

ABSTRACT

Sulistyoningrum, Wahyu, 2024. The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Events Tantrums in Children. Thesis. Malang Applied Midwifery Undergraduate Study Program. Main Supervisor: Rita Yulifah, S.Kp., M.Kes. Companion Supervisor: Endah Kamila Mas'udah, SST., M.Keb.

Tantrums are destructive behavior carried out by children to express emotions, frustration and disappointment because their desires are not fulfilled. Toddlers in Indonesia experience tantrums at the age of 1 year, but 23% to 83% of children aged 2 to 4 years experience tantrums. The way parents educate their children plays a big role in causing tantrums. This research was conducted to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of tantrums in children at the Mutiara Bunda and Permata Bunda PAUD Posts in the Sukun sub-district, Malang City. The method in this research is correlational research with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study was all PAUD children. The sample used was 35 respondents using total sampling. The data collection method uses a questionnaire on parenting patterns and tantrum behavior in children. The results of the study were analyzed using the chi square test and continued with Fisher exact with results ($p = 0.029 < 0.05$) which means there is a relationship between parenting styles and the incidence of tantrums in children. Most children who do not have tantrums receive democratic and combined (democratic and authoritarian) parenting styles. Providing parenting patterns that are appropriate to the child's current condition can prevent tantrums. It is recommended that parents provide parenting patterns according to the child's needs. In this research, democratic parenting patterns show good emotional outcomes for children.

Keywords: Toddler, Parenting style, Tantrum