



Family Characteristic Relationship with Level of Children Development in RA Safinatul Jannah District of Bekasi in 2017

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Abstract. Background : Developmental disorders of ten encountered in preschoolers are rough and fine motor disorders, estimated to occur in the range of 1% to 32% in the normal population. The purpose of this research is to know the relation of family characteristic (family form, order of child in family, distance between children in family) with child development level in RA Safinatul Jannah of Bekasi Regency 2017. The level of child development achievement is the child's growth and development that can be achieved with in that age range. The standard level of child development achievement (STPPA) is a reference for developing standards of content, process, assessment, education and about education, facilities and infrastructure, management and implementation of early childhood education.

Method : This research uses analytic with cross sectional approach with dependent variable that is Child Development Level and independent variable that is family form, order of child in family, distance between children in family. The sample and this research are all students of RA Shafinatul Jannah. Sampling technique using Accidental sampling. This study uses the primary data obtained through interviews with KPSP and filling questionnaires.

Result: Based on the result of the research, all variables have relationship with child development level that is family form variable (p value = 0,001 OR = 20,250), children order in family (p value = 0,001 OR = 20,250), and distance between children in family = 0.003 OR = 12,750). These results accord with theory of Hurlock (in Mahdalisa, 1988) individuals from the nuclear family are generally more creative and good development of the large family, the position of the order of the child within the family can influence the level of development and personality. The distance a child too close can disrupt the growing flower child either physical or mental state (Soetjiningsih, 2012).

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the form of family, the order of the child within the family and the distance between the children in the family with the level of development of the child.

Introduction

Development is change happens gradually from the lowest level to the highest level and complex through the process of maturation and learning. Development of the optimal achievement of developmental tasks and satisfy the needs in accordance with early childhood. Physical growth and motor development of cognitive, emotional, social and language is a variety of developmental tasks should be accomplished by early childhood.

The prevalence of the problem of the development and behavior of children in the United States of 12-16%, while the prevalence in Indonesia amounted to 13-18%. Speech and language developmental delay is the most common developmental disorder in children ages 3-16 years. [1].

Estimated from 3-5% of preschoolers in Indonesia disrupted motoric development and as much as 60% of the cases were found to occur spontaneously at the age under 5 years. Disturbances in the development of the cause of the obstacles in the process of learning in the school, which gives rise to a variety of behaviors that is lazy writing, interest in learning the personality of the child is reduced, for example influenced children participate feel inferior, the doubter and the often the misgivings of facing the environment [2]. The development of the disorder commonly found in preschoolers rough and smooth motoric disorder, estimated the number of occurrence ranges from 1% to 32% in the normal population.

In the year 2010, 11.5% of toddlers in Indonesia are experiencing growth and development

disorders [3]. This condition is affected by a variety of things including family characteristics and type of family. The majority of child development are formed within the family. Family characteristics factors such as parent education, family income per capita, the shape of the family, the order of the child within the family, the children in the family and also the characteristics of mothers, greatly affect the growth and development of the child.

The Ministry of health of the Republic of Indonesia do screening developments in 30 provinces in Indonesia and reported 45% of babies experience impaired development. In West Java, the number of children aged toddler 12-59 month in 2014 as many as 3,929,704 children. Of these 30% children experiencing developmental disorders. Research conducted Nugraheny, dkk (2014) in Yogyakarta, about the relationship of siblings with child development acquired most of the firstborn showed the development of the more dominant (44.4%) than the youngest child's birth order (11.1%). [4]

Based on a preliminary study done in R.A. Safinatul Jannah obtained 4 of 10 mothers interview data random said to have firstborn and in families living with the parents with family who let hisson's development walking casually. Based on the authors are interested in doing research on the relationship of family characteristics with the level of child development in R.A Safinatul Jannah Sub district Sukatani Year 2017.

The purpose of this research is to know the relation between the characteristics of the family with the level of child development in R.A Safinatul Jannah Subdistrict Sukatani year 2017. The expected results of this research can be used as references for entries to the family about the level of child development, and teachers can perform their own early detection in order to know the developmental delay in school. For health workers is expected to be the results of the study information and data to improve preventive efforts, such as the early detection of growth and development children pre school and can provide guidance in.

Development is increasing the ability (skill) in the structure and function of the body that are more complex in a regular pattern and can be fore seen, as a result of the maturation process. Here concerns the process of differentiation of the body's cells, tissues, organs and organ systems that evolved in such a way so that each can ful filits functions. Including the development of emotional, intellectual and behavioral as a result of interaction with its environment[5].

Methods

The Design method used in the study was Analytic where each subject was only observed once and

the data obtained through interviews. The population of this research are all the mothers of the students who attended R.A Safinatul Jannah, Sukatani year 2017 as many as 33 people. The sample of this research are all mothers who have children ages 4-5 years as students at R.A Safinatul Jannah, Sukatani year 2017 as many as 33 people.

In the study, researchers obtained data from measurements of the questionnaire, questionnaire Pre Screening Development, because in a format Pre Screening Questionnaire Development, grouping the data is in compliance with the development of the child. The questionnaires filled by the sheet and his parents through the interview. A research tool that is used in the form of Pre Screening Questionnaire Development, to assess the development of the child and the questionnaire developed by the researchers themselves are arranged systematically to find out the characteristics of the family.

Pre Screening questionnaire Development, is a questionnaire that contains questions about the ability of 9-10 developments that have been achieved with a target children aged 0-72 months. Pre Screening questionnaire Development, consists of two kinds of questions, i.e. questions answered by the mother or caregiver of the child and orders to the mother or caregiver of the child or the officer to carry out the tasks that are written on the Questionnaire Pre Screening Development,. The question in the Questionnaire Pre Screening Development, reaching the 4 aspects of child development task, namely the gross motor, fine motor, social and personal language. Interpretation of results the pre Screening Questionnaire Development, judging from the number of answers "Yes" to every question. Child development is appropriate if the answers "Yes" as much as 9-10, son of dubious questions if the answers "Yes" as much as 7-8, and it is likely there are lapses if the answers "Yes" ≤ 6 .

Data collection is done in R.A Safinatul Janna Sukatai Subdistrict in the period May 2017 performed in several steps and stages. Starting with the researchers noted the attendance of age. Next give the explanation to respondents about how filling a questionnaire and give a chance to ask if anyone is unclear. After that the researchers collect and perform the measurement of development using the format Pre Screening Development. The data were analyzed using analysis of Univariate and Bivariate to see the existence of the relationship of these two variables are related or not related. From the results of statistical tests this can occur, for example between two variables is percentage of the related statistics in the relationship but is not meaningful/pertinent to relationship Analysis, the relationship between the two variables, performed with see the Odd value Ratio (OR). Big nothingness of values OR indicates

the magnitude of the relationship between two variables that were tested.

Results and Discussion

The respondents in this study is the whole student/students that meet that criterion in the study process in the development of motor skills in R.A Safinatul Jannah Subdistrict Sukatani years 2017, totalling 33 people. An average were at the age of 4-6 years with developmental processes of different developmental processes.

1. Univariate Analyzed

a. Characteristics of Family

Table 1. Frequency distribution characteristics of families (Form, Order and the distance of the Child within the family) in R.A Safinatul Jannah Sub district Sukatani Year 2017

No	Variable	Frekuensi (f)	Persentase (%)
1. Form of family			
	Nuclear	22	66,7%
	Extended	11	33,3%
	Total	33	100%
2. Order Child in family			
	First born	22	66,7%
	Youngest	11	33,3%
	Total	33	100%
3. The distance of the child within			
	≥2 tahun	21	63,6%
	< 2 tahun	12	36,4%
	Total	33	100%

b. Level of Development

Table 2. Frequency distribution level of child development in RA Safinatul Jannah Sub district Sukatani Year 2017

Level of development	Frekuensi (f)	Persentase (%)
Normaly	20	60,6%
Unnormaly	13	39,4%
Total	33	100%

Based on the results of data collection against 33 respondents, obtained 20 children (60.6%) has an appropriate level of child development and 13

children (39.4%) have a level of development that is not appropriate, the majority of children live in a nuclear family that is 22 people (66.7%), most of the children was the eldest son, namely 22 people (66.7%), and most of the distance children ≥ 2 years i.e. 21 people (63.6%).

2. Bivariate Analyzed

- The form of the family with the level of child development

Table 3. The relation ship between the form of the Family with the level of child development in RA Safinatul Jannah Sub district Sukatani Year 2017

Form of family	Level of development					P	OR (95%CI)
	Normaly		Unnormaly		Total		
	N	%	N	%	n		
Nuclear	18	81,8%	4	18,2%	22	100%	0,001
Extended	2	18,2%	9	81,8%	11	100%	20,250 (3,101 - 132,248)
Total	20	60,6%	13	39,4%	33	100%	

The results of the statistical tests, gained 0.001 P = value then can be concluded there is a connection between the shape of the family with the level of development of the child, OR the value obtained = 20.250 meaning. Children who live with large families are at risk of having time 20.250 glaring discrepancy in the level of development of the child. Compared with children who live with the nuclear family.

According to research done Novita (2015) on the influence of parental care giving patterns and learning process in school against the level of creativity pre schoolers (4-5), obtained the majority of respondents who have a level of creativity high is the responden live with the nuclear family as much as 23 respondents (77%) and a small part of a big family that is living with as many as 7 respondents (23%). [6].

According to the theory of Hurlock (in Mahdalisa, 1988) individuals from the nuclear family are generally more creative and good development than the large families. Individuals on the nuclear family had many opportunities to express themselves, parenting parents provided will result in an independent child characteristics, can control themselves, has a good relationship with the friend has interest the new stuff, and cooperative against others, while individuals from a large family with authoritarian education and economic circumstances are less well able to inhibit creativity and development. [7].

b. The order of children in families with the level of development of the child

Table 4. The relationship of the order of the Child in the family with the level of child development in RA Safinatul Jannah Sub district Sukatani Year 2017

Order child in family	Level of development						P Value	OR (95%CI)
	Normaly		Unnormally		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Firstborn	18	81,8%	4	18,2%	22	100%	0,001	20,250
Youngest	2	18,2%	9	81,8%	11	100%		(3,101 –
Total	20	60,6%	13	39,4%	33	100%		132,248)

The results of the statistical tests of the relationship the order of children in families with the level of development of the child obtained the value of $p = 0.001$ then it can be inferred that there is a connection between the order of children in families with the level of development of the child. The OR value = 20.250 means the youngest are more at risk of experiencing time 20.250 glaring discrepancy in the level of development compared to a first-born child.

Fuaddha (2013) in his studies of the relationship of the child with the birth of the level of development of pre school aged children (3-5 years) in kindergarten Bangunsari Pacitan, get birth order which includes the first-born with the level of development less appropriate i.e. 9 child (47.4%), according to the eight children (42.1%), while the youngest child's birth order is included with the level of development is less appropriate as much as 1 child (9.1%), appropriate are 4 kids (36.4%). Of research results obtained the value of $P = 0.038$, meaning that there is a significant relationship between the order of children in families with pre school age children the level of development (3-5) in kindergarten Bangunsari Pacitan.[8].

c. The distance between the Children in the family with the level of child development

Table 5. Relationship of distance between the Children in the family with the level of child development in RA Shafinatul Jannah Sub district Sukatani Year 2017

The distance of the child within	Level of development						P Value	OR (95%CI)
	Normally		Unnormally		Total			
	N	%	N	%	n	%		
≥2 tahun	17	81,0%	4	19,0%	21	100%	0,003	12,750
<2 tahun	3	25,0%	9	75,0%	12	100%		(2,327 –
Total	20	60,6%	13	39,4%	33	100%		69,868)

The results of the statistical tests of the distance between the children in the family with the level of development of the obtained value $P = 0.003$ then it can be inferred that there is a relationship between spacing of children in families with the level of development of the child. With the value OR meaning 12.750 spacing child in the family < 2-year risk 12.750 times experienced the inconvenience of the glaring discrepancy in the level of child development compared to the distance between the children in the family are ≥ 2 years.

Based on the results of the research conducted by Ayuningtias (2016) family characteristics of the relationship with the level of development of the child, the child's birth spacing obtained ≥ 2 years have categories both in the level of development that is as much as 40 children (83.3%), and child birth spacing ≤ 2 years has a category less good i.e. 8 child (16.7%). In the meantime the child birth spacing with a category <2 years find good only 5 children (33.3%) and the distance of his birth with ≥ 2 years is less good are 10 children (66.7%). With a value of $P = 0.0001$, then there is the relationship between the distance of the birth of the child with the level of development of the child. [9].

Conclusion

There is a connection between the form of the family, the order of children in families and the spacing of children in families with the level of development of the child.

Competing Interest

The authors of this paper have no competing interest to report.

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The authors of this paper have no acknowledgement to report.

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