

Conference Paper

The Impact of Father's Support and Mother's Psychology on the Responsiveness of Mother Towards Child under Two Years of Age

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Abstract

Mothers with a higher responsiveness to their children show a higher development level for their children. This study aimed to find a correlation between a father's support and the mother's psychological impact on the mother's responsiveness in raising up their children. This research used a cross-sectional study on mothers with children aged 3 months to 2 years. The examined variables were: mother's psychological factors, father's support, and the responsiveness of the mother. This research sample used a Multistage Random Sampling technique in 3 districts and 20 villages in Blitar. The study involved 279 mothers as the research sample. This study used a responsiveness questionnaire instrument and an observation sheet, which was adopted from the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment (HOME) Inventory. Inferential data were analyzed by PLS (Partial Least Square) version 2.0. According to the finding, there are two primary factors that affect the responsiveness of mothers – the psychological factors of mother and father. Further research could clarify and quantify the consistency of the variables found in this model, so a new model for enhancing the mother's responsiveness could be found.

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1. Background

Four groups of mothers varied in patterns of responsiveness given in infancy and preschool years. Mothers who have higher responsiveness to their children show a higher level in the development of their children. Examination showed that the status of higher risk births combined with minimal response produces cognitive scores, on average 14 points lower than when parenting consistently higher response [1]. Touch interaction mother to the baby safely at night are generally more consistent, sensitive and responsive than women who did touch her baby [2].

Response mother occupies a central position theoretically in science development and has predictive validity, which means a more diverse domains of child development,

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but the basic psychometric features of mother's response is still poorly understood. *Responsiveness* mother has attracted the attention of scientists of child development for several reasons. First, reflecting the master key component in the three-term sequence things in everyday events between children and parents involving children's actions, reactions of parents, and the effect on the child. Second, responsiveness is a common characteristic of parents worldwide and responsive apply across contexts. Third, parents are responsive credited with encouraging results of the development, including emotional security, social services, competence, verbal skills, and intellectual achievement [3].

Mother responsiveness affected the development of children, with or without attachment. When children in need of food, sanitation and access to health services in order to survive and develop optimally, relations were warm and affectionate with adult caregivers who are responsive to the needs of children is an important factor [4]. Social support can reduce the impact unresponsive mother, *Responsiveness* mother higher by 50.35% and were lower as much as 49.65% [5]. Children's right to obtain the examination of growth and development in a holistic manner. Father or intimate partner contributes to the achievement of the role of the mother in a way that can not be imitated by others. Interaction father helped ease tensions and facilitate the achievement of the mother's role [6].

The relationship between the father and the baby the same as the relationship between mother and baby, with this relationship then someone baby can obtain competent care and affection from both parents. The involvement of parents has three components. The first two are fostering attachment or spend some time in the interaction with the child and can be found that when parents are involved in the task, he would respond to the child if necessary. The third component is a responsibility, which must take into account the welfare and care of children. Although the father can play a diverse role in fostering ties and ease to find, women handle 90% of responsibility regardless of whether the woman works or housewives. Only 10% of men who actually provide the skills provision for parenthood [7]. Maternal responsiveness can be measured by behavior exhibited by the mother and can be observed by others. Behaviors by the mother that indicate maternal responsiveness respondents include comforting the infant, the infant cuddling, playing with the infant, talking to the infant, feeding the infant, smiling, and watching the infant respond to reviews these actions

2. Methods

This study was cross sectional study where data collection is done at a specific moment. The sampling technique in this research is using technique, *Multistage Random Sampling* with the following steps: the first phase of the selection of mothers with children under two years of age in a single, the second stage determines cluster villages by simple random way in order to get some wards. The research location is in the city of Blitar, consisting of several villages selected. Based on the formula *rule of the thumb* in the SEM (Structural Equation Modeling), that use SEM with method *Maximum Likelihood* requires minimal sample of 100-200 respondents, or by five to ten times the indicator (*observed variables*) that exist in the model [8]. Then the sample size can be determined by a count of 279 mothers. This study uses a questionnaire *Responsiveness* mother is a questionnaire and observation sheet, which was adopted from the *Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment (HOME) Inventory* [9].

3. Results

3.1. Psychological Factors

TABLE 1: Frequency Distribution of Psychological Factors in Blitar 2014.

No	Psikologis Ibu	Kategori						Total	
		Baik		Cukup		Kurang		Σ	(%)
		(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)		
1	Empathy	151	54.1	85	30.5	43	15.4	279	100
2	Self Esteem	101	36.2	129	46.2	49	17.6	279	100
3	Mother Responsiveness to focus children's attention	9	3.2	164	58.8	106	38.0	279	100
4	Use of Language	220	78.9	49	17.6	10	3.6	279	100

Psychological factors Capital consists of empathy, self-esteem, acceptance of the child, maturity, pengalaman birth pregnancy, depression, role conflict, and tension. Descriptive research results can be seen in the table above.

From Table 1 it can be seen that maternal psychological factors either category most is to have a well maturity, empathy and self-esteem, as well as children with good reception. Most of the mothers had lower levels of depression, have a low role conflict

and tension, have a low role conflict and tension, have the experience of pregnancy and birth as well. So overall more mothers who have a good psychological state. It seems that most mothers maturity level of the mother well is the highest compared to the others.

3.2. Fathers Support

TABLE 2: Frequency Distribution Fathers Support Factor in Blitar 2014.

No	Fathers Factors	Categories						Total	
		Good		Normal		Less		Σ	%
		(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)		
1	Emotional	192	68.8	16	5.7	71	25.4	279	100
2	Information	116	41.6	86	30.8	77	27.6	279	100
3	Instrument	163	58.4	53	19.0	63	22.6	279	100
4	Appreciation	126	45.2	96	34.1	58	20.8	279	100

From table 2 of the variable frequency factors support the father can be seen that most fathers have a category both in terms of providing emotional support to the mother as well, providing information or explanation to the mother as well, giving the facility during pregnancy and birth of her son well, giving awards or praise to his wife are both

3.3. Mother Responsiveness

TABLE 3: Frequency Distribution Responsiveness in Blitar City 2014.

No	Mothers Responsiveness	Categories						Total	
		Good		Normal		Less		Σ	%
		(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)	(f)	(%)		
1	Quick and Effectiveness of Handling	208	74.6	43	15.4	28	10.0	279	100
2	Emotional Support	15	5.4	230	82.4	34	12.2	279	100
3	Mother Responsiveness to focus children's attention	9	3.2	164	58.8	106	38.0	279	100
4	Use of Language	220	78.9	49	17.6	10	3.6	279	100

from table 3 of the variable frequency *responsiveness* maternal can be seen that most of the women had both categories in a language easily understood her well. Likewise, the mother gives to her child care quickly and accurately as well most have either category. In providing emotional support or affection mothers to their children mostly by having a good enough category. Mothers who respond to focus their attention mostly with the criteria fairly well. Mothers who have less kategori category only small sebagian of several indicators such as the use of language, emotional support or affection and fast and precise handling. So overall *responsiveness* mother for her child is good.

3.4. Coefficient Parameter Line On Construct the Latent Effects of Direct and Indirect Inter Variable

Coefficient Parameter Line On Construct the Latent Effects of Direct and Indirect Inter Variables can be seen in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4: Coefficient Parameter Line on Construct Latent Effects of Direct and Indirect inter variable.

No.	Causality Relationship between Direct and Indirect variable	Parameter Pathcoefficient (γ)	T-statistics
1.	Effect psychological mothers on maternal responsiveness	0.175641	3.881442
2.	Effect support responsiveness father against mother	6.229131	0.438522

Source: the results of the data with PLS

3.5. Psychological mothers on responsiveness maternal

There is a significant effect between psychological mothers on *responsiveness*. maternal Here are the results on the track parameter coefficient analysis using *Smartsoftware* PLS version 2.0. From Table 4 it can be seen the influence of psychological support to maternal health care pathways (γ) of 0.175 units with T-Statistics 3881 ($T_{count} > 1.96$). Thus, it means that there is a significant relationship between psychological mothers' *responsiveness* mother.

3.6. Support Factor for the father of the responsiveness mother

There is significant influence between factors support fathers by the factors *responsiveness* mother as contingent *responsiveness* (speed and accuracy responds), emotional support, response to the focus of attention of the child, and the quality of language

TABLE 5: Test Results Hypothesis Coefficients Parameter Line Effect of Psychological Capital on responsiveness mother in Kota Blitar 2014.

Relations Causality	Coefficient Parameter Path (γ)	Average Subsample (Bootstrap)	Standard Error (Bootstrap)	T-statistics
$X_1 \rightarrow Y$	0.537723 0.034229			0.175641
	3.881442			

Source: results of the data with PLS

input. Here are the results of the coefficient parameters of lanes on the analysis using software *Smart PLS* version 2.0.

TABLE 6: Test Results Hypothesis Coefficients Parameter Line Influence Factor Support Father (X_4) and The Responsiveness (Y_1) in Blitar 2014.

Causality Relations	Coefficient Parameter Path (γ)	Average Subsample (Bootstrap)	Standar Error (Bootstrap)	T-Statistics
$X_2 \rightarrow Y$	0.438522	0.045621	0.072235	6.229131

Source: results of the data with PLS

From table 6 it can be seen the influence of health care to *responsiveness* maternal lines (γ) of 0438 Statistics unit with T-6229 ($T_{count} > 1.96$). Thus, it means that there is significant influence between health services and mothers responsiveness.

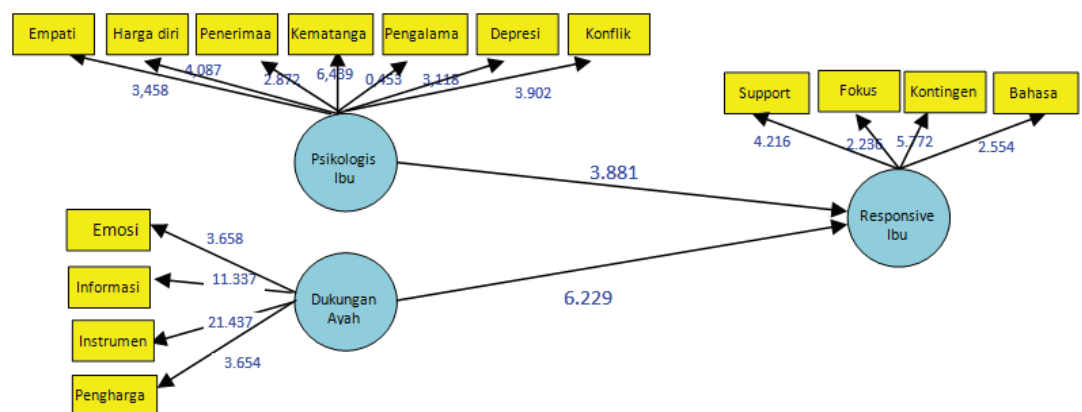


Figure 1: Analisis Model Hubungan Variabel Eksogen terhadap Variabel.

3.7. Communality and Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

Convergent validity can be measured by the value *Communality* and *Average Variance Extracted (AVE)* greater than 0.5. Table 11 states that all constructs formed in the model

has a value score of *communality* and *AVE* value greater than 0.5 means that all the latent variable constructs have convergent validity is valid and significant.

TABLE 7: Testing Reliability Communality and AVE Model Psychological Mother and support father Against Responsiveness Capital in Kota Blitar 2014.

<i>Construct</i>	<i>Communality</i>	<i>AVE</i>	<i>Description</i>
Psychological Capital	0.623644	0.559821	Valid and Significant
Support father	0.523957	0.502335	Valid and Significant
<i>Responsiveness</i> Mother	0.527732	0.539982	Valid and Significant

Source: results of the data with *Smart PLS 2.0*

4. Discussion

From table 4 there are significant mother psychological factors on *responsiveness* maternal path (γ) of 0.175 units with T-Stats 3,881 (CI 95%). Thus, it means that there is a significant relationship between psychological factors and *responsiveness* mother's. This means that the higher the value obtained in the variable maternal factors, the better the *responsiveness* of the mother.

Factors that have a potential effect on *responsiveness* maternal including postpartum depression, social support, stress, self-esteem, well-being, and the attitude of the mother. There are no significant changes in these variables or in *responsiveness* maternal. Stressors have a significant inverse relationship with the mother's response. There is no significant relationship between welfare, postpartum depression, and maternal attitudes about being a mother and the mother's response. The findings indicate that although may be *responsiveness* maternal stable over time, it may be related to other characteristics of the mothers who need further assessment [10].

Mom worked predicted more prevalent signs of depression and more positive in providing care to their children. Mothers with higher education would prefer a job in delivering the care of their children. [11]

Self-esteem as "the individual's perception of how others perceive the perception of self-acceptance-acceptance". [6] Self-esteem (*self-esteem*) is a person's judgment about the withdrawal the person that is how standards and state of the person compared to others and oneself is ideal. If dignity does not fit with the ideal self, hence resulting in low self-concept. There are two types of self-esteem: general and special. esteem in general is how much someone likes him as a whole. esteem in particular is how many

people like a certain part of yourself. self-esteem is generally influenced by self-esteem in particular.

For example, if a man appreciate his performance, then how he believes strongly the price of him in general. on the contrary, if he puts little value on their cooking skills, then how good or bad he cooks will have little effect on his self-esteem in general. Self-esteem is derived from self and others. In infants, self-esteem associated with caregiver evaluation and acceptance. Then, the self-esteem of children affected by competition with others.

As adults, people who have high self-esteem have a feeling of importance, competence, of the ability to cope with life, and control over his fate. The foundation for themselves in early life experiences, usually in the family structure. However, the level of overall adult self can change from day to day and over time. Heavy stress, for example, stress-related long illness or unemployment can lower self esteem. In health care, people who believe that the condition shown to be negative by the people, it can have low self-esteem. People often focus on the negative aspects of them and spend their time than their positive aspects. It is important that both the strengths and weaknesses identified [12].

In order to prepare children to grow and develop both the necessary care of the people around her, especially her own parents, the father and mother. But the reality of family life in general in Indonesia the most important function as caregivers are mothers [13].

The results showed that the need for increased *responsiveness* mother starts from self-esteem / self-concept(*self-esteem/ self-concept*), empathy - sensitivity to cues(*empathy-sensitivityto cues*), accepting children's presence [7] (*parenting received aschild*).In connection with the concept of *Model of Maternal Role Attainment* that maternal factors will affect the role and the relationship father and mother. In the study proved the influence of maternal factors and *responsiveness* maternalmay be because several other factors such as values or experiences that will affect maternal responsiveness. *Responsiveness* refers to how parents responded and provided for the needs of children. At the most general level, *responsiveness* maternalrefers to health, relationships are continuous with the caregiver to show characteristics such as warmth, maintenance, stability, predictability and responsiveness [14]. Four aspects of *responsiveness*:maternal contingent responses, affective emotional support, along with the child's attention, and language tailored to the level of receptive language children [15]. *Responsiveness* mother as much as 50.35% higher and lower as much as 49.65% [16]. In the course of a study that saw *responsiveness* mother with the

criteria of high and low while in this study *responsiveness* mother has four indicators of *contingent responsiveness* (contingent responding), *emotional-affective support* (emotional support), *support of infant foci of attention* (response to the focus of attention baby), and the *quality of language input* (quality of language input.) From table 4 it can be seen the influence of a father to support *responsiveness* maternal path (γ) of 0.438 units with T-Statistics 6229 (CI 95%). Thus, it means that there is significant influence between factors father and *Responsiveness* mother. This means that the higher the value obtained in the variable factor of the father, it will not be the better *responsiveness* of the mother. There is significant influence between father factors which include emotional, information, instrument and awards with factors *responsiveness* contingentsuch as maternal *responsiveness* (speed and accuracy responds), emotional support, response to the focus of attention of the child, and input language.

An important element of responsiveness to children child is that it requires time together between fathers and their children. *Responsiveness* in the father-child relationship facilitates the development of children and also help fathers had the opportunity to develop and understand the differences themselves. This study contributes to understanding the development of the male and the experience as a father to specifically explore the influence of the people involved in the role of father, engage themselves to their children and experience responsive to their own [17].

The mother of the older teens reported less responsive, but there was no significant relationship to teen sex, parental education, or family structure. Response teenage mothers associated with higher education and family structure in addition to the biological family or both adoptive parents. Demographic variables are not related to the response of the mother or father, teens in families with two parents reported higher response father. Reported that the response and the similarity teenage fathers are not related to demographic variables. Because they correlate well with the response or one of the teens, all the analyzes controlled for teens, family structure and parental education [18].

5. Conclusion

Psychological factors mom and dad support factor shaping *responsiveness*. maternal Further research to clarify and quantify the consistency of the variables found in this model, by applying this model to the mother, thus allowing found the new model is the development model of *responsiveness*. maternal

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