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The Relationship of Stimulation By People To The Development Of Toddlers : Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Development (development) is a change that is quantitative and qualitative. Development is the increase (skill) structure and function of the body that is more complex, in a regular and predictable pattern. Stimulation of development is very important in child development and is the forerunner of the learning process of children in the form of educating and training. Children who get targeted and regular stimulation will develop faster than children who are less stimulated. the act of providing stimulation to the child is to help the child achieve the optimal level of development or as expected.
Objective: To determine the effect of elderly exercise on pain scale in patients with rheumatoid arthritis at the Ciamis Public Health Center
Method: The method used in this literature review is a search sourced from an electronic database including DOAJ and Google Scholar from 2015-2020 using 15 journals related to parent stimulation, toddler development, and the relationship of parent stimuli to the development of a toddler. The results of the literature review indicate that there is a relationship between parent stimuli on the development of a toddler.
Result: The results of the literature review indicate that there is a relationship between parent stimuli on the development of a toddler. Based on 15 analyzed journals obtained by researchers, stated that growth stimulation is a factor influencing toddler development. The interaction between the environment and stimuli can help the brain develop neurological structures.
Conclusion: Based on studies from all journals, states that there is a relationship between stimulation provided by parents to toddlers on their development

Keywords: parent stimulation, toddler development

Introduction

Infancy is a very important time and very influential on its development. It is at this time that it is important to plan for the development of a child. Child development is all changes that occur in children that can be seen from various aspects, including physical aspects. Child development consists of motor development, cognitive development, and language development, where this development must be passed according to the developmental period or according to the child's age (Ruauw & Rompas, 2019). Toddler is a golden period in the development of an individual. This period is a critical period that has a major influence on the success of children in the process of further growth and development and determines the quality of human life, but the fulfillment of daily activities is still fully dependent on adults. At this time, in addition to experiencing rapid physical growth, a child also has a high level of brain ability that is important for the learning process and enrichment of the development of intelligence, motor skills and social emotions (Ministry of Health, 2009). In connection with efforts to achieve these conditions, from an early age children must always be monitored for their growth and development.

This is so that children can grow and develop optimally. One of them is that children can develop normally, fine motor skills, gross, language and social (Wahyuni, 2018). The first three years of infancy is a golden period for children's physical, intellectual, mental and emotional growth. Good nutrition, hygiene, immunization, vitamin A and quality health services, as well as adequate love and stimulation at the age of toddlers will improve survival and optimize children's quality of life (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2011). Every year around the world there are tens of millions of babies who experience stages of growth and development from infants to adults and almost 10 million children die before the age of 5 years and more than 200 million children do not reach their optimal development potential. The incidence rate in the United States ranges from 12-16% and in Indonesia around 13-18% (Husnah, 2015). More than a third of the 200 million children under the age of 5 years in developing countries in the world are not fulfilling their developmental potential. Various factors such as poverty, poor nutrition, micronutrient deficiency and a learning environment that does not provide enough responsive stimulation, cause children to grow slowly and fail to develop critical thinking and learning skills. This can cause children to be late in entering the world of school, reduced perseverance in school and will ultimately affect success in life (Unichef, 2006).

The problem of developmental disorders in society from year to year, especially in Indonesia, is still not resolved (Ruauw & Rompas, 2019). In Indonesia, in 2003 the Indonesian Ministry of Health conducted developmental screening in 30 provinces in Indonesia and it was reported that 45.12% of infants had developmental disorders (Goyena, 2019). The results of early detection of growth and development carried out in 2009 reported 29% of child development delays nationally (Putra, Yudiemawati, & Maemunah, 2018). The prevalence of child development problems in Indonesia in 2013 was 11-16%. In 2014 10-14% of children had developmental disorders and in 2015 there were 13-18% (Ruauw & Rompas, 2019). The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2010 reported that in DKI Jakarta as many as 38.6% of children experienced delayed development and 24.6% of children experienced global delayed development, and experienced growth irregularities. This deviation is indicated by 17.5% of children experiencing malnutrition in the last few months (Handayani, Sulastri, Mariha, & Nurhaeni, 2017). Almost 30% of children in West Java experience developmental delays and

about 80% of them are caused by a lack of stimulation (Goyena, 2019). The results of data recapitulation from the number of toddlers who experienced delays in Camis Regency in 2019 amounted to 122 toddlers. There are 18 toddlers who experience motor delays, 27 toddlers for language, and 14 toddlers for social independence (Dinkes, 2019).

The growth and development of children is one of the phases of preschool children aged 3-5 years. An important period in the process of child growth and development is the first five years, which is the golden period of an individual's life or called the golden period. The golden period in children is the right time to optimize child development, and appropriate stimulation or stimulation is needed so that children's potential develops (Imelda, 2017). The period of children under five years is an important period in the growth and development of children because the basic growth and development that takes place in toddlerhood will influence and determine every subsequent child development. Growth and development is a continuous process that occurs conceptually and continues into adulthood. In addition to experiencing rapid physical growth, the development of brain abilities is also important for the learning process and enrichment of the development of intelligence, motor skills, speech and language, as well as social and independence (Hairunis, Salimo, & Dewi, 2018).

The provision of stimulation will be effective if it pays attention to the needs of the child according to the stage of development, especially if it is carried out during the critical period (golden period), namely in the third trimester of pregnancy to the first two years of the child's life or known as the first 1000 days of life. One of the children's developments that is important to monitor during this period is motor development because much of cognitive performance is rooted in successful motor development. Growth faltering can be detected and treated early. Parents tend to feel that they no longer need to weigh and check their children at the Puskesmas after the child is immunized at the age of three. In addition, several other reasons such as feeling lazy or busy because of work are also a barrier for mothers to regularly come to the Puskesmas (Saurina, 2016). The lack of stimulation is because there are still many mothers who do not understand their role in providing stimulating actions for children's motor development due to environmental and cultural factors (Kholifah, Fadillah, As'ari, & Hidayat, 2014).

Objective

To determine the effect of elderly exercise on pain scale in patients with rheumatoid arthritis at the Ciamis Public Health Center

Method

The method used in writing this literature review article is by searching sourced from an electronic data base including Google scholar and DOAJ with the keywords Stimulation, Toddler Development. Researchers only collected articles published in the period 2015-2020.

Results

The results of the literature review article found that parental stimulation on the development of toddlers needs to be done to see the level of development in toddlers. As for the related journals as many as 20 journals

Discussion

From the results of the literature review that has been obtained, all articles explain that there is a positive relationship between stimulation on children's development using the KPSP

questionnaire, but there is also about measuring children's growth and development using the DDST observation sheet. So that it can be used as the basis for reviewing research journals. Of the 20 journals presented there are 13 using KPSP and 7 using DDST.

The method uses KPSP (Pre-screening Development Questionnaire).

1. The results of Dian Samtyaningsih's research showed that most of the children in KB-RA Muslimat NU 16 Malang City had gross motor development according to their stages of development and received good stimulation from their parents (60.7%). From the results of research that has been carried out at KB-RA Muslimat NU 16 Malang City, it shows that most parents (62.5%) provide good stimulation to their children while in the home environment, this is based on the purpose of the action of stimulation in children is to assist children in achieving optimal levels of development or as expected. These actions include various activities in stimulating children's development such as: movement exercises, speaking, thinking, independence and how to socialize.

2. The results of Febrina Suci Hati's research show that there is a positive relationship with a strong and statistically significant relationship between growth and development stimulation and the development of children aged 1-3 years in Sedayu District (p=0.001; 95% CI; OR=3.37). The results of the Spearman correlation analysis on the relationship between mother's growth and development stimulation and child development showed that the correlation coefficient (rcount) was 0.682 with a significance value of 0.001 OR = 3.37 and the closeness of the relationship was 95% CI 1.24-9.20. This shows that there is a positive and significant relationship with the strength of a strong relationship (r count = 0, 682) between. stimulation of growth and development by mothers with development in toddlers aged 1-3 years. And the stimulation given by parents will have a 3.37 times chance to improve the development of children aged 1-3 years.

3. The results of Fenny Fernando's research conducted on 86 respondents showed that mothers who stimulated their children optimally and children's normal speech development were found to be 31 people (86%) while the children's speech and language development were suspected of being 5 people (14%). Compared with mothers who are less than optimal in stimulating children with normal speech and language development, there are 24 people (48%) while mothers who have children with suspected are as many as 26 people (52%). The results of the chi square test showed that the p value was 0.001 which means that there is a significant relationship between stimulation and speech and language development of toddlers.

4. The results of Inna Sholicha Fitriani's research show that the stimulation carried out by parents on toddlers with sufficient results is 51.1% or a total of 23 respondents, early detection of deviations in growth and development of children under five with the greatest frequency are respondents who carry out early detection with sufficient results of 55.6 % or a total of 25 respondents, and early intervention on developmental deviations of children under five with the greatest frequency were respondents who did not intervene early on under-fives against deviations in growth and development of children under five with less than 71.1% or 32 respondents.

The results of Sicily Indriasari's research show that: there is a moderate positive relationship between stimulation and development in children aged 1-3 years. The family is an inseparable part of the child, so it is necessary for parents to carry out the stimulation or stimulation given to the child in a directed, routine and continuous manner while paying attention to the child's needs and the stimulation given according to the age and developmental tasks of the child. The statistical results with a significant level of = 0.05, obtained a price of p = 0.000 with a correlation value of 0.449. Because the price of p < , then H0 is rejected, which means that there is a moderate positive relationship between stimulation and development in children aged 1-3 years in RW 8 Bluru Kidul Village, Sidoarjo. The results showed that parents in this case were mostly done by mothers, 43 respondents (58.9%) did the stimulation well, and 22 mothers or parents (30.2%) did enough stimulation.

The method uses DDST (Denver Developmental Screening Test).

1. Husnah's research results showed that 35 children (74%) had the right diet and the wrong diet was 12 children (26%), 36 children (77%) normal growth and 11 children (23%) abnormal growth and stimulation good 31 children (66%) and less stimulation 16 children (34%) with normal development 26 children (55%) and suspected 21 children (45%). The results of the Chi-Square test showed a relationship between eating patterns (p = 0.00), growth (p = 0.043) and stimulation (p = 0.003) with child development. In conclusion, the development of children under five is related to the diet, growth and stimulation given. The results showed that there were 31 mothers (66%). Based on statistical tests using Chi-Square, the p value = 0.003 shows that there is a relationship between stimulation and child development.

2. The results of Yufi Aris Lestari's research show that the stimulation given by mothers of babies aged 6-12 months is in the good category, namely 38 respondents (70.4%), and the sufficient category is 5 respondents (9.3%). Gross motor development in infants aged 6-12 months who experience

From the results of the literature review that has been obtained, all articles explain that there is a positive relationship between stimulation on children's development using the KPSP questionnaire, but there is also about measuring children's growth and development using the DDST observation sheet. So that it can be used as the basis for reviewing research journals. Of the 20 journals presented there are 13 using KPSP and 7 using DDST.

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Normal development is 33 respondents (61.1%), and slow development is 2 respondents (3.7%). Meanwhile, from the results of the Spearman's rho statistical test, it was found that p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) H1 was accepted and H0 was rejected, which means that there is a relationship between the provision of stimulation and gross motor development in infants aged 6-12 months.

1. The results of the study by Enggal Sari Maduratna, Qonita Lilla were obtained. Based on the results of the cross tabulation of parents who provided less-than-pervasive language stimulation, they had children with the suspect's language development as many as 14 children (100%). In data analysis using the Spearmen Rank test with the results of value 0.000 < 0.05 so it is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that there is a relationship between stimulation and language development of children.

2. The results of the research by Dian Hadi Kuncoro, Siti Arifah, Kartinah, the results of the test of the relationship between the stimulation given by the mother and fine motor development using the Kendall tau correlation obtained r = 0.511 with p = 0.001. The results of the test of the relationship between the stimulation given by the mother and gross motor development obtained a value of r = 0.358 with p = 0.019. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between the stimulation given by the mother and the development of fine motor and gross motor skills in toddler age children at PAUD Mekarsari Pucangombo Village, Tegalombo Pacitan.

3. The results of the study by Trya Mia Intani, Yuliarni Syafrita, Eva Chundrayetti showed that there was no significant difference in maternal age (p=0.348), number of children (p=0.675),

mother's education (p=0.259), gender (p= 1,000) and infant age (p=1,000), nutritional status (p=0,893) and there was a difference between working mothers and non-working mothers (p=0.023) in the group of infants receiving exclusive breastfeeding and the group of infants not receiving exclusive breastfeeding. There was no relationship between exclusive breastfeeding (p = 0.317) and there was a relationship (p = 0.000) psychosocial stimulation with the development of infants aged 6-12 months. The conclusion of this study is that there is no relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and there is a relationship between psychosocial stimulation and the development of infants aged 6-12 months. The conclusion of this study is that there is no relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and there is a relationship between psychosocial stimulation and the development of infants aged 6-12 months.

The results of this study classify that there is no significant difference between the measurement of toddler development using KPSP and DDST because the goal is the same to determine child development.

However, KPSP is more suitable for measuring instruments in Indonesia because it is in accordance with the development and growth of children in Indonesia. Giving parental stimulation to children is very influential on children's development, especially physical development (gross motor and fine motor), intellectual development, social emotional development and language development. The act of providing stimulation to children is to help children achieve an optimal level of development or as expected. Stimulation actions include various activities to stimulate children's development, such as movement, speaking, thinking, independence and social exercises. Children who receive directed and regular stimulation will develop faster than children who receive less stimulation.

Conclusion

Based on the 20 analyzed journals obtained by the researcher, it was stated that the stimulation of growth and development is a factor that affects the development of children, namely the development of fine motor, gross motor, language, and personal social. The interaction between the environment and stimuli can help the development of the brain in compiling the neural structure. Based on a review of all journals, it is stated that there is a relationship between stimulation given by parents to children in their development. But formeasuring child development in Indonesia KPSP is better suited, because it is in accordance with the growth and development of children in Indonesia.

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