Availableonlineat https://ejournal.unisayogya.ac.id/ejournal/index.php/ijhst

International Journal of Health Science and Technology, 1 (1), 2019, 75-82

The maternal knowledge and occupation concerning the development of baby

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Submissiondate: 31 Agustus 2018, Receiptdate: 1 Oktober 2018,Publicationdate: 30 Juli 2019

Abstract

Child development towards critical times needed or stimulation that is useful for developing potential so that it is necessary to have more attention and needs of children at various stages of development.Knowing the correlation between maternal knowledge and occupation toward baby's developmental milestones. Analytical survey research with cross sectional approach, the populations of this study were all babies aged 0-5 years. The number of samples of this study were 48 respondents where sampling was taken by purposive sampling technique with inclusion criteria. Analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis. The results of the study showed that a small proportion of children with abnormal development 16 respondents (33.3%), respondents with less knowledge 20 respondents (41.7%) and respondents who worked 18 respondents (37.5%). Based on statistical test Chi-square, there was a significant correlation between maternal knowledge and occupation toward baby's developmental milestones (pvalue 0.003) and obtained that there was correlation between maternal occupation and baby's developmental milestones (pvalue 0.004). Conclusion: It was concluded that there was a significant correlation between maternal knowledge and occupation toward baby's developmental milestones.

Keywords: *Baby developmentalmilestones; Knowledge;Occupation*

INTRODUCTION

The American Academy of Pediatric records about 15% - 25% of children having speech delay problems. Boys are the most often delayed. Development experts often say that children aged 12 months should be able to say a single word or call their parents (Team Guide Parents, 2012).

There are 200 children who are late in speech who meet the inclusion criteria, male 163 children, (81.5%) and female 37 children (18.5%). The first time to see a doctor is between 18 months to 36 months. 34% of causes of speech delay are autism. The results of Brainstem Evoked Response Auditory (BERA) examination

Doi: https://doi.org/10.31101/ijhst.v1i1.951

shows that 41.5% of children experience moderate to severe hearing loss (Alifiani, 2006).

In Indonesia, there are many problems with growth and development, but there is no definite amount for all of Indonesia, such as Medan. In 2005 at Dr. Soetomo in Surabaya, finds as many as 205 children and adolescents who experienced developmental disorders and can be described as follows language disorders as many as 190 cases, gross and fine motoric development disorders found 133 cases, there are 45 cases of Down Syndrome, while children suffering from Cerebral Palsy are 33 cases . In the case of microcephaly, there are 22 children, autism and ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) are 20 children, in 14 cases of children with epilepsy, there are 13 cases of hydrocephalus and 12 cases of mental retardation (Suryawan A, 2006).

According to the report of early detection of growth and development (DDTK) of children under five in Palembang Health Office, in 2009, that is 84%. In 2010, the coverage decreas by 81.3%. In 2011, there is an increase of 86% of the target of 129,831 children under five, 25 (0.03%) of preschool children experiencing developmental delays or abnormalities and 1 child need to be referred (Palembang City Health Office, 2011).

The result of Munaya's research 2012, in health centers 23 Ilir Palembang, is obtained from 33 mothers with good knowledge as many as 27 (81.8%) mothers and less knowledge as many as 6 (18.2%), working mothers as many as 13 (39.4%) mothers and not working as many as 20 (60.6%) mothers, normal developmental children as many as 27 (81.8%) children and abnormal as many as 6 (18.2%) children (Munaya, 2012).

Whereas the preliminary survey conducted at the Sinar Sematang Integrated Service Post in the Work Area of Multiwahana Sako Palembang Health Center in 2013, as a place of research for 40 mothers, found 20 (50%) mothers with good knowledge and20 (50%) mothers with less knowledge. The data were obtained by interviewing the mothers who were carrying her baby. Development screening for early detection of each child is important. The results of the initial survey find empirical facts that in Sinar Sematang Integrated Service Post, the Work Area of Puskesmas Multiwahana Sako has not screened the development of children and babies using PDQ who visit the Integrated Service Post.

This problem is interesting to study. Based on the data, concepts and theories above, researchers are interested in conducting research on "The correlation between maternal knowledge and occupation toward baby's developmental milestones in Sinar Sematang Integrated Service Post in the working area of Multiwahana Sako Health Center Palembang in 2013".

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative research, using descriptive analytic design with cross sectional approach. The study was conducted in January - June 2013.The study population, sample research/ participants / informants, and sample techniquesThe population of this study were all babies aged 0-5 years who came to visit accompanied by parents/ guardians. The samples of this study were some babies

ISSN 2685-8673 (online)

aged 0-5 years who came to visit accompanied by parents/guardians. Sampling technique was by purposive sampling. The Data collection techniques in this study using primary data were taken through interviews by asking respondents directly and a list of questions or questionnaires about matters relating to variables. The data analysis was with univariate and bivariate to analyze the relationship or correlation using correlation test Chi-square (x2) and presented with a dummy table. Recommendations from institutions from other parties was by applying for licenses at institutions continued to the National Unity, Politics and Community Protection Agency of Palembang City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Distribution of frequency of respondentsbased onbaby'sdevelopmental milestone

Baby's Developmental milestones	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Normal	32	66.7
Abnormal	16	33.3

Based on table 1, Babies with normal development is higher of 32 respondents (66.7%) compared with babies with abnormal development of 16 respondents (33.3%).

Table 2. Distribution of frequency of respondents by knowledge

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	28	58.3
Less	20	41.7

Based on table 2. Mothers with good knowledge are 28 respondents (58.3%) compared with mothers with less knowledge as many as 20 respondents (41.7%).

Table 3. Distribution of respondentfrequency by occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Work	18	37.5
Not Working	30	62.5

Based on table 3. The mothers who do not work are 30 respondents (37.5%) compared with mothers who work as many as 18 respondents (37.5%).

Table 4. The correlation between knowledge and baby'sdevelopmentalmilestones

Knowledge	Baby's Developmental Milestones				Total		p.value
	Normal		Not Normal				
	N	%	n	%	n	%	
Good	24	85.7	4	14.5	28	100	0.003
Less	8	40.0	12	60.0	20	100	

Based on Table 4. Respondents who have good knowledge (85.7%) have more babies with normal development compared with respondents with less knowledge (60.0%) have baby with abnormal development.

Based on the results of statistical tests Chi-Square obtains valuesp value = 0.003 (p value ≤ 0.05),which means there is a significant correlation between knowledge and

ISSN 2685-8673 (online)

Baby's Developmental Milestones at Sinar Sematang Integrated service post in the work area of Multiwahana Sako Health Center of Palembang 2013.

Table 5. The correlation between occupation and baby'sdevelopmentalmilestones

Occupation	Baby's Developmental Milestones				Total		p.value
	Normal		Not Normal				
	N	%	n	%	E3	%	
Working	7	38.9	11	61.6	18	100	0.004
Not Working	25	83.3	5	16.7	30	100	

Based on table 5. Respondents who do not work (83.3%) have more babies with normal development compared to respondents who work (61.6%) have baby with abnormal development. Based on the statistical test *Chi-Square* obtains p value = 0.004(p value ≤ 0.05), which means there is a significant correlation between occupation and Baby's Developmental Milestones in the work area of Multiwahana Sako Health Center of Palembang 2013.

Based on the results of variable analysis of Baby's Developmental Milestones in Sinar Sematang integrated service post, in the working Area of Multiwahana Sako Health Center of Palembang in 2013, it is found that among 48 respondents who are observed, mothers who have baby with normal development are 32 respondents (66.7%) and 16 respondents (33.3%) babies with abnormal development.

According to researchers, mothers who have babies with normal development are more compared to mothers who have babies with abnormal development, due to family involvement, especially parents, in providing stimuli/stimuli to their activities. This is in accordance with the results of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2009), Child development requires stimulation, especially in families, such as the provision of toys, children's socialization, the involvement of mothers and other family members on children's activities. Perceptual deprivation, namely the child is hampered in its development, retardation and developmental disorders. For example, the age of a five-year-old child, with the lack of these stimuli, in its development looks like a three-year-old child.

The role of stimulation will be influenced by a variety of factors, one of the most important factors is the factor of the mother or caretaker because the mother or caretaker determines the success or just through the development of the child (Baraja, 2007). The stimulation can be carried out by mothers and fathers, who are the closest to the child, substitutes for mothers/caretaker of children, other family members and community groups in the household environment of each and every day of life (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009).

The family is the environment that is closest to the child, since the child is born. Children will get a lot of experience in the family to grow and develop for their future. Parents in the family can provide examples of behavior that will later be immitated by children. Family is an effective place to teach moral values to children (Wuryandari, 2009).

The results of research by Walker, et al. (2007), there are four problems that need special attention from governments in developing countries. The problem is low

ISSN 2685-8673 (online)

cognitive stimulation. The role of mothers who are smart in stimulating baby's development and active involvement of both parents are needed for cognitive stimulation in order to create a quality generation of Indonesian children.Other researchers named Wonatorey et al (2006) believe that the development of toddlers is influenced by the stimulation of families who participate in every baby's activities. This is in line with the result of Susie's et al. (2002) in Wonatorey et al. (2006) states that family and parents showaffection and participation in children's development to develop into normal children.

Based on the analysis of knowledge variables in the Sinar Sematang Integrated service post in Area of Multiwahana Sako Health Center Palembang in 2013, it is found that among the 48 observed respondents mothers with good knowledge of baby's development as many as 28 respondents (58.3%) while mothers with less knowledge 20 respondents (41.7%). According to researchers, mothers who have good knowledge about baby's development are more than those who is less because respondents are active in finding and receiving new information from cadres, midwives, and other sources about the health and development of children under five, so that the broader respondents' insight and knowledge of baby's development is getting better.This is consistent with the results of ImahJaeyana's research (2010), reveal that maternal knowledge about the frequency of baby's development is influenced by information factors. Good knowledge will influence the acceptance of new things and can adjust to these new things so that it can increase someone's knowledge. The better the mothernal knowledge about the baby's development as well as the more time to interact so that the child is stimulated, the better the baby's development will be (Jacob, 2004).The results of Dardiana's research (2011) reveal that the level of good knowledge is something that needs to be achieved by the mother because it can be a factor that supports good stimulation behavior also related to baby's development. Another researcher named Ribas (2005) believes that maternal knowledge is needed. This knowledge includes knowledge about child development, children's basic needs, health, child safety, strategies to form physical, mental, social, and good intelligence and assess the level of development of children. In this achievement, the father's role is required to be actively involved.Based on the analysis of the variable work in the Sinar Sematang integrated service post in Area of Palembang Multiwahana Sako Health Center in 2013, it was found that among the 48 respondents who were examined more than 30 respondents (62.5%) working and 18 non-working mothers (37.5%) .According to the researcher, the mothers who do not work is more compared to mothers who work because the mothers feel that if she has entered the workplace, it will automatically reduce the time to take care of the child, the house and even her husband. This is consistent with the results of the Sulastri (2002) study which reveals that mothers who do not work have more time with their children sothat they have greater opportunities to pay attention to their babies' needs than mothers who work with a fixed income.In the study of Crepinsek & Burstein (2004), it believes that the work of the mother and the length of the mothers' absence at home also affects the development of toddlers. The research differs from Wicaksono (2011) stating that there has been a change in trends where there is an increase in the number of female workers. This increase on women is influenced by an increase of urgent and higher economic needs. Working women certainly have a good impact, such as increasing family income. In addition, working

ISSN 2685-8673 (online)

women also generally have a higher level of confidence than women who do not work. In addition there are also negative impacts arising from working women such as reduced time in taking care of the family which possibaly cause greater problems. The fact of the increasing trend of working women is contrary to the results of Suyatno's research (2010) where the majority of respondents are 87.7% having a job as a housewife.The correlation between Knowledge and the Baby's Developmental Milesones at Sinar Sematang integrated service post in Area of Palembang Multiwahana Sako Health Center in 2013From the analysis, it is found that respondents who have good knowledge have more babies with normal development (85.7%) while respondents with less knowledge have abnormal development (60.0%). Based on the results of statistical test results Chi-Square obtained p value = 0.003 (p value 5 0.05), so Ho is rejected which means that there is a meaningful correlation of maternal knowledge with baby's developmental milestones at Sinar Sematang integrated service post in Area of Palembang Multiwahana Sako Health Center 2013.Researcher assumes that mothers who have good knowledge have more children under five with normal development compared to mothers who have less knowledge because mothers who have good knowledge support good stimulation behavior in normal development of their babies. In accordance with the opinion of Notoatmodjo (2003) that good knowledge will guide appropriate behavior. This research is in line with the research conducted by Cholida (2009) which discusses the correlation of maternal knowledge about baby's development in the Amaliah neighborhood of Kuala Simpang Village, Aceh Tamiang District. The technique of determining the sample uses purposive sampling, a sample of 30 respondents. Test data analysis uses chi-square. The result of the study has a significant correlation between knowledge about baby's development in the Amaliah neighborhood of Kuala Simpang Village, Aceh Tamiang District (p value = 0.021) (Cholida, 2009).The research is also in line with Miftahul (2010) which discusses the correlation between knowledge and the baby's development aged 1-5 years at Sumurgeneng Village in Area of Jenu-Tuban Health Center shows that half have good knowledge of 52 (53.60%) respondents and a small proportion of respondents have less knowledge as many as 12 (12.38%). Nurhidayat's research (2010) with the title of The Correlation of Knowledge in Stimulating the development of Pre-School Children in Nurul Qamar Islamic Kindergarten (TK) Cirebon. The results shows that the level of knowledge of mothers in Nurul Qamar Islamic Kindergarten Cirebon is mostly good knowledge 90.9% and less knowledge 9.1%. The result of statistical tests shows a correlation of mothers' knowledge in stimulating pre-school child development. Based on the results of the research, theory and related research, it can be proven that there is a correlation between knowledge and the baby's developmemtal milestonesThe correlation between Occupation and Baby's Developmental Milestones at Sinar Sematang integrated service post in Area of Palembang Multiwahana Sako Health Center in 2013From the analysis, it is found that respondents who do not work have babies with normal development (83.3%) while respondents who work have babies with abnormal development as much (61.6 %). Based on the results of statistical test analysis, the Chi-Square results obtains p value 0.004 (p value 5 0.05), so Ho is rejected, which means that there is a meaningful correlation between occupation and baby's developmental milestones in the Sinar Sematang integrated service post in Area of Palembang Multiwahana Sako Health Center 2013.Researcher assumes that mothers

ISSN 2685-8673 (online)

who do not work have more babies with normal development compared to mothers who work because mothers who do not work have more time to take care of their babies. The result of Yamnur's research (2008) discusses the correlation between occupation and the development of children under five in PangkalanSusu Subdistrict, Langkat Regency. Yamnur's research (2008) says that many children under five are classified as normal development on mothers who do not work, 98.1%. The statistical test chi-square shows that there is a correlation between mother's occupation and the development of the babies (p value 0.001).Another researcher named Novita (2010) about the correlation between mother's occupation and baby's development in PAUD, the Bugangan Health Center Work Area, East Semarang Subdistrict, reveal that there is a correlation between mother's occupation and baby's development. The results of analysis of mothers who do not work is higher (67.4%) than mothers who work (53.5%). According to Masdiarti (2000), who examines mother's occupation with baby's development in Harapan Perak sub-district, the result shows that normal children are found more on mothers who do not work (43.24%) compared to mothers who work (40.54%). Mahlia's research (2009) shows that the variable of maternal work is very influential significantly on baby's development.The results of Dian Purwanti's research (2009) which examine the correlation between education and mother's occupation and the baby's development aged 1-5 years at Dukuhlo village, Bulakamba sub-district, Brebes Regency shows that there is a significant correlation between education and mother's occupation and the baby's development aged 1-5 years with results of statistical test p value 0.001. Based on the results of the research, theory and related research it can be proven that there is a correlation between occupation and the baby's developmental milestones.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study is that the distribution of the frequency of baby's developmental milestones with more normal development is higher, the frequency distribution of mother's knowledge about baby's development is good, frequency distribution of mothers who do not work is higher, there is a meaningful correlation between mother's knowledge and baby's developmental milestones based on statistical tests with p value 0.003, there is a significant correlation between the mother's occupation and baby's developmental milestones based on statistical tests with p value 0.004.

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