

INFLUENCE OF MANJUJAI PATTERNS ON THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF BALITA AT RISK STUNTING WORKING AREAS PUSKESMAS LASI

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ABSTRACT

Hindering could be a brief body pose that happens due to inadequate health. A little child who is hindered will have an effect on physical development, child advancement. The Southeast Asia region is still the region with the highest stunting prevalence rate (31.9%) in the world after Africa (33.1%). Cognitive improvement may be an exceptionally comprehensive development. The strategy utilized in this think about is Quasy-Experimental with pre-test and post-test within the bunch given the manujai intercession. The comes about appeared that there were contrasts in cognitive advancement some time recently and after giving manujai treatment to children with a p-value of $0.014 < 0.05$. Manujai's parenting style influences the cognitive development of toddlers who are at risk of stunting. It can be concluded that Minangkabau nearby intelligence, specifically manujai child rearing, has an impact on the development and cognitive improvement of little children at hazard of hindering within the Lasi Health Center working zone.

Keywords: *Hindering, toddlers, manujai*

INTRODUCTION

Hindering may be a brief body pose that happens due to incessant lack of healthy sustenance. In 2022, the stunting rate in the world will be 22.3%. The Southeast Asia region is still the region with the highest stunting prevalence rate (31.9%) in the world after Africa (33.1). In 2022, as many as 148.1 million children under 5 years of age will be too short for their age (stunting). Indonesia is included in the sixth country in the Southeast Asia region after Bhutan, Timor Leste, Maldives, Bangladesh and India, namely 36.4%. Children who experience stunting have a 9 times greater risk of having an IQ score below the average compared to children who have typical dietary status.

One of the variables that straight forwardly impacts hindering in little children is moos admissions of supplements, particularly vitality, protein, press, zinc and calcium (Latifah et al., 2022).

Stunting risks causing death and other health problems (Anwar et al., 2022). Proteins play an critical part within the arrangement of structure, function and regulation of living cells and viruses (Verawati et al., 2021). In adequate nutritional intake and infection are one of the causes of stunted growth (Sulistyaningsih et al., 2019). This protein can be obtained from a number of sources, including meat, fish, eggs, nuts, mushroom extract, milk and poultry.

The global prevalence of stunting is classified as high because it is between 20% 30. Essential Wellbeing Inquire about Information (Riskesmas) appears that the predominance of stunted and very short toddlers in Indonesia is 37.2% in 2023. The prevalence of stunted toddlers in West Sumatra Province in 2021 it will be 23.3%. The prevalence of stunted toddlers in Bukittinggi is 16.8%. This is not in accordance with the government's target of a hindering predominance rate of underneath 14% (Marini & Suryati, 2023).

Environmental factors which are often called milieu are the place where the child lives, and functions as a provider of the child's basic needs (Noorhasana & Tauhidah, 2021). Environmental factors, including habits in society, certainly receive special attention. Like Indonesia, which stretches from Sabang to Merauke, it has many different cultures, languages and local wisdom, which has its own characteristics.

The comes about of inquire about conducted by (Delima et al., 2023) appear that socio social perspectives and nearby social components in a community impact the wholesome admissions of family individuals, which is indirectly related to the incidence of hindering. Cultural factors: including unhealthy eating patterns, unhealthy eating patterns can cause nutritional disorders and growth disorders in children. This local wisdom is also what differentiates one region from another, one of which is in terms of child care. Like parenting in each region as a form of local wisdom, the Minangkabau region, West Sumatra is also known for its tradition, namely manujai.

Manujai is an activity that stimulates children's development through singing, body movements, facial expressions and speech (Helmizar et al., 2020). The Manujai activity is usually used by the Minangkabau people to put children to sleep and quiet children who are crying or

sad. Manujai can improve children's motor skills. This activity can be done by anyone and anywhere to improve various aspects of children's development (We & Fauziah, 2021). Manujai Children when sleeping will strengthen the inner relationship between parents and their children. A newborn baby's selective response to human speech has an important meaning for its survival, because it is a vital part in the development of a loving relationship between parent and child (Asifa, 2021).

In carrying out learning activities there are two developments, one of which is cognitive development. Cognitive improvement could be an exceptionally comprehensive improvement that's related to considering capacities, such as the capacity to reason, keep in mind, memorize, illuminate genuine issues, have thoughts and imagination. Cognitive improvement impacts children's mental and passionate improvement and dialect abilities. Children's demeanors and activities are moreover related to children's considering capacities. In this way, cognitive advancement can be said to be the key to non-physical advancements (Nuryuliani & Pratiwi, 2024).

To prevent the risk of stunting, prevention efforts are needed. Therefore, the problem formulation of this investigate is to decide the impact of child rearing designs and conventional Minangkabau fixings on the development of toddlers who are at risk of stunting (Zahra et al., 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a Quasi Experimental design, including pre-test and post-test measures for the group receiving the Manujai intervention. Data was obtained by filling out a child development questionnaire. The questionnaire used contains questions to determine the level of development of toddlers. The questionnaire was obtained from previous research which



already had validity and reliability tests. The developmental questionnaire assesses fine movement, gross movement, independent socialization, speech and language. The participants were toddlers at risk of stunting in the Lasi Community Health Center area. The data analysis techniques used were univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis was carried out on each variable from the research results. Bivariate analysis was carried out to determine the effect of Manujai parenting on the development of toddlers at risk of stunting in Nagari Canduang Koto Laweh in 2024. This data analysis was processed with the help of computerization using the Independent Sample t-Test if the p-value > 0.05 and the Mann-Whitney U test if p-value < 0.05 with α value = 0.05. Samples were taken by purposive sampling to obtain subjects who met the inclusion criteria. Inclusion is babies under five years of age. Toddlers at risk of stunting are calculated based on a height z-score measurement that is close to -2.

The sample in the Manujai study was 10 toddlers who were at risk of stunting with a z-score close to -2. Samples were obtained for Manujai aged 4 months to 27 months. At the first meeting, what was carried out was to provide education and training to parents by practicing directly with toddlers in front of their parents with the aim that parents could practice with

their children twice a day. Based on approved ethical permission, this research was carried out for 1 month. Manujai is carried out in the form of nurturing through songs, poetry, facial expressions and saying good words of hope to children.

After the intervention and measurements were carried out, the next step was the data collection process which was carried out for more than 1 month. Data is collected to be processed into SPSS. Data analysis in the Manujai research used the Paired Sample T-test, The accompanying variables in this study are the child's nutritional status and the home environment. The way to overcome potential bias is the use of standardized measuring instruments and a thorough and consistent recording process regarding parenting patterns and children's cognitive development. Which measures whether there was an influence on development before and after being given Manujai to the experimental group and whether there was a difference in being given the Manujai intervention to the experimental and control groups for 1 month.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the survey with respect to improvements and the quantitative comes about gotten from SPSS preparing, the following output was obtained:

Table 1. Data Normality Test

Variable	p-value (Shapiro-Wilk)	Description	Advanced Test
Development(Pre)	0.341	Normal	Paired Sample T-Test
Development(Post)	0.466	Normal	
Weight (Pre)	0.499	Normal	Paired Sample T-Test
Weight (Post)	0.231	Normal	
Height (Pre)	0.054	Normal	Paired Sample T-Test
Height (Post)	0.056	Normal	

The results of the normality test for the group given the Manujai intervention

obtained P-value for cognitive development (Before) = 0.341 (Normal Distribution



Data) and P-value for Cognitive Development (After) = 0.466 (Normal Distribution Data). Because both data are normally distributed, the appropriate further test for the Development variable is the paired sample t-test. For the weight variable, the p-value for body weight (before) = 0.499 (normally distributed data) and the p-value for body weight (after) = 0.231 (normally distributed data). Because both data are normally distributed, the

appropriate further test for the Development variable is the paired sample t-test. Likewise for body height, the p-value for height (before) = 0.054 (normally distributed data) and the p-value for height (after) = 0.056 (normally distributed data). Because both data are normally distributed, the appropriate further test for the Development variable is the paired sample t-test.

Table 2. Paired Sample T Test

Category	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	p-value
Development Pre-Post	10	-2.300	2.406	0.014
Weight Pre-Post	10	-0.66500	0.46251	0.001
Height Pre-Post	10	-0.75000	0.72915	0.010

The average for cognitive development before and after giving Manujai treatment was -2,300 and the SD was 2,406. Cognitive development before and after being given manujai indicated a p-value of 0.014, which is less than 0.05, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Which means that there are differences in cognitive development before and after giving manujai treatment to children.

The mean body weight before and after the Manujai treatment was -0.66500, with a standard deviation of 0.46251. The comparison of body weight before and after receiving the Manujai intervention yielded a p-value of 0.001, less than 0.05, resulting in the rejection of the null hypothesis. This suggests that there is a significant difference in body weight before and after administering the Manujai treatment to children.

The average height before and after giving Manujai treatment was -0.75000 and the SD was 0.72915. Body height before and after being given manujai The obtained p-value for a certain test was 0.010, which is less than 0.05, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. Which means that there is a difference in height

before and after giving manujai treatment to children.

DISCUSSION

The results of this research show that parents can use Manujai to implement good parenting patterns for their children and mental development of children from 4 months to 27 months old. Early childhood is in two stages, namely sensory motor and pre-operational (Marinda, 2020).

Based on the findings of the study (Delima et al., 2019) it shows that there is an influence of education using the Manujai Children's Module on mothers' knowledge in stimulating children's motoric development. The findings Analysis of the average score of mothers' understanding of stimulationchild ren's growth and development before being given treatment was 18.42 with a standard deviation of 2.472. After being given treatment it increased to 22.78 with a standard deviation of 1.316.

According to the findings of a study carried out by (We & Fauziah, 2021) it shows that the Manujai tradition not only has an effect on stimulating one aspect of development but can also influence several aspects of the early stages of a child's

growth, including thinking, speech, movement, and interaction with others emotional and ethical-religious.

Based on research conducted by (Yanti et al., 2020) Mother's knowledge and parenting habits, diet, low birth weight, and financial situation are indicated as factors causing stunting in children's golden age. Twelve The articles were examined using a matrix table to observe the factors researched by each study and their connection to the occurrence of stunting.

Based on the findings of the study (Ramadanti & Yanti, 2023) that there is a relationship between height/age and the development of gross motor, fine motor and language in kids below two years old. The development of children who experience delays include: 32.48% gross motor skills, 7.26% fine motor skills, 11.97% language and 8.97% socialization.

Manjulai is one of the learning media for babies in values internalization education where the grandmother/mother invites them to communicate, even though the child can't do anything yet. It is at this time that Manjulai is usually given to children, where at this early age the child is still dependent on the mother (Lestari et al., 2023).

From the discussion above, the Manjulai parenting style is influential and useful for honing children's cognitive development (We & Fauziah, 2021), and there are influences and benefits of giving dadiah to increase children's appetite as well as there are influences and benefits of giving banana blossoms to breastfeeding mothers so that it has an effect on development of toddlers at risk of stunting.

CONCLUSION

Minangkabau local wisdom, namely the Manjulai parenting style, has an influence on the cognitive development of toddlers who are at risk of stunted growth in the Lasi Community Health Center

working area. This research is in line with the research conducted (Marinda, 2020). It is not only used to stimulate one aspect of development, but can be used in several aspects of young children's growth including thinking, speech, movement, and emotions and moral-spiritual. Existing culture should be preserved again so that families can feel the benefits, especially in terms of health.

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