

# Knowledge Relationships Mother With Temper Tantrum Behavior In Children In Puskesmas Payung Sekaki Pekanbaru 2019

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**Abstract** - Knowledge is what is known by the person or respondents with respect to healthy and sick or health. Temper tantrums are an outburst of explosive and uncontrolled. Temper tantrums often occur in children aged 15 months to 6 years. Children's early period was the golden era for parents, children's early period is a difficult time for most of the child's personality development fraught with difficulties and children are often demanding freedom despite their liberty still fail to obtain. This study aims to determine the "Knowledge Capital Relationship With Temper Tantrum Behavior In Children In Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki 2019". This research is quantitative analytic design by using Cross Sectional. Held on March to March 2019 in the working area of Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki Year 2019. Total population of 8444 people and a total sample of 99 people with the sampling technique accidental sampling. Instrument of this research using questionnaires, data processing univariate presented in the form of a frequency distribution table followed by a bivariate analysis using SPSS vs. 20, then presented descriptively and analytically through statistical tests. The survey results revealed that the majority of women are knowledgeable enough as many as 72 respondents (72.7%) with children do not have temper tantrums as many as 76 children (76.8%). From the results of the chi square test showed that the P value (0.389) >  $\alpha$  (0.05)

**Keywords** : Knowledge, Mother, Behavior, Temper Tantrum

## 1. Introduction

Pieter & Lopez (2010) suggested that children's early period was the golden era or (The Golden Ages) for parents, at the age of 3-6 years, children are in the stages of development in three of the eight stages of development. The developmental stage called the initiative versus guilt (Initiative Versus Guilt).

Kids behave more recalcitrant, stubborn, fight, not obedient, do not want to be helped, and reject expressions of affection. During this initial period are also formed with a child's emotions are very strong, the child begins to recognize sadness, upset, happy and disappointed. However, in some cases, impaired child in organizing and handling emotions.

*Temper tantrums* can be interpreted as an emotional outburst or tantrum carried small children. This behavior usually reach the worst point around age 18 months to 3 years, and sometimes still found in children aged 5 or 6 years.

Vent anger at the actions - actions are dangerous and cause injury is one form of tantrums that children get what he wants. Embodiment tantrums in children can cause a risk of injury can be dropped into the floor, hitting his head, or throw things, it is thought to be an early form of a temper tantrum when children are able to express his frustrations. If the temper tantrums has already emerged in the form of threatening behavior and potentially menimbulkankerusakan, then interventions should be done (Rulie, 2011).

Laforge (2002) revealed when the tantrum behavior in children late to be handled by parents, the tantrum behavior will be settled on the nature of the child as adulthood. Some of the strategies that should be done by parents to cope with temper tantrums is to prevent tantrums by recognizing the pattern of child tantrums and strategies to avoid triggers tantrums. But when the tantrum lasts, the strategies that parents can do is to be calm, make sure the safety of children, ignore tantrums while, and stem the chaos. Tackling child after a tantrum by using praise, forgive and forget.

## 2. Method

This type of research that is used is quantitative. The research design used in this research is analytic. Research has been conducted in Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki in February-March. The population in this study were all mothers of children aged 1-4 years, so the sample in this study is 99 people. The sampling technique was accidental sampling. Measuring instrument using a questionnaire temper tantrums that have been tested for validity, is divided into two categories, namely the risk of temper tantrums and temper tantrums are not at risk. By using the approach Sturges (Riduwan, 2013). Analysis channeled through the program SPSS 20.0 SoftwareVesi

## 3. Results and Analysis

### a) Univariate analysis

General data

#### 1) age Mothers

Frequency Distribution by Age Mothers in Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki 2019

No.	Age	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	20-35 years	43	43.4
2	> 35 years	56	56.6
Total		99	100

#### 2) Education

Frequency Distribution Based on Education Capital in Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki 2019

No.	Education	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	High	20	20.2
2	moderate	38	38.4
3	Low	41	41.4
Total		99	100

#### 3) Work

Frequency Distribution Based Capital Works in Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki 2019

No.	Work	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Work	41	41.4
2	Does not work	58	58.6
Total		99	100

#### 4) Gender Children

Frequency Distribution by Sex Girls in Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki 2019

No.	Age	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Man	51	51.5
2	woman	48	48.5
Total		99	100

Custom Data

#### 5) knowledge Capital

Frequency Distribution Based on knowledge about the behavior mother Temper Tantrum on Children in Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki 2019

No.	Knowledge	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Well	18	18.2

2	Enough	72	72.7
3	Less	9	9.1
Total		99	100

6) Temper tantrums behavior

Frequency Distribution Temper Tantrum at Children's behavior in Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki 2019

No.	Work	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Temper Tantrum	23	23.2
2	Not Temper Tantrum	76	76.8
Total		99	100

b) Bivariate analysis

Mother's relationship with knowledge Temper Tantrum Behavior in Children in Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki 2019

No.	behavior	Temper Tantrum		Not Temper Tantrum		Total		P value	α
	Knowledge	N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	Well	2	11.1	16	88.9	18	100	0.389	0.05
2	Enough	19	26.4	53	76.3	72	100		
3	Less	2	22.2	7	77.8	9	100		
Total		23	23.2	76	76.7	99	100		

4. Discussion

a. Analysis

1) Knowledge

Based on the results of research on solid knowledge obtained the majority of mothers were 72 mothers (72.7%).

Knowledge is the result of human senses, or the result of a person against an object out of its senses (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Knowledge is not a fact of reality that is being studied, but as a person's cognitive construction of the object, experience, or environment. Knowledge is as a continuous formation by someone who underwent a reorganization at any time for their new insights. Knowledge can be acquired, one naturally or interfered with, either directly or indirectly (Agus, 2013).

From the results, the mother has enough knowledge, many other factors, including age, education and occupation. From the results, the majority of women aged over 35 years with 56 mothers (56.6%), mother in maternal age range own maturity of thought and perception for good enough. Mothers can think more and be able to seek information from various sources, especially information about temper tantrums. According Notoadmojo (2012) as we grow older the more developed also capture power and patterns of thought so that the knowledge gained will also be improved and increased.

Education also affects the mother's knowledge, due to highly educated mothers often seek information and always wanted to know everything about the child. From the results, less educated mothers as many as 41 mothers (41.4%), this greatly affects the mother's knowledge of the temper tantrums because mothers lack understanding will be difficult to receive information. According Notoadmojo 2012 The higher one's education the more quickly receive and understand the information so that knowledge is also higher.

Mother occupation also affects the expansion of knowledge, from the results, the majority of women who do not work as much as 58 mothers (58.6%), mothers who do not work are less likely to get a lot of information from the outside world, while mothers who work more get information on work environment, because they are always interacting with the crowd. Working or not does not

affect the operation of the capital increase knowledge about temper tantrums, especially mothers because mothers can access from a variety of sources to gain knowledge and insight.

Environment affects the process of entry into the knowledge of individuals for their mutual interaction or not to be responded to as knowledge by individuals.

## 2) Temper Tantrum Behavior

Based on the results of research on the Relationship of Knowledge Capital With Temper Tantrum Behavior In Children In Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki Pekanbaru 2019 obtained the majority of children who do not behave temper tantrums by 76 children (76.8%).

The factors that cause Temper Tantrum are: obstruction of the children's desire to get something. Kids show tantrums response to pressure parents to get what he wants. Disability of children expressed themselves also cause Temper tantrums. Children have the limitations of language. At the time he wanted to express something but could not, and parents also can not understand that this can lead children to become frustrated and expressed in the form of tantrums (Indanah, 2017).

According Kartono in FILTRI, 2017 parenting parents is key to the formation of children's personality and emotion. That process appears and the formation of temper tantrums usually take place outside the child's awareness. Temper tantrums are common in children who are too often given the liver, worry and are protected by their parents.

From the results, children who have temper tantrums as many as 23 children (23.2%), temper tantrums happen to children because of parental care way too spoil the child. Kids tend to get his wish of parents, so that when the parents do not provide what they want, the child pours out his feelings not through words but in the form of sulking, hit and cry.

Tandry in Indanah, 2017 describes the temper tantrums are a relatively normal behavior and is part of the development process which will surely end. If parents let tantrums ruling, meaning parents cheered and set an example for children to be rude and aggressive.

Researchers assume that temper tantrums can be addressed by mothers who have sufficient knowledge of the temper tantrums. Mothers can overcome and prevent temper tantrums in children with mothers sufficient knowledge and careful thought. There are times when mothers follow the wishes of the child but the mother does not have to always follow the wishes of the child, because it is a trigger factor of the occurrence of temper tantrums in children.

## 3) Relationship with the mother's knowledge temper tantrum behavior in children

From the research that has been carried out of 99 respondents to the chi-square obtained P Value (0.389) >  $\alpha$  (0.05), so it can be deduced that  $H_0$  is rejected ie no Relationship Between Knowledge Capital With Behavioral Temper Tantrum At Puskesmas Umbrella Sekaki 2019.

The lack of association between maternal behavior knowledge Temper Tantrums in children in the region of a foot umbrella pekanbaru health centers in 2019, due to the temper tantrums in children due to the way parental care. Parents need to understand or add insight about temper tantrums, with a high knowledge of the temper tantrums parents can add to the understanding of parents in dealing with children who have temper tantrums, especially knowledge of the mother because the mother is the person closest to the child. Mother in child care need to add knowledge to mengarahkan children become better. This affects both the mother who has sufficient knowledge, especially knowledge of temper tantrums, the child's mother will tend to drive better so that children do not have temper tantrums. Mothering are always the wishes of children can lead to temper tantrums, because children always used to get his desire. Upon request and are not given the child's mother with emotion that this is what led to the occurrence of temper tantrums in children. At the time of the study mothers do not question the question of the questionnaire are not understood mother. Mom just give subjective answers to the questionnaire, and the researchers did not pay attention to children directly, to know the child has a temper tantrum or not. At the time of the study mothers do not question the question of the questionnaire are not understood mother. Mom just give subjective answers to the questionnaire, and the researchers did not pay attention to children directly, to know the child has a temper tantrum or not. At the time of the study mothers do not question the question of the questionnaire are not understood mother. Mom just give subjective answers to the questionnaire, and the researchers did not pay attention to children directly, to know the child has a temper tantrum or not.

It is inversely proportional to the research Irtanti, 2017 with the title of parenting affect Temper

Tantrums Parents in Children Ages 2-4 Years On Darun Najah early childhood Gading village Jatirejo Mojokerto with the results of statistical test P value ( $0.029 < \alpha (0:05)$ ). According Maimunah in Irtanti, 2017 that the factors affecting the temper tantrums include obstruction of a child's desire to get something, inability children express themselves, unmet needs, the child feels tired, hungry, or ill, children are stressed, and parenting parents. Parenting is a system or way of education and guidance given by parents to their children. How parents parenting role is to lead to tantrums.

## 5. Conclusion

Of the 99 respondents obtained most mothers have sufficient knowledge of as many as 72 respondents (72.7%), children do not have Temper Tantrum namely 76 children (76.8%) and there was no significant relationship between the Knowledge Capital With Temper Tantrum Behavior

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