

Association Between Parents Stimulation Intensity Toward Toddlers' Development

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ABSTRACT

Lack of early stimulation that can cause children to experience developmental disorders, including some who experience disturbances in motor skills, speech and language skills, social skills and independence. One of the factors that greatly influence the development of toddlers is to be given good stimulation. Literature reviews are carried out based on issues, methodologies, similarities and further research proposals using the Google Scholar data base. Giving stimulation to the development of toddlers varies in everyday life. Education The intensity of parental stimulation on the development of toddlers greatly influences the development of toddlers. From the 5 studies presented, it was found that the role of parents is very important in the intensity of stimulation of toddler development.

Keywords : Development, Parental Stimulation, Toddlers

INTRODUCTION

During the growth and development period of toddlers, 0-5 years is also known as the golden age (*the golden age*), mainly because of the rapid growth and development of the brain. Full concentration needs to be given to these toddlers and if the golden opportunity is not used it will have a negative impact and cannot be pursued to achieve optimal growth and development to become adults who are smart, healthy, creative and innovative full of passion with high enthusiasm (Ranuh, 2012: 92). One of the factors that greatly influence the development of toddlers is to be given good stimulation. The development of the brain in constructing neural structures is greatly influenced by interactions between the environment and stimuli (Nisrina Afifah in her 2018 research).

Development is an increase in ability (skill) in more complex body structures and functions in an orderly and predictable pattern, as a result of the maturation process (Heryani, 2019). According to Sigmund Freud, personality is formed at the age of five. Early development has a major influence on the formation of personality and continues to influence behavior in the future.

Early stimulation is stimulation that is carried out since the newborn (preferably even since the fetus is 6 months in the womb) is done every day, to stimulate all sensory systems (hearing, sight, touch, touch, taste).

Stimulation is an activity to stimulate the basic abilities of children aged 0-6 years so that children grow and develop optimally. Every child needs to be stimulated as early as possible and continuously at every opportunity. Stimulation of child growth and development is carried out by mothers and fathers who are the closest people to the child, substitutes for mothers/caregivers, other family members and community groups in their respective households and in everyday life. Lack of stimulation can cause deviations in child development and even permanent disturbances (Heryani, 2019).

METHOD

Inclusion and exclusion

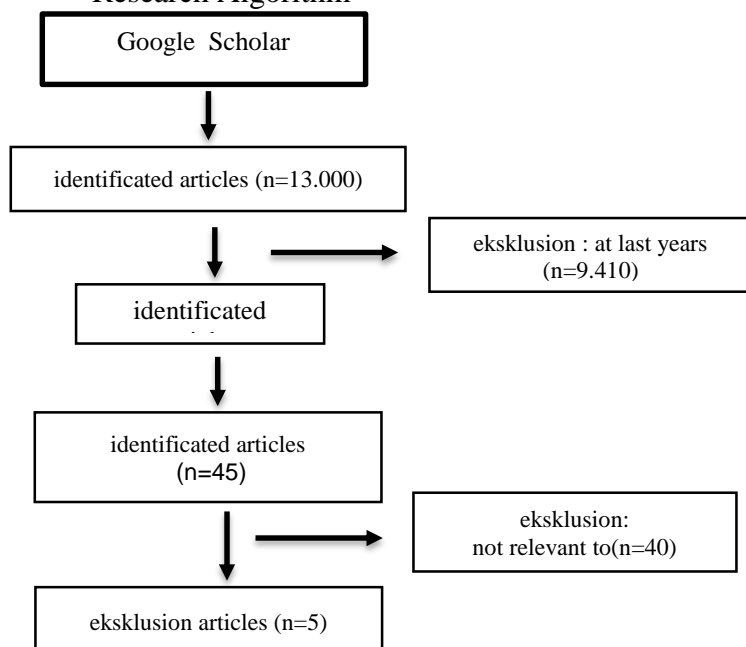
The journal inclusion criteria used are: (1) parents who have toddlers aged 3-5 years, (2) The intervention used is health education about parental stimulation of the development of toddlers aged 3-5 years using observation sheets in the form of questionnaires and KPSP (3) The results showed that there was an influence of parental stimulation on the development of toddlers aged 3-5 years, while the exclusion criteria were journals that were not in accordance with the research conducted.

Study Literature

The method used in completing this paper is to search for research journals by identifying national journals on health education about parental stimulation of the development of toddlers aged 3-5 years through one database journal in *Google scholar*, published for at least the last 5 years from 2015 to 2019.

RESULT

Research Algorithm



Based on the research journal Elmanora, Dwi Hastuti, Istiqlaliyah Muflikhati in 2017 with the results of research by interviewing and observing children's cognitive development is determined by stimulation from the family environment and school environment. Based on the magnitude of the influence, the family environment plays a greater role in determining children's cognitive development compared to the school environment. This can happen because parents are the first teachers who play an important role in children's learning. The cognitive development of preschool education children was significantly influenced by the child's age (coef=0.31, $t>1.96$), mother's education (coef=0.30, $t>1.96$), family income (coef=0.33, $t>1.96$), quality of parenting environment (coef = 0.66, $t>1.96$) and quality of preschool education (coef.=0.20, $t>1.96$). Child age has a significant positive effect on children's cognitive development which indicates that adding a child's age can improve children's cognitive development.

Another study conducted by Candra Wahyuni in 2018 presented the results of research using *Multiple Linear Regression* tests. with the results of the study showing that there is a relationship between knowledge and fine motor development in children aged 1-3 years ($p=0.001$). Low degree of relationship ($r=0.041$) and direction positive relationship ($r=+0.041$), there is a relationship between attitude and fine motor development in children

aged 1-3 years ($p=0.002$) with a fairly strong and positive relationship ($r=+0.697$) and there is a relationship between early stimulation behavior and fine motor development children aged 1-3 years ($p=0.027$) and the relationship level is low and positive ($r=+0.027$).

DISCUSSION

Journal of research conducted by Yuli Mitayani, Nur Riska T, and Sitti Nursetiawati is a study conducted on 136 respondents which aims to determine the existence of data in hypothesis testing. Steps taken in the analysis data that is by connecting two types of scores, namely the score from mother stimulation variable X with gross motor development in child (Variable Y). The formula used to relate the scores of the two variables is to use a correlational formula product *moment*. The calculation results obtained of 0.9747. This shows that the calculation results obtained are included in the category (0.800 – 1.000) which means very strong. The result of the acquisition of numbers from the calculation of the coefficient of determination is 0.950069 which is 95%. These results indicate that the variable (X) ie 95% of maternal stimulation affects the results of the variable (Y), namely gross motor development

in children. Test research with significance correlation (t-test) in this value obtained 50.49472t table of 1.97796. This shows the result \geq table. So there is a positive relationship between variable X (mother's stimulation) and variable Y (gross motor development) in children aged 2-3 years (*toddler*)

Journal of research conducted by Badriyah, Sulastri, Anis Nur Laili The data obtained were analyzed by a test of spearman *rank correlation statistic* with a significant level (α) 0.05. Based on the research, it was found that the parenting style was 100% with a democratic pattern so that statistical analysis could not be carried out. Parenting style at TPA is a small part of the factors that affect development, moreover children at TPA only spend between 7 and 8 hours most of the time at home with their families (Patmonodewo, 2003).

The results of research conducted by Bebi alda Ratu Larasati This research is an analytic survey research cross *sectional* approach. This research was conducted at PAUD Almirah, Limau Manis Village, Tanjung Morawa District, Deli Serdang Regency from November 2017 to July 2018. With a total population of 47 people and a sample of 43 people who were taken using the sampling fed up. Data analysis using test *chi Square*. Based on the results of the research conducted, of the 26 respondents whose stimulation was good, 100% had normal development, while of the 17 respondents whose stimulation was not good, 2 respondents (11.8%) had normal development and 15 respondents (88.2%) had abnormal development. The results of the bivariate analysis showed a relationship between maternal stimulation and the development of children aged 3-5 years with a value of $p = 0.000$; $p < 0.05$. It is recommended for parents to be more active in providing stimulation to children according to the child's age.

Based on the results of analysis of national research journals, several explanations were found regarding the relationship between parental stimulation intensity and toddler development.

Stimulation is an activity to stimulate the basic abilities of children aged 0-6 years so that children grow and develop optimally. Every child needs to be stimulated as early as possible and continuously and continuously at every opportunity. Stimulation of child growth and development is carried out by mothers and fathers who are the closest people to the child, substitutes for mothers/caregivers, other family members and community groups in their respective households and in everyday life.

CONCLUSION

From the 5 studies presented, it was found that the role of parents is very important in the intensity of stimulation of toddler development.

From the results of the Literature review recommending the need for the role of parents, it is hoped that parents will be more active in providing stimulation to children according to the child's age.

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