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(Indonesian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery) M aterna l rol e and p sy c hosoci al dev el opment of ch i l dren aged 36 - 59 months Erni Sam utri 1 * , Ik a Rahm a wati 1 , W ah y un in gs ih 1 , An af rin Yug is t y o wat i 1 , Yho na P aratm anit y a 2 1 Dep artm ent of Nurs ing, F ac ult y of Hea lth Sc i enc es , Uni v ers it as Alm a Ata , 2 Departm ent of Nutri tio n, F ac ult y of Hea lth Sc i enc es , Uni v ers it as Alm a Ata J alan Bra wij a y a No . 99 , Yo g y ak arta 55 18 3, In don es ia * Corres po ndi ng auth or : ern i.s am utri@alm aata.ac . id A B S TR A K Latar Belakang : Se tiap anak akan mencapai setiap aspek dala m tah ap perke mbanga n aw al dengan w a ktu yan g berbeda - beda .

Penca paian perkembangan anak ditentukan oleh berbagai input, an tara l ain input anak, input ibu, input keluarga, dan input lingkungan. Namun, kegagalan dalam pemenuhan input - input ter sebut akan be rdam pak pada kejadia n keterlamb atan per kemb angan, khususnya asp ek pe rkembangan psik ososial. Orang tu a khususnya ibu me miliki peran yang cukup besar d alam me mbe rikan input t ersebut .

T ujuan : M engetahui hu bungan anta ra input ibu te rma suk karak teris tik s osiodemogra fi da n peran ibu dengan per ke mbangan psikoso sial anak usia 36 - 59 bulan. Metode : **Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian** c ross - se ctional yang dilakukan pada bula n Februari 2020 di Pu skes mas Sedayu 2 Yogyakarta rta . Kri teria inklusi penel itian yaitu ibu da ri anak usia 36 - 59 bulan. Kuesioner meliputi da ta sosiodemogra fi, kue sioner peran orang tu a , dan kuesioner per kemb angan psikososial. Korel asi anta r va riabel dianalisis mengguna ka n uji ran k Spear man .

Hasil : Penelitian ini melibatkan 89 ibu dengan anak usia 36 - 59 bulan. Sekitar 91% anak berada dalam perkembangan psikososial normal dan 9% anak dengan keterlambatan perkembangan psikososial. Korelasi karakteristik sosiodemografis menunjukkan bahwa pekerjaan ibu berhubungan signifikan dengan perkembangan psikososial anak usia 36 - 59 bulan ($p=0,005$). Peran ibu juga menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan perkembangan psikososial anak ($p=0,007$).

Selain itu, terdapat 2 domain peran ibu yang menunjukkan hubungan signifikan dengan perkembangan psikososial anak, yaitu peran sebagai pengasuh ($p=0,002$) dan konselor ($p=0,003$). Kesimpulan : Pencapaian perkembangan psikososial anak usia 36 - 59 bulan berhubungan dengan pekerjaan ibu dan peran ibu. Pemenuhan setiap dimensi peran orang tua akan mengoptimalkan seluruh aspek perkembangan anak, termasuk aspek psikososial pada anak prasekolah agar menjadi anak yang memiliki konsep diri positif, kreatif, berani berinisiatif.

KATA KUNCI : perkembangan psikososial; anak; peran maternal
Background : Each child will probably achieve each early developmental aspects at different times. The achievement of child development is determined by various inputs, including child input, maternal input, family input, and environmental input. However, failure to fulfill these inputs has an impact on development delay, especially psychosocial development aspects.

Parents, especially mothers, have a significant role in providing these inputs
Objectives : To identify the relationship between maternal input including sociodemographic characteristics and the maternal role and the psychosocial development of children aged 36 - 59 months. Methods : This study was a cross-sectional conducted in February 2020 in Puskesmas Sedayu 2, Yogyakarta. The eligible participants were mothers of children aged 36 - 59 months. The questionnaires included sociodemographic data, parent role questionnaires, and INTRODUCTION psychosocial questionnaires. correlation between variables was analyzed using a Spearman rank test.

Results : This included mothers with 36 - 59 About % children are normal development. on characteristics of the occupation as related the psychosocial development of children aged 36 - 59 months ($p=0.005$). Maternal role also show significant with children development In there was 2 of maternal that showsignificant with child psychosocial development, namely the role as a caregiver ($p=0.002$) and counselor ($p=0.003$).
Conclusions : The achievement of psychosocial development of children aged 36 - 59 months is to mother's occupation and mother's Fulfilling dimension the parent's role influence aspects development, aspects preschool to children have a self-concept, creative, to

characteristics of children.

Study inputs affect child development. However, the effect of that a development a domain still limited severely. Weedsly hl eomn il produce negative on child's adqaiyo iei h uue(,51) Teeoe hssuyam oietf h relationship maternal including scoerpi hrceitc n h mtra oeadtepyhsca development children 36-59 Iet?aino scooldvlp et and the factors that influence can provide data to see the effect of hlrnspsyhsca development according to their age stages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS Study Design This study design conducted in February 2020 to identify the relationship between characteristics the role the psychosocial of aged 36-59 months. Participants This included mothers children 36-59 The chief of hssuywsmteso h primary of aged Maternal role and **psychosocial development of children aged 36-59 months** 169 months the area the 2 Public Health Center, Bantul, Yogyakarta. The exclusion were with aged months diseases to dvlpetldsresicuigats, Down etc can identified through (KruMnj Sehat). Instruments This study used the questionnaire nldscoerpi dt,mtra oeqetonie,ad pyhsca eomn usinars The questionnaire used was valid and reliable.

First, **mother's sociodemographic data include age**, level, and **income**. Second, the **parent role questionnaire consists** 5 namely role prnsa aeies(orqetos, educators questions), (two questions), (two and counselors (two questions). The Cronbach's reliability by Mayang on the sample Yogyakarta, was This consists 14 questions. score ranging 4 "always" 1 "never" vice for unfavorable questions. The total score ranges from with interpretation the higher the score, the better the role of parents.

Third, psychosocial questionnaire questions **to psychosocial development for a child aged 36-** 5 months h rnahs eiblt tested Sindhi Sari on children sample in Yogyakarta, Indonesia was 073 h scooldvlp et qetonecni f1 usin dsrbn h ntaieadgitbhvo development. question 1 "yes" answers and 0 for "no" answers, and vice versa unfavorable The score from The is that score than to means delay psychosocial and versa. Data Collection Data collection was done in Posyandu the area 2 Pbi elhCne nadto,dt cleto a lodn yvstn respondents' because unable come to the Posyandu. Data Analysis Scorepi aa aenl rl,adpyhsca eomn ee presented numbers percentages.

creainbtenscoerpi characteristics and maternal role and a child's pyhsca eomn a nlzd using a Spearman rank test. Ethical Considerations This protocol approved by institutional board. consent been from of suppriiat fe en ie h ifrainaoattersac betvs data data and right to withdraw from the study at any time. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION** RESULTS Sociodemographic and Psychosocial Development This included mothers 170

Erni Samutri, Ika Rahmawati, Wahyuningsih, Anafrin Y, Yhona P. JNKI, Vol. 11, Issue 2, 2023, 167-178

The sociodemographic of and children are shown in Table 1. The majority of the respondents (67.5%), school (48.3%), and as housewives (65.1%), and the average family per is 500,000 10000(37) h hrceitc f children 55% female at age of 48-59 months (75.3%).

The score maternal in children normal delay development is 43.20 and 37.63, respectively. This value is greater than the cut-off of the total score. While in each domain, the mean score of the maternal role is also greater than the cut-off. means the maternal is sufficient but not adequate. Tepyhsca eeomn f cide gd3-9mnh nti td showed that 91.01% of children were in normal psychosocial Achievement pyhsca eeomn nti td s higher the Riskesdas (the percentage socio-emotional of children aged 36-59 months is 72.1%).

This may be caused by differences in the timing of the of child's status, sociodemographic of parents as caregivers for children, and other input However, are eight children with delay psychosocial dvlpet hscniinnest e tetdimdaeyt rvn easi development at the next stage of age. Creainaayi nscoeorpi characteristics that the occupation signi?cantly to Temographractecs of mothith children 6 - 59 months Vars Psal devnt Sig. Dela Normal MaternAgy) 0.20 17 - 2 0 0 26 - 3 1(1.1) 28(31. >3 7(7.9) 53(59. Matern eductiol sus 0.69 Eentaradu 0 2(2.2) Jor shoouat 0 20(22. Seor shoouat 7(7.9) 36(40. Unersy uate 1(1.1) 23(25. Ocn 0.00 Farm 0 4(4.5) Cil sant 0 3(3.4) Prie stor emyee 7(7.9) 17(19. Not plod 1(1.1) 57(64. Monty iom 0.29 < 00 0 3(3.4) 500 - 1.0000 5(5.7) 25(28. 1.0000 - 1.0.00 1(1.1) 27(30. > 0.0 2(2.2) 26(29. Maternole 37.6 43.2 0.00 Chiex 0.23 Ma 2(2.2) 38(42. Fem 6(6.8) 43(48. Chige (m) 0.00 36 - 4 5(5.6) 17(19. 48 - 6 3(3.4) 64(71).

Spearman's Maternal role and psychosocial development of children aged 36-59 months 171 psychosocial of aged 36-59 months ($p=0.005$). Mtra oeadCidPyhsca Development The analysis the of parents child development is shown in Table 1 . The correlation of the role of as providers the psychosocial of aged 36-59 months showed a statistically significant relationship $p<0.007$. Aayi fec domain the role that are 2 domains of the mother's role, namely the role caregiver the of which shows a significant relationship with the psychosocial of with Telation of marole and theychosocial delopment of ced 36 - 5 months Ms Psal dev Sig .

Dela Normal Role civ Remhilnot tet y ror no reon Acomy analmhildrwhheavbl singdeous Whi n afor anx 9.38 12.4 0.00 Role anuc Th cn to wa sialze Thesgi up iy notomn eil Thes that slishibd 13.3 14.5 0.08 Role mor Alysov mionwhen cilain in G praisor everh acvem 5.38 5.83 0.32 Role sviv Do nochdren nightiwith fndsut teh themto slvbls 3.75 3.45 0.33

Role of Gender and Age on the Development of Initiative in Children Aged 36-59 Months
Spearman rank correlation coefficient = 0.75, p = 0.00694. Discussion: Psychosocial development at age of months related to how they achieve developmental milestones (20).

This study about child normal development (9% of children aged 3-9 months) was by attitude and family factors on something, limiting so they did not show initiative. Common cause of psychosocial development delay factors (e.g. depression, parenting self-efficacy, maternal anxiety) (7,21), child and delay factors (maternal role, maternal anxiety, etc.) (Mitra et al., 2023). Mothers' difficulty adapting to their new role as parents and a study by Erni Samutri, Ika Rahmawati, Wahyuningsih, Anafrin Y, Yhona P. JNKI, Vol. 11, Issue 2, 2023, 167-178 negative practices, stress, and emotional delay Cognitive and impairment ability meet and build relationships others. consequences, experience development (23).

From previous studies (14,24,25). Study by Ghazavi et al. showed that 2% of children still experience abnormalities in personal development. In children aged 4-9 months, the study showed in domains child development: 1.8%, 8.3%, 4.2%. The study of children aged 3-9 months in Indonesia still times So are to the of children's development this age stage.

Characteristic of Maternal role and psychosocial development on child 36-59 months Based the of study, psychosocial in 36-59 months is significantly influenced by the role of parents, namely the mother's occupation. There is a statistically relationship the child's psychosocial development. This finding is with of 2018, where mothers who not tend to have higher psychosocial development are not working. This is in with previous (8,26,27). child development: none, low, medium, high, weight, level maternal and family role. The study, than of mothers to be mothers this provides time focus family children ensures achievement child tasks each domain, and provides adequate stimulus to the of developmental tasks (28-30). However, 7 of mothers work have with normal psychosocial development status.

This finding the study (8) in addition the of provided mothers to be with their children, achievement of development is influenced by such the of family role. The limited time between mothers and children can be a problem in education mothers the of family role health of so mothers improve quality their with children even in a more limited time (8). The finding that role parents, mothers, significantly correlated with the psychosocial development of children aged 36-59 months.

These results are line previous (30,32,33) Maternal role and psychosocial development of children aged 36-59 months 173 which the between rl fprnsadtepyhsca dvlpeto colaeide. Correlation analysis of the domains of parental roles that roles caregivers counselors signi?cantly with the psychosocial development of children after 36-59 months. However, almost all domains of prna oe ncide ihnra pyhsca eeomn hwdhge scores. The of as can be the of clean healthy living and healthy intake, and children we hyfe fado niu,hvn trouble sleeping, and reminding children not to cry no Role a will mother give and of positive and negative values about something so children make right and children studying home. Mother as an educator let her teach the children the environment, scaie n rvd oiainwe children to (20,33-35). all roles will mother and attachment These environments a of and comfort, children accepted loved by parents.

feel and sl-otoldadraiigo od relationships with others (37). The ful?llment of each dimension of the parent's will all of dvlpet h civmn f psychosocial tasks children aged 36-59 months will encourage children to have a positive self-concept, be creative, dare t hwiiitv,b bet ov hi polm codn oterlvlo knowledge, and not always develop a sense of guilt, ready pursue academic achievement optimally (7,38) Implication and limitation Research ?ndings show that the role of prnsadteqaiyo iebten mtesadcide r motn o aheigtepyhsca eeomna stages of children 36-59 weeks.

Mothers need to quality and in a stimulus achieve level psychosocial development children. needs be euae omtesbt hog ulc euainmdaadtruhpoesoa consultations(16). Epcal ncide h ae eprecdanra scooil development, is to a evaluation professional workers for and as as possible. parents be to develop their children's skills, especially in the domains show Collaboration between as care aditreto rmpoesoa elh workers is expected to reduce deviations and restore child's development status normal This also applies to other domains of child development according to their age stages. Ti td a eea iiain. First, study not fathers collecting on role parents the aheeeto hlrnspsyhsca development. So it can not show the picture of the role parenting.

the aheeeto hlrnspsyhsca dvlpeti nyepoe hog 174 Erni Samutri, Ika Rahmawati, Wahyuningsih, Anafrin Y, Yhona P. JNKI, Vol. 11, Issue 2, 2023, 167-178 mothers' not observation. So is possibility recall and d?rne npretosaotte aheeeto ahcidspyhsca developmental tasks. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION Teaheeeto scooil development of children aged 36-59 months is related the work the role, the of and counselors. each of parent's will all of development, psychosocial in preschool children to become children who have a positive self-concept, be creative, dare to initiative, solve problems according their of and not develop sense belonging.

Improving the quality of the mother's role, both for and mothers, otmz h civmn fcide'

psychosocial The of mother's and evaluation the professional sta? of children with abnormal pyhsca eeomn sepce o rtr h civmn fteids psychosocial stage normal conditions.

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