

20. difference of maternal

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Difference of Maternal Parenting Style on Child's Growth And Motoric Development

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Abstract

The indicators for determining the health of infants are through their nutritional status. Developmental disorders of the toddler include gross movement disorders, subtle movements, socialization, independence and development of speech and language. The mother plays a role as an educator and care giver to their family. Other condition shows that some women work to meet family needs and develop her abilities. The integrated Community Health Center of Gribig in Kudus Regency is dominated an industrial area where the number of malnourished children under five years of age each year increases, namely 3 cases in 2016 and 4 cases in 2017. The motoric development experienced delays is not appropriate at his age. The purpose of the study was to determine the ratio of parenting style of working mother and housewife towards the growth and motor skills of children under five. This research was a quantitative research, with a cross sectional approach. The research sample was 90 respondents with Proportionate stratified random sampling technique. The instrument used observation sheets and questionnaires. Data collection techniques were interviews and observations. The results of the analysis used chi square test which is obtained parenting style in working mothers with toddler growth $p = 0.026$, while parenting style in housewife towards toddler growth $p = 0.047$, parenting style of working mothers with toddlers motorized are $p = 0.001$, parenting style of housewife with toddlers' motor is $p = 0.003$ so that there is no difference of maternal parenting style on child's growth and motoric development.

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INTRODUCTION

Childhood is also called the "Golden Age". The indicator of toddler health is through the nutritional status of children. Toddler is one of the groups of residents who are prone to nutritional problems (Ministry of Health, 2014). Developmental disorders in children include impaired development of gross motion, subtle movements, socialization and independence as well as the development of speech and language, which of the four sectors when experiencing disruption and delay in development will affect the subsequent development of children (Ministry of Health, 2016).

The SDGS 2030 target on community nutrition is expected to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving the international target of 2025 for reducing *stunting* and *wasting* for children under five (Dirjen Gizi, 2015). The national target for 2019 is 17%, the prevalence of malnutrition in infants should be reduced by 2.9% in the period of 2013 (19.9%) until 2019 (17%).

The prevalence of malnutrition and malnutrition in Indonesia is 17.7% while the target in 2019 is 17% (Riskesda, 2018). In Central Java (2018) there were 18% cases of under-fives with poor nutrition and less. The health profile of the Kudus District Health Office (2017) in the Gribig Health Center area was found in 4 cases of under-fives years old toddlers were with malnutrition, this increased from 3 cases in 2016. With such malnutrition, there was a delay in gross motor development also experiencing delays that were not in accordance with their age.

Parenting is a treatment of parents in order to meet the needs (shelter, food, clothing), provide protection and educate children in their daily lives as interacting pattern with their children. This attitude includes the way parents provide rules and give attention (Gunarsa, 2008). Mothers have switched roles from an educator to become the main person in charge of the family related to health care (Suryanto et al., 2014). As the times progressed, a woman participated in earning money for their financial support to meet family needs and

develop her abilities. Parenting plays an important role in child development (Watson et al., 2012).

Factors that cause malnutrition or lack according to UNICEF can be derived from the consumption of children's food and possible infectious diseases in children, indirect causes of food security in families, patterns of childcare, health and environmental health services. These factors are closely related to the level of education, knowledge, and family skills.

The results of the preliminary study of Gribig Village, researchers took 10 toddlers with working mothers and 10 toddlers as housewife to be sampled. It was obtained results from working mothers giving all that children asked as long as children wanted to eat, and 6 who are their children 2-3 y.o could not reach development according to the age stage. Whereas mothers do not work give more attention to what their children eat by requiring their babies to eat like fruit, vegetables, breast milk. And 5 toddlers aged 2-3 have reached development according to their age stage.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the comparison of parenting style between working mothers and housewife in the provision of food intake to growth and motor of toddlers in the area of Gribig Public Health Center, Kudus Regency.

METHOD

The study was conducted using cross sectional approach. The population were working and non-working mothers who have children aged 1-5 years. The samples were 90 with Proprietary stratified random sampling technique.

The independent variable in this study was parenting style in worker mothers and non-working mothers in the provision of food intake. While for the dependent variable is the growth and motor skills of toddlers. The instrument in this study used observation sheets and questionnaires. Data collection techniques in this study were conducted by interview and observation.

1 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted in t Gribig Community Health Center area, Kudus Regency, in 24 August-October 2018 with the aim of comparing the parenting styles of working mothers and non-working mothers in providing food intake for the growth and motor skills of toddlers.

Parenting style of working mother

Table 1.. Frequency distribution based on parenting style of working mother in Gribig Community Health Center, Kudus Regency

Parenting style of working mother	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	16	35.6
Average	14	31.1
Less	15	33.3
Total	45	100.0

It is known that the majority of respondents had good parenting style, the number of respondents was 16 or 35.6%, while the least apply average parenting style with the number of respondents are 14 (31.1%). (See Table 1)

Parenting style of housewife.

Table 2. Frequency distribution based on parenting patterns of mothers not working in the working area of the Gribig health center in Kudus Regency

Parenting style of Housewife	Frequency	Percentage
Good	17	37.8
Average	13	28.8
Less	15	33.4
Total	45	100.0

Most of the housewife apply good parenting style (37.8%) while 33.4 % of the respondents had lack of knowledge in implementing parenting style. This is not significant different between the

housewife who had good and less knowledge of parenting.

In Table 2, the number of respondents who had average level of implementing parenting style was 13 (28.8%).

Toddler growth

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Based on Growth of Toddlers at Gribig Health Center of Kudus Regency

Toddlers' growth	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Normal	46	51.1
Abnormal	44	48.9
Total	90	100.0

The frequency of toddlers' growth at the the Gribig Community Health Center in Kudus Regency can be seen in table 3. There are 90 of total respondents, where 46 respondents (51.1%) are with normal growth conditions, while the toddlers with abnormal growth conditions are 44 respondents (48.9%)

Toddler's Motor

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Based on Toddlers Motorics at Gribig Health Center of Kudus Regency.

Toddler's motor	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Normal	31	34.4
Suspect	30	33.3
Untestable	29	32.3
Total	90	100.0

Table 4 shows the frequency based on motoric frequency distribution of toddlers at Gribig Health Center of Kudus Regency and the results show that out of 90 respondents, more toddlers have normal motoric categories, namely 31 toddlers (34.4%). While the least toddlers were in the Untestable category as many as 29 toddlers (32.3%).

Table 5. Parenting style of working mothers in providing food intake towards the growth of toddlers at Gribig Health Center of Kudus Regency

Parenting style of working mother	Toddlers' Growth				Total		P Value
	Normal		Abnormal		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Good	8	50.0	8	50.0	16	100.0	.026
Average	5	35.7	9	64.3	14	100.0	
Less	8	53.3	7	46.7	15	100.0	
Total	21	46.7	24	53.3	45	100.0	

p-value = 0,026 (chi-square test)

Table 5 shows that the frequency of parenting style of working mother on the growth of the toddlers are mostly having good parenting with normal growth of 8 people (50.0%) and abnormally large equals of 8 people (50.0%) with *p* value is 0.026 .

Table 6. Parenting style of housewife in providing food intake to the growth of infants at Gribig Health Center of Kudus Regency

Parenting style of housewife	Toddlers' growth				Total		P Value
	Normal		abnormal		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Good	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100.0	.047
Average	9	69.2	5	30.8	14	100.0	
Less	8	53.3	6	46.7	14	100.0	
Total	25	55.6	20	44.4	45	100.0	

p-value = 0,047 (chi-square test)

Table 6, shows that based on the frequency of parenting style of housewife to abnormal toddler growth mostly have good level of 9 toddlers (52.9%) and most of the respondent with normal growth have good level of 9 (69.2%) *p* value is 0.047.

Table 7. The parenting style of working mothers in providing food intake to toddlers' motor skills at Gribig Health Center of Kudus Regency.

Parenting style of working mother	Toddlers' Motor						Total		P Value
	Normal		Suspect		Untestable		N	%	
	N	%	N	%	N	%			
Good	12	70.6	4	23.3	1	5.9	17	100.0	.003
Average	2	15.4	7	53.8	4	30.8	13	100.0	
Less	2	20.0	4	26.7	8	53.3	15	100.0	
Total	17	37.8	15	33.3	13	28.9	45	100.0	

p-value = 0,001 (chi-square test)

Table 7. shows the frequency of parenting style of working mothers on toddlers' motor skills, most mothers implemented good parenting style for normal toddlers, namely 11 respondent (68.7%), *p* value is 0.001.

Table 8. Parenting style of housewife in giving food intake to toddlers' motor skills at Gribig Community Health Center of Kudus Regency. *p-value = 0,003(chi-square test)*

Parenting style of housewife	Toddlers' motor						Total		P Value
	Normal		Suspect		Untestable		N	%	
	N	%	N	%	N	%			
Good	12	70.6	4	23.5	1	5.9	17	100.0	.003
Average	2	15.4	7	53.8	4	30.8	13	100.0	
Less	3	20.0	4	26.7	8	53.3	15	100.0	
Total	17	37.8	15	33.3	13	28.9	45	100.0	

Table 8, shows that based on the frequency of parenting style of housewife on toddlers' motor skills, most mothers with good parenting are 12 respondents (70.6%) with p values of 0.003.

The results showed that there was no difference between parenting style of working mothers and housewife in providing food intake for toddlers' growth and motor skills, because working mothers and housewife did not significantly affected the growth and motor skills of infants. Mothers have an important role in providing nutrition for their children. Research with a systematic method of review shows that parenting will affect consumption of fruits or vegetables in children, consumption of foods high in fat and sugar, and physical activity in children (Vollmer, 2013).

This is in line with the results of a study conducted by Boumami (2005) stated that working mothers know that their child growth is very rapid at the age of toddlers, including also in brain development. And they know well that food (nutrition), genetic and environmental factors influence children's growth. The Ministry of Health (2015) also stated that the weight of children under five is used as the best indicator at this time to determine the state of nutrition and child development. So, mother in modern era is very concerned about toddler growth even though the mother is outside the house, they can obtain information through available media such as the internet, television, radio, magazines, etc.

Working mothers must still have good nutrition knowledge to manage family nutritional needs. Some researchers found that when families / mothers are actively involved in children's daily lives, a harmonious environment is created to contribute to the development of children (Li et al., 2015).

According to Singh and Kiran (2014) the positive impact on mothers who do not work. According to the Periodic Survey of the American Academy of Pediatrics Children's Health Research Division, the results of a survey that has been conducted found that mothers should not work outside their home from their childhood until early school. The relationship between children and mothers at the age of five will foster

a sense of Bounding Attachment and need each other. This will make communication between parents and children easier, especially pre-school age. Moral attention and values, parenting will help guide the child in a positive direction as we get older and the mother can also monitor the growth and development of toddlers' motor skills. One important aspect in parent and child relationships is the parenting style applied by parents. Parenting is a method or model of child care which is part of activities in an effort to maintain, guide, foster and protect children for survival. Parents, namely mothers, have switched roles from an educator to become the main person in charge of the family related to health care (Suryanto et al., 2014).

Research conducted by Elizabeth Harvey, a research psychologist at the University of Massachusetts (2009), revealed that there were no adverse impacts on children whose mothers worked. Then a study conducted by a team from the University of Texas (2005), found no developmental problems in children whose mothers worked outside the home. This study revealed that mothers are indeed an important source of childcare, but mothers do not have to stay at home for 24 hours to build closeness with children because mothers can still pay attention to children with the help of sophisticated media such as the use of telephone media, and ask for help from people. closest to monitor children's daily lives (Vera, 2013).

The classic study of parent and child relationships conducted by Diana Baumrind, recommends four types of parenting that are associated with different aspects of children's social behavior to help develop and harmonize growth, in harmony and balance both physically and mentally (Desmita, 2012).

Mulyawati et al. (2017) emphasize that there are three important components (food, health, psychosocial stimuli) that are factors that play a role in optimal growth of children. Development occurs together with motor growth. There are several factors that affect the delay in motor development of children. Among others, a history of asphyxia, low birth weight babies, malnutrition, and parenting parents are included to those several factors. Low birth weight factors

have a 2.6-fold risk for delays in motor development. While malnutrition and maternal parenting have a 2.3-fold risk factor experiencing developmental delays (Han et al., 2010).

According to Amanto et al., (2015) the presence of parents is as an early educator for children to be able to socialize and mothers have a very important role in children's development. UNICEF describes the factors associated with developing toddlers. The first direct cause of growth and development is nutrition and infectious diseases.

According to Singh and Kiran (2014) cited from the Periodic Survey of the American Academy of Pediatrics Children's Health Research Division, recommends that mothers are not allowed to work outside the home from childhood, and until the beginning of pre-school. The relationship between children and mothers at the age of five will grow the Bonding Attachment and need each other. This will make communication between parents and children easier, especially at school age. Moral attention and values, parenting will help guide the child in a positive direction as we get older.

Barnet (2007) said that the environment and parenting patterns given by parents to children will have a major influence on the formation of children's health. These environmental factors consist of biological environmental factors, physical factors, psychosocial factors as well as family factors and customs (work, father / mother education, number of siblings, customs and norms). Mothers have an important role in providing nutrition for their children (Almani et al., 2012).

Mother as one of the family environment factors that influences growth and development, plays a role in educating children, especially in infancy. The role of mother is divided into three important tasks, namely the mother as the satisfying needs of the child, the mother as an example or "model" imitation of the child and as a stimulator for the development of children. The role of mothers in supporting children's growth is to provide good parenting. The practice of eating consists of feeding according to the age and ability of the child, sensitivity of the mother or caregiver to know when the child needs to eat, efforts to

grow the child's appetite, creating a good eating situation such as giving comfort while eating and the availability of mother's time to be with the child (Yuliani et al., 2008).

CONCLUSION

The parenting style of working mothers in providing food intake to the growth of toddlers with p value 0.026 is <0.05 and motor toddlers with p value 0.001 is <0.05. Parenting style of mother who do not work in giving food intake to the growth of toddlers with p value 0.047 is <0.05 and motor toddlers with p value 0.003 is <0.05. Working mothers significantly influence the growth and motor skills of children with p-value 0.043. And mothers who do not work significantly influence the growth and motor skills of children with p-value of 0.037. Which means there is no difference of maternal parenting style on child's growth and motoric development.

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