RESEARCH ARTICLE

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The Giving Conformity on Stimulation for The Development of Children

Eny Qurniyawati
Department of Midwifery, School of Health Sciences Bhakti Husada Mulia, Madiun, Indonesia
Email: enyqur88@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Not achieving optimal child development resulted in reduced earnings of as much as 20% as adults that have implications for national development of the nation. The purpose of this study is to describe the relationship of stimulation with the development of children 4-5 years. This research was observation analytic with case control design, was conducted in the Banteng Village Playing Group, Wungu Sub District, Madiun District in May 2017. Case groups were children with dubious developments, while control groups were children with appropriate development. With purposive sampling there were 32 children and their mother. Results showed that factors were influencing the stimulation of mother with high risk age (OR: 51.55; CI95% = 1.37 to 193.93 P = 0.033), mother with low education (OR: 19.88; 95% CI = 1.01 to 390.58 p = 0.049). Mothers with more than 2 children (OR: 24.49; CI95% = 1.37 to 438.04, p = 0.030). Giving stimulation associated with the development of children (OR: 12.50; 95% CI = 2.29 to 68.24, p = 0.002). Did not giving of stimulation has implications on child development is not appropriate.

Keywords: Maternal characteristics, Stimulation, Development of toddlers

INTRODUCTION

Not achieving of optimal child development has an impact on adulthood of 20% less children's income that has implications for national development of the nation. Based on WHO data, it is estimated that there are about 7-10% of children with special needs from the total population of children. In Indonesia, there is no accurate data on the number and condition of children with special needs, but based on data from the National Bureau of Statistics 2007, there are 82,840,600 children from 231,294.200 Indonesians, of whom 8.3 million are children Special needs. Health problems in children with special needs include birth or congenital aberration problems such as Down Syndrome, Cerebral Palsy, Congenital Hypothyroidism, children with Autism, and other disabilities and health problems acquired due to certain conditions such as violence and neglect in children (Depkes RI, 2006).

Based on data from Dinkes Jatim (2008) for the detection of toddler growth in East Java with the target of 80% only reached 40-59% and which experienced an unoptimal growth of 0.14%. Efforts to optimize early stimulation programs for child development and early detection of distortions that occur in children and prevention by Depkes RI (2006) is to launch the program SDIDTK in 2010, through this program is expected to 90% of children under five and preschoolers affordable by stimulation activities, detection and early intervention of growth drift.

Depkes RI (2003) conducted screening progress in 30 provinces in Indonesia result 45.12% infant experienced developmental disorder. Several studies have been conducted on the development of children under five, according to Cahyono (2014) in Kediri shows that between the stimulation of parents and child development there is no relationship and influence. But Christian et al., (2013) argued differently that the development of motor in Mayang Jember children can be optimal with the mother to provide early stimulation. Research in West Java by Fadlayana (2003) states that 30% of children have developmental disorders and 80% due to lack of early stimulation. Yousaftai et al. (2014) states that in Pakistan the provision of good stimulation has an impact on the development of a good attitude toward the child.

Nugroho (2009) describes the development (development) as an increase in ability in terms of structure and function more complex body. Depkes RI (2006) added that development is characterized by the increasing structure and function of the body which is more complex in the ability of coarse motion, smooth motion, speech and language as well as socialization and independence. While stimulation is an activity to stimulate the basic ability of children aged 0-6 years for children to grow and develop optimally (Depkes RI, 2006).
Meanwhile, according to Baraja (2007) stimulation is a stimulus that touches on certain parts of a child's development.

Efforts should be done with the mother toddler often train or provide early stimulus on the development of his child. Mothers are expected to provide effective stimulation at all times and times by taking into account the needs of the child according to the stage of development. At the age of 4-5 years the child has operated mentally and can be affected by others, so make modifications to everything seen and heard according to stimulation obtained. Various kinds of stimulation that can be given to the child's mother is visual stimulation, verbal, auditory, tactile and others.

The results of preliminary study interviews of three mothers with pre-school toddlers found that one mother understood how developmental stimulation, two of which lacked understanding how to stimulate the development of her toddler. This lack of mother's knowledge will have an impact on child development.

Based on the above description of the background, then the research problem is whether there is a relationship between the provision of stimulation with the development of Toddlers in the Playing Group of Bantengan Village, Wungu Sub District, Madiun District. This study aims to analyze the relationship of maternal characteristics together with the provision of stimulation and analyze the relationship of stimulation with the development of children. Hypothesis in this research is there is relation of mother characteristic with giving stimulation. There is a relationship of stimulation with the development of children.

METHODS

This was an analytic observational study using case control design was conducted on Playing Group of Bantengan Village, Wungu Sub District, Madiun District in May 2017. The target population was of all mothers and toddlers aged 4-5 years. The case population was all children under five whose development is doubtful and the control population was all children under five whose development is appropriate. The samples size was 32 for case and 32 for control. Sampling used purposive sampling with inclusion criteria (mothers with children aged 4-5 years old who live in Bantengan Village, Wungu Sub District, Madiun District, children aged 4-5 years old who attend school in the Bantengan Village, toddlers cared for by parents or family, willing to be a respondent. Exclusion criteria (respondents are not cooperative, respondents are sick). Dependent variable was child development while independent variable of stimulation. Data were collected by using questionnaires, than analyzed using logistic regression test.

RESULTS

Table 1. Results of Logistic Regression test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>CI 95% Lower limit</th>
<th>CI 95% Upper limit</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother Age (&lt;20 and ≥ 35 years)</td>
<td>51.55</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>193.93</td>
<td>0.033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (low)</td>
<td>19.88</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>390.58</td>
<td>0.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work (work)</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>15.06</td>
<td>0.921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children (&gt;2)</td>
<td>24.49</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>438.04</td>
<td>0.030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N observasi = 32 -2 log likelihood = 18.472 Nagelkerke R² = 73.4 %

The relationship of mother characteristic with the stimulation of statistical test used was Logistic Regression test and results showed that factors were influencing the stimulation of mother with high risk age (OR: 51.55; CI95% = 1.37 to 193.93 P = 0.033), mother with low education (OR: 19.88; 95% CI = 1.01 to 390.58 p = 0.049). Mothers with more than 2 children (OR: 24.49; CI95% = 1.37 to 438.04, p = 0.030).

Based on the value of Nagelkerke R square was 73.4% which means that the three independent variables were maternal age, education and the number was explained the variation of the stimulation of 73.4% and the remaining 26.6% explained by other factors.

Table 2. Relationship between Giving Stimulation and Development of Toddler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Giving stimulation</th>
<th>Child development</th>
<th></th>
<th>OR C195% = 2.29 to 68.24</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corresponding (control)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dubious (case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Given</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 shows the confidence of giving stimulation in affecting child development by 12.50 times (95% CI = 2.29 to 68.24). This bivariate analysis shows that there is a statistically significant relationship between stimulation and development of children by the p-value = 0.002 (p <0.05).

**DISCUSSION**

The results of research shows the provision of stimulation by the mother in terms of child development. More than half of mothers stimulate their toddlers well. When viewed from the age of 32 mothers as many as 56.2% are aged < 20 and ≥ 35 years. This result is in line with the results of the study by Sommer et al. (2000) that only 28% of children of younger mothers have normal development, this is because young mothers have less knowledge in caring or caring for children so that the reason is less optimal in providing stimulation To the child. But Latipun (2004) has a different opinion that explains that age can have a big influence on one's behavior. An adult mother may make it more difficult to modify perceptions and behaviors compared with someone younger. So someone who is younger will be easier in dealing with various information gained as well as various current developments about stimulation in children aged 4-5 years old.

In addition to age, education also plays a very important role in one's behavior. The results show more than half of them are highly educated and less than half are poorly educated. This is consistent with Matra in Latipun (2004) the higher the level of one's education the easier it will be for the person to accept the behavior introduced. Soetijingiisih (2005) affirms that education as one of the influential in child development. With good education, parents can receive information well on how to care for the right child, stimulation, how to keep children's health and so on. Good education will be followed by good knowledge, with good knowledge parents will learn how to package the program activities or materials in providing stimulation so that children interested in impacting the development of children can be optimal (Rini, 2012). Baker and Lopez (2010) added the knowledge gained with education is getting familiar with the materials and strategies in applying good stimulation. Their high level of education will influence their way of thinking about efforts to provide stimulation that is essential to their child's development.

Another factor that affects mother's stimulation of child development is work. However, based on the results of this study does not prove working mothers do not provide stimulation in children, this is evidenced by working mothers and do not work have the same percentage. So this research is not in line with the statement Markum in Nursalam (2003) which explains by working time someone will be consumed in maintaining family life compared with housewives who have a lot of optimal time in monitoring child activities. In general, mothers who do not work will have more time with the child so as to maintain and monitor the growth of children and can provide optimal stimulation. But mothers who work as entrepreneurs do not rule out the possibility to have a lot of time because the work does not take up much of their time. This is in line with Sidi in Latifah et al. (2010) the unavailable influence of work on the provision of stimulation because the family with working mother will be replaced by the role of caregivers who can understand the child, patient in guiding and diligent to talk and socialize with the surrounding environment. The results of Afwan's research in Latifah et al. (2010) strengthen working mother can make strategy in maintaining quality while with children by providing optimal stimulation.

Judging from the number of children owned by mothers under five most have children less than equal to 2 children. Mothers who still have 1 child will focus more attention on one child. But do not rule out a mother who has more than 2 children, the mother will have a lot of experience on how to care and provide stimulation in her child. According to Afwan in Latifah et al. (2010) in mothers with fewer children than 3, consider children as the object of parental attention, so that children get optimal development.

The results of developmental checks using the Pre-Screening Development Questionnaire (KPSP) which aims to determine the development of children, it is known that the development of children aged 4-5 years more than half of its development is appropriate, a small part of dubious developments. As explained by Depkes RI (2006) the development is the increasing structure and function of the body more complex in the ability of coarse motion, smooth motion, speech and language as well as socialization and independence. The development of children can be influenced by heredity or heredity and environmental factors that support, namely the family environment, the family has a very important role in efforts to develop the child's personal. Rini (2012) adds explanation of the process of growth and development as a result of interaction factors that influence individual and unique each individual. Interaction in question is the interaction between children and parents, so that with the abnormalities of the parents with a quick response and provide appropriate action needs of children.

Based on the results of toddler research with dubious development is higher in women who do not provide stimulation compared to mothers who do not provide stimulation. The belief of stimulation in influencing child development is 12.50 times. According to Yusuf (2011) the development of children can be influenced by the stimulation of the nearest environment that supports the family environment, the family has a very important role for the development of children under five, especially a mother has a big role in developing the child's personal. The quality and complexity of the relationships between brain cells is determined by the
stimulation (stimulation) performed by the environment to these infants, so that the creativity of children can develop. Hastuti (2012) strengthens the creativity of a child will develop if the parents, especially mothers always encourage and stimulate or provide active stimulation in children. The more varied stimuli received toddlers the more complex the relationship between brain cells. The more frequent and regular stimuli received, the stronger the relationship between brain cells, the higher and vary the intelligence of the child in the future.

Because a person's intelligence is formed from childhood, so mental and physical growth must be monitored at every stage of development. by providing active and effective stimulation at any time and every time by paying attention to the child's needs according to the stage of development by providing auditory, verbal, visual stimulation And others (Depkes RI, 2006). Fida and Maya (2012) explain that for optimal stimulation, parents should understand the meaning and benefits of early stimulation of child development. Active stimulation may be given by a mother. This is in line with Suherman's statement in Ariyana and Rini (2009) that mothers who do not pay attention to the development of children, then the child has a delay in the development that affects the personality of children who impact less confident children, hesitant, introverted so less acceptable to the environment.

Among the 32 respondents, more than half of the women under five gave stimulation to their child's development. In the study using respondents who are limited to play groups in the village of Bantengan. Further research could expand the sampling area. Research to examine the factors that influence the provision of stimulation, has not tested the factors that affect the development of children under five. But for developmental research could expand the sampling area. Research to examin

The conclusion of this result is that there is a mutual relationship of mother characteristics (mother's age, education, number of children) with stimulation. There is a relationship giving of stimulation with the development of children aged 4-5 years old. Giving of stimulation is an important thing in child growth, children who get stimulated and directed regularly more quickly developed compared with children who lack or do not get stimulation, children who do not get stimulation will occur deviation grows flowers. With the giving of good stimulation is expected development of children under five can develop optimally. Because smart and healthy generation does not just formed, so it becomes the duty and responsibility of the parents who created it.

**CONCLUSION**

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**REFERENCES**


