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FAMILY ROLETO STIMULATE CHILDREN DEVELOPMENTON CHILDRENAGE36-60 MONTHS Nurlailis Saadah1), Uswatun Khasanah2), Budi Yulianto3), Shelia Fahmi4) 1) Midwifery Department Magetan Health Polytechnic Surabaya 2) Midwifery Department Bangkalan Health Polytechnic Surabaya 3) Environment Health Department Magetan, Health Polytechnic Surabaya 4) Midwife, Magetan, Indonesia. email: nurlailis 66@yahoo.co.id ABSTRACT Introduction To Improve the quality of Indonesian Human Capital, family especially parent, have an obligation to take care on their children development and giving attention toward balance of all aspect of development not only intelectual and emotional aspect, but also spiritual aspect. According to preliminary study in early childhood education program (PAUD) As Magetan Residence on parents, family role performed by father in stimulation were good (40%) and poor (60%), meanwhile family role performed by mother in stimulationwere good (50%) and poor (50%). On this preliminary study, it shows that the children on age 36-60 months were on proper development (50%), doubtful development (35%) and possibility of further deviation (15%), compared by their developmental age. On the preliminary study result, we found that stimulation was not only performed by mother but father's role is significant compare with mother's role to stimulate their children. Aim of study was to know effect of family role to stimulate children development on age within 36-60 months. Method It was an analytical study with cross sectional study design. Its population was 150 parents and children on age 36-60 month. We got 109 samples with multistage random sampling techniques during 3 month on may, june and july in 2015. Its independent variable was family role meanwhile dependent variable was children development. We use family role quesioner and danPre-Screening Developmental Quesioner (Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan /KPSP) as the instrument of this study. Collected data was analyzed by chi square with a = 0.05. Result Result of this study found that mother characteristic, parent occupation and number of child on a family affect role of mother for giving stimulation toward children development. Most of mother having senior high school (SMA) education level and most of mother work as a housewife and only have one child. Mother who could perform good role on stimulation was 87,2% and 12,8% other was having poor role, meanwhile 93% of children were development properly and 7% others were having deviation of development. Conclusion: there was an effect of family role

toward children development on age within 36-60 months. Keywords: Family role, Stimulation, Children Development INTRODUCTION To Improve the quality of Indonesian Human Capital, family especially parent, have an obligation to take care on their children development and giving attention toward balance of all aspect of development not only intelectual and emotional aspect, but also spiritual aspect. According to 2014 report from Public Health Service Department of Magetan Residence, 0.06% 36247 children magetan residence who get involved on Stimulasi Dini Intervensi Deteksi Tumbuh Kembang (SDIDTK) program reported having deviation of development. Preliminary study by giving questionareabout role of Asuh, Asah, Asih we know that good role of father (40%) and bad role 60% meanwhile good and bad role do by mother was 50%. From the result of measurement of children developemental by Pre-Screening Developemental Quesioner (Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan /KPSP) children on age 36-60 months were on proper developement (50%), doubtful development (35%) and possibility offurther deviation (15%), compared by their developmental age. Scope of Study "Whether or not anyeffect of family role to stimulate children development on age within 36-60 months?" Purpose of study Aim of study was to know effect of family role to stimulate children development on age within 36-60 months. Hypothesis We propose there was effect within family role to stimulate their children(age 36-60 months) development as the hypothesis. RESEARCH METHOD It was an analytical study with cross sectional study design. Population on this study was 150 parent and children on age 36-60 months. Its sampel was a 109 parent and their children on age 36-60 months in magetan residence, taken by multistage random sampling. According to Sugiyono (2007:79) inMajid (2013) state that decision of minimum sample size taken by this formula: $\lambda 2$. N. P. Q s = d2(N)-1) + λ 2. P. Q Explanation: S :minimum sample size N : population size P : $0.5 \text{ Q}: 1-P = 0.5 \text{ d}: \text{ sampel margin of eror} = 5\% \text{ }\lambda2: \text{ value of }\lambda2 \text{ on free}$ degree 1 dan significant level 5% = 3, 84 s =0.052(31.8540.-1510)+.03.5.804.5.0.5.0.5 = 109 Therefore number of sample size used in this study is 109 samples. Independent variable on this study was family role to giving stimulation for the children. Dependent variable was children on age 36-60 months development. Instrument of this study to measure role of family for giving stimulation toward their children was questionaire of Asuh, Asih, Asaht hat has been validated previously. Meanwhile to measure children development using Pre- Screening Developemental Quesioner (Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan/KPSP) as the instrument of this study. After data collected, it analyzed to know effect between variable using chi square test that it significant value was 0,05 by computer. Result of computating with table, if x2 computate bigger or equal with x2 table so that H0 would be rejected and could be concluded there wereeffect between independent and dependent, that its there was effectbetween family role to stimulate children and children development on age 36-60 months. This study was performed with duration about 3 month on may, june and july in 2015. This study was conducted on early childhood education program (PAUD) on three district in magetan residence and every district we got 2 early childhood education program (PAUD) for this study. Ethical clearance process: human were involved as respondent on this study, so there was an approval from the ethical committe, for practical on the field researcher ask informed concent from respondent for approval to get involved. RESULT General Information 1. Parent age characteristic From 109 parent, largest population was mother (82%) on age 20-35 years old and father (57%) on range of age 20-35 years old 2. Parent Education level characteristic From 109 parent, largest population was mother (59%) with middle education level(Senior High School) and father (65%) also have middle education level (Senior High School). 3. Parent jobs characteristic

From 109 parent, mother is a housewife (52%) while father (36%) work as a farmer. 4. Number of children From 109 parent, most of them (58%) only have one child. Spesific Information 1. Family role to stimulate children on age 36-60 months in Magetan Residence. From 109 family, there were 87, 2úmily that have good family role to stimulate their children. Meanwhile bad family role only 12, 8 % 2. Children development on age 36-60 months in magetan residence. From 109 children, 93% of children were development properly and 7% others were having deviation of development. 3. Effect between family role to stimulate their children with children development,age 36-60 months. There were 87,2% family who have good family role in order to stimulate their children, bad family role 12,8%. Meanwhile their children development are proper were (93%) and (7%) probably having deviation of development. All of data was analyzed by chi square test we got significancylevel p= 0,000it means there was effect between family role stimulate their children and children development on age 36-60 months. DISCUSSION Family role to stimulate children on age 36-60 months According to this study from 109 family, (87, 2%), have good family role to stimulate their children. It shows that most of family has been understand about their role in order to stimulate their children. Factor that support this condition were age, education level and parent's jobs. Parent that are in the productive age and good education level will be easier to receive and to remember information about children developement delivered by health officer or from mass media. Supartini (2004) state that on the range of productive age it is a good term to run the role of nurture. If younger or older, it probable could not perform his role optimally because it need good physical and psycosocial ability. In other side, education and experiencxe of parent to take care their children will affect their readiness to run the role of nurture. Usually family with low educational background were prefer unable, unwanted or unbelieve the urgency of using health facility to support children growth and development. Beside it, mother jobs as housewife are often giving bigger chance for having interaction with their children and they could perform their role. It could happened because of primary role of father as a family backbone, so that he have lack of time to get interacted with his children. If most of family role done well it means that they have do all of the basic role of family that is AsahAsih, Asuh. These need must be fullfilled in balance condition and be a duty of familiy especially parent so that their children could growth and develop optimaly (Narendra, 2002: 13-51). So we can conclude if family role to stimulate children was bad. It probably there will be any deviation on their children development, vice versa. Children development on age 36-60 months at Magetan Residence According to result of this study toward 109 child on age 36-60 months, 93% are developed properly. According to the study, children development on age 36-60 affected with family role to stimulate children, on this study family role to be one of environment factor. Beside that, children position family could be affect for their development. First child in family, usually get full time of attention from parent, because he only one child in family, in other hand most of parent have lack of experience to nurture, it cause first child in family prefer to become a perfectionist man and worrier. Having the second child, parent become more confident to nurture their children, moreover they tend to away from their child, it cause the second child prefer to be more independent (Supartini, 2004). Effect between family role to stimulate children on age 36-60 months with their developmental status Therefore parent must know how to stimultae their children related with the developemental stage to avoid probabilty of deviation. According to Nursalam (2002), by stimulate children ability simultaneously, it will be increase and children who get focused stimulation will developed faster. Therefore family who know how they can optimize their role, it would gove a positive impact for the children development. Comparing

between result of study with theory we can conclude that by do good family role to stimulate children, the children could developed well related with their developemental stage relate with age. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION Conclusion a) Parentcharacteristic consist of age, education, jobs and number of child. Biggest frequency of age are parent age within 20-35 years old,82% mother while father 57%. Biggest frequency for education status are MiddleEducation (graduated from senior high school), 59% of mother and 65% of father. Biggest frequency of job are father as farmer 36% andhousewife (didn't work) 52%, meanwhile biggest frequency based on number of child are 58% have only one child b) Family role to stimulate their children was good 87,2% c) 93% children on age 36-60 months their developemental status are proper d) There was aeffect between family roles to stimulate chidren on age 36-60 months with their developemental status on Magetan Residence in 2015. Recommendation 1. For Government Result of study to be a consideration for government to improve quality of health service especially to endorse mother to improve her role to stimulate her children. 2. For Midwife As a consideration for midwife to educate parent who have children on age 36-60 months to emphasize family role to stimulate children 3. For Society We do hope society especially parent who have children on age 36-60 months to do the family role to stimulate children. REFERENCES Aluísio, J.D.B., Matijasevich, A., Santos, I.S., Halpern, R., 2009, Child developmentin abirth cohort: Effect of child stimulationis strongerin less educated mothers. Departamento de Pediatria e Puericultura, Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre, Porto Alegre, Brazil. Anik., 2013, Hubungan status pekerjaan dengan keaktifan Ibu menimbangkan Balita di Posyandu Puri Waluyo Desa Gebang Kecamatan Masaran Kabupaten Sragen. Jurnal Keperawatan, Vol.3, No.2, ISSN: 2086-2628. Apisah., 2008, Hubungan antara status pekerjaan ibu dan kemandirian anak usia prasekolah. Jurnal Keperawatan, Vol.2, No.1, 16-23. Departemen Kesehatan RI., 2013. Pedoman pelaksanaan stimulasi, deteksi dan intervensi dini tumbuh kembang anak di tingkat pelayanan kesehatan dasar. DepKes RI, Jakarta. Departemen Pendidikan Nasional., 2009, Standar pendidikan anak usia dini. Jakarta. Desmita., 2008, Psikologi perkembangan. Bandung: Remaja rasdakarya. Hidayat, A.A., 2007. Metode penelitian kebidanan dan teknik analisis data. Jakarta: Salemba Medika. .,2008. Ilmu kesehatan anak untuk pendidikan kebidanan. Jakarta: Salemba Medika. Hidayat, S., 2015. Pengaruh pola asuh Ibu terhadap perkembangan anak usia 4-6 th .Jurnal Keperawatan, Vol.5, No.2, WirarajaMedika, University Wiraraja Sumenep. Majid, A., 2013. Studi kinerja Guru Madrasah Aliyah. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, pp.127-130. Narendra, M.B., 2002. Tumbuh kembang anak dan remaja. Jakarta: Sagung Seto. Notoatmodjo, S., 2010. Metodologi penelitian kesehatan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. Nursalam., 2013. Konsep penerapan metode penelitian ilmu keperawatan. Salemba Medika, Jakarta. Setiadi., 2008. Konsep & proses keperawatan keluarga. Edisi 1. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu. Soetjiningsih.,2005. Tumbuh kembang anak. Bagian Kesehatan Anak Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Udayana, Bali. Supartini, Y., 2004. Konsep dasar keperawatan anak. Jakarta: EGC. 289 290 291 292