

THE RELATION BETWEEN PARENTING PATTERN WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF BADUTA IN MAMUJU REGENCY, WEST SULAWESI

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ABSTRACTs

Children are the next generation and determinants of the quality of the future human resources in the need to be given special attention. Considering a large number of under-five children in Indonesia, that is equal to 10% of the population. The quality of their growth and development is determined by the success of growth and development in the period of the first two years. One of the factors that influence child growth is the care factor. Parenting pattern affects the level of mental development, emotional and physical health of children. Inappropriate parenting pattern or inappropriate for a children's development can reduce the children's immune system. This study aimed to determine the effect of parenting pattern on the level of development of under-two-years (Baduta) children in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi. This study is an analytic observational study with a sectional cross research design. The study population was all Baduta in the working area of Puskesmas Tampapadang, Bambu and Binanga. Sampling method was accidental sampling and the number of samples was 96 people. The questionnaire used was the Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan (KPSP) of children aged 3-24 months to measure the development of speech and language skills, motoric skills, subtle movement, socialization and independence abilities. The Questionnaire measures parenting pattern using parenting questionnaires. Data were obtained in the field by distributing KPSP questionnaires according to the age of the children and parenting questionnaires to the children's parent while conducting direct observation on the growth and development of children. The research shows that there is a correlation between parenting styles ($p = 0.014$) and the level of development of Baduta in Mamuju. It is expected that parents apply parenting pattern according to the level of children's development, and health education to parents about the influence of parenting pattern on the growth and development of children.

Keywords: Development, parenting pattern, under-two-years baby, Mamuju

INTRODUCTION

Children as the next generation and as the next nation's Human Resources (HR) need special attention. Considering a large number of under-five children in Indonesia, that is equal to 10% of the entire population. (Kementerian Kesehatan RI 2014) Quality of children is determined by the success of children's growth and development in their childhood. Monitoring the growth and development of children at the family level as the beginning of forming children is a government program. (Hidayat 2009)

To monitor the children development, the Ministry of Health has issued a simple tool named, the Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan (KPSP). Development monitoring efforts are carried out to find as early as possible the existence of development deviations and to follow up on complaints from parents regarding child development problems. (Kementerian Kesehatan RI 2014)

One of the factors that influence child development is the factor of care. The parenting pattern not only affects the children's mental and emotional development, but also physical health. (Reddy 2016) It is expected that parents to be able to apply parenting according to children development. Parenting is the effort of parents to guide,

educate, care for, maintain and train to develop and improve children's independence. There are 3 (three) types of parenting, namely; permissive parenting, authoritarian parenting, and democratic parenting. (Grantham-McGregor 1995)

Under-two children or Baduta (0-24 months) is a golden period because the child's brain develops very quickly in the age of Baduta where they are able to absorb information up to 100%, this determines the next stage of childhood development. Teaching everything about life even though it is limited, providing nutrition, good emotional relationships, parenting, and stimuli according to the age of the children can optimize their brain development and make early detection of child development, find out abnormalities/ deviations and deal with early abnormalities/ deviations of the children can improve the quality of human resources in the future. (Kementerian Kesehatan RI 2014)

According to Riskesdas 2018, there is still 40 percent of under-five children were not monitored their growth 8 times in the last 12 months. (Grantham-McGregor 1995) The highest number of Baduta in Mamuju Regency is in the 3 Public Health Center namely PKM Binanga, PKM Bambu, and PKM Tampapadang. (Kemenkes RI 2018)

Based on the data above the researchers are interested in knowing the relationship of parenting pattern with the development of Baduta.

Ethical Clearance

This research has obtained a recommendation for ethical approval at the Research Ethics Commission of Makassar Health Polytechnic with the number: 009/KEPK-UK/VII/2017 and research recommendations at the Kesbangpol Kab. Mamuju by number: 070/325/VIII/2017/BKBP.

METHOD

The population in this study were all Baduta in working area of PKM Bambu, Tampapadang and Binanga. Sampling used was accidental sampling, the number of samples was 96 people. This study was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional research design.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

a. Characteristic of Respondent

Table 1 Characteristic of Respondent

Characteristic of Respondent	n = 96	%
Mother's Age (years)		
< 20	3	3,1
20 – 35	84	87,5
> 35	9	9,4
Occupation		
House wife	62	64,6
Trader	3	3,1
Nurse	2	2,1
Farmer	1	1
Civil servant	17	17,7
Entrepreneur	11	11,5

Education level		
University	25	26
Senior high school	28	29,2
Junior high school	8	8,3
Elementary school	17	17,7
No school	18	18,8
Children's age (months)		
0 – 3	12	12,5
> 3 – 6	17	17,7
> 6 – 9	18	18,8
> 9 – 12	15	15,6
> 12 – 15	7	7,3
> 15 – 18	9	9,4
> 18 – 21	3	3,1
> 21 – 24	15	15,6
Children's sex		
Male	41	42,7
Female	55	57,3

Source: Primer Data

b. Variable of the Study

Table 2 Variable Distribution of the Study

Variable	n = 96	%
Baduta's development		
Appropriate	69	71,9
Not appropriate	27	28,1
Parenting Pattern		
Positive	76	79,2
Negative	20	20,8

2. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was carried out to determine the relationship of parenting to the level of development of Baduta. The test used is the Chi-square Test.

Relationship to parenting to the level of Baduta's development.

Table 3 Relationship of parenting to the level of Baduta's development.

Parenting	Baduta's Development				Total		p
	Appropriate		Not appropriate				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Positive	59	61,5	17	17,7	68	70,8	0,014
Negative	10	10,4	10	10,4	28	29,2	
Total	69	71,9	27	28,1	96	100	

This study results, from 96 samples, there were 28.1% of Baduta whose growth stage not yet in accordance with their age. At the age of under two years, Baduta begin to show the ability of doing activities to move more, develop curiosity and exploring objects around them.(Soedjatmiko 2011)

Although the ability of Baduta is still limited, parents are expected to be able to stimulate their children's development earlier on according to the needs and age of the children and be able to detect early impaired growth and development of children. In line with the research conducted by Supratti (2018) which said that there was a significant influence between stimulation and the development rate of Baduta in Mamuju District. (Supratti 2018) The development included 4 (four) aspects; aspects of the development of coarser motion ability, subtle movement ability, speech and language, socialization and independence. Children's growth and development cannot be separated from the influence of parenting pattern. Based on Garcia OF's research, Serra E said that there was a relationship between parenting style and children's social ability.(Garcia and Serra 2019) This is in line with research conducted by Calders F *et al.* (2019) which states that the interaction effect between parenting styles of mothers and fathers can arise from infancy.(Calders *et al.* 2019) The same research conducted by Kurniawati and Mardiyanti stated that there was a relationship between parenting pattern and under-five children development. (Laili Deni Kurniawati 2018)

The results showed that there were 28.8% of parents who have no school and 17.7% has a primary school. This is related to parents' knowledge about how to care because of the ability to care for children base on the needs and the age of children development. It cannot be separated from the parents' educational background. The

research of Kiel EJ, Premo JE, Buss KA (2016) stated that timid children related to parents' knowledge protect the predicted impact on children who are not confident. (Kiel, Premo, and Buss 2016) In line with the research conducted by Berkes J *et al.* (2019) said that educated parents are better involved in parenting practices that are more stimulating and supportive. (Berkes *et al.* 2019) Another study conducted by Galitto E *et al.* J Adolesc also stated that increasing knowledge of children's rights reduces hitting attitudes to children. (Gallitto, Veilleux, and Romano 2019)

Positive parenting is parenting given by parents by fostering positive concepts and thoughts as well as self-respect. Negative parenting is when parents often do negative things such as hitting, ignoring, not paying attention, harassing, insulting, being unjust, never praising, like being angry as a punishment due to their lack, mistakes or ignorance. Negative attitudes of parents will invite questions to the children and lead to the assumption that they are not valuable enough to be loved and appreciated, and all that is due to the shortcomings that exist in their self so that parents do not give love. (Muthmainnah 2012) Schorr E, *et al.* (2019) said that negative parenting had an impact on children's psychosocial and trauma at an early age. This had an impact on the future lives of children. (Schorr *et al.* 2019)

The same research was conducted by Sukamti *et al.* (2014) showing that fulfilling early stimulation in parenting with the development of Baduta after being controlled by the feeding breastmilk variable found that children who met fulfilled stimulation had 7.3 times the chance to develop according to age than children who did not get stimulation with OR = 7.3 (95% CI 2.51-21.2) p <0,0001. (Sukamti, Aticeh, and Fauziah 2014)

Another study conducted by Suarez-Relinque C *et al.* said that the style of indulgent parenting is the most protective style of parenting against child violence to parents and also highlights the importance of affective warmth, emotional nurturing, and providing support in preventing child abuse from parents.(Suárez-Relinque *et al.* 2019)

In line with this, a study by Stansbury (2012) revealed that parenting is related to the growth of the children's ability to control and direct behavior independently and to work with other people is a parent who gives their children the freedom to make choices

related with their own interests. (Stansbury *et al.* 2012) Parenting is a behavior and attitude of parents that have a direct effect on the development and welfare of children.

The research conducted by Garcia, Serra E (2019) stated that authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles are associated with the results of the worst social interaction. (Garcia and Serra 2019) Likewise, the research conducted by Galitto E, Leth-Steensen C. (2019) stated that increasing children's emotional intelligence is related to parenting and the development of future pro-social behavior. (Gallitto and Leth-Steensen 2019)

Parenting is very closely related to the mother's psychological. The mother who has a good psychological condition is expected to be able to provide positive parenting to their children. It is in line with the research of Sim WH *et al.* said that anxiety, depression, and the quality of parents are related to children's mental health. (Sim *et al.* 2017) In addition, child development and character of children are influenced by the closeness of parents in order to achieve the development of Baduta optimally. (Supratti and Asriady 2016)

CONCLUSION

In general, the development of Baduta in Mamuju Regency is appropriate with the development of their age. There is a significant relationship between parenting and the development of Baduta. It is expected that parents take the time to care for their children especially for the under-two babies and conduct an early detection of children up to the age of 72 months as well as educate parents on the importance of caring for children according to the children's development stage.

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