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The Relationship Between Knowledge and Role Parents in Stimulating The Development of Gross Motoric Childern Age 3-24 Months at The Cabangbungin Bekasi District Health Center Year 2022

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ABSTRACT

Health development is carried out by making human resources healthy as early as possible, this is to improve the quality of life of children with optimal growth and development both physically (motor), mental, cognitive and social. The process of growth and development in children takes place very naturally, to realize children's motoric development according to their age, parents must have knowledge about child development and the role of parents in parenting to stimulate children to be confident in their basic motor development. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and the role of parents in stimulating gross motor development in children aged 3–24 months. This research method uses an analytic survey with a cross sectional design. The sample in this study were parents who had children aged 3–24 months as many as 53 respondents, the sampling technique was simple random sampling. Data analysis using chi square. The results showed that there were 55.6% of parents with good knowledge and normal children's gross motor development, then 75% of parents had a good role with normal children's gross motor development. The results of the bivariate analysis of knowledge showed no significant relationship ($p = 0.777$), while the role of parents had a significant relationship ($p = 0.002$). There is a need for education and outreach to increase parental knowledge and play an involved role in stimulating children's development to achieve optimal.

Keywords: Knowledge, Parents Role, Stimulating, Gross Motor Development, Childern

INTRODUCTION

An important period in the growth and development of children is during toddlerhood, otherwise known as the Golden age phase, in which this phase occurs rapid physical growth, intellectual development, language skills, social, mental and emotional, so this must be considered carefully to find out. in the event of irregularities [1]. This development is one of the processes of increasing the ability of the body's structure and function in motor skills. The motor development includes the development of gross motor and fine motor. If at this time the child experiences growth and development disorders, it will have a negative impact that will last for the rest of his life [2].

Based on the 2018 WHO in Suwardi (2021), that there are still problems with developmental disorders in the world from year to year that cannot be resolved. Child development problems in the world are increasing, namely the incidence in Thailand is 37.1%, Argentina is 20%, the United States ranges from 12-16%, and Indonesia is between 13-18% [3]. Based on the results of Basic Health Research in Indonesia, the percentage of children who experience gross motor development disorders is 12.4%. In developing countries, there are more than 200 million children under five who are not successful in achieving appropriate development. This happens due to malnutrition, unsupportive environment and poverty. The failure of appropriate development will affect the cognitive, motor, emotional and social development of children [4].

According to DKI Jakarta Health Service Data for 2021, it also shows that gross motor development is the aspect of growth and development that experiences the most delays, namely 1,524 children. In the Branchbungin area, Bekasi Regency is the area that has the largest number of children aged 0-24 months, but the number of Posyandu who are active is still small, making it difficult to monitor children's growth and development, especially gross motor development. In 2020 at the Branchbungin District Health Center there were 18 cases of gross motor development disorders in children aged 3-24 months, while in 2022 there were 14 children.

The risk factors that affect gross motor development in children in developing countries include maternal nutrition during pregnancy, nutritional status, inadequate early stimulation and maternal knowledge. One of the important risk factors associated with mother-child interaction is early stimulation or parenting [5].

Previous research by Fatimah (2012) concluded that there is a relationship between parenting style and child development [6]. According to Soetjiningsih (2016) there are two factors that influence the growth and development of children, namely genetic factors and environmental factors. Environmental factors involve the psychological and social environment such as the age of the mother, the role of parents, the active role of children, knowledge, education and work of parents [7].

Kurniawati's research results (2014) explained that mother's knowledge about stimulation for child development was still lacking, only as much as 13.3%. Parents should know how to care for and raise their children to the fullest, including how to do various stimulations that are suitable for children [8]. Stimulation is an activity to stimulate abilities and improve the child's development process[9]. Children who receive targeted and regular stimulation early will develop faster, compared to children who receive less or no stimulation. This means that parental knowledge is very important in providing stimulation to children [1].

Then, the role of parents which is quite complex in child care is included in their parenting style to provide support so that children are confident in their basic motor development [10]. This is because there are still parents who do not understand the importance of stimulation to improve motor skills for children, so that children do not improve their gross motor skills and experience delays. Therefore, parents need to find information about child development [11].

Based on Indonesian health data for 2021, it shows that the percentage of children who experience gross motor development disorders is 12.4%. This aspect of gross motor development is the highest aspect in experiencing delays that occur as many as 1,524 children. One of the risk factors that affect gross motor development in children in developing countries is inadequate early stimulation and mother's knowledge, and based on data from the Cabangbungin Health Center, Bekasi Regency, there are 18 children aged 3-24 months with gross motor development disorders in 2020, whereas in 2022 as many as 14 children. Currently the government also has a program regarding early detection of growth and development, namely SDIDTK which is carried out twice a year. This activity can be carried out by health workers and educators. Based on this, the authors are interested in conducting research on "The Relationship between Knowledge and the Role of Parents in Stimulating Gross Motor Development in Children Aged 3-24 Months at The Cabangbungin Health Center, Bekasi Regency, year 2022".

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is an analytic survey with a cross-sectional design. The population used in this study were parents who had children aged 3-24 months who lived in the working area of the Cabangbungin Health Center as many as 53 people with a total sampling technique. The inclusion and exclusion criteria in this study are:

- a. Inclusion criteria
 - 1) Parents who have children aged 3-24 months.
 - 2) Older people who can read and write
 - 3) Parents with mentally and physically healthy children
- b. Exclusion Criteria

This research was conducted from October to December 2022 at the Cabangbungin Health Center, in Bekasi Regency. Data were obtained through primary and secondary data with instruments in the form of questionnaires. Data processing in this study includes editing, coding, data entry and cleaning. Data Analysis Techniques with univariate analysis and bivariate analysis where data testing was carried out using the chi square statistical test aiming to see the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable through the help of SPSS version 24.0.

RESEARCH RESULT

1. Univariate Analysis

Table .1
Frequency Distribution of Age, Education and Occupation of Parents

Characteristics	N	%
Parental Age		
<20 and >35	10	18,9
20 – 35	43	81,1
Education		
Rendah : < SMA	13	24,5
Tinggi : ≥ SMA	40	75,5
Profession		
Tidak Bekerja	36	67,9
Bekerja	17	32,1

Table 1.1 shows that of the 53 respondents, there were 43 parents (81.1%) aged 20-35 years, while only 10 were aged less than 20 and more than 30 (18.9%). Educational characteristics were dominated by high school graduates or more, 40 parents (75.5%) and less than high school graduates, 13 parents (24.5%). Most of the parents did not work as many as 36 people (67.9%), while only 17 parents who worked (32.1%).

Table .2
Frequency Distribution of Gross Motor Development, Knowledge and Role of Parents

Variabel	N	%
Gross Motor Development		
Lateness	25	47,2
Normal	28	52,8
Knowledge		
Not Enough	17	32,1
Well	36	67,9
The Role of Parents		
Not Enough	25	47,2
Well	28	52,8

Table 2 shows that the gross motor development examination results were dominated by late gross motor development in 25 children (47.2%), while there were 28 children (52.8%) who had normal gross motor development. The results also showed that 36 people (67.9%) had good knowledge about gross motor development and 17 people (32.1%) had poor knowledge. For the role of parents as many as 28 people (52.8%) are included in the good category and 25 parents are in the less category (47.2%).

2. BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Table 3.
The Relationship of Knowledge, the Role of Parents on the Development of Gross Motrics in Children Aged 3-24 Month

		Perkembangan Motorik Kasar				P value	OR	CI 95%	
		Keterlambatan		Normal					
		N	%	n	%				
Knowledge	Not Enough	9	52,9	8	47,1	0,777	1.406	0,442 – 4.473	
	Well	16	44,4	20	55,6				
	The Role Parent	Not Enough	18	72,0	7	28	0,002	7.714	2.272 – 26.189
		Well	7	25,0	21	75,0			

Table 3 shows that most parents with less knowledge and have children whose gross motor development is delayed are as many as 9 children (52.9%), while parents with less knowledge and have children with normal gross motor development are as many as 8 children (47.1%). Then, parents with good knowledge and having children with gross motor development experienced delays as many as 16 children (44.4%), while parents with good knowledge and having children with normal gross motor development were 20 children (55.6%). The statistical test results showed that P value = 0.777, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between parental knowledge and the development of children aged 3-24 months. The results of the analysis of the relationship between the role of parents and gross motor development showed that the role of parents who lacked most of their children experienced delays in gross motor development, namely 18 children (72%), while children who experienced normal development were only 7 children (28%). As for parents who fall into the category of good parental roles by having their children's gross motoric development experience delays as many as 7 children (25%), while the role of good parents by having normal gross motoric development of their children is 21 children (75%). The statistical test results show that P value = 0.002, so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the role of parents and the development of children aged 3-24 months. $OR = 7,714$, this means that good parents have 7 times more chance of having children with normal gross motor development.

DISCUSSION

Description of the Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

In this study, there are characteristics of respondents in the form of age, education and parents' occupation. The majority of respondents in this study were aged 20-35 years, as many as 43 parents (81.1%). Age 20-35 years is a productive age and has maturity of thought so that it influences the way parents stimulate their children [12]. This is because parents provide first and foremost education for their children. Education provided by parents at home can determine the quality of healthy thinking towards children. The results of this study showed that the majority of parents graduated from high school or more, as many as 40 parents (75.5%). Education greatly influences a person's attitude in doing something, especially in increasing parents' knowledge about children's abilities in gross motor development [12]. The results of this study indicate that the majority of parents do not work as many as 36 people (67.9%), this affects because working parents have less time to be with their children than parents who do not work as well as in terms of providing gross motor development stimulation to their children [13].

The Relationship between Knowledge and Gross Motor Development

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that parents with good knowledge and had children with gross motor development were delayed by 16 children (44.4%), while parents with good knowledge and had children with normal gross motor development were 20 children (55.6%). The statistical test results obtained P value = 0.777, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the knowledge possessed by parents regarding development and stimulation of their child's gross motoric development. The results of this study are in line with the research of Kumalasari and Desi (2018), where there is no significant relationship between mother's knowledge of gross motor development, with a statistical p -value of 0.622. The similarities between the researchers' research and this research are using a cross-sectional approach, a small number of samples and using Denver II (DDST) for gross motor examination [14].

However, the results of this study are not in line with Andi Nur Hidayat's research in 2017 "Relationship Between Mother's Knowledge about Growth and Development and Gross Motor Development of Toddlers Age 1-2 Years in the Working Area of the Tongauna Community Health Center, Konawe Regency" which shows that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge and motor development in children aged 1-2 years with the results of the statistical p -Value test of 0.000. According to Andi Nur Hidayat (2017), explaining that parental knowledge is very closely related to the level of education because it is one of the main factors in the growth and development of their children. In this study, it was found that the majority of parents had educators who graduated from high school or more, parents with a good level of education found it easier to accept and apply information about growth and development, especially gross motor development, which was obtained from reading books, the internet, and health workers [15].

Based on the results of research conducted at the Branchbungin Health Center, it was found that there were still many parents who did not know about the stages of children's gross motor development according to their age. These parents only provide standards for the suitability of their child's development with children in the surrounding environment, not according to the theory stated in the MCH, KPSP or DDST books. According to researchers, parental knowledge regarding children's gross motor development such as the stages of growth and development and how to prevent delays is important for parents to have. Parents as the people closest to children have a very important role regarding the growth and development of their children. However, gross motor development of children cannot be achieved if parents only have knowledge without the presence and figures of parents in implementing and providing direct stimulation to children according to their needs by paying attention to their child's condition when the stimulation takes place. The causes of delays in gross motor development are the child's lack of opportunity to learn, excessive parental protection and very little child motivation [16].

In this case, the role of midwives as midwife educators is to involve cadres to assist midwifery services in providing health education and counseling to the community, especially parents regarding the importance of stimulating development in children to minimize the development of children who experience delays to the detriment of the child's future. Health education conducted by midwives can use the MCH book so that it is easier to understand. The contents of the complete MCH handbook contain stages of child development based on age, monitoring of growth and development and stimulation. This can be a strategy for empowering parents to achieve quality child health. According to the researcher's assumption, the support given by the husband/family to the mother can lead to inner peace and feelings of pleasure so that it creates a positive attitude towards herself and her pregnancy and feels herself capable and ready to face the birth process she will face.

The Relationship between Parental Role and Gross Motor Development

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the role of parents was good and having children with gross motor development was delayed by 7 children (25%), while the role of parents was good and having children with normal gross motor development was 21 people (75.0%). The statistical test results obtained $P\text{-value} = 0.002$, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the role that parents have regarding the development and stimulation of their child's gross motor development. This is in line with Adelia and Fina's research in 2018 concerning "Relationship Level of Knowledge and Role of Parents with the Development of Gross Motor and Fine Motor in Children Aged 4-5 Years in Istiqomah Kindergarten" which shows that there is a significant relationship between the role of parents and gross motor development. The results of this study are also in line with research from Royhananty et al in 2019, showing the results of a statistical $p\text{-value}$ test of 0.000, meaning that there is a significant relationship between the mother's role in stimulation of child development [17].

The characteristics of parents are a supporting factor in influencing how the role of parents stimulates their children. Parental education greatly influences parental attitudes and knowledge, the higher the education, the easier it will be to accept new ideas in stimulating gross motoric development in their children. Working and not working parents also influence their role in stimulating gross motor development of their children. Parents who don't work have more opportunities, because they have time to provide stimulation and monitor their children's motor development gradually [13]. The role of parents is the role of mother and father, because family harmony can be a factor in the suitability of children's gross motor development, in which gross motor stimulation is given with affection involving both limbs with the expectation of becoming educators and monitoring each child's development.

According to researchers, the role of parents is very necessary for children in their developmental stages. The presence of parents can create a warm relationship and enhance children's development. The role of parents can be in the form of verbal and nonverbal support such as giving words of praise to children if they succeed in something, or guiding children to hone their motor skills to do it themselves. In addition, the role of parents in training gross motor skills to help children's development is according to their age. Therefore, health workers, especially midwives, can conduct outreach to parents to increase parents' awareness of the importance of their role in stimulating children so that their children's gross motor development is optimal.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, there is no relationship between parental knowledge and the development of children aged 3-24 months, with a value of $p = 0.777$. There is a relationship between the role of parents and the development of children aged 3 – 24 months, with a value of $p = 0.002$. $OR = 7,714$, which means that good parents have 7 times more chances of having children with normal gross motor development.

SUGGESTION

1. Health workers can improve the quality of health services, especially early detection of toddler growth and development at health facilities and routine home visits.
2. Parents can look for sources of information about growth and development, especially children's gross motor development through the mass media and health facilities so that they are able to provide stimulation to their children so that their development is optimal.
3. In future research, you can expand the sampling area and add more samples so that they are more representative with more varied characteristics. As well as adding other variables and research instruments so that they become more optimal.

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