



RESEACH ARTICLE

PARENTS MOTIVATION IN DEVELOPMENTAL STIMULATION WITH SMOOTH MOTOR DEVELOPMENT AS A GOALS ON CHILDERN

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ABSTRACT

Children's fine motor intelligence varies. In terms of strength and accuracy. This difference is also affected by childbirth, and the stimulation they gets. The preliminary study conducted at RA Nurul Huda Ketambul Village, Palang Subdistrict, February 2017 to 20 children who conducted child development screening using KPSP, got 12 children with the corresponding development status and 8 children with dubious development status. Where 6 children were late in the aspect of subtle movements, 2 children experienced delays in aspects of socialization and independence. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of parents' motivation in stimulating development with the achievement of fine motor development in children aged 4-5 years in the Palang sub-district, Tuban Regency. Analytical correlation design, with a total of 169 respondents, sampling techniques use Proportionate stratified random sampling. The independent variable is parental motivation in developmental stimulation and the dependent variable is the achievement of the subtle development of children aged 4-5 years. Data collection using questionnaires and observations using KPSP (Pre Development Screening Questionnaire). Data were analyzed by spearman rank test obtained p-value 0,000 means that there is a relationship between parents' motivation in stimulating development with the achievement of fine motor development of children aged 4-5 years. Giving parents motivation in stimulating development is needed to practice fine motor skills, so that children have confidence in trying the skills learned.

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INTRODUCTION

Fine motor development is an aspect that is related to the ability of the baby / child to use certain body parts, does not require much energy but requires more complex and coordinating functions. Such as hand eye coordination, playing, and using small objects (Suwariyah, 2013). Children's fine motor intelligence varies in strength and accuracy. This difference is also influenced by the adoption of children, and the stimulation they get (Septiari, 2012). Stimulation is an attempt to educate children. Stimulation must be done as early as possible, even when still in the womb. The stimulation given to children must be proportional, both in quality and quantity, and in accordance with the child's nerve maturation level (Soetjiningsih, 2013). In the District of Palang there are 10 TK with a total of 400 students. From the results of a preliminary study conducted at RA Nurul Huda, Ketambul Village, Palang Subdistrict in February 2017 to 20 children who were carried out child development screening using the Developmental Screening Questionnaire (KPSP). The screening results obtained 12 children with appropriate development status and 8 children with dubious development status.

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Where 6 children were late in the aspect of subtle movements, 2 children experienced delays in aspects of socialization and independence. From these results it was found that subtle motion was the most aspect of the development of children in the RA. This child's fine motor development is influenced by two factors, namely internal factors which include: genetics, motivation to practice, health, nutrition, and training opportunities, and external actors which include: parent knowledge, parent education, parental attitudes, family, social economy, social culture, environment, health workers, and parenting (Fathoni Nur, 2008). Parents have a huge contribution to optimize the golden age of children so that children grow healthy and smart (Septiari, 2012). Lack of stimulation can cause deviations in child development and even permanent disturbances (MOH, 2012). Therefore, stimulation is very important especially at the age of 4-5 first (golden year) because it can create children who have good personality, intelligence, independence, ethics, skills, and good productivity (Novi, 2015). One effort that can be done to optimize children's fine motor development is by increasing the role of parents in providing encouragement or motivation so that later they will not become shy or inferior children. The desire to learn fine motor skills will emerge automatically if parents often accompany or facilitate children's play activities (Septiari,

2012), and provide motivation to practice fine motor skills in children. Objective To analyze parents' motivation in stimulating development with the achievement of fine motor development of children aged 4-5 years in the crossing district of Tuban districts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The design of this study is analytical correlation research with cross sectional approach. Independent variable: parental motivation in developmental stimulation. Dependent variable: achievement of fine motor development of children aged 4-5 years. The population in this study were all parents who have children aged 4-5 years, as many as 300 people. The total sample is 169 people. Sampling technique with Proportionate stratified random sampling. Data Analysis with Spearman rank test. The research instrument used questionnaires, interviews and KPSP observation sheets. Questionnaires are used to measure parental motivation in stimulating developments in good and less categories. Interviews were used for respondents who could not read and write in filling out the questionnaire. The KPSP observation sheet (Screening Pre-Development Questionnaire) was used to assess the fine motor development of children aged 4-5 years.

RESULTS

More than half of parents aged 26-35 years, amounted to 93 people (55%). The highest level of education for parents is junior high school education, 63 people (37.3%). The results of the analysis with the Spearman rank test showed that there was a significant relationship between parental motivation in developmental stimulation and the achievement of fine motor development with a p-value of 0,000. Almost all parents provide good motivation to have children with optimal fine motor development, which is 124 people (89.2%). Only a small proportion of children who get good motivation from parents have suboptimal fine motor development, which is 15 people (10.3%).

DISCUSSION

The motivation of parents in developmental stimulation is significantly related to the fine motor development of children aged 4-5 years. This is evidenced from the results of the analysis test that p-value 0,000 with a correlation coefficient of 0.334. Almost all (89.2%) parents gave good motivation, obtained optimal motor development of children aged 4-5 years. According to Syaiful Bahri Djamarah (2000) that learning motivation is a condition that already exists in each individual, but only the intensity of individual learning motivation with one another varies. Motivation will appear in behavior if there is a stimulus that is able to cause a response, so that individuals do something, this stimulus comes from within (intrinsic factors) and from outside the individual (extrinsic factors). Thus high learning motivation can be seen from perseverance and a spirit that is not easily broken to achieve success despite being faced with various difficulties. Therefore, improving fine motor skills and children's learning motivation requires learning activities that stimulate children to do so.

According to Shapiro (Arya, 2008) the motivation given by parents is related to the psychological and psychological condition of the child. In providing motivation to children, what is emphasized is their awareness and seriousness in participating in motor learning. Based on the data and observations of the researchers in the class when children make straight lines, intersect, and circles many children who can complete the task, this shows that the learning activities applied in improving fine motor skills are supported by good motivation from parents so that children are also motivated to learn fine motor skills and attract children's interest in trying out a learned skill. The motivation given by parents to develop fine motor skills is done in the form of praise and patience to help children. The motivating role also arises when parents engage in dialogue with children to increase children's confidence, independence, initiative, creativity, and children's language.

Conclusion

The motivation of parents in developmental stimulation is significantly related to the fine motor development of children aged 4-5 years. The optimal motoric development of children aged 4-5 years is not only influenced by giving motivation from parents, but parents should also be a role model, providing opportunities to practice and learn and provide guidance to optimize the achievement of fine motor development.

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