

Analysis of the Differences of the Successful Family Development Program for Children's Family (BKB) Towards Childhood Growth of 6-24 Months in City BKB Group and Village BKB Group

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Abstract:-

Background:The success of BKB in improving children's development is explained by several factors, namely aspects of education, knowledge, access to information, employment, income and participation between urban and rural communities. The research objective was to determine the analysis of the success of the IEC program on the growth and development of children aged 6-24 months in the city BKB group and the village BKB group.

Method : This research design is cross sectional with quantitative approach. The number of respondents was 30 BKB participants in Kaliwates and Panti districts, Jember regency. Data analysis techniques used the Man Whitney different test and Run test.

Result:Analysis of the success of the IEC program on the growth and development of children aged 6-24 months in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. The level of education, income, knowledge, access to information, the pattern of grooming, caring and caring for mothers to the growth and development of children aged 6-24 months shows that there are differences in education and parental participation in the city BKB group and the village BKB group.

Conclusion:. Based on two regions, namely Kaliwates and Panti, there are differences in the level of education, income, knowledge, access to information, patterns of training, compassion and mother care for the growth and development of children aged 6-24 months.

Keywords:- Children, Development, Family, Growth and Participant.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Toddler Family Development Program (BKB) is one of the government programs, this program is implemented through the BKKBN which is based on the idea that the aspirations to be achieved by the BKB Movement can support the achievement of the NKKBS (Norma Small Happy and Prosperous Family). The Toddler Family Development Program (BKB) is carried out both in cities and villages. There are differences in the success of the IEC

program in the BKB group for mothers with toddlers due to several factors, namely aspects of education, knowledge, access to information, employment, income and participation between different urban and rural communities. Furqon et al (2018) stated that the success of the BKB program with IEC in urban areas (Semarang) had a higher success rate than the BKB group in rural areas (Pedurungan Kidul Village). This is due to the knowledge factor,

The Toddler Family Development Program (BKB) in Jember Regency in 2019 was attended by 12.5% of BKB members or 18,402 family members from the target of 146,010 families. The BKB in Kaliwates Subdistrict were followed by 6.25% of BKB members or 421 members of family development for children under five from the target of 7,554. In Kecamatan Panti, it is followed by 13% of BKB members or 582 members of family development from the target of 4,818 families. Based on these data, it can be seen that the implementation of BKB in two rural and urban areas has not been implemented in achieving the target.

Based on the number of inactive BKB was 83 while the number of active BKB was 127. Active BKN. The number of BKB in Jember Regency is carried out to provide education to the community with as many target families 176,262 families and 16,516 families actively participating in the BKB program. Based on the number of families actively participating in the program still not in accordance with the number of target families, a study was conducted on the lack of success of the BKB program which did not cover the target families. This is due to differences between the implementation of the BKB program in cities and villages.

The BKB program can improve people's understanding of children's growth and development so that they can maximize children's development as the nation's generation. Comprehensive and quality monitoring of children's development and development is carried out through stimulation/stimulation activities, early detection and intervention of toddlers' growth and development deviations during this "critical period" (Sutiari and Wulandari, 2011). Child development problems such as delays in motor skills, language, behavior, autism, hyperactivity, in recent years have increased, the incidence rate in the United States ranges from 12-16.6%, Thailand 24%, Argentina 22.5% and in Indonesia between 13% -18% (Pujiawati D, 2013). About

16% of Indonesian children under five years of age (toddlers) experience neurological and brain development disorders ranging from mild to severe (UswatondanWulandari, 2011).

The purpose of this research were the determinants of the success factor of the IEC program on the growth and development of children aged 6-24 months in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. The specific objective were to describe the characteristics of children aged 6-24 months including age and sex in the city BKB group and the village BKB group; describe the characteristics consisting of education level, income level, occupation, knowledge, access to information and parental participation; analyze the characteristics consisting of education level, income level, occupation, knowledge, access to information and parental participation; to analyze differences in the patterns of honing, loving and honing bu to children aged 6-24 months in the city BKB group and the village BKB group.

II. METHODS

The approach in this research was quantitative with observational analytic research type and using a cross sectional research design. Retrieval of data through a questionnaire. The location of this research was conducted in two sub-districts, namely Panti District as a representative of the BKB program in rural areas and Kaliwates District as a representative for the BKB program in urban areas from June to September 2020. The selection of BKB areas was based on the highest in rural and urban areas.

The study population consisted of 30 parents of children under five years of age, the families of children under five years of age who were active during January - August 2020 in the Kaliwates and Panti Districts, respectively 30 respondents who were selected by purposive sampling method. Methods of data analysis included a different test analysis with the Man Whitney and Run Test. The hypothesis will be tested by the test method Mann Whitney test because the research variable data has nominal and ordinal scales.

III. RESULT

The results of study are described based on test results *Run Wald Wolfowitz* based education shows there is a difference education of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This shows that the first hypothesis which states that there are differences in parental education in the city BKB group and the village BKB group is accepted.

The results of average difference test for the parents' occupation variables showed that there was a difference work of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This shows that the second hypothesis which states that there are differences in the occupation of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group is accepted.

The results of testing different parents' income variables show that there is a difference income of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.490 > 0.05$. This shows that the third hypothesis which states that there are differences in the income of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group, is rejected.

The results of average difference test for the knowledge variable of parents show that there is a difference knowledge of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.028 < 0.05$. This shows that the fourth hypothesis which states that there is a difference in the knowledge of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group is accepted.

The results of the information access variable test showed a difference access to information on city BKB groups and village BKB groups. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.019 < 0.05$. This shows that the fifth hypothesis which states there is a difference in access to information in the city BKB group and the village BKB group is accepted.

The results of testing the participation variable show that there are differences participation in city BKB groups and village BKB groups. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.296 > 0.05$. This shows that the sixth hypothesis which states that there is a difference in participation in the city BKB group and the village BKB group is rejected.

The results of testing the parenting style variable showed a difference parenting styles in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.776 > 0.05$. This shows that the seventh hypothesis which states that there are differences in parenting styles in the city BKB group and the village BKB group, is rejected.

The results of testing for the compassion variable showed a difference compassionate patterns in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This shows that the eighth hypothesis which states that there are differences in the pattern of compassion in the city BKB group and the village BKB group is accepted.

The results of honing pattern variable test showed a difference sharpening patterns in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.044 < 0.05$. This shows that the ninth hypothesis which states that there are differences in honing patterns in the city BKB group and the village BKB group is accepted.

The results of testing a average growth and development variable showed a difference growth and development in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This is evidenced by the p value of $0.025 < 0.05$. This shows that the eleven hypothesis which states there is a difference in growth and development in the city BKB group and the village BKB group is accepted.

IV. DISCUSSION

➤ *Characteristics of Children Aged 6-24 Months Including Age and Gender In The City BKB group and the Village BKB Group*

Based on the characteristics of children under five age based toddler shows under five age 6-24 months in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. Toddlers aged 6-24 months experiences rapid development in cognitive and motor skills so that children need more intake. At this age children need more attention in terms of intake because of higher energy needs and more varied dietary needs compared to ages 0-6 months. Toddlers both in the city and in the village at the age of development there is no difference if they are both done well.

The characteristics of children under five based on gender showed no difference sex of children aged 6-24 months in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. The sex oportion of children under five in urban and rural areas has significant differences. Most of the children under five who live in rural areas are female. Meanwhile, in urban areas, most of the children under five are male.

Based on The sex of children under five in rural and urban areas is because in the study area the percentage of the number of female children under five is mostly found in rural areas while in urban areas the most children under five are male. In this study it was also found that toddlers were mostly found in boys. The activities and games that boys do are more active than girls, so this affects boys' energy needs more. If this activity is not balanced with adequate nutrition, it will be a risk factor for malnutrition.

➤ *Differences in the Characteristics of Education Levels, Income Levels, Employment, Knowledge, Access to Information and Parents' Participation in the Success of the IEC Program in the City BKB Group and the Village BKB Group*

Based on the test results *Run Wald Wolfowitz* based education shows there is a difference education of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. The level of public education in urban areas tends to be higher because it is supported by all the facilities provided.

Based on the results of research in the field, it can be seen that the level of education of most parents in the city of families with children under five years of age, BKB participants is classified as highly educated, while parents of children under 6-24 months of education in villages are classified as basic education. The low level of education of people will cause the success of the IEC program to not be optimal either. This has resulted in the success of the IEC program in different groups between villages and cities. The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research by Furqon et al (2018) which found that the success of the BKB program was higher in the urban BKB group than in the village BKB group.

The results of the average difference test for the parents' occupation variables showed that there was a difference work of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group.

The distribution of jobs is that there are many entrepreneurs both in cities and in villages. In rural areas, the labor / farmer groups are usually also from a low level of education, so the knowledge for growth and development of nutrition is also reduced. Low socioeconomic causes reduced purchasing power so that nutritional intake is also reduced, especially protein. As a result, events or problems in the success of the program are different because the jobs of urban communities are different from rural communities.

Parents work factors in stimulating toddler growth and development can be said to be different, this is because differences in work have different effects on how to stimulate toddler growth and development. For example, parents who work as housewives are not much different from parents whose jobs are civil servants as well as other parents who work as entrepreneurs or private employees. This shows that even though the work of parents is different, the way to stimulate toddler growth and development is still good, it can be seen from the fact that children under five have growth and development that is appropriate for their age.

The difference in parents' income shows no difference income of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This means that the income of the parents even though in the city or in the village is not different. Even in a village, if work can generate income, it will be the same as for people in cities. But what differentiates is the type of work that generates income. If the parents of toddlers in the village or in the city both have adequate income, they will provide the best needs for the development of their children under five. This causes the economic level of the family to affect the ability of parents to provide infrastructure in stimulating child development (Ambarwati, et al., 2015) Based on parents who have high or low family income levels have children with development according to their developmental stage.

Differences in parental knowledge indicate differences knowledge of parents in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of someone knowing an object through their senses. Based on the results of research in the field, it can be seen that there are differences in knowledge between children under five to 24 months of age and parents of children under five BKB in cities and villages. This difference is because BKB respondents in cities have been given counseling and knowledge to be able to stimulate their toddlers. Meanwhile, the respondents of parents of children under five from the village are still different. The quality of time given to guide children is something more valuable than the length of time to meet children but is not used to increase stimulation in children and plan fun activities in order to guide children to learn.

There is a difference access to information on city BKB groups and village BKB groups. Parents who live in urban areas within the scope of geographic location as a city center with complete information sources, both mass media and electronic media, as well as counseling and socialization will have an impact on increasing knowledge in children's

development and development. In addition, the knowledge of parents in rural areas is also one of the impacts of the low education taken especially for mothers, where in this study parents of toddlers yMost of those living in rural areas have junior high school education. Meanwhile, in urban areas, most of them have high school education.

There is a difference participation in city BKB groups and village BKB groups. These results indicate that the participation of parents in family development activities for children under five is considered high by regularly participating in family development activities for toddlers, which in their activities include counseling on BKB and weighing toddlers because the expectation of BKB activities is the growing awareness of parents with toddlers to regularly participate in activities. This BKB corresponds to the level of participation.

Differences of Maternal Teaching Patterns to Toddlers Aged 6-24 Months to Stimulate Psychosocial Development in the City BKB Group and the Village BKB Group.

The results of the difference test showed that the mean of the honing pattern variable showed a difference sharpening patterns in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. The sharpening pattern is to stimulate psychosocial mental development which includes intelligence, skills, independence, creativity, religion, personality, morals and productivity.

Differences in honing patterns between urban and rural parents have differences in how and how parents improve children's intelligence and social skills. Parents in the city use more advanced facilities than parents in the village. This is also related to the availability of educational facilities for children. Based on the results of research in the field, it can be seen that there are differences in honing patterns between children under five to 24 months of age in the parents of children under five in the BKB group in the city and in the participating villages of Bina Keluarga Balita (BKB). This difference is because the parents of toddlers in the BKB group in the City and Village have been given counseling and knowledge to be able to stimulate their toddlers.

➤ *Differences in patterns of maternal love for toddlers aged 6-24 months consist of seeing both physical and psychological growth and development in the City BKB group and the Village BKB group*

The results of the compassion variable test showed a differenceThe pattern of compassion in the city BKB group and the village BKB group The pattern of compassion shows the needs needed by the baby for the development of emotions / affection and safe feelings which are manifested through physical and psychological contact as possible. A close, intimate, and harmonious relationship between mother and child is an absolute requirement to ensure harmonious growth and development, both physically, mentally and psychosocial. A baby who feels safe because he feels protection from his parents will develop into an independent adult with stable emotions.

In general, women in urban areas have more careers, so they often ignore their children's aish pattern and are left to helpers or baby sisters because of work or career. This affects the interaction between mother and child which is an absolute requirement to ensure harmonious growth and development, both physically, mentally and psychosocial. The affection that parents give to their children will create a close bond and basic trust. Families or parents have the responsibility for the care and protection of children from infancy to adolescence. For the development of a child's personality that is perfect and harmonious, it must be grown in a family environment, a climate of happiness, love given to children. Meanwhile, the parents in rural areas, especially the women, rarely do dance or work at home a lot.

➤ *Differences in parenting styles for children aged 6-24 months, consisting of regular breastfeeding and weighing babies in the City BKB group and the Village BKB group*

The results of the parenting variable test showed that there was a difference parenting styles in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This means that the pattern of honing both parents who come from the same city or village. Parenting in principle is parental control, namely how parents control, guide, and assist their children to carry out their developmental tasks towards the maturation process.

Based on the results of research in the field, it can be seen that there are differences in growth and development between children under five to 24 months of age in the parents of children under five in the BKB group in the city and in the villages that participate in Bina Keluarga Balita (BKB). This difference is due to the parents of children under five in the BKB group in their city getting counseling every month to the BKB group about the process of child development in physical, mental, and social aspects.

➤ *Differences in growth and development of children aged 6-24 months in the City BKB group and the Village BKB group*

The test results on the growth and development of toddlers aged 6-24 months in the City BKB Group and the Village BKB group showed that most of them had growth and development of doubtful children as many as 25 people, where the growth and development of toddlers in the Kaliwates BKB group were 12 people and the Panti as many as 13 people. Meanwhile, 23 members of BKB have normal growth and development, consisting of 10 BKB Kaliwates toddlers and 13 BKB Panti toddlers.

The results of growth and development variable test showed a difference growth and development in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. This shows that the eleventh hypothesis which states there is a difference in growth and development in the city BKB group and the village BKB group is accepted.

The results of the analysis show that the families who take part in the city BKB group who measure the height and weight of their children are higher than the BKB families in the village. Families who participate in the BKB usually measure the height and weight of the child at the same time

with Posyandu activities, because currently many BKB groups have integrated their activities with Posyandu. Toddler growth and development is measured by The growth in body length of children aged 6-24 months which is in the normal category indicates that the child's body length growth is still in good condition. The growth of the child's body length will occur suddenly, not in a slow and gradual pattern of growth. The average body length of a child at 6 months is 65 cm, 74 cm at 12 months and will continue to increase with age. Children who have a body length or weight below the 5th percentile are considered to be underweight or have a small stature, while children whose measurement is above the 95 percentile are considered overweight or have large posture.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results, it can be concluded that the following matters. 1)The characteristics of children under five based on gender showed no difference sex of children aged 6-24 months in the city BKB group and the village BKB group. The sex oportion of children under five in urban and rural areas hadnot significant differences. Most of the children under five who live in rural areas are female. Meanwhile, in urban areas, most of the children under five are male; 2)The characteristics consisting of education level, income level, occupation, knowledge, access to information and parental participation in the success of the IEC program show that the level of education, income, knowledge, access to information shows that there are differences in education and parental participation in the city and group BKB group. Village BKB. The level of public education in urban areas tends to be higher because it is supported by all the facilities provided; 3) There is a significant difference from maternal training to children aged 6-24 months to stimulate psychosocial mental development in the city BKB group and the village BKB group, it is proven that there is a significant difference;

Based on the results of the research, the following suggestions can be given 1) For the government, the Government to provide programs for the community, especially for the success of BKB in rural or urban areas by providing continuous socialization through promotional media through health workers, social media and others so that parents can pay attention to the growth and development of their children; 2) For parents, parents must be more active in participating in BKB activities in order to obtain correct information about children's growth and development and 3) For further researchers, the advantages of this study lie in two different conditions in the area to provide different research results from urban areas and village from each of the variables related to child development.

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