

SOCIAL SUPPORT RELATIONSHIP WITH ACCEPTANCE OF MOTHER FROM PALSY CEREBRAL CHILDREN IN CLINIC WISMA BAKTI BEKASI

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to see the relationship between social support and maternal acceptance of children with cerebral palsy at the clinic wisma bakti Bekasi. The data were obtained through distributing questionnaires to mothers with cerebral palsy children who were undergoing therapy at the clinic, so that 31 respondents were obtained using a census sampling technique. Based on the results of data analysis between the relationship between social support and maternal acceptance obtained Correlation coefficient (r) 0.304 and a significant level of $p < 0.1$. This shows that there is positive and significant direction, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between social support and acceptance of mothers who have cerebral palsy children at the clinic wisma bakti Bekasi.

Keywords: Cerebral Palsy, Social Support, Mother Acceptance.

PRELIMINARY

Every mother must have longed for the child she was carrying to be born normally without any disturbance and that one day she could be a useful and proud child for her parents. Things that happen will not be the same if a mother has a child whose condition is different from that of children in general, in other words, they experience certain disorders or disorders.

One of the disorders that can occur in children is cerebral palsy or cerebral palsy. The American Academy of Cerebral Palsy calls it a disorder caused by brain damage. This disorder results in problems with motor function and psychological and cognitive coordination that affect the learning process.

In general, cerebral palsy can be defined as neuromuscular dysfunction that occurs in early childhood as a result of brain damage before childbirth (30 percent), during childbirth (60 percent) and after delivery (10 percent). Children diagnosed with cerebral palsy have a different prognosis depending on the type of cerebral palsy they have. Brain damage in children with cerebral palsy is not progressive, but the problems associated with this damage are lasting and lasting. (Yvete Vaatisra, 2002).

In 2010, Riskesdas collected data on children aged 24-59 months with disabilities. From this data collection, data on people with cerebral palsy were collected, namely 0.09% of children aged 24-59 months in Indonesia.

Having a child diagnosed with cerebral palsy is not easy. While caring for a normal child requires a lot of attention, caring for a child with cerebral palsy requires even more attention.

The great attention needed by children with disabilities in the long term will also have an impact on the psychological health of their parents.

It is very important for every parent of a child with cerebral palsy to be able to accept the child's condition with all his limitations and accept his condition as a parent of a child with special needs who requires a lot of attention and funds in caring for him. Often found in clinics or therapy centers, parents are slow to accept their child's condition. As in the 5 stages of grief written by Kubler-Ros, before accepting their child's condition, parents usually go through stages of shock, denial or feelings of disrespect in the form of denial of their condition, angry with themselves and those around them, making offers and depression. (Kubler-Ros, 2005).

According to Kubler-Ross (2005), the last stage in the process of accepting a situation that is not in accordance with his expectations is Acceptance. At this stage, someone has really accepted the situation that happened. In this case, the mother realizes the condition of her child who is suffering from cerebral palsy and accepts it.

Hasting and Vulture (in Meadan, Halle, & Ebata, 2010) said that although some previous studies did not find a significant difference between the roles that mothers and fathers had, most of them reported that stress, depression, and anxiety were more often faced by mothers than fathers.

Hurlock (2004) argues that a mother's acceptance of a child is a reflection of her self-acceptance, a mother who has good self-acceptance can easily accept her child's shortcomings, and vice versa. According to Porter (in Eliyanto and Hendriani, 2013: 126) acceptance is the feelings and behavior of parents who can accept the existence of children unconditionally, realizing that children also have the right to express their feelings, and the need for children to become independent individuals.

In its real form, Johnson & Medinnus (1967) defines acceptance as the giving of unconditional love so that the mother's acceptance of her child is reflected through strong care, love for children and a joyful attitude in parenting genuine acceptance from parents is an excellent therapy for children with special needs. If the mother is able to accept her child, the learning process and child development will be faster.

In line with the results of interviews conducted with several birth mothers of children with cerebral palsy, one of the important factors that influence a person's self-acceptance is the absence of environmental barriers. This refers to the barriers posed by an individual's environment. If the surrounding environment does not provide opportunities or even hinders the individual, self-acceptance will be difficult to achieve. Conversely, if the environment, such as family and friends, provide support in any form, then he will be able to accept what happened to him. Similarly, what was expressed by Sarasvati (2004) is that one of the factors that influence the acceptance of parents towards children is support from the extended family.

Support is holding or providing something to meet the needs of others, as well as providing encouragement or encouragement and advice to others in a situation in making decisions (Chaplin, 2005: 495).

Support that plays an important role in this is social support. Johnson and Johnson (2013) suggest that social support is an effort to provide assistance to individuals with the aim of

improving the quality of mental health, increasing self-confidence, prayer, enthusiasm and encouragement.

Sarason and Sarason (in Marni and Yuniawati, 2015: 2) suggest that social support is support obtained from social intimacy from friends, family, children or other people in the form of providing information, verbal or non-verbal advice, assistance in the form of Regardless, the actions have social benefits and behavioral effects on the recipient which will protect themselves from negative behavior. Furthermore, based on the description above, it is necessary to do further research on the relationship between social support and maternal acceptance of children with cerebral palsy at the Bekasi bakti clinic.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a quantitative research with correlational techniques. The variables in this study were maternal acceptance as the dependent variable and social support as the independent variable. The research subjects were 31 people who were taken using saturated sampling technique or census so that all members of the study were used as research samples. Data were collected using a scale of social support and maternal acceptance. Respondents are asked to choose one alternative answer that best suits their situation or opinion. Alternative answers are SS (Strongly Agree), S (Agree), Neutral (N), TS (Disagree), STS (Strongly Disagree). In this study, to determine the validity of the item used the SPSS version 22.0 for Windows computer program using the Pearson Product Moment correlation formula and measuring the reliability of this measuring instrument with the Alpha Cronbach technique.

RESULTS

Before being used to calculate research, the scale of social support and maternal acceptance has been tested first to determine its validity. For the social support scale, there were 26 valid items and 6 invalid items. The validity of the item is based on the validity value of cronbach's alpha if the deleted item moved from 0.631 to 0.857. For the mother's acceptance scale, 19 items were valid and 5 items were invalid. The validity of the item is based on the validity value of cronbach's alpha if the deleted item moved from 0.420 to 0.817. Reliability testing was carried out using the SPSS 22.00 for Windows program using the Cronbach Alpha coefficient.

This reliability test only uses quality statement items from the validity test. Based on the results of the reliability test on the social support scale, there are 26 valid items with a reliability value of 0.920, this figure means that the scale is very reliable according to Guildford's rules. While the results of the reliability test on the self-control scale obtained 19 valid items with a reliability of 0.874, this figure means that the scale is reliable according to Guilford's rules.

DISCUSSION

The research was carried out within 3 weeks. Data collection started from July 3, 2017 to July 24, 2017. Data collection in the study was carried out by spreading out a scale containing statements filled in by the research subjects. The data analysis aims to see whether or not there is a relationship between social support and maternal acceptance of children with cerebral palsy at the clinic Wisma Bakti Bekasi.

In accordance with the data analysis technique of the research results to test the research hypothesis, namely the Pearson Product Moment technique, it is known that there is a relationship between social support and maternal acceptance of children with cerebral palsy at the clinic Wisma Bakti Bekasi. This relationship is indicated by the value of the correlation coefficient (r) of 0.304 and a significant level of $p < 0.1$. It means that H_0 which says there is no relationship between social support and maternal acceptance of cerebral palsy children at the Wisma Bakti Bekasi is rejected, on the other hand H_a which says there is a relationship between social support and maternal acceptance of cerebral palsy children at the Wisma Bakti Bekasi is accepted.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between social support and maternal acceptance of children with cerebral palsy in physiotherapy clinics and child development at Wisma Bakti Bekasi.

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