



RELATIONSHIP OF MATERNAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT STIMULATION DEVELOPMENT WITH MOTOR DEVELOPMENT RUDE 3-5 YEARS OLD CHILDREN IN MEDAN KRIO VILLAGE 2024

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ABSTRACT

Gross motor development are not only supported by fulfilling the nutritional status alone, but supported by the stimulation provided, child development requires stimulation / stimulation, especially in the family, for example, provision of toys, socialization of children, involvement of mothers and other family members of the children's activities, The role of a mother in the care of children, also in stimulation in children is very big. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship of mother's knowledge about developmental stimulation with gross motor development of children aged 3-5 years in Medan Krio Villagedistrict of Medan Kriol. This research is a descriptive correlation with cross sectional approach. The population in this study amounted to 1,300 people with a sample of 93 people. Sampling technique used is purposive sampling. Data obtained by using sheets of questionnaires were distributed and filled directly by the respondent. The analysis of univariate and bivariate data by using Spearman Rank test (Rho) with significance level of 0.05. The results show there is a close relationship between mother's knowledge about developmental stimulation with gross motor development of children aged 3-5 years in Medan Krio Village District, where P value = 0.00 (P < 0.01) from the analysis also shows the correlation (r) of 0.63. It is suggested to mothers in order to dig deeper information from sources that are accurate about the importance and how to stimulate gross motor development of children.

Keywords: Mother's Knowledge, Children's Gross Motor Development.

INTRODUCTION

Health development as part of efforts to build a whole human being, among others, is carried out through child health efforts that are carried out as early as possible since the child is still in the womb. Health efforts carried out from the time the child is still in the womb until the

first five years of life, aimed at maintaining his or her survival while improving the quality of life of the child in order to achieve optimal growth and development both physically, mentally, emotional and social and have multiple intelligences according to their

genetic potential (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

According to UNICEF, of the 200 million children under the age of 5 in developing countries in the world, more than a third of them are unfulfilled in their potential for development, in Indonesia itself, in 2021 the Indonesian Ministry of Health conducted developmental screening in 30 provinces in Indonesia and reported that 45.12% of children have disorders development. In addition, in West Java, almost 30% of children experience developmental delays and around 80% of them are caused by a lack of stimulation (Fadlyana, 2020 in Cristi, 2023).

In 2020, around 35.4% of children under five in Indonesia suffered from developmental deviations such as deviations in gross motor, fine motor, and emotional mental deviations (Soedjatmiko, 2008 in Sunarsih, 2022). Based on the results of the Early Detection and Intervention Stimulation of Growth and Development (SDIDTK) service on 500 children from five Jakarta regions, it was found that 57 children (11.9%) experienced growth and development disorders. The most common growth and development disorders are delayed development (delayed growth) of 22 children, then 14 children experiencing global delayed development, 10 malnourished children, 7 children with Microcephali, and 7 children who have not experienced weight gain in recent months (Ministry of Health, 2022).

METHOD

In this study, the researcher used a quantitative research method. The design used in this study is Correlative Descriptive with a Cross Sectional approach where measurements or observations are carried out at the same time (Point Time Approach) (Notoadmodjo, 2023).

The population in this study is all mothers who have children aged 3-5 years in Medan Krio Village. The total population in this study is 1300 people. . The sample in this study is mothers who have children aged 3-5 years in Medan Krio Village. In this study, the sample size was calculated according to a formula (Setiadi, 2021), so the number of samples used in this study was 93 people. In this study, the sampling technique used is

Purposive Sampling. The reason for choosing Purposive Sampling is because the sample in this study performs a sample determination technique with certain considerations. The data analysis used in this study is (1) Univariate Analysis (2) Bivariate Analysis, which is to determine the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables, namely the relationship between maternal knowledge about developmental stimulation and gross motor development of children aged 3-5 years in Medan Krio Village. . The analysis technique carried out is the Spearman Rank (Rho) correlation technique. The Spearman Rank (Rho) test is used to measure the close relationship between two variables on the Ordinal scale (Hidayat, 2022).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

The identity of the respondents includes age, religion, ethnicity, last education, occupation, household income, type

The child's gender, child's age, maternal knowledge and gross motor development of the child are shown in the following table:

Table 1 Distribution of respondents according to characteristics.

No	Karakteristik	n	%
1	Umur		
	25-36 Thn	27	29.03
	36 - 45 Thn	52	55.91
	> 46 Tahun	14	15.05
2	Agama		
	Islam	52	55.91
	Nasrani	41	44.09
3	Suku		
	Jawa	53	56.98
	Aceh	19	20.43
	Batak	21	22.58
4	Pendidikan		
	SMP/Sederajat	15	16.13
	SMA/Sederajat	50	53.76
	Diploma/S1	28	30.11
5	Pekerjaan		
	IRT	56	60.22
	Pegawai Negri	20	21.50
	Pegawai Swasta	12	12.90
	Wiraswasta	5	5.38
6	Penghasilan		
	< Rp. 1.950.000	43	46.24

	Rp. 1.950.000 - Rp. 2.950.000	32	34.41
	> 2.950.000	18	19.35
7	Jenis Kelamin Anak		
	Laki-laki	41	44.09
	perempuan	52	55.91
8	Usia Anak		
	3 Tahun	27	29.03
	4 Tahun	32	34.41
	5 Tahun	34	36.56

Based on the table above, it can be seen that most of the respondents are at the age of 36 - 45 years old as many as 52 people (55.91%), most of the respondents are Javanese as many as 53 people (56.98%), most of the respondents are Muslims as many as 52 people (55.91%), the education of most of the respondents is high school, namely 50 people (53.76%), most of the respondents work as housewives ladder is 56 people (60.22%), most of the respondents have an income < Rp. 1,950,000, which is as many as 43 (46.24%), most of them

The respondents' children were female, namely 52 people (55.91%) and most of the children were 5 years old as many as 34 people (36.56%).

Table 2 Data Distribution According to Mother's Knowledge and Children's Gross Motor Development in Medan Krio Village

No	Karakteristik	n	%
1	Pengetahuan Ibu		
	Baik	31	33.33
	Cukup	42	45.16
	Kurang	20	21.50
2	Perkembangan Motorik Kasar Anak		
	Baik	28	30.11
	Cukup	45	48.39
	Kurang	20	21.56
	Jumlah	93	100

Based on the table above, the results of the study showed that the level of maternal knowledge was mostly adequate, namely 42 people (45.16%) and

a small part of the mothers' knowledge was lacking, namely 20 (21.50%). Based on the table above, it can be seen that most of the gross motor development of children with a moderate category is 45 people (48.39%), a small category is less than 20 people (21.56%).

Analisa Bivariat

Tabel 3 Hasil Analisis Korelasi Spearman Rho

	Pengembangan Motorik Kasar	Perkembangan Motorik Kasar
Spearman's rho	1.000	.556**
Pengetahuan Ibu	.000	.000
N	93	93
Perkembangan Motorik Kasar	.556**	1.000
N	.000	.000
N	93	93

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the value of the correlation coefficient between maternal knowledge about developmental stimulation and gross motor development of children aged 3-5 years in Sei Sikambang B village, Medan Sunggal district is 0.556 with a significant level of 0.000, namely p Value α (0.000<0.01), then H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. This means that there is a positive relationship between maternal knowledge about developmental stimulation and gross motor development of children aged 3-5 years in Medan Krio Village.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that the researcher has

carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The results of the study showed that the distribution of respondent data based on the knowledge of most mothers was sufficient, namely 42 people (45.16%) and a small part of mothers' knowledge was lacking, namely 20 people (21.50%). The results of the study showed that most of the children's gross motor development was adequate, namely as many as 45 people (48.39), the gross motor development of children was lacking, which was as many as 20 (21.56%). The results of the statistical test using the Chi-Square test showed that there was a relationship between maternal knowledge and children's gross motor development in Medan Krio Village, where $P = 0.00$ ($P < 0.05$) from the analysis results also showed a contingency coefficient of 0.59.

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