THE EFFECT OF EARLY STIMULATION IN CHILDREN AGE 12-24 MONTH OF GROSS MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE CORNER INFANT HEALTH CARE 1 VILLAGE CORNER DISTRICT DISTRICT PONGGOK BLITAR

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Abstract

Growth and development is a process that occurs in life. Development stage in children is a series of regular growth from one stage of development to the stage of development of generally applicable. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of early stimulation of children aged 12-24 months against gross motor development at IHC Corner 1 Corner Village District of Ponggok Blitar. The study design used is a pre-experimental with one group pre-post test design. The sample from this study were 20 infants in the IHC Corner Village Corner Ponggok District of Blitar. The sampling technique used was total sampling. The analysis in this study used paired samples t test and assisted by using SPSS program. The results showed an increase in the percentage of gross motor development of children before and after the early stimulation that motor development with the appropriate category of 7 respondents, or 35% to 16 respondents or 80%. While the dubious category of 13 respondents or 65% after stimulation given to 4 respondents or 20%. In addition, there were no children who have a distorted gross motor development. Based on statistical test sample paired t test showed p value = 0.024 <= 0.05, indicating the effect of early stimulation on the development of gross motor toddlers. The results of this study were expected to be used as a reference for monitoring the implementation of the stimulation and early detection to toddlers

KEYWORDS: Early stimulation, development of gross motor Toddlers Age 12-24 Months

INTRODUCTION

Growth and development is a process that occurs in living organisms. The process of growth and development of children have occurred since conception until the end of adolescence. Every organ and function have different growth rates. Development in children is a chain and orderly growth of one stage of development to the stage of development of generally applicable (Fida and Maya, 2012). One of the factors that affect growth and development are stimulated. Stimulation is essential in growth and development. Children who are purposeful and regular stimulation will grow faster than children who have little or no stimulation(Soetjiningsih, 2008).

In the process of gross motor development at age 12-24 months, namely walking, standing without holding, walking backward and kicking a ball, a child required special stimulation to encourage children to dare to do the stage of development in accordance with his age. An important role in stimulating the development of children is to train children especially gross motor development. Someone children must be trained to perform motor development in order to avoid delays (Hurlock, 2008).

Unknown approximately 80% of the number of children who have

developmental disorders also have difficulty in setting the body's balance. This body balance adjustment problems related to the vestibular system or systems that regulate the balance in the body. If not treated immediately, this difficulty will be taken continuously by the children to school and when they will cause problems in the gross motor (Monks, 2004).

Blitar town has about 3,817 children aged 0 to 1 year, about 1,840 children aged 1 to 2 years, approximately 4,687 children ages 3 to 5 years. This means that children aged 0 to 6 years as many as 15 939 have been growing and developing well or perhaps even risky. On 13 April 2008 the City Health Office Blitar cooperate with ties pediatrician Indonesia (IDAI) East Java and the division of child development and adolescent part of a community health center RSU Dr Sutomo Surabaya hold events early detection of child development mass (DDTKA-mass) in the City Blitar with a pre-screening questionnaire method development (KPSP) (ejournal.umm.ac.id).

Based on the results of secondary data conducted in IHC Corner 1, were not in accordance with the toddler stage of its development (doubtful) in Infant Health Care Corner 1. Thus the phenomenon the authors wanted to examine the effect of early stimulation of children aged 12-24 months against gross motor developments in Infant Health Care Corner 1.

Based on the results of secondary data conducted in IHC Corner 1, were not in accordance with the toddler stage of its development (doubtful) in IHC Corner 1. Thus the phenomenon the authors wanted to examine the effect of early stimulation of children aged 12-24 months against gross motor developments in Infant Health Care Corner 1.

The research problem were: "How is the effect of early stimulation of children aged 12-24 months against gross motor development at Infant Health Care Corner 1 Corner Village District of Ponggok Blitar?

The aim of the study was to find out the effect of early stimulation of children aged 12-24 months against gross motor development.

While the specific objectives were (1)Identify gross motor development in children aged 12-24 months before it was given early stimulation. (2) Analyze the effect of early stimulation of children aged 12-24 months against gross motor development.

The theoretical benefits of the research was expected to increase the understanding and ability in the growth and development of children by providing the fulfillment of love, grindstones and good parenting to children so that children can grow and develop in accordance with his age level. The practical benefit was it was expected to improve the implementation of the stimulation and early detection to infants through cadre's to give an example of stimulating the development of the baby in the family.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design of this study was pre-experimental with one group pre-post test design.The subjects were all children aged 12-24 months in Infant Health Care Corner 1. The Sampling technique used total sampling. The independent variable was early stimulation. The dependent variable was gross motor development. The analysis

in this study used paired samples t test and assisted by using SPSS program.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

RESULT

Characteristics of respondents listed in the table below.

Table 1. Characteristics Of Respondents

No	Characteristics	f	%
1	Age		
	12 - < 15 month	8	10
	15 - < 18 month	2	15
	18 - < 21 month	3	15
	21 - < 24 month	7	35

Table 2.Gender

No	Gender	f	%
1	Man	12	60
2	Female	8	40

Table 3. Toddler Nutrition

No	Toddler nutrition	f	%
	Eating a day 3X	20	100

Table 4. History Of Toddler

No	History of toddler	f	%
1	Nothing	18	90
2	Exist	2	10

Table 5. Gross Motor Development Of Infants Before Early Stimulation

No	Category	f	%
1	Corresponding	7	35
2	Doubtful	13	65
3	Diverge	0	0

Table 6.Gross Motor Development Of Infants After Early Stimulation

No	Category	f	%
1	Corresponding	16	80
2	Doubtful	4	20
3	Diverge	0	0

Based on the results of the research showed that 20 toddlers, 65% or 13 children under five gross motor development before early stimulation in the category of dubious then after given early stimulation gross motor development of infants to 80% or 16 children in the appropriate category. Of the 20 infants, showed an increase in the percentage of gross motor development of children before and after the early stimulation that the motor development of the appropriate category from 35% to 80%. In addition, there were no children who have a distorted gross motor development. Based on statistical test sample paired t test showed p value = 0.024 <= 0.05, indicating the effect of early stimulation on the development of gross motor of toddlers.

ANALYSIS

Gross Motor Development Of Children Aged 12-24 Months Before Early Stimulation

Based on the results of research conducted in Infant Health Care 1 Corner Village District of Ponggok Blitar, showed that from 20 children aged 12-24 months, 13 respondents or 65% growth of gross motor development of infants before early stimulation in the dubious category. While 7 respondents, or 35% gross motor development of infants before early stimulation in the category appropriate. The gross motor development in infants who still doubt category could be due to the lack of stimulation in infants by parents, because when seen from the common data that includes nutritional research toddlers 100 % children got balanced nutrition. While based on a history of the disease 90% children under five do not have a history of the disease, while

70% parenting authoritatively. There were no complications of childbirth. It could be concluded from the general data not obtained it leads to the development of children who are not good. Lack of stimulation was done to a child's development could be caused by lack of knowledge of mothers on the stimulation of the development as well as ways or methods of doing so in infants. Lack of knowledge of the respondents attributed to the lack of information and experience in providing stimulation mother (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Information about the development of sufficient stimulation would increase knowledge and ultimately encourage motor development of children. It was appropriate according to the source who said that the information would have an influence on the knowledge. With less get a true and accurate information will make the respondents do not have a good understanding of the method for stimulation in children. Mothers tend to did not deliver stimulation could significantly help the development of gross motor baby (Notoatmojdo, 2011).

The young age of the baby is still considered to be particularly vulnerable should be taught something so she just gave the need for affection and only quieted the baby so that it grows naturally. The assumption that gross motor development will progress automatically to the child's age, is a false assumption (Fida and Maya, 2012)

If the mother has a good knowledge not necessarily also able to provide a good development for toddlers. Good and bad behavior is also influenced by the environment, human, social, economic, cultural and others.

Gross Motor Development In Children Aged 12-24 Months After Early Stimulation

Based on the results of research conducted in Infant Health Care Corner 1 Corner Village District of Ponggok Blitar, that of 20 children aged 12-24 months, 16 respondents or 80% gross motor development of infants after early stimulation in the appropriate category and 4 respondents or 20% of children under five in the category dubious.

A lack of compatibility with KPSP gross motor development could be attributed to the success of the stimulation of the progress made and supported by the fulfillment of the basic needs of children, grindstones, compassion and parenting that have been carried out by the mother. While 4 respondents or 20% children still in the category of dubious because at the time there is a post assessment toddler in a state of less healthy or sick, fussy so as it affects the assessment.

Based on the results, 90% of infants were exclusively breastfed 0-6 months and 100% children immunized complete. Physical needs-biomedical (FOSTER) include food or nutrition is the most important needs, basic health care, including immunizations, breastfeeding, weighing babies or children who regularly, treatment when sick, and others, board or adequate housing, hygiene individual, environmental sanitation, clothing and physical fitness, recreation, and others. With the fulfillment of basic needs to children who either course will encourage the improvement of gross motor development of infants. Toddlers become nutritional needs were met and that their immune stimulation can be done well.

The results showed 70% parenting toddlers apply authoritative style. Meeting the needs of emotion or affection (ASIH) is the affection of his parents (father, mother) will create a close bond (bonding) and a trust basis (basic trust). The need for mental stimulus (Sharpen) is the forerunner in the process of learning (education and training) in children. Mental stimulation (Sharpen) was develop the mental development of psychosocial namely intelligence, skills, independence, creativity, religion, personality, moral-ethical, productivity, etc.

If the fulfilment of love, grindstones and custody can be met by either the stimulation given to children under five will be successful. Some stimulation given to children aged 12-24 months are for children who are still babies (unable to walk), which could be trained include crawling, standing exercises, throwing, and so on. Mother invites toddlers to play and induce mothers to crawl or take a ball or throwing objects. As for children who can walk, a mother can train some movements, for example: running, climbing stairs, climbing chair, spinning, and so on. Up and down the couch at home are also sometimes given to help the development of gross motor skills of children. Mothers taking children play involving these movements and the children are always under the supervision of a parent while doing so. So that early stimulation is given able to improve gross motor development in children according to age levels (Fida and Maya, 2012).

Effect Of Early Stimulation With Gross Motor Development

Based on the results of the study showed an increase in the percentage of gross motor development of children before and after the early stimulation that motor development with the appropriate category of 7 respondents, or 35% to 16 respondents or 80%. While the dubious category of 13 respondents or 65% after stimulation given to 4 respondents or 20%. In addition, there were no children who had a distorted gross motor development. Statistical test results obtained paired sample t, p value = 0.024 to p value = 0.024 <= 0.05, indicating the effect of early stimulation on the development of gross motor toddlers. An increase in gross motor development in infants, indicating early stimulation was a good method to improve gross motor development in infants.

The most important period in the development of the child was the toddler, because at this time the basic growth that will influence and determine the next child development. In infancy, the development of language skills, creativity, social awareness, emotional, and intelligence to walk very fast and create a foundation for further developments (MOH RI, 2006).

In child development are critical times, in which the necessary stimulation or stimulation useful for developing potential, that require attention. Stimulation of the parents, in addition to aid development, the aim was also to detect whether a child develops motor properly or not, whether in accordance with the task of development of the child's age at the time. Early detection was crucial in order to provide solutions or anticipate when gross motor development of the child was not the appropriate stage of its development, although it is still important to remember that each child must be different. If the developing

gross motor normal and optimal, this certainly will be supporting the child's level of self-confidence, health, and happiness together (Soetjiningsih, 2012).

CONCLUSIONS

From the research and data analysis showed following results:

1. The development of gross motor skills of children aged 12-24 months before early stimulation majority of respondents in a dubious category at 65%.
2. The development of gross motor skills of children aged 12-24 months after early stimulation almost entirely of respondents in the appropriate category at 80%.
3. The results of the analysis with paired sample t test showed p value = 0.024 <= 0.05 so that it could be stated that early stimulation influence on gross motor development of children aged 12-24 months.

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