

Factor Analysis of Working Mothers and Housewives of Preschool Children 36-72 Month in Kindergarten Against Stunting in the Kalisari District, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya

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Abstract— Every family expects their children to grow and develop optimally (physically, mentally or cognitively and socially healthy), to be proud of, and to be useful for their homeland and nation. The level of achievement of a person's biological potential is the result of interactions between genetic factors and the bio-physio-psychosocial environment (biological, physical and psychosocial). The problem of malnutrition that has received much attention lately is the problem of chronic nutrition in the form of short children (stunting). Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem, meaning that it arises as a result of a state of malnutrition that accumulates over a long period. Nurturing and busy work is a factor that is very closely related to the growth and development of children under five years old. The study design was conducted in the form of quantitative research, by taking the population of kindergarten children in the city of Surabaya with a sampling technique in the form of probability sampling. Sampling was carried out randomly and it was decided that kindergarten in Kalisari village would be a sample of 64 children. The results showed that the Chi-Square value of 0.409 was smaller than the value of $\alpha = 0.5$. So that shows a weak scale analysis. This means that working mothers do not have whole kindergarten-aged children with stunting.

Keywords— *Stunting, Working Mother, Housewife*

I. INTRODUCTION

Children are every family's dream. Besides, every family expects their children to grow and develop optimally (physically, mentally or cognitively and socially healthy), to be proud of, and to be useful for the homeland and nation. The level of achievement of one's biological potential is the result of interactions between genetic factors and the bio-physio-psychosocial environment (biological, physical and psychosocial). The unique process and different results give each child its characteristics [1].

Care is a factor that is strongly associated with the growth and development of children under five years, malnutrition can cause delay in body growth, more importantly delay in brain development and can also help increase or decrease it. Parenting in children is one of the basic needs of children for growth and development, namely the need for communication or affection conveyed by the mother manifested by physical and psychological contact, for example by receiving immediately after birth will establish a sense of security for the baby and will make a secure bond [2].

Stunting prevalence data collected by the World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia is included in the

third country with the highest prevalence in the Southeast Asia / South-East Asia Regional (SEAR) region. The average prevalence of stunting under five in Indonesia in 2005-2017 is 36.4% [3].

The incidence of stunting (short) under five is a major nutritional problem facing Indonesia. Based on Nutrition Status Monitoring (PSG) data for the past three years, short has the highest prevalence compared to other nutritional problems such as malnutrition, thinness, and fat. The prevalence of short toddlers has increased from 2016 which is 27.5% to 29.6% in 2017 [4].

The prevalence of short toddlers in Indonesia tends to be static. The results of the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in 2007 showed the prevalence of short toddlers in Indonesia at 36.8%. In 2010, there was a slight decline to 35.6%. However, the prevalence of short toddlers increased again in 2013 to 37.2%. The prevalence of short toddlers Riskesdas in 2018 has slightly decreased to 30.8% [5].

In the village pocketbook, the handling of stunting states that kindergarten-age children become nutritionally sensitive interventions. So that it still requires monitoring in the future growth Growth of preschoolers is very dependent on the interaction between children and parents. Interaction between children and parents can take place intensively if parents pay attention to environmental factors, provide direction, make choices, freedom of initiative and practice responsibility towards children [6].

In addition to the role of parents, midwives can also do related promotive and preventive efforts in efforts to prevent the occurrence of stunting prevalence, especially in preschool children. Where they need more nutrition in the process of growth. Identifying factors that can trigger stunting, especially for mothers who have a greater role in childcare. from the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research "Factor Analysis of Working Mothers and Housewives of Preschool Children Age 60-72 months in Kindergarten Against Stunting Prevalence in the Kalisari District, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya" The purpose of this study is, General Purpose: analyze factors of working mothers and housewives on the prevalence of stunting in Kalisari village, Mulyosari sub-district, Surabaya. Specific Objectives: 1) Identifying working mothers for the prevalence of stunting in the Kalisari sub-district, Mulyosari sub-district, Surabaya. 2) Identifying working mothers against the prevalence of stunting in the Kalisari sub-district, Mulyosari sub-district, Surabaya city. 3) Analyzing the factors of working mothers

and housewives on the prevalence of stunting in Kalisari village, Mulyosari sub-district, Surabaya city.

II. METHOD

The research design used in this study is included in the type of quantitative research using deductive-inductive background patterns. The study was conducted in one cross-sectional time. The study was conducted in May 2019 - April 2020. The population that was the object of this study were all school-age children (36-72 months) in 15 kindergartens in Kalisari sub-district, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya. The research sample was conducted using probability sampling with a cluster random sampling technique. By taking 3 kindergartens in Kalisari Urban Village randomly, so that they become a research sample. The research objectives consisted of a general objective: "Analyzing the Factors of Working Mothers and Housewives of Preschool Children Age 36-72 months in Kindergarten Against Prevalence of Stunting in the Kalisari District, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya". Specific objectives consist of: 1) Identifying Factors of Working Mothers of Preschool Children Aged 36-72 months in Kindergarten Against Stunting Prevalence in the Kalisari District, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya. 2) Identifying Factors of Housewives of Preschool Children 36-72 months in Kindergarten Against Stunting Prevalence in the Kalisari District, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya. 3) Analyzing the Factors of Working Mothers and Housewives of Preschool Children Aged 36-72 months in Kindergarten Against Stunting Prevalence in the Kalisari District, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya.

III. RESULT

1) General data

Table 1. Descriptions of Age Frequency of Early Childhood and Kindergarten Children in the Kalisari District.

| Age of Child | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 12-60 monthS | 31 | 48,4 |
| 60-72 monthS | 33 | 51,6 |
| Total | 64 | 100,0 |

Source: results of data analysis for September 2019

Based on Table 1 shows that most children aged 60 - 72 months are as many as 33 children (51.6%)

Table 2 Description of the Frequency of Gender of Early Childhood and Kindergarten Children in the Kalisari District.

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| Female | 26 | 40,6 |
| Male | 38 | 59,4 |
| Total | 64 | 100,0 |

Source: results of data analysis for September 2019

Based on Table 2 shows that most of the male gender is as many as 38 children (59.4)

Table 3 Descriptions of the Body Mass Index Frequency of Early Childhood and Kindergarten Children in the Kalisari District of Surabaya.

| IMT | Frequency | Precentage (%) |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Very SLIM | 1 | 1,6 |
| Slim | 2 | 3,1 |
| Normal | 50 | 78,1 |
| Fat | 8 | 12,5 |
| Very Fat | 3 | 4,7 |
| Total | 64 | 100,0 |

Source: results of data analysis for September 2019

Based on Table 3 shows the Body Mass Index of most normal children as many as 50 children (78.1%)

b) Special Data

Table 4 Descriptions of Frequency of Employment Status of Kindergarten Mother in Kalisari Village, Surabaya

| Employment Status | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Working Mothers | 35 | 50,0 |
| Housewife | 29 | 50,0 |
| Total | 64 | 100,0 |

Source: results of data analysis for September 2019

Based on Table 4 shows that more than half of the respondents worked as many as 35 (54.7%)

Table 5 Description of the Frequency of Stunting of Kindergarten Children in Kalisari Village, Surabaya

| Age of Respondents | Number of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Stunting | 41 | 64,1 |
| No Stunting | 23 | 35,9 |
| Total | 22 | 100,0 |

Source: results of data analysis for September 2019

Based on Table 5 shows that most stunted as many as 41 children (64.1%).

Tabel 6 Cross tabulation between Jobs of mothers and Stunting of Kindergarten Children in Kalisari Village, Surabaya

| Job Status | Prevalence | | | | Total | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Stunting | | No Stunting | | | |
| | N | % | n | % | N | % |
| Working mothers | 24 | 37,5 | 11 | 17,2 | 35 | 50 |
| Housewife | 17 | 26,5 | 12 | 18,8 | 29 | 50 |
| Total | 41 | 64 | 23 | 36 | 64 | 100 |

Table 6 shows that the majority of working mothers have 24 children with stunting (37.5%).

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2- sided) | Exact Sig. (2- sided) | Exact Sig. (1- sided) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | .682 ^a | 1 | .409 | | |
| Continuity Correction ^b | .318 | 1 | .573 | | |
| Likelihood Ratio | .681 | 1 | .409 | | |
| Fisher's Exact Test | | | | .443 | .286 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .671 | 1 | .413 | | |
| N of Valid Cases ^c | 64 | | | | |

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.42.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

□

Identifying Factors of Working Mothers Preschoolers Age 36-72 months in Kindergarten Against Stunting Prevalence in the Kalisari District, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya.

Based on Table 6 it was found that working mothers had more children with stunting of 24 children (37.1%). According Undang – Undang about workers that's working mothers are mothers who carry out an activity outside the home to earn extra income for the family. One of the goals of working mothers is a form of self-actualization to apply the knowledge that mothers have and establish social relationships with others. The conclusion from the definition of working mother is an activity carried out by a housewife either directly or indirectly, by expending energy or energy and having a time value for earning income in the form of money/goods or benefits with working time is 7 hours a day for 6 days or 40 hours a week or 8 hours a day for 5 days or 40 hours a week. Working mother give effect to children growt. That's effect can give good and bad effect. Bad effect mothers workers has little chance to meet up with their kids [7].

Based on facts and theories researchers argue that the more time needed to work makes a mother less concerned about the growth of her child so that the impact of the bustle that can cause stunting prevalence.

Identifying Factors of Housewives of Preschool Children 36-72 months in Kindergarten Against Stunting

Prevalence in the Kalisari District, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya.

Based on Table 6 the number of mothers with 17 children (26.5%) is more than working mothers. In the opinion of Walker and Thompson [5] housewives are women who are married and not working, spending part of their time caring for the household and inevitably every day will find the same atmosphere and routine tasks. According to Fredian and Maule [6][8] traditional society views the main function of women in the family is raising and educating children.

Based on facts and theories the researchers argue that housewives will have more time to devote their attention and love to their children so that the prevalence of stunting will be less.

Analyzing the Factors of Working Mothers and Housewives of Preschool Children Age 36-72 months Kindergarten Against Stunting Prevalence in the Kalisari District, Mulyorejo District, Surabaya.

Based on the Chi-Square test table data obtained p-value of 0.409. This value is smaller than $\alpha = 0.5$. Working mothers according to the labor law will spend more time at work for 7 hours a day for 6 days or 40 hours a week or 8 hours a day for 5 days or 40 hours a week. The time spent working reduces the interaction between mother and child. Housewives themselves according to [6] [8] have a role in looking after children, becoming educators who have more time in giving their attention in promoting the growth and development of children.

But the factor coefficient value shown from the chi-square test is smaller than the coefficient. This means that the working mother factor will affect the prevalence of stunting but has a weak scale. It is not always a mother who works at having a child with stunting.

IV CONCLUSION

Based on research and discussion through analysis between dependent and independent variables, conclusions can be formulated : a) Most children experience stunting prevalence in working mothers as many as 24 (37.1%) b) small proportion of children experience the prevalence of stunting in housewives by 17 (26.5%), c) The factor of working mother influences the prevalence of stunting by 0.409. So the effect on the prevalence of a weak scale.

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