

ISBN: 978-602-18471-4-5

**PROCEEDING**  
**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:**  
**Maternal, Child, and Family Health 2016**

*Strengthening Maternal,  
Child and Family Wellbeing Through  
Bridging Research and Practice*

October 19 - 20, 2016



**unisa**  
Universitas Negeri Semarang



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Cesa Septiana Pratiwi

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Indriani

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Ery Khusnal

Hall 4 'Aisyiyah University Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta Indonesia

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Setting & Layout : Aswad Creative  
Desain Cover : Aswad Creative

Cetakan 1, 20 Oktober 2016  
ISBN : 978-602-18471-4-5

Diterbitkan



Jl. Lingkar Barat No.63, Mlangi, Nogotirto, Gamping,  
Sleman, Yogyakarta 55292  
Telp: (0274) 4469199, Fax:(0274) 4469204  
email: [info@unisayogya.ac.id](mailto:info@unisayogya.ac.id)  
website: [www.unisayogya.ac.id](http://www.unisayogya.ac.id)

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**CORELATION BETWEEN PARENTS' ROLE AND TEMPER TANTRUM  
AMONG  
CHILDREN IN BENDUL MERISI  
SURABAYA**

**Lela Nurlela, Dhian Satya Rachmawati, Ita Nurdiana,**

***ABSTRACT***

Parents' role describes as the ways of how parents take care their children. Temper tantrum is an anger of children that occurs during toddler age. This research aimed to explore correlation between parents's role and temper tantrum of the toddler in Bendul, Merisi, Surabaya. Analytic correlative design with cross sectional approach was used. Population in this research is parents' who have children aged 1-3 years old in Bendul Merisi Surabaya RT 06 RW 12 ie 27 children. Non probability sampling ie total sampling was employed and questionnaires for data collection. Results shows that the parents' role were categorized as good (81,5%), and the temper tantrum were on average (48,1%). Spearman's rho test shows  $\rho = 0,003$  ( $\rho \leq 0,5$ ) and it means there is correlation of parents' role and temper tantrum of the children during toddler age.

***Keywords: Toddler, the Role of the Parents, Temper Tantrum***

**PRELIMINARY**

Golden period of child development occurs in the age range of 1-5 years, which, if at that time the child is having proper education and care, they would be significant factors for growth and development. Children begin to get acquainted and learn to deal with disappointment. A sense of disappointment, anger, sadness and so is a sense of a reasonable and natural, but they are some parents put efforts in many ways such as trying to entertain, distract, or scold order to stop the crying child. It actually makes children's emotions are not channeled off. If this continues, the consequences arising called emotional baggage. Emotional baggage that can later explode uncontrollably and appear as temper tantrums. This behavior usually reaches its worst point around age 18 months to three years, and sometimes still found in children aged five or six years, but it is highly unusual and will gradually disappear (Octopus, 2005). Temper tantrums are a strong explosions, accompanied by anger, aggressive attack, crying, screaming,

screaming, rolling, stomping feet and hands on the floor or ground, and hold your breath (Mandleco Potts, 2007). Parents usually are feeling anxious when the child cannot control his emotions well which called temper tantrums. Parents also cannot impose his will so that children can control their emotions as desired parents, because each child has a different way to control his emotions respectively. When a child has a temper tantrum, many parents who think that it is a negative behavior. Parents trying to stop temper tantrums of children in various ways, and even some parents who hit their children to child's temper tantrums stopped.

Tantrum behavior-related research has been done by some previous researchers. Research conducted by Mireault and Trahan (2007) concerning tantrums and anxiety in childhood which aims to get the early descriptions of tantrum behavior. The results showed that out of 33 respondents are 26 people (79%) reported the frequency of his tantrum in the category often happens, with details of 12 respondents reported tantrums occurred daily, and 14 respondents reported tantrums occur weekly. Seven other people reported the frequency of tantrums is very less, which happened less than once a month until never. Results of the study also found that 10 respondents reported the intensity of his tantrum behavior in a heavy category, 16 respondents with the moderate category and 6 respondents in the light category.

Research conducted by Subhan (2013), which conducts research on temper tantrums indicate that as many as 25 children (65.8%) had temper tantrums can be controlled and 13 children (34.2%) children have temper tantrums that cannot be controlled. A total of 28 people (73.3%) had a democratic parenting. While the authoritarian parenting applied by as many as 10 people (26.3%). From these results it can be said that there is a relationship between parenting model of a child with temper tantrums.

Based on the results of preliminary studies conducted by researchers with observation and interviews with 10 mothers in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya found that known to all children sometimes have tantrums, 3 children (30%) of them have children who have light frequencies intensity, 4 children (40%) often show tantrums in moderate intensity, while 3 children (30%) showed severe tantrum intensity if the desire is not fulfilled. After the interviews, one of the things that allegedly participated in the control or trigger temper tantrums in children is the role of parents. When a child has a temper tantrum, the parents who care for children will distract the child on other things,

while the parents are indifferent would let the temper tantrum done by children.

The family is an important element in providing care to children, given the child is part of the family. According to the WHO in Andarmoyo (2012) is a collection of family household members are interconnected through consanguinity, adoption or marriage. The purpose is to create a family culture, promote the development of physical, mental, emotional and social activities of each family member. A child's life can be influenced by the family environment, and therefore the family is very important in providing stimulus to the development of children. Families are very important for children. Family life does not only serve to guarantee food to children, thus only pay attention to the physical growth of the child, but also holds other functions that are important for the mental development of children (Notoesdirdjo & Latipun, 2007). When children have tantrums, many parents who think that it is something negative, and at that moment the parents are not only acted inappropriately but also missed one opportunity most valuable for helping children cope normal emotions (anger, frustration, fear, annoyance) is reasonable and how to act in an appropriate manner so as not to hurt yourself and others when you're feeling the emotion. Children who are too spoiled and always get what they want, may have temper tantrums when his request was denied. For children who are protected and dominated by his parents, once the child can react against the domination of parents with behavioral tantrums. Father and mother who did not agree with each other, namely that one allow children and others prohibit child, the child can be a tantrum in order to get the desire and consent of both parents. The role of parents is one element that cannot be seen with the eye, because a child will succeed or fail in the formation of personality and potential future, never separated from the role of parents as teachers and educators first and foremost on the early development of children. Children's activities at the beginning of development, almost entirely involves the participation of parents. The role of parents is based on the basic needs that are divided into 3 foster care, compassion, and grindstones, so through three roles of parents can support children's growth and emotional development.

Children will also learn that they can control the environment, including the control of their parents or other adults around them. Worse temper tantrums will more often exceeded the limit proportional exceed the demands of the situation, meaning the child will become quickly show temper tantrums whenever things are not preferred, whereas



for others the situation was not enough to cause temper tantrums. Temper tantrums can also have an impact on the physical and psychic children, and children will be shunned because the emotions are not controlled, while the impact on the elderly are the emotions of parents will participate arising from temper tantrums of children, so the emotions of parents become uncontrollable, consequently the parents will stop temper tantrums by performing an act of child abuse. After seeing the negative impacts caused by temper tantrums, the necessary role of parents that can help the emotional development of children at toddler age, so the child can see and understand how to cope with emotions properly. Based on facts and research results about temper tantrums, this research focuses on the study of the role of parents with temper tantrums in children ages toddler in the RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya. Parents are expected to know the conditions and what appeared tantrums in children and can find out how to prevent temper tantrums. For health professionals, especially community health worker ie, Posyandu, is expected to provide counseling to parents about child development toddler, as well as the role of parents in the emotional development of the child or when the child experience temper tantrums.

## RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, researchers tended to explore relationships between the parental role with temper tantrums in toddler by using a correlative analytic study design with cross sectional approach. Cross-sectional research is a type of research that emphasizes the time measurement / observation of the data at only one at a time (Nursalam, 2013).

The population in this study were all parents of children aged 1-3 years in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya ie 29 people. The sampling technique used in this study is Non probability sampling technique total sampling. In this technique, each respondent who met the inclusion criteria:

- Children aged 1-3 years are taken care of his parents in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya
- Parents are willing to become respondents
- Parents with have no disabilities of reading and writing

The research was conducted on May 22, 2015 in the area of RT 06 RW 12 region

Bendul Merisi Surabaya. The instrument used in this study is set of questionnaires. Filling the questionnaire by respondents was done by using a check list. Independent variables: the role of parents using a questionnaire with 16 questions, how scoring is as follows: (a score of 75-100%) very good (score of 76-100%), (a score of 50 - 74%) good, (a score of 25-49%) is quite good, and (score <25%) are less good.

Le temper tantrums dependent variable using the questionnaire were 18 statement, a way of scoring as follows: (score 55-72) high (score 36-54) moderate (score of 18-35) is low.

## RESEARCH RESULT

General data

### Characteristics of Respondents by Age Kids

table 5.1 Characteristics of respondents by age of the child in the area of RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

Children age	Frekuensi (f)	Prosentase (%)
12 – 19 months	10	37,0 %
20 – 27 months	7	25,9 %
28 – 36 months	10	37,0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.1 obtained data from 27 respondents in the study found that the number of children aged 12 to 19 months is 10 (37%), while children aged 20 months to 27 months is 7 (26%), and children aged 28 months up to 36 months is 10 (37%).

### Characteristics of Respondents by Gender Children

table 5.2 Characteristics of respondents by sex of the child in the area of RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

Children Sex	Frekuensi (f)	Prosentase (%)
Laki-laki	16	59,3 %
Perempuan	11	40,7 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.2 that the data obtained from 27 respondents have children mostly male sex which is 16 children (59.3%), and the female which is 11 children (40.7%).

### Characteristics of Respondents by Number of Brothers

table 5.3 Characteristics of respondents by number of siblings in the RT 06 RW 12

region Bendul Merisi Surabaya

<b>Siblings</b>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
No one	2	7,4 %
1 sibling	1	3,7 %
2 sibling	14	51,9 %
>2 sibling	10	37,0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.3 Data found that 10 children (37%) have more than 2 siblings, a total of 14 children (51.9%) had two siblings, a child (3.7%) had one sibling, and 2 children (7,4%) did not have any siblings.

#### **Characteristics of Respondents Based Positioning**

table 5.4 Characteristics of Respondents Based Positioning in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Children</b>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
First child	9	33,3 %
Second child	10	37,0 %
>more than 2	8	29,6 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.4 data obtained 9 children are first child (33.3%), 10 children (37.0%) as second child, more than two children is 8 children (29.6%).

#### **Characteristics of Respondents by Education Father**

table 5.5 Characteristics of Respondents by Education of Father in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Pendidikan Ayah</b>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
Have no school	1	3,7 %
Primary school	6	22,2 %
Secondary school	7	25,9 %
High School	11	40,7 %
College/ Universities	2	7,4 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.5 education data obtained that 1 father (3.7%) did not complete primary school, 6 fathers (22.2%) completed primary schools, 7 fathers (25.9%) completed secondary school, 11 fathers (40.74% ) completed high School, and 2 fathers (7.4%) completed college degree.

#### **Characteristics of Respondents by Education Father**

table 5.6 Characteristics of Respondents by Education Capital Territory RT 06 RW 12

region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Pendidikan Ayah</b>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
Have no school	3	11,1 %
Primary School	8	29,6 %
Secondary School	7	25,9 %
High School	6	22,2 %
College/ University	3	11,1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.6 data shows that 3 mothers (11.1%) did not complete primary school, 8 mothers (29.6%) completed primary schools, 7 mothers (25.9%) completed secondary school, 6 mothers (22.2%) completed high school, and 3 mothers (11.1%) hold degree from universities.

#### **Characteristics of Respondents by Age Dad**

**table 5.7 Characteristics of Respondents by Education of Father in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)**

<b>Fathers' age</b>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
21 – 35 years old	18	66,7 %
36 t– 54 years old	8	29,6 %
>55 years old	1	3,7 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.7 data presents paternal age that 18 fathers (66.7%) aged 21 - 35 years, 8 fathers (29.6%) aged 36-54 years, and 1 father (3.7%) aged over 55 years.

#### **Characteristics of Respondents by Age of Mother**

**table 5.8 Characteristics of Respondents by Age Capital Territory RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)**

<b>Mothers' age</b>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
21 – 35 years old	1	3,7 %
36 – 54 years old	6	22,2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.8 data describes maternal age that 23 mothers (85.2%) aged 21 - 35 years, 4 mothers (14.8 %) aged 36-54 years old, and no one older than 55 years.

#### **Characteristics of Respondents by Job Dad**

**table 5.9 Characteristics of Respondents by Job father in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul**



Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Fathers job</b>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
Private sectors	8	29,6 %
Self employed	15	55,6 %
Government employed	4	14,8 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.9 presents that 8 fathers (29.6%) works for private institutions, 15 fathers (55.6%) have their own business, 4 fathers (14.8%) worked as government employees

#### **Characteristics of Respondents by Job Mother**

table 5.10 Characteristics of Respondents by Job Capital Territory RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Mothers Job</b>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
Housewives	21	77,8 %
Private sectors	1	3,7 %
Self employed	2	7,4 %
Government employee	3	11,1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Based on the data obtained job table 5:10 mother, that most of mothers ie 21 people (77.8%) as housewives, 1 (3.7%) works in a private sector 2 mothers (7.4%) as self-employed / temporary employees, and 3 mothers (11.1%) as government employees.

#### **Characteristics of Respondents Based on Income Dad**

table 5.11 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Income of Father in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Fathers income</b>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
1.000.000 – 1.500.000	14	51,9 %
1.500.000 – 2.000.000	8	29,6 %
2.000.000 – 2.500.000	2	7,4 %
2.500.000 – 3.000.000	3	11,1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.11 earnings data about fathers' income that 14 fathers (51.9%) had income of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, 8 fathers (29.6%) had income of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, a total of 2 fathers (7.4%) had a total income of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000, 3 fathers (11.1%) had income of 2,500,000 to 3,000,000.

### Characteristics of Respondents Based Capital Income

table 5.12 Characteristics of Respondents Based Capital Income in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Mothers income</b>		<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
Have no income		21	77,8 %
1.000.000	–	2	7,4 %
1.500.000			
1.500.000	–	1	3,7 %
2.000.000			
2.500.000	–	3	11,1 %
3.000.000			
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.12 shows income data that most mothers do not have any income ie 21 mothers (77.8%), 2 mothers (7.4%) have incomes 1,000,000 to 1500.000, a mother (3.7% ) has an income of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, and 3 mothers (11.1%) had income of 2,500,000 to 3,000,000.

### Characteristics of Respondents Based Parental Status

table 5.13 Characteristics of Respondents by Status of Parents in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Status Orang Tua</b>		<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
Mother and fathers parenting	and	26	96,3 %
Single parenting		1	3,7 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5.13 data presents parental status that most of 26 (96.3%) are mothers and fathers parenthood while 1 (3.7%) was single parents.

Custom Data

### The role of parents

table 5:14 Characteristics of Respondents by Role of Parents in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Peran Orang Tua</b>		<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
Very good		22	81,5 %
Good		2	7,4 %
Moderate		3	11,1 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

At 5:14 table shows that the number of role of parents with excellent category is 22

people (81.5%), well as much as category 2 (2.4%), and the category is good enough for 3 people (11.1%).

### Temper Tantrum

table 5:15 Characteristics of Respondents by Temper Tantrum Children in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<i>Temper Tantrum</i>	<b>Frekuensi (f)</b>	<b>Prosentase (%)</b>
High	4	14,8 %
Moderate	13	48,1 %
Low	10	37,0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

Table 5:15 shows that the temper tantrums of children with high category is 4 children (14.8%), moderate category is 13 children (48.1%), and low category is 10 children (37.0%).

### The relationship between the role of parents with temper tantrums

table 5:16 The Relationship Between The Role of Parents with Temper Tantrum on Childhood Toddler in RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya May 22, 2015 (n = 27)

<b>Parents' Role</b>	<b>Temper tantrum</b>						<b>Total</b>	
	<b>High</b>		<b>Mode rate</b>		<b>Low</b>		<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Very good</b>	1	5	1	5	1	4	2	100
			1	0	0	5	2	
<b>Good</b>	1	5	1	5	-	-	2	100
			0	0				
<b>Moderate</b>	2	6	1	3	-	-	3	100
			7	3				
<b>Low</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>	4	1	1	4	1	3	2	100
			5	3	8	0	7	
<b>Sig</b>	0,003							

Table 5:16 shows that out of 27 respondents 22 people (81%) of them showed the role of parents with very good categories, one child (5%) with temper tantrums high category, 11 children (50%) with the medium category, and 10 children (45%) with low category. 2 parents (7%) showed the role of parents in both categories, 1 child (50%) with temper tantrums high category, and 1 child (50%) with moderate category. A total of three people (11%) of them showed the role of parents in good enough category, two children (67%) with temper tantrums high category and 1 child (33%) with moderate category.

## DISCUSSION

### The role of parents

Based on Table 5:14 shows that of the 27 respondents, it is known that the majority of

parents who have a parent role with excellent category is 22 people (81.5%), the role of parents in both categories by 2 people (22.4%), the role of parents in the category of pretty is 3 people (11.1%), and no role of parents who show less well in the category of research.

Based on research data obtained, factors that affect the role of parents is the parents' education, age of the parents, the work of parents, and parental status.

Parents who have the role of parents with excellent category when seen from the last study showed parents mostly completed high school, 8 people (36.4%) and for mothers is 6 people (27, 3%). Last education parents who have parental role with both categories showing one father (50%) did not complete primary school, and a father (50%) completed high school, while the recent education mother are 2 people (100%) completed primary school. Last Educational parents who have the role of parents with enough categories, is two fathers (66.7%) educated past high school, and as many as two mothers (66.7%) last elementary education. Family education is one important factor in the level of emotional development of children, because of the good education, parents can receive any information from the outside, especially on its role as a good foster parents, compassion, and grindstones (Nursalim, 2007). Based on the above data it can be concluded that parents' education affects the role of parents as more parents know about the insight or knowledge, parents can have better understanding about their role as parents so that the parents could have a role as a parent as well as possible to their children.

Based on research data of parents who demonstrate the role of parents with excellent category mostly fathers and mothers aged 21 - 35 years of the 16 fathers (72.7%) and 18 mothers (81.8%). Age of parents who demonstrate the role of parents in both categories, two fathers (100%) aged 36-54 years old and two mothers (100%) aged 21 - 35 years old, while the age of the parents who show role parents with enough categories, two fathers (66.7%) aged 21 - 35 years old and three mothers (100%) aged 21 - 35 years old. According to Potter & Perry (2010) early adulthood based psychosocial development is a period in which an individual begins foster home and become parents. Early adulthood is a period of adjustment to the new patterns of life and new social expectations. Individuals are expected to run their new roles as husband / wife, breadwinners, parents, and the other side can develop the attitudes, desires, and values according to the new



destination. According to the researchers that the age of the parents participated affect the role of parents in foster care, love and polish, but not all parents of young implement the role of parents is not good to her child.

Parents who have the role of parents with excellent category when seen from the work of parents showed 10 (45.5%) father worked as an entrepreneur / temporary employees and as many as 18 (81.8%) of mothers work as a housewife. Parents job who demonstrate the role of parents in both categories, two fathers (100%) working as an entrepreneur / employee is not fixed, as many as one mother (50%) work in the private sector and one mother (50%) work as an entrepreneur. The work of parents who indicate the category of the work as a self-employed father / temporary employees is as 3 fathers (100%) and three mothers (100%) as housewives. According Jaenudin (2000) employment status of parents influence the ways parents treat their children, but the other opinion says that parents who work constantly tend to hinder the development of the child because of lack of communication between parents and their children. According to Friedman, Bowden & Jones (2003) women are also have larger role in domestic life than men. This is because women use more intergenerational influence than men and women hold positions as family caregivers in most families. Women have abundant power to nurture, educate, decisive personality, values and beliefs of every human being in society. The role of parents by Setiadi (2008) was as a father and a mother. Father as head of the family has a role as breadwinner, educator, patron or protector, giving a sense of security for every member of the family as well as community members of certain social groups, while the role of the mother is a housekeeper, caregivers and educators of children, protective family and also as breadwinners and as a member of a particular social group communities. According Nurlela (2014) to parents who work the intensity of temper tantrums lower than parents who do not work, because while the parents work the children will be more independently and be able to control his emotions. The occurrence of temper tantrums by Octopus (2005) are not currently a child alone, but explosive tantrums usually require viewers. Temper tantrums are happening in front of their parents or someone they know, because temper tantrums would require at least two people. So it can be concluded that tantrums are interactive events not just reactive. According to the researchers that the presence of the parents can affect the occurrence of temper

tantrums, although the quantity of the role of parents who work less but the quality in terms of parenting, love and polish may be higher because of parents working will make best use of his spare time with the children.

The results of studies showing the role of parents with excellent category when viewed from the income of parents in mind that it is known that 10 fathers (45.5%) have income 1000000-1500000, 18 mothers (81.8%) have no income. Income parents who demonstrate the role of parents in both categories is two fathers (100%) income 1,000,000 - 1,500,000 a mother (50%) has income of 1,000,000 - 1.5000.000 and a mother ( 50%) has income 1500000-2000000. Income parents who demonstrate the role of parents in the category of moderate is two fathers (66.7%) has income 1000000-1500000 mother and 3 fathers (100%) had no income. According Soetjningsih (2003) that an adequate family income will support the development of the child, because parents can provide all the needs of children, both primary and secondary. Economic status plays an important role in order to determine the quality requirements for the development of the child. According to the researchers that the majority of the income of parents in the area of RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya ranged from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, and it can be concluded that the incomes of parents in the category of high, but it does not diminish their role as parents, as people parents will strive to meet the needs of children in foster care, love and polish.

Based on research data of parents who demonstrate the role of parents with very good categories showed that the majority of parents with family status intact as many as 21 people (95.5%). Status parents who demonstrate the role of parents in both categories by 2 people (100%) of family status intact, while the status of the parents who demonstrate the role of parents with enough categories most parents with a family status intact as many as 3 people (100%) , According Soetjningsih (2012) the stability and harmony of the household affects child development. Child development will be different in intact families, compared to single family. According to researchers that an intact family in giving affection to their children would be better served in an optimal than single family.

### **Temper Tantrum**

According to the table 5:15 note that from 27 respondents, found the child having a temper tantrum category higher by 4 children (14.8%), while 13 children (48.1%), and

low in 10 children (37%). It shows that the level of temper tantrums in children ages toddler in the RT 06 RW 12 Sub sill Merisi Surabaya moderate.

According Zaviera (2012) some of the factors that led to temper tantrums in children, among other things: (1) obstruction of a child's desire to get something; (2) inability children express themselves; (3) unmet needs; (4) parenting parents; (5) children feel tired, hungry, or ill; (6) the child is stressed and feeling insecure. Based on research data obtained factors that influence the occurrence of temper tantrums are age, gender, as well as the position of the child.

At temper tantrums with high category as many as three children (75%) aged 12 months - 19 months, temper tantrums with category as many as six children (46.2%) aged 28 months - 36 months, while temper tantrums with a low category of 4 children (40%) aged 20 months - 27 months. According to Whaley and Wong (1999) temper tantrum is an endeavor of autonomy in which children ages toddler trying to deny the activity that is not preferred. Fatigue / exhaustion is a simple act as tolerance of frustration. Temper tantrums can occur during the toddler and it is a normal development environment. Sometimes temper tantrums can be a sign that leads to serious problems. According to the researchers that temper tantrums at age toddler is part of normal behavior because they constantly explore and learn the boundaries around them. Children will demonstrate a wide range of behaviors, such as stubborn and defiant as are developing a personality and autonomy.

The results of studies showing temper tantrums mostly occurs in boys, ie temper tantrums with high category as many as three children (75%) were male, temper tantrums with category as many as 7 children (53.8%) males and temper tantrums by category quite as much as 6 children (60%) were male. According Wardayati (2011) outbursts of anger on the child or on a rampage known as tempering tantrums. Anger or frustration is the main cause of temper tantrums. Each child must have gained experience frustrating. Among boys three times more often have temper tantrums than girls. According to the Octopus (2005) boys more often exhibit difficult behavior, psychologists referred to as external behavior. Such behavior is more dominant than girls and old people used to call "rogue". Such behaviors include aggression, defiant, and excessive physical activity. This can be explained that the boy is showing temper tantrums than girls, because boys more aggressive than girls, and temper tantrums

usually occurs in children who are active, energetic and stubborn, as evidenced in research conducted by researchers that most temper tantrums occur in boys than girls although comparative temper tantrums between boys and girls versus little.

Based on research data showing the child's temper tantrums with high category is 2 children (50%) in the second position, temper tantrums with category is five children (38.5%) in the second position, and temper tantrums by category quite is 4 children (40%) position of the first child. The position can also affect the child's emotional development of children, proven in research that has been conducted most of the respondents who have temper tantrums with high to moderate category of children at the second position. Based on the above data it can be concluded that children born in the first over the affection of both parents compared with the second child and so on, because the parents divide their attention with his siblings, so the position of a child affects the incidence of temper tantrums in children, as evidenced in research conducted by researchers that most temper tantrums occur in 2<sup>nd</sup> children and so on, while temper tantrums in children is not as bad as first on the second child onwards

#### **The relationship between the role of parents with temper tantrums**

Based on Table 5:16 found that out of 27 respondents in the RT 06 RW 12 Sub sill Merisi Surabaya, unknown 22 parents with parenting role very good category, and from 22 parent has a child with a category temper tantrums high, 5 parents have a child with a category temper tantrums moderate, and 10 parents have children with category temper tantrums low. In mature people with the parental role both categories as much as 2, ie one parent has a child with a category temper tantrums high, and one parent has a child with a category temper tantrums being. In older people with the parental role category quite three people, two parents have children with category temper tantrums high, and one parent has a child with a category of temper tantrums were whereas the role of parents in the unfavorable category was not found in the study.

In the study it can be concluded that the role of parents is very instrumental in the development of children's emotions. Parents who have the role of parents with excellent category indicates the category of temper tantrums low on his child, and vice versa parents who have the role of parents with enough categories show categories temper tantrums high in children. The results are supported by the theory put forward by Hasan (2011) that the way parents nurture children's role is to lead to tantrums .



In the development of children are critical times, in which the necessary stimulation or stimulation which allows the potential to develop, so it needs to get attention. Psycho-social development is strongly influenced by the environment and the interaction between children and their parents or other adults. Child development will be optimal when social interaction arranged according to the needs of children at various stages of development. Meanwhile, an environment that does not support would hinder the development of the child (Andriana 2011).

Character and personality, values and norms, and the child's knowledge of his family formed. Because it is all at once a person's behavior is a manifestation of his family situation. A conducive family must provide opportunities for children and their family members to flourish and manifested in their mental health. Conversely, barriers that occur in families at risk of poor mental health family members. Forms of social behavior of children, among others, his attitude toward other people and groups of people mostly from what he learned. This attitude is "derived" from the social adjustment, especially here the adjustment of children to the procedure of family life (Notoedirdjo & Latipun, 2007).

Children ages toddler is a child between the ages of 1 to 3 years. Experience and their behavior began to be influenced by the family environment and the environment in the community. The role of parents in providing stimuli to the child is very influential. According to Wong (1999) the relationship with the people who play an important role in the development of emotional, intellectual and personality, especially in the development of the emotional, intellectual and personality is not only the quality and quantity of contact with other people who make an impact on the developing child, but the extent of the range of important contacts for learning and healthy development.

Child development experts assess that temper tantrums are a relatively normal behavior and is part of a development process which will surely end. The positive thing that can be seen from the behavior of temper tantrums are a child wanted to show her independence ( independency ), express individuality, opinion, issued anger and frustration, and make adults aware that they are confused, tired, or sick, but it does not mean that the tantrum supported ( encourage ). If parents let tantrums ruling, meaning parents are encouraging, and set an example for children to be rude and aggressive. Parents will lose a good opportunity to teach children about how to react to the normal

emotions appropriately (Novita, 2007).

Having performed statistical tests Spearman rho obtained correlation coefficient of -0.544 with  $p = 0.003$  which means that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  accepted. It states that there is a relationship between role of parents with temper tantrums in toddler in the RT 06 RW 12 Sub sill Merisi Surabaya. In -0.544 correlation coefficient indicates it can be concluded that there is a significant negative relationship between the level of the role of parents and temper tantrums. The higher the category of the role of parents, the greater the low temper tantrums in children.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done and discussed in the previous chapter can be concluded as follows:

The role of parents in toddler in the RT 06 RW 12 Sregion Bendul Merisi Surabaya most of the role of parents with very good category.

Temper tantrums in children ages toddler in the RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya more dominant with the category being compared with the high and low categories.

There is a relationship between the role of parents with temper tantrums in children ages toddler in the RT 06 RW 12 region Bendul Merisi Surabaya.

## SUGGESTION

Based on the research findings, some suggestions submitted to the future research might involve bigger participants.

Parents as first educator and significant factor on children development and emotional growth should provide better quality in parenting, love and polish as well know how to prevent and cope with temper tantrums in children.

For Health Workers

This research can be basic data to initially concern on promoting specific program for parents who have children ages toddler. Activities that can be done such as dissemination of information through the implementation of seminars or counseling.

For Further Research

This research can be used as a basic data or information to carry out further research. Better sample categories by comparing the occurrence of temper tantrums at every level of the child's age. So that the categories of temper tantrums can be seen in each of the age levels

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