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Profile of the Growth and Development of Children Ages Toddler in Bulak Kenjeran Surabaya

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Abstract: Background: Growth and development are things that will continue to occur continuously of a human being. The important period in the process of child development is the toddler age, because this period occur the process of growth and development that affect and determine the further growth and development. The efforts of improving growth and development of children is by maximizing the role of parents and family in the providing the nutrition and stimulation according to the age of the child. This research aim is to determine the description of the growth and development of children ages toddler. Method: This research is a cross-sectional design on 176 toddler in Kenjeran, Bulak, Surabaya. Instruments on the research using Denver Development Screening Test (DDST) and measurements of height and weight toddlers. Result: Factors that influence the growth and development of toddlers in Kenjeran are intake of nutrients, social, economic and environmental conditions. The results show that 60.2% growth in toddlers is good and 63.1% development in toddler is normal. Conclusion: The results showed that most of the toddlers in Kenjeran have normal growth and development.

1 BACKGROUND

Growth and development is going to continue to occur on an ongoing basis over the life of a human being. Growth is an absolute size (absolute value). Setiawan (2014) development (development) is the increasing ability (skill) in the structure and function of the parts of the body that are more complex in a regular pattern as a result of the maturation process. Growth and development of children in the coastal areas ranged from less weight and less developmental delay in four aspects, namely personal social, language, motor skills and fine motor. Initial survey results in one of the villages in the region of posyandu Kenjeran obtained 6 toddler with less weight and 5 toddler age average 3 years not fluently communicate with the articulation of a word is not clear.

According WHO (2015) number incidence of disorders of growth and development in children ages toddler still very high especially in the motor development disorders obtained (27.5%) or 3 million severely interruption. National data according to

Kemendagri Kesehatan (2015), 11.5% data obtained as a toddler in Indonesia are experiencing growth and development abnormalities. An examination of the growing swell detection toddlers and preschool age children a number of 3,657,353 children who are having problems the delay grew swell in East Java in 2010 of 2,321,542 (63.48%) tend to decline compared to the year 2009 amounted to 64.03% and still below the target of 80% (Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya 2015; Kemendagri Kesehatan 2016).

Growth is an anabolic process, i.e., the increase of the number of cells of the human body in a dimension level that can be measured as length, weight, mandible teeth and growth of metabolic processes (Ranuh 2014). The development is the increasing capabilities in the structure and function of the body's complex in a regular pattern and can be foretold, as a result of the process maturity (Adriani, Merryana., Wirjatmadi 2014). According to Shercensor, Shulman, and Cohen (2018) is important in the period of growing flower children is infancy, because during this period the growth fundamentals will influence and determine the next child's development so that the required stimulation or the

stimulation that is useful so that the potential developing. According to (Setjningsih and Ranuh IG. N. Gde 2015) some of the factors that can influence the growth and development of children such as genetic, nutritional status, parental education, stimulation, the income of parents and peers. Parental education is an important factor for growing flower children because with a good education, parents can receive all the information from the outside especially on how childcare is good, the granting of early stimulation how keep your child's health.

Moral development and the basics of personality also formed in infancy, so the lack of stimulation can cause deviations of growing flower child even disorders that settled and any abnormalities or the slightest deviation when not detected, let alone not handled properly will result in the occurrence of developmental disorder motor skills, language, emotions and behaviour (Mortensen dan Barnett 2017). Measuring instrument frequently used in Anthropometry is by growth and developmental screening child toddler is DDST (Denver Development Screening Test). Assessment of the DDST include an assessment of child development in the four factors, including assessment of personal social, fine motor, language and motor skills (Celikkiran, 2015).

Efforts to improve the growth and development of children is by maximizing the role of parents and family in the awarding of the nutrition and stimulation as well as the implementation of early detection of child development according his age. At this stage the role of the parent is very needed ranging from the provision of a balanced nutrition according the age of the child, and the parent can train the child to integrate the multiple social roles and responsibilities as well as provide an opportunity to the children to achieve specific capabilities that can he had learned, such as talking, walking, eating and drinking on its own as well as play or activity in a group.

Based on the background of the problem of child growth and development of the coastal area in the toddler then needs to do research on the description of knowledge and the development of children ages toddler Kenjeran Village in Kecamatan Surabaya Bulak ".

2 METHODS

This research is descriptive research and conducted in June 2017. The purpose of the study is to describe

the growth and development of toddlers in Kenjeran Surabaya. The population in this research is children aged 0-5 years. Pengambilan sample using simple random sampling and the number of samples obtained as much as 167 respondents. Toddler growth recorded gauge uses the width of the observation that contains about weight, height. The development was measured using the DDST in accordance with the age group of respondents.

3 RESULTS

The population in this study are toddlers and their parents who live and are registered at the posyandu Kenjeran Village that is as much as 315 fives and sample as many as 176 toddlers. The number of child-sex toddler boys as much as 95 children (54%) and older women-sex toddler 81 children (46%). Categories include age i.e. children aged toddler (1-3) as much as 123 kid (69.9%). Age of infant amounted to 31 (17.6%). Preschool age amounted to 22 children (12.5%).

Demographic data in Kenjeran parents include the age of the parents, occupation, amount of income, number of children, a source of information, education and the stimulus of parents against his son. The spread of the age of the elderly in the village of them namely Kenjeran with age 26-35 years as many as 83 people (47.2%), 20-26 years as many as 40 people (22.7%) and more than 35 years as many as 36 people (20.5%) as well as the age of less than 20 years of as many as 17 people (9.7%). Most of the parents were on work not working as many as 72 people (40.9%), parents of private employment status or self employed as many as 65 people (36.9%), parents employment status labour as many as 33 people (18.8%), parents with the status the work of the civil employed as much as 3 people (1.7%) and the least is parents employment status as fishermen as much as 3 people (1.7%).

Parents who have toddlers in Kenjeran majority earn between Rp. 1,000,000 – Rp 2 million per month as many as 68 people (38.6%), Rp. 500,000 – 1 million rupiah as many as 56 people (31.8%), Rp 2 million by as much as 45 > people (25.6%) and Rp. <500.000 as 7 people (4.0%). Most parents have a number of children in a family of 3 children namely > as much as 79 families (44.9%), 2 children as many as 72 families (40.9%) and 1 child as much as 25 family (14.2%). Parents with toddlers in Kenjeran, mostly parents with resource information from television that is as much as 132 parents (75.0%), newspaper or magazine as much as 27 older people

Table 1: Characteristics of respondents.

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	95	54
Woman	81	46
The age of the child		
Baby (0-12)	31	17,6
Toddler (1-3 years)	123	69,9
Pre school (3-5 years)	22	12,5
The age of parents		
< 20 year	17	9,7
20-25 year	40	22,7
26-35 year	83	47,2
>35 year	36	20,5
The job of parents		
Do not work	72	40,9
Labour	33	18,8
Self employed	65	36,9
Civil employed	3	1,7
Fisherman	3	1,7
Retired	0	0
Income of parents		
Rp. < 500.000	7	4,0
Rp. 500.000-1.000.000	56	31,8
Rp. 1.000.000-2.000.000	68	38,6
Rp. > 2.000.000	45	25,6
The number of children in the family		
1	25	14,2
2	72	40,9
≥3	79	44,9
Source of information		
TV	132	75,0
Newspaper/Magazine	27	15,3
Internet	17	9,7
Education of parents		
Elementary school (SD dan SMP)	82	46,6
Junior high school	83	47,2
College	11	6,2
Stimulation of the elderly		
Never	16	9,1
Rare	40	22,7
Sometimes	67	38,1
Often	47	26,7
Every often	6	3,4

Table 2: Growth characteristics of children in the village of Surabaya.

Growth	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bad	23	13
Less	31	17,6
Good	106	60,2
More	16	9

Table 3: The characteristics of child development toddlers Kenjeran Village in Surabaya.

Development	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No chance	0	0
Delay	12	6,8
Warning	43	24,3
Normal	111	63,1
More	10	5,7

many as 17 people (9.7%). Most of the educated middle (SMA/SMK) i.e. as many as 83 people (47.2%), primary education as much as 82 people (46.6%) with details of as many as 21 (11.9%) parents educated primary school (elementary school) and 61 parents (34.7%) of high school educated the first (JUNIOR) college education while as many as 11 elderly people (6.2%).

Based on table 2 growth of most toddler found with good growth as much as 106 (60.2%) of respondents, less growth by as much as 31 (17.6%), poor growth by as much as 23 (13%) of the respondents and the rest more growth by as much as 16 (9%) respondents.

Most of the growth in the region of kenjeran toddler in influence by several factors such as nutritional intake, socioeconomic and environmental conditions. Availability of time mother to stimulate the growth of the child is also in influence by the availability of time with his son's mother. The daily mom as a housewife with a good toddler growth as much as 118 respondents (67.9%) and 2 respondents (100%) of the college educated. As for the mothers be an entrepreneur brings about bad toddler growth by as much as 5 respondents (10.5%).

Child development toddlers in Kenjeran on table 3 obtained data child development toddlers normally as much as 111 children (63.1%), development of warning as many as 43 children (24.4%), developmental lags as much as 12 people (6.8%), development a total of 10 people (5.7%) and development of no chance as much as 0 (0%).

4 DISCUSSION

The quality of the service of the mother in the family are determined by the mastery of information and the availability of sufficient time. Both of these factors, among others, the determinant factors can be determined with the level of education, social interaction and work (Pahlevi 2012). In addition, the higher a person's level of education, the more

receptive to information, so many knowledge possessed (Landers et al. 2018).

The higher the frequency of interactions of mothers on toddlers, then the higher the care that was provided to support the growing swell toddlers. High education can also improve the quality of flower growing toddlers, because mothers find it easier to get information related treatments and nutritional fulfilment on her son. However, working mothers will reduce interaction with his son and his son's growth less so nutritional deficiencies against the toddlers. The lack of nutrients needed by this toddler, due to being too busy parents against his work so that the decrease in attention to his son.

The results showed the mother who finished education SLTA obtained bad growing toddler 4 respondents (7.1%). A variety of factors that affect nutritional status on the toddler, among others, the lack of food supplies, the less good the quality of the environment, socio-economic conditions (income, level of education, and employment) and the family culture such as family, parenting as well as knowledge (Ony Linda 2011). Nutritional status with buruk yang growth experienced by this toddler, not only because education on parenting but happens because there are other founders of the values that are in the personal religious beliefs by the main coastal communities that the main job of the fishermen that the food a member of the family is eating at the remainder of unsold fish and on the products, so as to save expenditure on the family, because the money can be used for additional tuition fees and more expensive.

Research results in the category of family income of Rp. 2,000,000-3,500,000 obtained bad toddler growth by as much as 4 respondents (6.8%). Any increase in income generally have a direct impact on the nutritional status of the population (Pahlevi 2012). Poor growth in toddlers is not an influence of the level of family income per month. Poor growth that occurs in this toddler can be affected by several factors, one being the factor of environmental sanitation. The cleanliness of the environment less affect on food hygiene, especially in management, so that it becomes the source of the originator for the onset of growth in toddlers is bad. Neighbourhood toddlers in the coastal areas with dense population as well as access to clean water is lacking, resulting in the mother's difficulty also applies the clean and healthy lifestyles in the rearing of their toddlers.

The results showed that 16 people are toddlers experiencing growth in more categories. A mother who has a knowledge attitude and less nutrients will

be very effect on nutritional status balitanya and will be difficult to choose nutritious foods for her son and his family (Julita 2011). The research of the knowledge of good mother with a toddler growth more 2 respondents (5.7%). The quality of the growing swell toddlers are very determined by the fulfilment of nutrients, because that mother needs to observe the toddler food consumption as required should be based on a balanced diet with nutrition (Julita 2011).

The low nutritional knowledge could hamper efforts repair good nutrition on a family and community conscious nutrition means not only knowing nutrition but must know and want to do. The addition of knowledge in communities through a variety of outreach activities and the like, basically a business improvement using how to educate the public so that it can address the problem of its nutrition value (Pahlevi 2012). Besides the factor of knowledge concerning maternal nutrition is also one of the most influential factors are active in fulfilment of nutrition. Knowledge of maternal role in the fulfilment and the selection of nutritious meals for toddlers, so as to achieve maximum growth for toddlers.

The results of this study showed that 72.7% of parents with the education of the College had a normal child development, this figure is much higher than the development of the child from the parents who educated middle and Basic Research (Azizah 2012) stated that mothers with a college education have a higher knowledge about the stimulation of child development.

Children who are experiencing growth in limit warning, 37.5% never get stimulation from his parents. Factors affecting the parents in providing stimulation such as parents age, education, occupation, length of time to interact with the children and the parents' income (Azizah 2012). Parents often provide stimulation to the child as much as 47 parents (26.7%), based on the demographics of the work parents with parents obtained data stimulation as much as working parents 29. According to Santi et al (2012) stated that working mothers have less time to interact with children tend to be less so little time to provide the stimulation of development of the child.

Most of the parents in the neighbourhood frequently give Kenjeran stimulation are the parents who work. This is not in accordance with the results of previous research because parents in Kenjeran working mostly worked as a self-employed at home so it still allows parents in optimizing stimulation of granting to the child, In addition to the things that

became determinant of the success of the stimulation of the parents is not the length of time the mother to interact with the children, but what about the ability of the mother to take advantage of the time have in interacting with the child to provide stimulation of the development.

Parents who rarely provide stimulation to the child as much as 40 (22.7%) parents, based on the income of the parents and the parents obtained data stimulation that 9 parents earn Rp 2 million > rarely provide stimulation to the child. This is not in accordance with the research Azizah (2012) that parents are more likely to be high income earners can meet gaming device for balitanya as a form of work done the mother to be able to pay attention to the fulfillment of the means in provide stimulation. S Nofianti (2012) stated that younger mothers are usually higher it against the growing swell of her son and has a curiosity that is bigger because it is still lack of experience in raising children.

Education and stimulation also became factors that affect perkembangan toddlers who delay or developmental delay. Research data show that 100% of educated parents who have a child in College advanced and normal development. While child development (delay) and the category warning (warning) had a parent with primary and secondary education. Children who experience delays also rarely never even in the stimulation by parents in the stages of growing important role optimally.

Toddlers in Kenjeran experience development (advanced) a total of 10 people (5.7%), education and the stimulation of a parent is one of the determinants of the success of the development of the child. Education has a very decisive role for the development of the child. The influential parent education in educating children in order to achieve the expected goal, namely, to accompany a child on the stage of development of the appropriate age and added the duties of its development as a whole and optimal. Education will influence the mindset and decision making in educating and giving stimulation to the child. Most toddlers at Kenjeran with parents educated College showed its development in the category advanced with 50% getting the stimulation of very often.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research on the 176 respondents toddlers and parents in Kenjeran can be concluded that most of the growth is good and most bear toddler development of toddlers in the normal

category. Growth and development of toddlers affected by various factors of the elderly including level of education and knowledge, social work, economics, information source, and frequency of interaction and stimulus of parents towards their children.

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