

Research Article

The Effect of Parenting Patterns on Pre School Age Children Development in South Central Timor

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Abstract: Parenting patterns are the care that is given by the mother or other caregivers in the form of attitudes and behaviors in terms of their closeness to children, feeding, caring for cleanliness, giving love and so on. Good care is very important to ensure optimal growth and development of children, therefore, poor care can cause children to have less nutritional status. This type of research is analytic observational using design *cross sectional*. The sample in this study was parents and pre-school children aged 4-5 years, so that the number of samples in each region was 73 parents and 73 preschool children aged 4-5 years. Sampling was done by using *cluster sampling method, purposive sampling* and *stratified sampling*. The results of the test *chi square* showed that the *p-value* was smaller than α 0.05, so the analysis showed that there was a significant effect of feeding practices on children's development. The results of the test *chi square* showed that the *p-value* was 0.000 smaller than α 0.05, so the analysis showed that there was a significant effect of hygiene and health practices on children's development. The results of the test *chi square* showed a *p-value* of 0.000 smaller than α 0.05, so the results of the analysis showed that there was a significant effect of the practice of hygienic affection on child development. The results of the test *chi square* showed a *p-value* of 0.000 smaller than α 0.05, so the results of the analysis showed a significant effect of stimulation practice on child development.

Keywords: Parenting, pre-school age development, stimulation, hygiene.

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INTRODUCTION

Children are individuals who are experiencing a very rapid process of growth and development. It is even said to be a developmental leap. That's why at an early age it is said to be the Golden Age, which is a very valuable age compared to the next age. Therefore, disruption of growth and development of early childhood will have an impact on future growth and development [1].

Development is the increase in abilities (skills) in a more complex structure and function in a regular and predictable and predictable pattern, as a result of the maturation process. Child development is related to qualitative changes which include several dimensions of child development, namely fine motor development, gross motor skills, speech and language, independence and socialization [2].

Developmental disorders in children include impaired development of gross motion, fine movements, socialization and independence as well as speech and language development, which of these four sectors if a child experiences disturbances or delays in development it will affect the subsequent child's

development. Children's intellectual development can be seen from the symbolic or abstract abilities such as speaking and language, while emotional development can be seen from the children's social behavior and independence with their environment. If the child experiences delays in the speech and language sector, it will have difficulty interacting with the surrounding environment, while for social development the child will experience difficulties in socializing with friends and other people around him [3].

According to a report from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in Lombonaung *et al.* [4] the coverage of toddler health services in early detection of toddler growth and development is 78.11%. The number of children under five who experience growth and development disorders in Indonesia is 45.7%. The child development index in Riskesdas is seen from the aspects of literacy, physical, social emotional, and learning. Based on the results of the 2018 Riskesdas, it was found that the index of child development in Indonesia was 88.3% and in NTT Province it was around 80%.

All factors that influence child development are strengthened by research studies conducted by

several researchers. Research conducted by Fitri [5] shows that there is a relationship between maternal age and the ability to stimulate gross motor development of children aged 0-12 months in Bukit Meusara Village, Jantho City. Research by Waqidil [6] shows that there is a relationship between the level of mother's education and child development and based on research conducted by Ering [5], there is a strong relationship between the status of working mothers and children's social abilities.

Timor Tengah Selatan Regency is a district where the number of children suffering from stunting in 2018 reached 52.76%, this means that South Central Timor Regency is one of the highest districts in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and Number 2 National. Stunting in toddlers is a nutritional problem that can hinder children's development, with negative impacts that can affect life in the future, such as intellectual decline, decreased productivity, susceptibility to infectious diseases to poverty and the risk of giving birth to babies with LBW [7, 4]. Many factors are associated with the incidence of inadequate food stunting and disease as a direct cause, in addition to inappropriate feeding practices, recurrent illnesses and infections, poor hygiene and parenting behaviors [7].

Parenting patterns are care that is given by mothers or other caregivers in the form of attitudes and behaviors in terms of closeness to children, feeding, caring for cleanliness, giving love and so on [8]. Good care is very important to ensure optimal growth and development of children, therefore, poor care can cause children to have less nutritional status [5].

METHODOLOGY

This research is an analytic observational study using a design *cross sectional*. The sample in this study was parents and pre-school children aged 4-5 years, so that the number of samples in each region was 73 parents and 73 preschool children aged 4-5 years. This research will be conducted in South Central Timor Regency. The research was carried out in June - July 2020. Since the research letter was issued by the University of Nusa Cendana.

The data analysis technique used in this study is bivariate analysis using chi Square which is used on nominal and ordinal scale data to determine whether there is a relationship between 2 independent variables and the dependent variable.

RESULTS

Table-1: Distribution of Respondents According to Parenting (feeding practices, hygiene and health practice, practice and practice compassion stimulation)

Variable	Criteria	N	%
feeding Practices	Less	88	40.2
	Good	131	59.8
	Total	219	100
The practice of hygiene and health	Less	92	40.2
	both	127	58.0
	Total	219	100
The practice of compassion	Less	107	48.9
	well	112	51.1
	Total	219	100
stimulation Practice	Less	70	46.1
	good	149	53.9
	Total	219	100

Table-2: Effect of parenting to the child's development.

Variable	Criteria	Child Development						P-Value	RP
		Available delay		None delay		Total			
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Practice Giving food	Less	51	23.3	37	16.9	88	40.2	0.001	2,634
	Good	45	20.5	86	39.3	131	59.8		
	Total	96	43.8	123	56.2	219	100		
Practice hiegene and health	Poor	75	34.2	17	7.8	92	42	0.000	22,269
	Good	21	9.6	106	48.4	127	58		
	Total	96	43.8	123	56.2	219	100		
Practice love dear	Less	22.960	37.4	25	11.5	107	48.9	0.000	22,960
	Good	14	6.4	98	44.7	112	51.1		
	Total	96	43.8	123	56.2	219	100		
Practice Stimulation	Less	9.074	18.7	29	13.3	70	32	0.003	9,074
	Good	55	25.1	94	42.9	149	68		
	Total	96	43.8	123	56.2	219	100		

Table-3: Summary of Significant test parameters parenting, child development preschool age

Variable	B	Sig (P)	Exp (B) (OR)	95% C.I.for EXP (B)	
				Lower	Upper
Practice Giving food	-2.026	0.013	0.132	0.026	0.657
Practice hiegene and health	2,683	0,000	14,636	4,433	48,323
Practice love dear	3,555	0,000	35,005	9,783	125,261
Stimulation practices	0.019	0.976	1.019	0.298	3.482

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Parenting on the Development of Preschoolers. The need for foster care can be said to be the primary need for toddlers, if this need cannot be met, it will have a negative impact on the child's growth and development. One of the negative impacts for children whose nutritional needs are not fulfilled will experience failure of physical growth, decreased IQ, decreased productivity, decreased resistance to disease infections, and an increased risk of contracting diseases and experiencing higher mortality [10]. Another impact if this need is not fulfilled will lead to suboptimal brain development [11].

The results showed that the feeding practice was mostly (40.2%) lacking, the feeding practice (59.8%) was good. From 59.3% of good feeding practices, the results of observations using DDST were obtained, namely 39.3% of children's development there was no delay, analysis *Chi square* showed that the practice of feeding had a *p-value* <0.05 (*p-value*) which this means that there is a significant effect of feeding practices on child development.

The results of this study supported by Lester, *et al.* [12] with the results of research on get that there is a relationship between infant feeding practices with nutritional status of children in sub-district village Tembalang mateseh Semarang results showed that the practice of health hiegene and most (40.2 %) less, the parenting pattern of feeding practice (58.4%) is good, from 58.4% of the practice of giving adequate food, the DDST observation results are obtained, namely 48.4%, there is no delay analysis *Chi square* shows that the practice of giving food has a *p-value* <0.05 (*p-value*), which means that there is a significant influence on hygiene and health parenting practices on children's development.

The results of this study were supported by Siti Aisah [13], with the results of her research which showed a relationship between personal hygiene and environmental sanitation and the incidence of stunting in Wukirsari village, Cangkringan district.

The results showed that the practice of giving compassion was mostly (48.9%) lacking, the practice of giving affection (51.1%) was good. From 51.1% of good practice of affection, the DDST observation results were 44.7%, there was no delay analysis *Chi square* shows that the practice of affection has a *p-value*

<0.05 (*p-value*= 0.000), which means that there is a significant relationship between the practice of affection and child development with a value of RP = 22.960, meaning that good practice of giving love has a chance. 22,960 times there was no delay in child development.

The results of this study are supported by Latifah *et al.* [14] with the results of the study showing that children who are safely attached to their mothers as caregivers have better cognitive development scores compared to children who are not safely attached to their mothers.

The results showed that the stimulation practice was mostly (32%) lacking and the stimulation practice (68%) was good. From 68% of good stimulatory practices, the observation results using DDST were obtained, namely 42.9% of children's development there was no delay, analysis *Chi square* showed that the sharpening pattern had a *p-value* <0.05 (*p-value*) which meant that there was a significant effect. Hone patterns to fine motor development of children.

The results of this study were supported by [15] with the results of her research which showed that there was a significant relationship between stimulation of child development and development of children aged 1-3 years in Sedayu sub-district.

Physical nutritional status, namely weight growth can be influenced by children's food intake and health conditions are influenced by the care carried out by parents, including the behavior of parents in providing food to children [16].

According to the assumptions of researchers, to get a parenting style that is in accordance with children's development requires a healthy lifestyle through good feeding practices, compassion practices, stimulation practices, planting clean and regular living habits and providing medication and care so that the child is always in a healthy condition. Practice hiegen and health affect the health status of children under five and will ultimately affect the nutritional status of children and will ultimately affect the child's development

CONCLUSION

There was a significant effect of feeding practices, practice hyegen and health, the practice of

compassion, and practice stimulasi against childhood development preschool.

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