Path Analysis of Factors Biopsikososial Against Language Development Children Aged 7-24 Months in Kediri Regency of Clinics Working Area

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ABSTRACT

Background: the first three years of life a child is a very important period for the development of the child. During the developmental process occurs very rapidly so that the necessary nutrition and stimulation that is best for the beginning of life to the process of development (Widyastuti, 2015). Education jobs and income and also the stimulation is very influenced the development of a child, parent education is high would affect parenting, neither with the job that would could affect the income of parents who will impact on the pattern of intake of nutrients that will be given to a child who indirectly will influence the process of child development.

Subject and Method: research objectives to contribute to improve and build motivation in increasing understanding of the growing swell of early childhood. Method of quantitative research design research cross sectional study, in children with age 7-24 months. Secondary data collection techniques with conduct interviews using questionnaire and supported by primary data. Data analysis univariate analysis was used, bivariat and path analysis using SPSS Amos Programs.

Results: there is a direct relationship between income while pregnant (r = 3.24; CI (95%) = 1.46-5.02; p = < 0.001), stimulation of psikosial (r = 2.52; CI (95%) = 4.54-0.59; p = 0.015), and BREAST MILK (r = 3.06; CI (95%) = 0.61-+ 5.51; p = 0.015) with language skills. There is no direct relationship between income after childbirth with language skills through revenue while pregnant (r = 3.88; CI (95%) = 2.47-+ 5.29; p = < 0.001).

Conclusion: there is a relationship directly and indirectly between biopsikososial factors with language development in children aged 7-24 months.

I. INTRODUCTION

The first three years of life a child is a very important period for the development of the child. During the developmental process occurs very rapidly. Therefore it is extremely necessary nutrition and stimulation that is best for the beginning of life to the process of development. The development is increased by a large number of cells, which will be able to improve the ability of the individual (Widyastuti, 2015). Inner bonding the close, cordial, and aligned created as early as sepermanen and may be very important, because 1) undertook to determine the behavior of the child later on, 2) Stimulate the development of a child's brain, 3) stimulates the child's attention to the outside world, and 4) Create attachment (attachment) between the mother and baby (Habibi, 2015).

Inner bonding of mother and child who tightly in addition can reduce the incidence of torture, neglect, and the denial of the presence of a child, can also give rise to a sense of security on children that will enhance the sense of the confidence of a child. Holding the child and encouraged him to speak with great affection, a mother already meets the needs of the child will be the stimulation (exercise), and indirectly also have an impact on the psychological needs of fulfillment of the mother.
The stimulation is very important in the development of the child. The child who gets the stimulation of directional will rapidly developed compared to kids who are less or even no stimulation (Habibi, 2015).

The role of a family especially the parents is absolutely determine the sustainability of the development of the child is primarily a mom. A mother's role is very important in terms of the giving challenge, foster care and compassion in children. The role will determine the child's future life. Therefore, any mother who has a child should have the knowledge and skills to perform stimulation simultaneously detection of perkembanga infants, but in fact currently there are still plenty of people who are less familiar with and understand the about the function of the detection child development so that developmental delay can not be detected and addressed early on. So is the employment status of parents, parents' work is closely related to income, where the income is going to be very concerned with socio-economic status, income or earnings of parents who are high or low will also affect parenting against his son.

Income plays a major role in fulfilling the need for a healthy diet so as to maintain the durability of the body that have an impact on growth and development of infants and toddlers. The phenomenon of poor nutrition and less often associated with poor economic conditions, if referring to the fact the limitations of fulfillment of food can cause Kwashiorkor, kwashiorkor, and diseases related to vitamin deficiency (xerophthalmia, scorbut, and others).

Not just income, education is also greatly affect parenting that was given to his son. The higher a person's education, hence his knowledge will be more widely or both, in addition to the higher education of a person makes that person in obtaining information (Soekkanto, 2007).

This research aims to contribute to improve and build motivation in increasing understanding of the growing swell of early childhood. Path analysis of factors biopsikososial against growing flower children ages 24 – 36 months in Kediri Regency of clinics working area. To find out the path analysis of factors biopsikososial to the development of children ages 24 – 36 months in Kediri Regency of clinics working area.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Method of quantitative research design research cross sectional study, in children with age 24-36 months. Research carried out in Clinics in our District of Kediri in February-October 2017. The target population in this research is the mother and children aged 24-36 months. The source population is mother and child age 24-36 month in Kediri Regency Building of clinics. Secondary data collection techniques with conduct interviews using questionnaire and supported by primary data. Data analysis univariate analysis was used, bivariat and path analysis using SPSS Amos Programs.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Results

1. Characteristics of Research Subjects

The result of characteristic of research subjects in table 1 shows that from 74 research subjects have different distribution. Description of research variables described by characteristics, criteria, frequency and percentage (%).
Table 1 sample Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age Of Mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤ 30 year</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;30 year</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother's Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMA</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMP</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not finish SD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 – 15 bulan</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 24 bulan</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sex Of The Child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2017

2. Path Analysis

Picture 1 Structural Model with an estimate on the language variables table 2 results of path analysis about the relationship of exclusive breast feeding, the income of the parents, psychosocial stimulation with language development the child age 7 – 24 months
### Table 1: Relationship Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Effect</th>
<th>Koef Line</th>
<th>CI 95 %</th>
<th>The value of p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language Skills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income While Pregnant</td>
<td>3.24</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial Stimulation</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>4.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASI</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>5.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Effect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income After Childbirth</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>5.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2017

In table 2 shows the results of calculations using the software SPSS STATA program 13 in the get the value of the coefficient \( b \) between the income of the elderly while pregnant with language skills is positive i.e. of 3.24 with a value of \( p = 0.001 < \) stated significant with 95% CI = 1.46 – 5.02. The value of the coefficient \( b \) between psychosocial Stimulation with language skills is positive i.e. of 2.52 to the value of \( p = 0.015 \) expressed significant with 95% CI = 0.59 – 4.54. The value of the coefficient \( b \) between the ASI with the ability of language is positive i.e. amounting to 3.06 with a value of \( p = 0.015 \) expressed significant with 95% CI = 0.61 – 5.51. The value of the coefficient \( b \) between the income of parents for parents with income pregnant after childbirth is positive i.e. amounted to 3.88 by the value \( p \) is significant with stated 0.001 < CI 95% = 2.47 – 5.29.

### IV. DISCUSSION

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Puspitasari (2015) obtained as a result of that there is a relation of exclusive breast feeding with infant's cognitive/language development (\( p = 0.017 \)). ASI has the nutrients of the best and most complete compared to other prelakteal foods including infant formula. It shows compatibility with the theory that says that the baby gets BREAST MILK exclusively has the better of language development in infants not given BREAST MILK exclusively (Oktiyani, 2015). From the results of research conducted by the liver (2015) obtained results there is a positive relationship is strong and statistically significant between the stimulation to grow flowers with language development the child age 1-3 years with a value of \( p = 0.001 ; \) CI 95%. With the right stimulation, proper and purposeful children will quickly evolve so that the rate of child language optional. And developments in other sectors will automatically join the growing to its full potential (Yektiningsih in 2000, Suherman, 2010). Based on the research of Malhi (2014) in his research entitled "stimulating and Early language development of economically disadvantaged young children", obtained as a result of that effort to the improvement of early stimulation for children are less able to by providing learning experiences cognitive and language will improve language, cognition and school performance in children.

Results of research of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) entitled Early Child Care Research Network (2000) suggests that children who are cared for at home by family members or children who are cared for in child care are the same – same are in the stages of language development are critical. When parents, or caregivers to talk with children, ask questions and wait for the answers, they teach more stimulation to the development of child language. Language stimulation is done early on proved to be the best predictor of the development of the ability of vocabulary, reading and arithmetic. In addition, as for the factors – factors that affect child development, namely the internal factors and external factors, internal factors include genetic and hormonal influences while environmental factors include ekskternal (Nursalam, 2005). Parents are included in the environmental factors, namely the family environment because this is where parents do first interaction with a child's ability to develop age-appropriate development.
Stimulation should be provided regularly and continuously with affection and methods of play. So that child development will run optimally. The correlation of language skills with this stimulation is also related to the period of gold (golden period), the window of opportunity (window opportunity), as well as the critical period (critical period) brain development during the time of children aged 1-4 years. The presence of brain plasticity ability at this time to cause the child more receptive to learning and stimulation, but also more sensitive to the environment that supports, such as nutritional status, health status and stimulation (Kemenkes, 2010).

Mentioned also that a child's brain tissue much stimulation will develop reached 80% in less than 4 years of age. Conversely, if the child is not given the stimulation then brain tissue will shrink so that brain function will decrease. This led to the development of the child be hampered (Herawati, 2011).

V. CONCLUSION

There is a relationship directly and indirectly between biopsikosoial factors with language development in children aged 7-24 months. Increasingly early stimulation is given, then the development of the child will be the better. The more stimulation is given then the child will be a vast knowledge so that child development will be optimal.

VI. REFERENCES


