

Description of Mother's Knowledge and Attitude about the Motor Development of Toddlers in Bandar District

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ABSTRACT**Keywords:**

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Given the role of the mother in the development of toddlers, it is necessary to know the mother's knowledge about child development. Knowledge about child development can be obtained through education, self-experience and the experience of others, mass media and the environment. When compared with Western countries, the motor development of Indonesian children is relatively low. This type of research is descriptive which aims to determine the knowledge and attitudes of mothers who have toddlers about motor development in toddlers in Bandar District, Simalungun Regency. In this study, the sample was taken using a total sampling technique, namely the entire population was sampled as many as 30 people. Based on the research results, the majority of respondents aged 20-24 years were 13 people (43.3%), minority aged 25-29 years were 8 people (26.7%). The majority of high school education is 14 people (46.7%), the minority is elementary school education 4 people (13.3%). The majority of work as housewives are 8 people (26.7%), the minority are employees of BUMN as many as 4 people (13.3%). The majority of knowledge lacked 16 people (53.3%), the minority had good knowledge as many as 14 people (46.7%). The majority of the attitude agreed that as many as 10 people (33.3%), the minority had a disapproval attitude that was as many as 5 people (16.7%). Puskesmas must provide information related to motor development in toddlers either through posyandu or other activities that involve mothers.

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1. Introduction

Good growth and development is an absolute requirement to achieve optimal health, growth and development disorders will hinder the creation of quality human resources as a determinant of the future development of the nation and state. In children under five, if there is the slightest deviation / deviation, if it is not detected or not handled properly, it will reduce the quality of human resources in the future (Soetjningsih, 2010). Knowledge that mothers should know about child development includes developmental stages, developmental tasks, stimulation methods, developmental characteristics, and monitoring development. Knowledge about child development can be obtained through education, self-experience and the experience of others, mass media and the environment. When compared with Western countries, the motor development of Indonesian children is relatively low. In America, children start walking at the age of 11.4–12.4 months¹¹, and children in Europe between 12.4–13.6 months¹², while in Indonesia, the sample studied was 14.02 months. Sufficient information to explain these differences does not yet exist, but it is likely that nutritional factors, parenting patterns, and the environment play a role. The description above results in a conclusion that developing motor skills is an urgent or important thing (Endah, 2008). Based on the above background, the writer is interested in knowing the description of the knowledge and attitudes of mothers who have toddlers about motor development in toddlers at the Perlanaan Pustu, Bandar District, Simalungun Regency.

2. Method

This type of research is descriptive which aims to determine the knowledge and attitudes of mothers who have toddlers about motor development in toddlers at the Perlanaan Pustu, Bandar Sub-district, Simalungun Regency in 2016. The population in this study were all mothers who had toddlers who came to the Pustu in Perlanaan, Bandar Sub-district, District. Simalungun 2016 as many as 30 people. The sample size in this study was the entire population as a sample. In this study, the sample was taken using a total sampling technique, namely the entire population was sampled.

3. Results and Discussion

After doing research on the description of the knowledge and attitudes of mothers who have toddlers about motor development in toddlers at the Perlanaan Pustu, Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2016 with 30 respondents, the following results can be obtained:

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Mothers Having Toddlers Based on Age

No	Age	f	%
1	20 – 24 Year	13	43,3
2	25 – 29 Year	8	26,7
3	>29 Year	9	30
Total		30	100

Based on Table 1. the data obtained are the majority of respondents aged 20-24 years, namely 13 people (43.3%), minority aged 25-29 years, as many as 8 people (26.7%)

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Mothers Having Toddlers Based on Education

No	Education	f	%
1	Primary school	4	13,3
2	Junior High School	6	20
3	Senior High School	14	46,7
4	Bcahelor	6	20
Total		30	100

Based on Table 2. the data obtained are the majority of respondents with high school education as many as 14 people (46.7%), the minority with elementary education as many as 4 people (13.3%).

Table 3
Frequency Distribution of Mothers Having Toddlers Based on Occupation

No	profession	f	%
1	government employees	6	20
2	BUMN employee	4	13,3
3	Private employees	6	20
4	Housewife	8	26,7
5	Trade	6	20
Total		30	100

Based on Table 3. it is obtained that the majority of respondents have jobs as housewives as many as 8 people (26.7%), the minority have jobs as BUMN employees as many as 4 people (13.3%).

Table 4
Frequency Distribution of Mothers Having Toddlers Based on Knowledge

No	Knowledge	f	%
1	Good	14	46,7
2	not enough	16	53,3
Total		30	100

Based on Table 4. it is obtained that the majority of respondents have less knowledge as many as 16 people (53.3%), the minority has good knowledge as many as 14 people (46.7%).

Table 5
Frequency Distribution of Mothers Who Have Toddlers Based on Attitude

No	attitude	f	%
1	Strongly agree	6	20
2	Agree	10	33,3
3	Strongly Disagree	9	30
4	Not Agree	5	16,7
Total		30	100

Based on Table 5. the data obtained from the majority of respondents have an agreeable attitude, namely as many as 10 people (33.3%), minorities have a disapproving attitude as many as 5 people (16.7%).

Table 6
Cross Tabulation Between Age of Mothers Who Have Toddlers With Knowledge

No	age	Knowledge				Total	%
		Good	%	No Enough	%		
1	20 – 24 Year	5	16,7	8	26,6	13	43,3
2	25 – 29 Year	2	6,7	6	20	8	26,7
3	>29 Year	7	23,3	2	6,7	9	30
Total		14	46,7	16	53,3	30	100

Based on the table above, it was obtained from 30 respondents in the age category of 20-24 years as many as 13 people (43.3%), with good knowledge as many as 5 people (16.7%), those with less knowledge as many as 8 people (26.6%) . There are 8 respondents (26.7%), who have good knowledge (6.7%), and 6 people (20%). Respondents who are in the age category > 29 years are 9 people (30%), have good knowledge of 7 people (23.3%), who are less knowledgeable are 2 people (6.7%).

Table 7
Cross Tabulation Between Education of Mothers Who Have Toddlers With Knowledge

No	Education	Konowlegde				To- tal	%
		Good	%	Not Enough	%		
1	Primary School	1	3,3	3	10	4	13,3
2	Junior High School	2	6,7	4	13,3	6	20
3	Senior High School	7	23,3	7	23,3	14	46,7
4	Bachelor	4	13,3	2	6,7	6	20
Total		14	46,7	16	53,3	30	100

Based on the table above, it was obtained from 30 respondents in the elementary education category as many as 4 people (13.3%), 1 person with good knowledge (3.3%), and 3 people with less knowledge (10%). There are 6 respondents in the junior high school education category (20%), 2 people with good knowledge (6.7%), and 4 people with less knowledge (13.3%). Respondents in the high school education category were 14 people (46.7%), with good knowledge 7 people (23.3%), those with less knowledge were 7 people (23.3%). There are 6 respondents in the undergraduate education category (20%), 4 people with good knowledge (13.3%), 2 people with less knowledge (6.7%).

Table 8
Cross Tabulation Between Occupation of Mothers Who Have Toddlers and Knowledge

No	Profession	knowledge				Total	%
		Good	%	Not Enough	%		
1	government employees	5	16,7	1	3,3	6	20
2	Employee. BUMN	2	6,7	2	6,7	4	13,3
3	Employee. Private	3	10	3	10	6	20
4	Housewife	3	10	5	16,7	8	26,6
5	Trade	1	3,3	5	16,7	6	20
Total		14	46,7	16	53,3	30	100

Based on the table above, obtained from 30 respondents in the job category as civil servants as many as 6 people (20%), 5 people with good knowledge (16,7%), 1 person with less knowledge (3.3%).

Of the respondents in the job category as BUMN employees, there were 4 (13,3%), 2 people with good knowledge (6,7%), and 2 people with less knowledge (16,7%). Respondents who are in the category of work as Private Employees are 6 people (20%), 3 people have good knowledge (10%), and 3 people are less knowledgeable (10%). Respondents in the occupational category as housewives were 8 people (26.6%), with good knowledge as many as 2 people (10%), with less knowledge as many as 5 people (16.7%). There are 6 respondents in the job category as trading (20%), 1 person with good knowledge (3.3%), and 5 people with less knowledge (16.7%).

Table 9
Cross Tabulation Between Age of Mothers Who Have Toddlers With Attitude

No	Age	Attitude								total	%
		SS	%	S	%	STS	%	TS	%		
1	20 – 24 Year	3	10	3	10	4	13,3	3	10	13	43,3
2	25 – 29 year	2	6,7	2	6,7	3	10	1	3,3	8	26,7
3	>29 year	1	3,3	5	16,7	2	6,7	1	3,3	9	30
Total		6	20	10	33,3	9	30	5	16,7	30	100

Based on the table above, it was obtained from 30 respondents in the age category of 20-24 years as many as 13 people (43.3%), having a strongly agree attitude as many as 3 people (10%), agreeing attitudes as many as 3 people (10%), very disagree as many as 4 people (13,3%), disagree attitude as much as 3 people (10%). In the respondents in the age category of 25-29 years, 8 people (26.7%), had a strongly agree attitude as many as 2 people (6.7%), agreed attitudes as many as 2 people (6.7%), strongly disagreed as much as 3 people (10%), disagree 1 person (3.3%). Respondents in the age category > 29 years as many as 9 people (30%), have a strongly agree attitude as much as 1 person (3.3%), agree attitude as many as 5 people (16.7%), strongly disagree attitude as much as 2 people (6,7%), 1 person disagreed (3.3%).

Table 10
Cross Tabulation Between Education of Mothers Who Have Toddlers With Attitude

No	Education	Attitude								Total	%
		SS	%	S	%	STS	%	TS	%		
1	Primary School	0	0	2	6,7	0	0	2	6,7	4	13,3
2	Junior High School	1	3,3	0	0	3	10	2	6,7	6	20
3	Senior High School	2	6,7	7	23,3	5	16,7	0	0	14	46,7
4	Bachelor	3	10	1	3,3	1	3,3	1	3,3	6	20
Total		6	20	10	33,3	9	30	5	16,7	30	100

Based on the table above, obtained from 30 respondents in the elementary education category as many as 4 people (13.3%), 0 people strongly agree (0%), 2 people agree (6.7%), strongly disagree agree as much as 0 people (0%), disagree attitude as much as 2 people (6.7%). In the respondents in the junior high school education category, 6 people (20%), strongly agree with 1 person (3.3%), agree with 0 people (0%), strongly disagree with 3 people (10%), disagree as much as 2 people (6.7%). Respondents in the high school education category were 14 people (46.7%), had a strongly agree attitude as many as 2 people (6.7%), agreed attitudes were 7 people (23.3%), strongly disagreed as many as 5 people (16,7%), disagree with 0 people (0%). Respondents in the undergraduate education category were 6 people (20%), had strongly agreed attitudes as many as 3 people (10%), agreed attitudes were 1 person (3.3%), strongly disagreed as much as 1 person (3.3%), disagree as much as 1 person (3.3%).

Table 11
Cross Tabulation Between Occupation of Mothers Who Have Toddlers With Attitude

No	Profession	Attitude								Total	%
		SS	%	S	%	STS	%	TS	%		
1	government employees	2	6,7	2	6,7	2	6,7	0	0	6	20
2	BUMN employee	0	0	2	6,7	0	0	2	6,7	4	13,3
3	Private employees	3	10	1	3,3	2	6,7	0	0	6	20
4	housewife	0	0	3	10	3	10	2	6,7	8	26,7
5	Trade	1	3,3	2	6,7	2	6,7	1	3,3	6	20
Total		6	20	10	33,3	9	30	5	16,7	30	100

Based on the table above, obtained from 30 respondents in the category of work as civil servants as many as 6 people (20%), 2 people strongly agree (6.7%), agree 2 people (6.7%), strongly disagree attitude as much as 2 people (6.7%), disagree attitude as much as 0 people (0%). The respondents who were in the job category as BUMN employees were 4 people (13.3%), 0 people strongly agreed (0%), 2

people agreed (6.7%), and 0 people strongly disagreed (0%), 2 people disagree (6.7%). Respondents in the category of work as private employees were 6 people (20%), 3 people strongly agreed (10%), 1 person agreed (3.3%), strongly disagreed 2 people (6.7%), disapproval as many as 0 people (0%). Respondents in the category of work as housewives were 8 people (26.7%), had a strongly agree attitude as many as 0 people (0%), agreed attitudes were 3 people (10%), strongly disagreed as many as 3 people (10%), 2 people disagree (6.7%). Respondents in the category of work as trading as many as 6 people (20%), have a strongly agree attitude as much as 1 person (3.3%), agree attitude as many as 2 people (6.7%), strongly disagree attitude as much as 2 people (6.7%), disapproval of 1 person (3.3%).

4. Discussion

Based on the results of research conducted on the knowledge and attitudes of mothers who have toddlers about motor development in toddlers at the Perlanaan Pustu, Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2016, it can be discussed as follows:

a. Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Motor Development

Based on Table 4.1.4. The data obtained that the majority of respondents have less knowledge as many as 16 people (53.3%), the minority has good knowledge as many as 14 people (46.7%). This result may be influenced by the education level of the respondents where the majority have high school education, namely as many as 14 people (46.7%), the higher the level of education, the higher the level of knowledge of a person. Meanwhile, from the age of the majority aged 20-24 years as many as 13 people (43.3%), young people who do not have experience about motor development in toddlers. Meanwhile, when viewed from the majority of work as housewives, as many as 8 people (26.7%), work can also support a person's level of knowledge because at work they will interact with many people. Education affects the learning process, the higher a person's education, the easier it is for that person to receive information. With higher education, someone will tend to get information, both from other people and from the mass media. Knowledge is very closely related to education where it is expected that someone with higher education will have more extensive knowledge (Efendi, 2011). Work is an activity or a person's activity or a person's activities to meet daily needs, the type of work is related to the level of knowledge. In general, people who work will have easy access to information compared to people who do not work. This ease of information will increase the person's knowledge of certain objects. (Notoatmodjo, 2005).

b. Attitudes of Mothers Who Have Toddlers About Motor Development

Based on Table 4.1.5. the data obtained that the majority of respondents had an agreeable attitude, namely as many as 10 people (33.3%), the minority had a disapproval attitude as many as 5 people (16.7%). Before a person takes a stance, it can be influenced by several factors including age, education and occupation. With increasing age, there will be changes in physical and psychological (mental) aspects where this psychological aspect of a person's level of thinking becomes more mature and mature. Education means guidance given by someone to others so that they can understand. It is undeniable that the higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information and in the end the more knowledge they have. The work environment can make a person gain experience and knowledge either directly or indirectly.

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