and development of their grandchildren and the age of grandmothers who are older than mothers, so seeing the behavior of their grandchildren who eat while running, further increases the child's appetite (Ticconi et al., 2019). According to Supartini, Y's grandmother's parenting pattern as a parent of a mother tends to be more permissive and rarely applies discipline to children and has had previous experience in caring for their children with better and more relaxed parenting (Adugna et al., 2020). Meanwhile, mothers want to accustom their children to be familiar with the time and

place of eating so that children can get used to discipline in how to eat well (Brammertz & Mendelowitz, 2018). Maternal education factors affect the discipline of the child deliberately educated and taught to children so that children can pay attention to safety and prevention in acting (Prokopy et al., 2019). According to Supartini, the education and experience of parents in child care will affect their readiness to carry out parenting roles. According to Shifrin, there are several ways that can be done to become better prepared in carrying out the role of parenting is to be actively involved in every child's education efforts and observe everything that is oriented towards children's problems.

Factors of older grandmothers who have previous experience and mothers who have education in childcare can cause problems between them (Veloz et al., 2019). According to Danielsback, the presence of grandmothers as additional family members causes differences in dynamics in the family of three generations. Differences between family members, especially those involving grandmothers and mothers, are very likely. Living with grandmother and biological mother by working at home, living with mother-in-law with mother (Babu et al., 2019). who work at home and live with the birth mother with the mother who works in the office. According to Chandra, the difference between grandmothers and mothers in parenting can be negative from various factors that exist in the family. In the case found in Jorong Sikaladi, a grandmother gave permissive parenting to her grandson, when her grandson violated the rules the grandmother only scolded and did not make her grandson stop to violate the rules given and added to the bad nature of the child became accustomed to having a disobedient nature, so as not to be scolded by the child's grandmother learned to lie and act dishonestly.

This is in accordance with Arini's statement, another problem that actually arises is that children become accustomed to being dishonest or often lying in order to avoid angering grandma, because supervision is not so strict and has never received sanctions that make it deterrent, then children become accustomed to lying (Ysseldyk et al., 2019). This is in accordance with research conducted by Statham and Hartina, there are several negative impacts on children who are cared for by grandmothers, namely the lack of children's abilities in their school preparation such as understanding colors, letters, numbers, and so on and related to children's attitudes, children who are cared for by grandmothers tend to argue, like to lie and lazy (Pizzi et al., 2020). The negative impact of permissive parenting by grandmothers is to assume that everything the child does is right and does not need to get reprimand, direction, or guidance. As a result, children usually do not learn to control over their behavior and encounter many psychological difficulties due to their independence (Mazza et al., 2020). According to Santrock, some permissive parenting styles are indulgent and some are ignorant. In this case, the permissive parenting style given by grandmothers tends to spoil their grandchildren, because there is a great sense of affection and pity for grandchildren.

In addition to negative impacts, there are also positive impacts. Griggs' research proves that there is a positive role of parenting by grandmothers for children who come from single families and stepfamilies (Hull & Ortyl, 2019). The positive role is related

to children's adjustment among adolescents or their friendships (Kam et al., 2020). In addition, Statham in the results of his research also explained that there is a positive impact arising from parenting by grandmothers, namely in a few years since childhood children have a better vocabulary. In addition, according to Sobur, mothers will be more grateful to get important advice from grandma. Selfless advice and genuine help, as well as great moral support especially in the child's first weeks at home. Mature-minded mothers will be able to ask grandma for advice and are not afraid to be mastered. There is a gain of more love and affection obtained by children from many family members at home, thus increasing children's self-confidence (Franklin & Richardson, 2009). Another thing that children get is that there are still people who are not reluctant to hold them and at the same time children can develop their growing capacity to show their affection to other family members.

Basically, the parenting done by grandma is nothing wrong, only the application is different. Grandmothers who apply parenting by raising their children that she did in ancient times are positive and successful. But different times also different patterns of application. Therefore, there needs to be a good discussion and mutual respect for differences in opinion, knowledge of how to care for children and familiarity between mothers and grandmothers who live in the same house. Previous studies have explored the role of maternal care, grandmother stress in caring for grandchildren and the quality of life of grandmothers after parenting and the influence of maternal and grandmother parenting on the development of independence and cognitive preschool-age children. Research that analyzes the factors that distinguish the parenting styles of working mothers and grandmothers in children aged 5-6 years in Jorong Sikaladi has not been widely conducted. Given the close relationship between age, education, working hours, status, working status, and length of parenting. Grandmother relationships such as grandmother's age and education, early age of parenting grandchildren, length of grandmother's parenting of grandchildren, and relationships with children such as gender, age, and school status of children. and the parenting styles of mothers and grandmothers (authoritarian, permissive, democratic) are interesting for researchers to be able to see how the influence of parenting. Based on the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research on "Factors that Distinguish the Parenting Style of Working Mothers with Grandmothers in Children Aged 5-6 Years in Jorong Sikaladi".

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research is a field research with a type of qualitative research. Qualitative research emphasizes more analysis on the process of deductive and inductive inference and on the analysis of the dynamics of relationships between observed phenomena, using scientific methods While the research method used is a case study, where the case study method is a method that is usually used insocial sciences and humanities. Research Background and Time, namely The location of research is a place where research is carried out to obtain data or information related to the problem and focus of

research. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2019, the population of Jorong Sikaladi is 1,578 people. The location in this study is in Jorong Sikaladi, Kenagarian Pariangan, Pariangan District, Tanah Datar Regency. The research time is calculated from pre-research in February-August 2020.

**Research Instruments** According to Sugiyono (in Wijaya, H., 2018: 21) in qualitative research the research instrument is the researcher himself. Therefore, researchers as instruments must also be "validated" how far qualitative researchers are ready to conduct research which then goes into the field. In qualitative research, a simple research instrument is further developed by completing the data and comparing it with the data that has been found through observation and interviews. **Data Source** In qualitative research, a sample of data sources (informants) is selected by purposive sampling. Researchers took five grandmothers and five working mothers who live in the same house and take care of children aged 5-6 years from a population of ten families in Jorong Sikaladi that fit the criteria that the researchers applied (see Appendix I) **Data Collection Techniques**, namely Data collection techniques are techniques or ways that can be used by researchers to collect data. The method or technique of designating a word that is abstract and not embodied in objects, but can only be seen in its use through questionnaires, interviews, observations, exams, documentation, and others.

The data collection technique used in this study is carried out in a natural setting with primary data sources, namely data sources that directly provide data to data collectors. The method of collecting data used by the author is Observation is a process of data collection carried out by making observations of activities that are taking place with the object under study. The process of observation is identical to the observation of the behavior or behavior of someone who is being observed. Observation or observation is a data collection technique related to space, place, behavior, time, events, goals, and feelings. However, not all need to be observed by researchers. Only things that are related or relevant to the data are needed. The interview is one method of collecting information by asking a number of questions orally to be answered orally as well. The interview is conducted in a structured manner, where the interviewer asks a structured question that provides answers to the question. Researchers use semi-structured interview guidelines, namely first the researcher (interviewer) asks a series of questions that have been structured, then one by one deepened in extracting further information so that the answers obtained can cover all variables, with complete and in-depth information.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In the results of this study, researchers will focus on discussing the parenting style applied by parents to children and the factors that distinguish the parenting style of working mothers with grandmothers in children aged 5-6 years in Jorong Sikaladi. Parenting style applied by parents to children. The family environment plays an important role in the formation of children's social and emotional behavior. In forming good social and emotional behavior, it is inseparable from the role of parents and the

parenting applied by parents to their children. Parenting from mothers has a real role in shaping children's social and emotional. Excessive tolerance and excessive parenting from parents who are too harsh on children can hinder the child's social-emotional development. Children's life experiences include experiences in the school and community environment. Based on the results of interviews and observations on each research subject studied, there were 4 parents, namely mothers who applied democratic parenting, including Mrs. H, Mrs. SEY, Mrs. ER and Mrs. YN.

Here are the results of the interview with H's mother: "At night the mother prepares the child's clothes. Get up in the morning, take a shower, have breakfast and go to school. Then go home from school, change clothes, hang up clothes, after that they know their own responsibilities and that lessons are never forced. For example, this lesson must be a champion. The important thing is that children can be balanced with their friends. His friend went up in class, he also joined the upgrade. There is no need for the child to be forced. If forced the child will be restrained. If the time for PR is available. Children must do homework. If the child's grades are good, we go for a walk, son. So make him more encouraged. The promise to buy has never been talked about. If it is left unchecked, the child will sue. Can make him disappointed. If it's a rule to go to school, go to school. If it's a rule to go to recite, go to recite. Must have their own responsibilities. not. Not forced but already understand individually. If the house is not cleaned. Never bring friends home and never play at home. This scares children if they don't clean the house. Regulations are made early, so that when you grow up, you can stand up. If there are no rules, it is feared that it will grow up later to become an unguided person. How to give children rights, usually children ask "this is good, right? The child said. So asked his mother first. He asked his mother for advice first. Every day I know what children like. "This one is Mom, this one is Mom" said the child.

How to give a warning, initially given a light warning, if not then give a stern warning. When children like to choose food, it's actually what mom doesn't like about him. If the child does not like the food that is there at that time. Mom will never buy it again. What are the chili sauces served. if the child does not like. Will not be bought again. This one is higher in nutrition. Otherwise, it also has an effect. Will not be bought again. This makes children afraid and willing to eat what has been bought. The role of mothers who are heavily involved in children's activities only helps children make homework at night after returning home from the market. The way mothers give opportunities to children when children think sometimes children give their own opinions, for example "mama, Cha also wants to go to college later ma" said the child, sister supported and said "if Cha wants to go to college, Cha must be diligent in school". The mother's response if disappointed by the child, sad mother's heart, if disappointed by the child. Honestly, if it's like that, you can't accept it." Just put it like that. This can scare the child."

Based on the observations that researchers made, it can be seen that Mrs. H is busy looking for sustenance, mother always takes the time at night to teach and help children make tasks, and in between her time Mrs. H always reminds her child to obey

when living with grandma, doing her own work without bothering grandma and Mrs. H always applies definite learning hours in her children's daily lives. Here are the results of the interview with SEY's mother: "How control is at play, the responsibility of children to clean their own toys, after eating, brother tells children to wash their own hands, accustom children to live clean and stand, Give enthusiasm in learning, provide learning facilities such as buying coloring books, blackboards, pencils and crayons. When achieving, giving gifts is like a family outing. When wrong, advise and tell the child to apologize and never hit. When given rules, yes, for example, play clean yourself, take a bath by yourself, defecate / BAK yourself, anyway children must be independent. Early rules, yes, are necessary, so that children are disciplined. Children's rights, ask children, listen to children's hearts and draw conclusions. If something is given and the child does not want to, it means that the child does not like it, after this it will not be given again to the child. Tomorrow you can't do that again, you can't play far away, just forbid the wrong thing. If it is not according to the child's taste, it is not bought, if the child wants something if at home, brother will make it. Cooperation when children play while learning, before going to bed teach children to recite, color and draw".

Based on the observations made by researchers, it appears that SEY's mother is very concerned about the growth and development of her child. Where researchers saw in SEY's mother's house a lot of educational games such as puzzles, blocks and other intelligence support games. Even SEY's mother provides a personal whiteboard to develop her son's fine motor skills. Even when not trading, SEY's mother accompanies her son to play while studying. Here are the results of the interview with ER's mother: "These children came home already in the afternoon, until they got home, they told them to take a bath, they told them to put things in place. If the grandchildren's achievements, hanyo is praised and invites sajo to walk. Scold him, and then say that what the child did was wrong. If the rules exist, the mother also gives freedom to the child, only children who already understand their respective duties. Mom, listen to what the child's opinion is, appropriate or not, good or bad for him, if bad, you give an explanation and understanding that his decision is not right. Give children freedom of opinion, and let children see for themselves the good and bad opinions and desires. Mother's heart saddened, and then mother explained carefully. After that the child feels guilty".

Based on the observations made by researchers, it appears that ER mothers have applied discipline and rules to their children. Like when his child has been able to tidy up and knowledge of personal hygiene. Mrs. ER gives praise, always giving opinions, freedom and understanding to her son. Here are the results of an interview with YN's mother: "Sometimes, when you wake up, you wake up, if you go to bed, you tell me to sleep. If the responsibility of the way is to tell the child to put things in place. Tell children to study hard, not to skip school, later we can miss lessons, as well as reciting later reading friends are far away from friends. Giving gifts has never been, most brothers praise and say that he is smart. Mother gives the right, if you see the decision,



an example of a shopping problem, if shopping that does not fill you forbid. Like his child, see the habits of the child. Activities, if not to the market most take children to school, if at night there is teaching children to write. The child argues, with the mother asking the child what clothes he wants to wear when going on the trip".

Based on the observations made by the researchers, it appears that YN's mother is very considerate of her son's decision. Like when his son expresses opinions and makes decisions. Mrs. YN did not immediately argue, but considered and advised kindly and wisely. If the decision is wrong, the mother will explain the child's own goodness. From the statement above, it can be seen that the democratic parenting style applied by Mrs. H, Mrs. SEY, Mrs. ER and Mrs. YN they are parents who always provide full support to their children, so that children can grow and develop properly. Instilling civility in children and mothers remain mentors for children, guidance full of understanding between others and full of responsibility, appreciating every success achieved by children, giving gifts especially in the form of praise, besides that mothers emphasize rules and sanctions if needed and give logical reasons for each rule given, so don't just tell them to. In order for children to behave maturely, act according to norms and grow a sense of responsibility with standard and clear rules, The rights of children and mothers are recognized, mothers review children's opinions and provide views and suggestions and are objective if wishes and opinions are not appropriate, advise, democratic parents always do it with a warm approach, pay attention to and respect children's freedom, But freedom is not absolute and with the understanding guidance of parents and children, can choose to eat (picky eater) well such as choosing vegetables, fruits, and milk should not be with snack foods, and seduce children to eat when children do not want to eat. This type of mother is also realistic about the child's abilities. They do not expect more from the abilities that children have. Children are free to express their opinions and choices as well as be responsible. The mother gives freedom to choose and do an action and is usually afraid of making the mother disappointed, so the child tries to maintain the trust of the parents.

Based on the results of interviews and observations on each research subject studied, there were 2 parents, namely mothers and grandmothers who applied authoritarian parenting, including Mrs. TD and grandmother SR.

Here are the results of the interview with TD's mother: "Children's activities at home, obey all the rules that mothers make, such as study schedules, tutoring schedules from the age of 3 years have been allowed until there is no day to watch, if you have a holiday, you have to keep studying. For example, because mothers are in the world of education, when mothers have activities outside, namely OSN competitions, bring them there. Oo.. Get angry, if the mistake is heavy, hit, when you learn that you play around being hit in the hand. Apply rules and require children to obey, of course, yes. The rules since then, it is mandatory, so that children discipline themselves and time, from an early age children must understand the importance of time and not argue with their mother. The child should like all foods that are good for his health. If the new mother now spends a lot of time with Baim, most supervise her studying, if she is lazy, she hits

her hands with rollers. It's sad to be disappointed, in the past, the mother of the law was not allowed to sleep with you".

Based on the observations made by researchers, it appears that TD mothers are very authoritarian in educating children, seen in the way of speech and notation of the child's voice are loud and the rules he makes are absolutely must be followed by his child. Where children should not watch at all, play gadgets only for a while. TD's mother likes to scold her child until her child looks very afraid to see her mother by only calling once, her son andgsung according to her son's orders. Here's aninterview with SR's grandmother: "Amak, tell my grandchildren to tidy up the toys after playing, take a bath by themselves, wash their own clothes, take their own food, and even clean grandma's house. Study hard, make your assignments, don't mess around before you finish, grandma must be angry with you. If the grandson is wrong, grandma's attitude is angry, oi don't do it anymore, grandma hit later. The rules are given, when making a task should not be while watching, before the task is completed the TV must not be turned on, even the little grandson must not watch, the mother also gives her pens and toys, after that grandma tells them. Rules from an early age, must be taught good things, even on the wall pasted counting numbers. Must be good at reading. The way grandma warns you is by saying "already, already" if you also leave here. If grandchildren don't like food, grandma says that food should not be wasted, just eat what is there don't choose much. When playing, grandma joins together and controls the behavior of the grandchildren, arranging puzzles and blocks grandma teaches to grandchildren. Disappointed grandson, yes sad grandma's heart, grandma kicked out of the house. Grandma say go to your father's house."

Based on observations made by researchers, it can be seen that SR's grandmother is very authoritarian, SR's grandmother often threatens her grandson if her grandson makes a mistake, and when her grandson fights, he often shouts to stop the fighting. From the statement above, it can be seen that the authoritarian parenting style applied by Mrs. TD and Mrs. SR, they are parents who have very high expectations for their children. They have many demands on their children. The boundaries of the act are very clear but tend to be determined unilaterally by parents without going through the discussion process with the child. Penalties are often applied and even use harsh and harsh methods. Children are required to obey and obey the best values and discipline. Mom is demanding a lot. The reward response is low because it is already an obligation for the child and there is no proud speech. Scolding and love to shout. So that children are disciplined and easily obey the rules. The child must understand the rules of the parents and should not argue. Parents tend to find fault with children and then punish them. The child is not given the right to make his own decisions. The mother is cold and does not know deeply the emotional child. There are frequent threats to the child. It tends to set standards and absolutely must be adhered to, usually accompanied by threats. This type of parent tends to command, punish, and force their children. If the child does not want to do what the parents say, then the parent does not hesitate to punish the child. The mother controls and evaluates the child's behavior. Did not give a

chance. Lack of security and affection. There is no compromise and communication is one-way.

**Permissive parenting** Based on the results of interviews and observations on each research subject studied, there were 4 parents, mothers and grandmothers who applied permissive parenting, including grandmother S, grandmother AS, grandmother Y and nenek YZ. Here are the results of the interview with grandma S: "How to control the grandchild's activities, nothing, if the grandson plays and dirty grandma's own house cleans, in the morning grandma wakes up the grandson to sleep and tells him to take a bath. The way grandma acts in motivating grandchildren, as long as grandma goes up in class to give grandchildren money. Grandchildren are wrong, grandma just try to avoid it, at most grandma just says don't do it again. Standard rules. None. Grandma never gives grandchildren the opportunity to make and make decisions. It's up to the grandson to do what. If you play, grandma let it go. If there are grandchildren who think it's okay. If you are disappointed by your child, you are sad, but you leave it alone because she is your grandchild."

Based on the conservation that researchers did, it can be seen that grandmother S. It seems that grandmothers are loose in parenting. Like grandma lets her grandchildren play too far away from home with friends without paying attention to her. The grandchildren often impose their will by whining and the grandmother immediately grants her grandson's wishes, where grandchildren often ask to buy unhealthy snacks such as canned water that is not suitable for children her age, but still given by grandma. Here's the result of an interview with the US grandmother: "Give a rule not always, if the little grandson is given down the child will disobey us. Grandchildren's rights. Depending on the grandson's opinion, if good will be accepted, even then grandma doubts. Don't know grandma either, grandma sees grandchildren seem to all like it. The cooking mother who is liked by grandchildren, must not force, later she disobeys. Grandma, just watch the grandchildren and guide them. Grandma, sometimes ask grandchildren first about the matter of grandchildren's opinions. If disappointed, grandchildren. Be patient with us, just name it little grandson".

Based on the conservation that researchers did, it appears that US grandmothers do not apply very loose rules to their grandchildren when watching TV, where children watch TV continuously without a schedule and sit too close to the TV screen, even though what their grandchildren do is not good for eye health. Grandma sometimes gave orders to her grandchildren to study, but they were just orders. If the grandson does not carry out the order, then the grandmother allows it and does not impose any sanctions. Children are also not used to telling the problems faced at school, Here are the results of an interview with grandmother Y: "How to control, nothing, if you take a bath, grandma usually bathes and heats the child's bath water, wake up the grandchild and then grandma feeds it, plays with the grandchild and grandma cleans the toys. If the grandson is wrong, a little scolded, say don't be like that, occasionally grandma pinch if it's too naughty. High rules don't exist, at most, the problem of watching TV, children's movies that grandchildren are allowed to watch, that's all. Sometimes, it's up to the child

what to play, grandma only sees what the grandchildren do. Food problems, grandma explained the nutritional content of existing food, but sometimes left alone. Never did grandchildren argue to grandma. Let go of grandchildren, grandma let it go".

Based on observations made by researchers, it can be seen that grandmother Y rarely punishes grandchildren at home, for example, when grandchildren make mistakes, grandma Y even lets it go. When the grandson came home from school, the grandmother did not tell the grandson to change school clothes, until the grandson was stopped playing with the condition of the school uniform that was still worn. This grandson likes to say less respect to others, but grandma Y does not reprimand it. Here is the result of an interview with YZ's grandmother: "How the attitude to children is the same as grandchildren, there is no loudness to grandchildren. Grandchildren are precious, just happy grandma's heart, no grandma gives gifts because grandma is afraid of being unfair with grandma's grandchildren. There are no high standard rules for grandchildren. The rules from the beginning do not exist, just look at the circumstances. Granting grandchildren's rights, grandma just support it. Give a warning, when wearing good clothes, son, let us be seen by people, sometimes when we are forbidden to cry. Grandchildren like to choose, grandma just obeys what grandchildren want. When playing grandma comes along, arranging puzzles and blocks grandma teaches to grandchildren. Disappointed by grandchildren, it's sad to feel this heart".

Based on the observations that researchers made, it seems that YZ's grandmother tends to spoil her grandchildren when the child is going to school, her grandson can actually take clothes in the closet, but grandma finds it difficult if you have to take it yourself, so grandma helps get it and immediately put it on. From the statement above, it can be seen that the permissive parenting style applied by grandmother S, grandmother AS, grandmother Y and grandmother YZ, they are parents who follow all the wishes of grandchildren whether parents agree or not. The wishes of grandchildren must always be obeyed and allowed by their parents. Grandchildren are not used to a sense of responsibility and are indifferent to discipline and grandchildren become neglected. There is no target and there are few demands. Be rewarded in order to be able to do something. Grandma evaded/punished a little. There are not many autrans. Grandchildren are free and inconsistent. A little demands the maturity of the child's behavior. Making their own decisions is allowed by grandma, but grandchildren are not good at solving problems. Grandma does not know what and how the child. Grandchildren have trouble getting around the ban. Provides very loose supervision. Give his grandson the opportunity to do things without enough supervision from him. Tends not to reprimand or warn his grandchildren. Not involved much. Provide opportunities for opinion and tolerance but less responsibility. Indifferent and avoid conflicts. Very close and very affectionate. Ask grandchildren important things.

As stated in Chapter I that the purpose of this study is to describe what are the factors that distinguish the parenting style of working mothers with grandmothers for children aged 5-6 years in Jorong Sikaladi and to find out how the factors that distinguish the parenting style of working mothers with grandmothers in children aged

5-6 years in Jorong Sikaladi can occur. In this case, the author will analyze two main aspects. First, analyze the factors that distinguish the parenting style of working mothers with grandmothers for children aged 5-6 years in Jorong Sikaladi. Second, analyze how the factors that distinguish the parenting style of working mothers with grandmothers in children aged 5-6 years in Jorong Sikaladi can occur. Parenting factors applied by parents to children. According to Euis. S. (in Nisa, I., D., 2019: 56) parenting is a way of parenting and a method of parental discipline in dealing with their children with the aim of shaping character, and personality and providing values for children to be able to adjust to the surrounding environment.

Parents are the first actors in providing education to children in the family environment. Parents always give all their lives in preparing their children's bodies, souls, and morals so that they are able to prepare the next generation to face the challenging community association, both in social and cultural interactions. Therefore, parents are the starting place for children to get informal education in developing the basic mindset and behaving in accordance with the culture and social of parents to live in society. Parents are not place to shape the development of children's character and knowledge. They are also prepared to be able to provide an advisory role to children in providing views, values and norms that apply in society, through guidance, knowledge, direction and good parenting to children. According to Djamarah, S. stated that parenting is a description of the attitudes and behaviors of parents and children in interacting. In providing care, parents will provide attention, rules, discipline, rewards and punishments, as well as responses to the wishes of their children.

The role and attitudes and ways of parents in nurturing and educating greatly affect the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor development of children. But not all parents are able and have the same parenting style in educating children, both their common ways of applying views and ways of making decisions. In everyday life there are parents who expect that children can follow their successes, there are also parents who expect their children to be better than their parents' current way of life and there are also those who let their children be free and not bound by ordinary rules, but still under good supervision following applicable norms and rules.

## **CONCLUSION**

There are three parenting styles applied by parents in parenting their children in everyday life. These parenting styles include democratic parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting. The formation of parenting is influenced by age, parental involvement, husband-wife relationships, education and previous experience, and parental stress. The formation of democratic parenting in Mrs. H, Mrs. SEY, Mrs. YN, and Mrs. ER is influenced by the mature age of the mother, and the involvement of a large father and grandmother. In authoritarian parenting, TD's mother is influenced by the absence of father's involvement, a lot of work stress, and divorced husband and wife relationships, while SR's grandmother's authoritarian parenting style is influenced by high-stress levels due to parenting eight grandchildren and previous parental upbringing

experiences that apply authoritarian parenting. Permissive parenting in Grandmother S, grandmother AS, grandmother Y and grandmother YZ are influenced by old age, low education and the experience of their parents who previously applied permissive parenting.

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