

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ON STIMULATION AND
PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT (3-6 YEARS) IN THE VILLAGE
OF TANJUNG NEGARA KECAMATAN KEDURANG DISTRICT BENGKULU
SELATAN IN 2020**

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ABSTRACT

Based on data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2018 the rate of delay in child development in Indonesia was 11.7%, in the gross motor aspect of 2.2%, in the fine motor aspect of 4.8%, in the language aspect of 35.4%, and in social aspects of 30.1%. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between maternal knowledge about stimulation and the development of preschool children (3-5 years) in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District, South Bengkulu Regency. The method used is an analytic research design with a cross sectional approach, data was collected through questionnaires distributed to 36 respondents in the village of Tanjung Negara, Kedurang District, South Bengkulu Regency, with a total sampling technique. The results of the univariate test showed that more than half of the children had normal development (according to age) (58.3%), and almost half of the children (41.7%) had abnormal development (not according to age). The results of the Bivariate analysis showed a relationship between maternal knowledge about stimulation and the development of preschool children where the p value was (0.014). Researchers suggest to mothers to be able to stimulate their children more often, so that their children's development is more optimal.

Key words: development, knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Development in preschool children, namely gross and fine motor skills and increased strength, independence, the ability to control themselves and take care of themselves increases, play, creativity, and imagination become more developed, cognitive immaturity results in an illogical view of the surrounding world, behavior is generally still egocentric (Soetjningsih, 2016). The rate of delay in child development in Indonesia is 11.7%, in the gross motoric aspect of 2.2%, on the fine motor aspect of 4.8%, in the language aspect of 35.4%, and in the social aspect of 30.1% (KEMENKES RI, 2018).

Previous research by Ambarwati (2015) on 51 respondents in Dusun Kedung Bule, Trimurti, Srankan, Bantul, Yogyakarta showed that 30 respondents (58.9%) under five had a development that was in accordance with their development stage while 4 respondents (7.8%)) has a development that is not in accordance with the stage of development. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between the level of maternal knowledge about the stimulation of growth and development with the development of children aged 12-36 months in Dusun Kedung Bule, Trimurti Sradakan, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Based on the results of searches and observations of researchers in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District, South Bengkulu Regency, there were 36 children. The initial

survey conducted by researchers on 7 mothers found 4 mothers who had less knowledge, 2 mothers who had sufficient knowledge, 1 mother who had good knowledge and obtained 4 children who had age-inappropriate development, 3 children who had age-appropriate development.

Based on the above background, the researchers are interested in conducting research on "The Relationship Between Mother's Knowledge of Stimulation and Child Development in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District, South Bengkulu Regency in 2020".

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The research design used in this study is an analytic approach with cross sectional, where the independent variable is the mother's knowledge of stimulation and the dependent variable is the development of children aged 3-6 years seen simultaneously. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data, in taking primary data using a checklist and questionnaire sheets, while secondary data is obtained from a list of students' perseta obtained from teachers in PAUD in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District. After the checklist and questionnaire were filled in, then the scoring was carried out, the score added, and tabulated according to the research variables. Finally, the data were processed and analyzed by univariate and bivariate methods.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District in 2020

No	Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Children's Age	36 months	7	19.4
		42 months	5	13.9
		48 months	6	16.7
		54 months	6	16.7
		60 months	4	11.1
		66 months	6	16.7
		72 months	2	5.6
2	Mother's Age	17-25 years	9	25.0
		26-35 years	16	44.4
		36-45 years	10	27.8
		46-55 years	1	2.8
3	Mother's Education	Last SD	2	5.6
		SMP	14	38.9
		SMA	14	38.9
		PT	6	16.7
4	Mother's work	Entrepreneur	1	2.8
		employee	2	5.6
		Teacher	3	8.3
		Nurse	1	2.8
		Farmer	25	69.4

		Does not work	4	11.1
5	Length of Interacting with Children During the Day	≥ 8 hours	36	100
		≤ 8 hours	0	0

Based on table 1, it is known that the characteristics of the respondents, the assumption of the researchers in this study is that almost half of the respondents have junior high and high school education so that respondents still find it difficult to receive information, because as high as a person's education level, the easier it is for that person to receive information, and more than half of the respondents who work as farmers so that it allows respondents to be less exposed to information about the importance of stimulating child development.

Table 2 Frequency distribution of maternal knowledge in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District in 2020

Mother's knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Well	13	36.1
Enough	13	36.1
Less	10	27.8
Total	36	100.0

Based on table 2, it is known that almost half of the respondents have good knowledge, namely 13 people (36.1%) and almost half of them also have sufficient knowledge, namely 13 people (36.1%) and almost half of the respondents have less knowledge as many as 10 people (27.8 %) and the OR value of 8,529.

Table 3 Distribution of Frequency of Child Development in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District in 2020

Child development	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Normal development (according to age)	21	58.3
Abnormal development (not age appropriate)	15	41.7
Total	36	100.0

Based on table 3, it is known that the results of this study of 36 respondents showed that more than half of the children had normal development (according to age), namely 21 people (58.3%), and almost half of the children, namely 14 children (41.7%) had abnormal development.

Table 4 Relationship between Mother's Knowledge About Stimulation and Development of Preschool Children (3-6 years) in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District, 2020

Knowledge	Development				Total	P Val	OR
	Abnormal		Normal				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Well	3	21,1	10	76,9	13	100	0, 8.52

Enough	4	30,8	9	69,2	13	100	01 4	9
Less	8	80,0	2	20,0	10	100		

From table 4, it is known that of the 13 respondents who have good knowledge, there is a small proportion, namely 3 people (21.1%) whose child development is not normal, and there are most of the respondents, namely 10 people (76.9%) whose child development is normal. Of the 13 respondents who had sufficient knowledge, almost half of the respondents were 4 people (30.8%) whose child development was not normal and more than half of the respondents were 9 people (69.2%) whose child development was normal. Meanwhile, of the 10 respondents who had insufficient knowledge, most of the respondents were 8 people (80.0%) whose child development was not normal and a small part of the respondents were 2 people (20.0%) whose child development was normal.

The results of the chi-square analysis show that the value of $p = 0.014$ is smaller than the alpha value of 0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge about stimulation and the development of preschool children (3-6 years) in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District in 2020. OR of 8,529 means that children who have mothers with less knowledge have a risk of 8,529 to experience abnormal development (not according to age).

Stimulation is an effort to educate children. Stimulants must be done as early as possible, even since they are still in the womb It is better to stimulate all aspects of development (Soetjiningsih, 2016). Growth stimulation is a series of activities aimed at providing experiences (early experience) to children through various activities that stimulate the formation of basic developmental abilities so that children's growth and development can be optimal (Kemenkes RI, 2016).

Based on the researcher's assumption, there are children whose development is normal have mothers with good and sufficient knowledge, but there are also children whose development is not normal but have mothers with good and sufficient knowledge, this is because their mothers are busy working and their children are often left with their grandmothers, besides that there are also genetic, socioeconomic and nutritional factors as well as parental stress. Meanwhile, there are also those whose children's development is normal but their mother's knowledge is lacking, this is because apart from the child's mother getting stimulation while in PAUD and the child's nutrition is fulfilled properly.

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2016, factors that affect children's development are internal factors (race / ethnicity, age, gender, genetics),

external factors (prenatal, antenatal, and post-natal factors (nutrition, chronic diseases or congenital disorders, physical environment and chemical, psychological, endocrine, socio-economic, nurturing environment, stimulation, and drugs)).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the Relationship between Mother's Knowledge of Stimulation and the Development of Preschool Children (3-6 years) in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District, South Bengkulu Regency in 2020, it can be concluded that: Most of the respondents have good and sufficient knowledge, more than half of children have normal development (according to age), there is a relationship between maternal knowledge about stimulation and the development of preschool children (3-6 years) in Tanjung Negara Village, Kedurang District, South Bengkulu Regency in 2020.

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