

THE EFFECT OF KIA'S BOOK SOCIALIZATION ON INCREASING KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER ABOUT FINE MOTOR IN TODDLERS

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A B S T R A C T

The development of children in a comprehensive and quality manner is carried out through stimulation activities, early detection and intervention of toddlers' growth and development deviations. Knowledge about stimulation of child development can be obtained from the KIA Handbook, so that using or using the KIA Handbook will affect the stimulation given and the child's development. This study aims to determine the effect of the socialization of the use of KIA books on maternal knowledge about fine motor development of children aged 5 years. Quasi-experimental research method with one group pretest posttest design. The population is all parents of children aged 5 years in PAUD Thoriqotul Jannah, totaling 27 people. The sample consisted of 23 people, taken by total sampling. Data processing and analysis was done computerized. The results showed that the average knowledge before being given socialization about the use of the KIA book was 8.13 and after getting the socialization was 12.26. It can be concluded that there is an effect of the socialization of the use of kia's books on maternal knowledge about fine motoric development of children aged 5 years in PAUD Thoriqotul Jannah Jorong Bahagia, Panti District, Pasaman Regency in 2019 ($p = 0.000$). It is hoped that the officers will carry out regular socialization activities regarding the growth and development of children, so that the knowledge of mothers can be improved and optimal growth and development can be achieved.

I. INTRODUCTION

An important period in child development is the toddler period, because at this time the basic growth will influence and determine the next child's development. During this toddler period the development of language skills, creativity, social awareness, emotional and intelligence runs very fast. This age period (0-6 years) is a golden age where stimulation of all aspects of development plays an important role in the task of further development. According to Rousseau in Desmita (2006), if children are allowed to develop naturally, their development will follow the stages on a regular basis, and at each stage of development, there will be a complete integration of child development (Forikes Health Research Journal, 2010).

Motor development is the process of a child learning to move limbs. For that, children learn about several movement patterns that they can do to train dexterity, speed, strength, flexibility and accuracy of hand and eye coordination. In developing motor skills, children also develop the ability to observe, remember the results of their observations and experiences (Sujiono, 2008).

In fine motor skills, it appears that children are increasingly skilled at using their fingers. Children begin to take care of themselves, such as opening and buttoning clothes, combing their hair, wearing shoes, and eating and drinking by themselves. Children also begin to be able to do creations, such as paper cutting, drawing and coloring. At this age, children have determined the use of their dominant hand (handedness). The problem that appears in the fine motor skills of children aged 4-6 years is that they are not able to make meaningful pictures and are not neat in coloring the images (Hildayani, 2007).

Developmental disorders often occur in children under five, and the most common is attention deficit disorder. In recent years attention disorder has become a problem that has become a highlight and has become a major concern in the medical community or in the general public. The incidence of this disorder is around 3-10%, in America around 3-7%, while in Germany, Canada and New Zealand it is around 5-10% (Judarwanto, 2009).

About 16 percent of children under five years of age (toddlers) in Indonesia experience neurodevelopmental disorders and brain from mild to severe. Every two out of 1,000 babies have motor development problems and 3-6 babies out of 1,000 babies also have hearing problems and one in 100 children have low intelligence and speech delays (Anatara News, 2013). A preparatory study for Early Childhood Education Development (PAUD) in 5 provinces in Indonesia (1997) shows that the highest number of West Sumatran children experience fine motor disorders as much as 57%, pre-academic as much as 81% and social as much as 62% (Sulastri, 2009).

The development of children in a comprehensive and quality manner is carried out through stimulation activities, early detection and intervention of toddler growth and development deviations. Performing stimulation which marks the meaning of stimulating the toddler's brain so that the development of movement, speech and language skills, socialization and independence in toddlers takes place optimally according to the child's age. Children who receive targeted and regular stimulation will develop faster than children who do not / do not receive stimulation (West Sumatra Health Office, 2007).

Theoretically, knowledge about stimulation of child development can be obtained from the KIA Handbook, so that using or using the KIA book will affect the stimulation given and the child's development. The KIA Handbook is an instrument of recording and outreach (socialization) for mothers and their families, as well as a means of communication between health workers and families. It is called a socialization tool because the KIA book contains information and outreach materials about maternal and child health, including nutrition, which can help families, especially mothers, maintain their health from pregnancy until their child is 5 years old. It is called a communication tool because health workers can provide important notes that can be read by other health workers and mothers and families, for example complaints, examination results, delivery records, services provided to mothers / babies / toddlers, additional examination results, and referrals. (MOH RI and JICA, 2008).

Based on the initial survey on August 14, 2019 at PAUD Thoriqotul Jannah Jorong Bahagia, Panti District, Pasaman Regency which was conducted on 4 children aged 4-6 years, there were 3 children with dubious fine motor development. These mothers also never used the KIA book as a source of information and guidelines in stimulating growth and development in children, so they did not know about the child's fine motor development. Based on the above background, the researchers are interested in conducting research on the effect of socialization of the use of kia books on maternal knowledge about the motor development of the 5-year-old halusanak PAUD Thoriqotul Jannah Jorong Bahagia Panti District, Pasaman Regency in 2019.

II. METHODS

This research uses a quantitative approach. This type of research is a quasi-experimental or quasi-experimental research with a one-group pretest-posttest design.

The population in this study were 23 women who have toddlers under five years old. This study's sample was 23 respondents using total sampling techniques.

This study's data collection measurement tool was a questionnaire sheet regarding mothers knowledge related to fine motorik in children; as many as 15 questions were tested for validity and reliability first.

They were analyzed using the Shapiro Wilk normality statistical test with abnormally distributed data results and using the Wilcoxon test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$ in bivariate analysis with SPSS 15 for Windows.

III. RESULT

Table 1. Mother's Knowledge of Fine Motoric Development of 5 Years Old Children Before Socialization of the Use of the KIA Handbook

Knowledge	n	Mean	SD	Min-Max
Pre-test	23	8,13	2,138	3 – 12

In table 1, The results of the study showed that the mean of mother's knowledge before socialization of KIA handbook is 8.13 with $SD=2.138$

Table 2. Mother's Knowledge of Fine Motoric Development of 5 Years Old Children Before Socialization of the Use of the KIA Handbook

Knowledge	n	Mean	SD	Min-Max
Post-test	23	12,26	1,514	8 - 15

In table 2, The results of the study showed that the mean of mother's knowledge after socialization of KIA handbook is 8.13 with $SD=2.138$

Table 3. The Influence of Kia Book Utilization Socialization on Mother's Knowledge of Fine Motoric Development of 5 Years Old Children

	Knowledge			n	pvalue
	Mean	SD	Min - Max		
Pre-test	8,13	2,138	3 – 12	23	0,000
Post-test	12,26	1,514	8 – 15		

the average knowledge of mothers before the socialization of the use of the KIA book was 8.13 with a standard deviation of 2.138. Meanwhile, the mean of maternal knowledge after the socialization of the use of the KIA book was 12.26 with a standard deviation of 1.514. It can be seen that the average difference in knowledge before and after the socialization of the use of the MCH handbook is 4.13 and $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). It can be concluded that there is an effect of the socialization of the use of kia's books on maternal knowledge about the fine motoric development of 5 year olds.

IV. DISCUSSION

Knowledge is the result of human senses, or the result of a person's knowing of objects through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, etc.). By itself, at the time of sensing so as to produce knowledge, it is very much influenced by the intensity of attention and perception of the object. Most of a person's knowledge is obtained through the sense of hearing (ears) and the sense of sight (eyes) (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Motor development is a progressive change in control and the ability to perform movements that are obtained through the interaction between the factors of maturity and life-long training / experience that can be done through changes / movements performed. Meanwhile, fine motor development is limited movement in parts that include small muscles, especially movements in the fingers, for example drawing, holding something (Hildayani, 2007). So knowledge about motor development is the result of knowing someone about the motor development of children. The factors that influence knowledge are internal factors and external factors. Internal factors consist of education, occupation and age. Meanwhile, external factors consist of environmental and socio-cultural factors (Wawan and Dewi, 2011).

This research is in line with Ina's (2017) research on the effect of health education on early detection of the development of children under five years of age on increasing maternal knowledge and skills in early detection of child development at the Sikumana Community Health Center, Kupang City. Based on this research, it was found that the respondents had low knowledge before being given health education.

Knowledge about stimulation of child development can be obtained from the MCH Handbook, so that using or using the MCH Handbook will affect the stimulation given and the child's development. The MCH Handbook is an instrument of recording and outreach (outreach) for mothers and their families, as well as a means of communication between health workers and families. It is called a socialization tool because the MCH book contains information and counseling materials about maternal and child health, including nutrition, which can help families, especially mothers, in maintaining their own health from pregnancy until their child is 5 years old. It is called a communication tool because health workers can provide important notes that can be read by other health workers and mothers and families, for example complaints, examination results, delivery records, services provided to mothers / babies / toddlers, additional examination results, and referrals. (MOH RI and JICA, 2008).

One of the factors affecting knowledge is education which can be obtained through socialization activities. Education is a learning process which means that in education there is a process of

growth, development or change towards a more mature, better and more mature individual, group or community. The role of health education is to intervene in behavioral factors so that individual, group or community behavior is in accordance with health values (Notoatmodjo, 2011).

Education means the guidance given by a person towards the development of others towards certain ideals that determine humans to act and fill life to achieve safety and happiness. Education is needed to get information, for example things that support health so that it can improve the quality of life. In general, the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information (Wawan and Dewi, 2011).

This research is in line with Ina's (2017) research on the effect of health education on early detection of the development of children under five years of age on increasing maternal knowledge and skills in early detection of child development at the Sikumana Community Health Center, Kupang City. Based on this study, it was found that there was an effect of health education on early detection of the development of children under five years of age on increasing maternal knowledge ($p = 0.000$).

V. CONCLUSION

the socialization of the use of the KIA book has an effect on the mother's knowledge of children's motoric development because the socialization aims to make the mother know about the child's fine motor development by providing an explanation of the fine motor development. It is suggested to midwives to socialize KIA books to women who have toddlers.

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