

**THE RELATIONSHIP KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND ACTIONS  
OF PARENT ABOUT GROSS MOTOR STIMULATION  
TO THE ABILITY WALK OF CHILDREN**

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**Abstract**

Stimulation of gross motor skills such as walking becomes important given by parents because it will affect the child's social behavior (social interaction) in the future. Stimulation is given as a form of parenting behavior, and influenced by knowledge, attitude, action about gross motor stimulation. This research attempt to find out the relationship of knowledge, attitudes and actions of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children

An observational study with cross sectional design. Method of taking the sample is total population, and sample is all parents (father, mother or grandmother) who have children are in a phase of walking or maximum 2 years. Techniques of statistical tests using Chi-Square with degree of confident of 95%.

Results show that no relationship of knowledge of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children ( $p=0.865$ ), no relationship of attitudes of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children ( $p=0.747$ ), and no relationship of actions of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children ( $p=0.106$ ).

Statistically concluded that there is a no relationship of knowledge, attitudes and actions of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children.

**Keywords:** knowledge, attitude, action, parent, stimulation, skill of walking

**A. Introduction**

Gross motor development is development of body movement control with intergation of Central Nervous System (CNS), Peripheral Nervous System (PNS) and big muscles form locomotion movement and posture. Gross motor development was started when embrionic still growing up step by step from rolling phase, prone positioning, sitting, standing and running<sup>(11)</sup>. Research Kuperus<sup>(6)</sup> found out that children with biological risk may catch up cognitive deficiency by being given stimulation of environment. By that observing, it is considerable to give stimulation for children, specified for the gross motor development<sup>(14)</sup>.

Stimulation of environment will be more effective if concern on steps of development. For example, at 7,5 to 8 months children's had

stepping reflex who steps on the ground. From this situation is the best time for parents to give gross motor stimulation to children because they are can learning how to walk and goal this development is walking ability<sup>(9)</sup>. The result of Clearfield's<sup>(2)</sup> research show that walking ability will integration with children's social interaction.

Parented as stimulant is parenting the first environment to children know. Therefore, parents are urged to comprehend of parenting. Factors which influence of behavior parenting are knowledge about stimulation giving, attitude, and action whose given by parents in daily<sup>(3)</sup>.

The observation result on 37 children in Posyandu Makam Haji, Menur 10 exposes that 17 children have not match with gross motor of

milestone, and the other 20 have match with gross motor of milestone. That's make interested for researcher, how the number of children who have not match with gross motor of milestone as many as those who have. Is there relationship of knowledge, attitudes and actions of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children.

Walking is skill of gross motor . This skill of gross motor involves big muscles activities and connected to body posture control. When walking, dynamic body posture involves works from sensoric information and propeoseptive, joints and muscles which inform where the body posture located<sup>(10)</sup>. Aaverage, children able to stand with holding on something at 11,7 months, so that stimulation can be given earlier before they get 11,7 months. Research in United Kingdom about age of walking is 97% children reach walking at 12-14 months with 6 steps without holded<sup>(11)</sup>.

Walk stimulation can be given to strengthening of muscles when walking activities because muscle power is very important to walking. Beside muscle power, balance is the seond factor which supports walk activities. A child must be able to stand on one foot when other foot is swing and to move body weight from one foot to other<sup>(10)</sup>.

Some factors when given stimulation, and one of them is parents environment<sup>(8)</sup> . Stimulated given to children, parents are influenced by knowledge, attitude and action about giving gross motor stimulation<sup>(7)</sup>. Knowledge is result of knowing process of a human to something in order to comprehend an object or information. This information can be about giving gross motor skill <sup>(12)</sup>. Attitude is a view and feeling which are influenced by the past time memories about what have been known and impression to information known <sup>(1)</sup>. Parents who have been given such information, will create a kind perception towards information<sup>(13)</sup>. Action is realisation of kowledge process and the gained attitude <sup>(4)</sup>. In this stage, parents give stimulation to children can be seen of other people. Stimulation is form of traninig to children <sup>(7)</sup>.

## B. Method

This research applies observational method with Cross Sectional outline. Makam Haji is chosen as location of this research where there are 10 Posyandu (Menur 1 to 10). The research was done during 10 - 26 February 2015. Population in this research is all parents (father, mother and grandmother) who have children are in a phase of walking or maximum 2 years, and there are 66 parents.

Method of sampling in this research is total population with inclusion and exclusion criteria, so that get 60 samples to entry this research. Analysis used in this research is Techniques of statistical tests using Chi-Square and alternative test using Fisher's exact with degree of confident of 95%.

## C. Result and discussion

### 1. Respondent Characteristic

Respondent who take children to Posyandu have 19-60 years old, with average of age is 34,33. Respondents are dominated by 25-30 years old as many as 30 respondents, who this age is better thinking maturity. The highest education level of this repondent is university or academy graduate and the lowest is elementary level. High school graduate has the most number of this respondent (40%) with 24 repondents, so that good thinking maturity will result better by giving gross motor stimulation. As a note, knowledge itself is not enough because it is also influenced by expreience of family<sup>(5)</sup>. In characteristic, house wife has the most job owned by the respondents (73,3%) as many as 44 persons.

### 2. Relation Analysis

Based on Chi-Square, it is known that p-value for for knowledge, attitude and action variable are 0.865, 0.747, and 0.106. It gained p-value > 0.05 so that Ho is accepted. Concluded that there is a no relationship of knowledge, attitudes and actions of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children.

Statistically, there are no relation between knowledge about giving gross motor stimulation because when good knowledge is not together with awareness attitude, the result will never be

good<sup>(5)</sup>. Notoatmojo<sup>(7)</sup>, "knowing" behavior has a long process which come in sequence they are awareness, feeling interested, considering, trial and adopt. In adoption stage, somebody's behavior is suited with knowledge, awareness and attitude towards an object, so that habit is constructed. Habit is constructed when knowledge is accompanied by positive awareness towards an object, so that they will result in long term behavior, but when knowledge is not together with awareness, result will only be temporary.

Table 1. Analysis result of the relation of the parental knowledge about giving the rough motoric stimulation towards children's walking ability

Knowledge Category	Children's walking ability						Total		p Value
	Slow		Normal		Fast		(n)	(%)	
Good	4	11,4	22	62,9	9	25,7	35	100	0,865
Poor	4	16	15	60	6	24	25	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	

  

Attitude Category	Slow		Normal		Fast		Total (n)	Total (%)	p Value
	Good	4	16,7	15	62,5	5			
Poor	4	11,1	22	61,1	10	27,8	36	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	

  

Action Category	Slow		Normal		Fast		Total (n)	Total (%)	p Value
	Good	7	20	18	51,4	10			
Poor	1	4	19	76	5	20	25	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13,3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	

From this research, shown by parent respond when we were asked answer of attitude questioner, there is stiiil doubt in giving simulation like shown in picture. Doubtfully respond represents disagreement opinion to give gross motor stimulation to children, so that built perception will influence to trust about gived gross motor stimulation. Purwandari<sup>(8)</sup> said that, there is a factor which very influencial in giving stimulation, that is intensity. This factor can be reason to no relationship of knowledge, attitudes and actions of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children.

From so many respondents, researcher found there are two respondent (one from posyandu 6

and the other is from posyandu 10) who have the relationship of knowledge, attitudes and actions of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children. Knowledge, attitude and action about giving gross motor stimulantion from parents is good, and walking children is develop before. But percentation is very low, only 3,33%.

Many factors become base view of no relation in this research as explained previously. Considering that gross motor development is a long term investment which may not be seen in short period of time, because this developmet keeps moving for cognitive maturity and development of children interaction with other people.

#### D. Conclusion

Conclude this research is no relationship of knowledge, attitudes and actions of parents about gross motor stimulation to the ability walk of children. This research also contains considerable suggestion for the next research: to enhance parental knowledge about giving gross motor stimulation, there should be a kind of socialization. Availability of quality time by parents, so that researcher will have to conder that factor also. Variation of respondent should be increased since it will influence trust level and research success.

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