



## PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD HEALTH SERVICES IN INTEGRATIVE HOLISTIC-BASED PAUD

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### **Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi kekuatan, kelemahan, peluang dan ancaman dalam keterlibatan orang tua terhadap pelayanan kesehatan anak pada paud berbasis holistik integratif. Dalam mencapai tujuan tersebut, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan mixed methods, data akan dianalisis secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif untuk memaparkan analisis variabel secara mendalam. Pemilihan sampel responden dan informan berdasarkan purposive sampling pada PAUD yang berbasis holistik integratif sebanyak 17 responden disetiap wilayah Surabaya, Gresik, Sidoarjo, Lamongan. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah (a) analisis interaktif; (b) analisis deskriptif; (c) analisis faktor internal; (d) analisis faktor eksternal; (e) analisis matriks internal eksternal; dan (f) analisis matriks SWOT. Hasil analisis faktor internal menunjukkan sebagian besar indikator variabel internal merupakan kekuatan pelayanan kesehatan anak pada PAUD berbasis Holistik Integratif. Analisis faktor eksternal menunjukkan bahwa semua indikator merupakan peluang dalam pelibatan orang tua pada pengembangan pelayanan kesehatan anak di satuan PAUD Holistik Integratif. Keterlibatan orang tua memberikan pengaruh yang besar terhadap optimalisasi pelayanan kesehatan anak pada PAUD yang berbasis Holistik Integratif.*

**Kata kunci: Keterlibatan Orang Tua, Pelayanan Kesehatan Anak, PAUD Holistik Integratif**

### **Abstract**

*This study aims to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in parental involvement in child health services in integrated holistic-based early childhood education. In achieving these objectives, this study uses a mixed methods approach, the data will be analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively to describe an in-depth analysis of variables. The sample selection of respondents and informants was based on purposive sampling at an integrated holistic-based PAUD with as many as 17 respondents in each area of Surabaya, Gresik, Sidoarjo, and Lamongan. The analytical methods used are (a) interactive analysis; (b) descriptive analysis; (c) analysis of internal factors; (d) analysis of external factors; (e) internal external matrix analysis; and (f) SWOT matrix analysis. The results of the analysis of internal factors show that most of the indicators of internal variables are the strength of child health services in Integrative Holistic-based PAUD. Analysis of external factors shows that all indicators are opportunities for parental involvement in the development of child health services in the Integrative Holistic PAUD unit. Parental involvement gives a great influence on the optimization of children's health services in Integrative Holistic-based PAUD.*

**Keywords: Parental Involvement, Child Health Services, Integrative Holistic PAUD**

## Introduction

Parents are the main contributors to the growth and development of children. Where most of the time children are with their families, so it can be said that the role of parents is very dominant in the effort to achieve the growth and development of children. Health is a major factor in the growth and development of children, therefore parents should pay attention to the health of children. The importance of the role of parents in children's health is not easy, because health is the main capital that every child must have in achieving growth and development according to their age level. (Susanti et al., 2020) The involvement of parents in children's health is proven to bring positive benefits for children, one of which is that many children achieve success in their education when their children's health is maintained and they have optimal growth in carrying out the learning process. Of course, in the sense of parental involvement, it is not only parents who play a role, but also the understanding of parenting knowledge that parents have and also as implementers in health service activities for children, (Adriana & Zirmansyah, 2021) such as nutrition settings, routine child health care visits, and making a health policy with the early childhood unit. Furthermore, parents can participate in Integrative Holistic PAUD partners, one of which is the Puskesmas.

Puskesmas as a health service center has two functions, namely the function of public services and the function of clinical or medical services. Puskesmas is a center for health services and education for children, where children can obtain services for identification, screening, measurement of growth and development, as well as treatment of basic diseases, personal and environmental hygiene; prevention and eradication of infectious diseases; nutrition; accident prevention (security) and first aid; home care for the sick; know and know how to take advantage of existing health facilities. (Amirul Mukminin & Neneng Tasu'ah, 2015) Parents can take advantage of these services by becoming partners and parents can play a direct role as implementers of achieving healthy living abilities through increasing optimal health degrees, for mothers and their families to move towards the Small Happy and Prosperous Family Norm and increasing children's health degrees to ensure the process of growth and development, which is the basis for improving the quality of the whole human being.

Parents can take advantage of child health services held at the puskesmas by participating in the programs provided for child health services. From the results of the analysis of parental involvement that has been carried out by researchers that child health services have not been carried out optimally in a complete, comprehensive and mutually integrated manner between the community, families, and health centers in the Integrative Holistic-Based PAUD. Therefore, parental involvement is needed to identify opportunities and threats to external factors within the scope of child health services in Integrative Holistic-Based PAUD.

## Parental Involvement

The involvement of parents in children's education will encourage children's attention to learning. The influence of parents in education will provide long-term benefits for children, such as better children's social skills, and strong self-confidence due to assistance in meeting the needs of parents when studying and can foster a sense of competition in achieving school achievement. The involvement of parents in children's education is directly proportional to the participation of parents in paying attention and meeting the learning needs of children both at home and at

school. Parents play a very important role in the education of their children. Parents are not just father and mother but include grandparents and all family members (Hornby, 2011), so that all parts of the family play an active role in the success of children's education by meeting the needs both internally and externally. These needs are the basic things that must be accepted by children, such as the fulfillment of love needs, the need for infrastructure, as well as nutritional and health needs.

The involvement of parents in the home environment can be seen as how parents communicate and listen to stories that have been experienced by children at school, parents can also accompany children when doing school assignments. The involvement of parents in schools can be seen that parents are willing to be involved in school activities such as attending seminars on parenting education, meetings between parents and teachers, participating in examinations, and measuring children's growth and development. Guidance and education from parents for children will run optimally if the teaching and experience can be applied in the children's daily lives. In this case, the parents can also be represented by the mother, father, grandfather, or grandmother and all family members of the child who can be a guide and protector for the child.

The role construction of parents' involvement is influenced by their beliefs about how children develop their potential, as well as what parents must do to raise their children effectively (Kim et al., 2012). These beliefs provide direction as to what parents should do at home to help their children succeed in school. The construction of role of parents in education in schools is shaped by the individual expectations of parents for their children's success in school. The individual expectations of these parents are accumulated with other parents who have the same vision and expectations about the success of their children's education at school. These individuals will group to demonstrate their responsibility for the child's success in school. Therefore, parental involvement plays an important role in achieving children's success.

### Child Health

Health in early childhood rests on the growth and development of children. Children's growth can be measured through weight analysis with height according to age level, up to the measurement of the child's head circumference. In the process of measuring child growth, the integrated holistic-based PAUD unit can cooperate with parents and local health services such as Puskesmas to help analyze children's growth according to age level, so that analysis results can be given such as normal, obesity, or other accompanying diseases. Measurement of children's developmental achievements can be analyzed through screening carried out by parents to see children's developmental achievements (Talango & Pratiwi, 2018), so that parents can position themselves as monitors of children's health and participate in providing early intervention or stimulation for children with growth and development disorders using the Stimulation Card for Early Growth and Development Intervention Detection (SDIDTK) to achieve optimal development.

Children's health can also be done by habituation of Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS) which is an effort to transmit experiences about healthy living behavior through individuals, groups, or the wider community using communication as a medium for sharing information (Agustiany et al., 2021). There is a variety of information that can be shared, such as educational materials to increase knowledge and improve attitudes and behaviors related to a clean and healthy way of life. The most important benefit of PHBS in early childhood education is the creation of health awareness and having the knowledge and awareness to live a life that maintains cleanliness and meets health standards. (Addin et al., 2021) PHBS in PAUD units is a

step to empower children, parents, teachers, and the school environment so that they can and are willing to carry out Clean and Healthy Behavior in creating healthy PAUD units.

### **Integrative Holistic**

The holistic concept can be explained as a holistic term to become a wholistic which has the same meaning and understanding, is a whole that influences and interacts dynamically. These sections include physiological, psychological, sociocultural and spiritual. The whole is a unity that is more important than the parts that make it up (Nur, 2019). Integrative concept means the unification of various aspects into one unified whole. All these aspects are mutually sustainable so that they are not separated to form an integration. The holistic concept in this study is related to the integrative concept where this concept is interrelated in forming a service that is carried out in a complete, comprehensive and integrated manner in order to meet the basic needs of children.

The main purpose of these services is to provide periodic and gradual prevention and cure in the health system. In addition, the purpose of implementing integrated child services (integrative) is to realize comprehensive services. The overall service should be supported by excellent service and integrated system for handling complex cases, and operational and translational research or research, as well as business process development and quality assurance. An integrated child service must have a specific center of excellence that involves multidisciplinary, cross-divisional, cross-departmental, even if necessary cross-institutional higher. Services that require cooperation are not only from the department of pediatrics but other departments such as units for handling high-risk babies, organ transplants, separation of conjoined twins, hematology-oncology centers, integrated heart services, integrated endoscopy-bronchoscopy services, *sleep study centers*, and so on. (Putranto, 2013) Service integration will also increase efficiency, both human resources and tools and facilities.

Integrative-based child care center is a referral center for complex cases that cannot be handled by health workers at the usual level. Complex cases or so-called difficult cases from various other health care facilities are referred to an integrated service center and discussed with experts at the center, to be managed very well. In the implementation of children's health services must also pay attention to the principles of service delivery. It is hoped that by understanding the principles of service delivery, we can provide optimal and equitable services for those in need on an ongoing basis. The principles of providing child health services are: 1) Holistic and integrative services: every child must receive integrated health, nutrition, health care, education and care services; 2) Continuous service: continuous service from the fetus to the age of 6 years with a coordinated and integrated service system; 3) Non-discriminatory services: services should provide fair treatment to all children, both boys and girls, regardless of any status. Services that can apply the elements in the implementation principle can be said to have good service quality for children's health. These qualities can attract public interest to participate in delivering optimal child health.

## **2. Research Method**

This study aims to examine the involvement of parents in integrated holistic-based child health services. Based on the objectives, this research uses a mixed design between qualitative and quantitative or what is known as a *mixed method research*. The qualitative approach was mainly used to determine the involvement of parents in Integrative Holistic PAUD in East Java related to the identification of external and internal factors in the development of Integrative

Holistic PAUD services in East Java. While the quantitative approach is used to dig up information related to the problems of child health services at the puskesmas in East Java, including the obstacles encountered in the field and it is possible to obtain previously unexpected findings. Where this child health service streamlines existing poly services at the puskesmas, so that in the poly, child health service programs can be applied to optimize children's health through these services. This research can also be used to obtain optimal solutions to problems or disorders in children's health that are suitable to be applied to HI PAUD partners, namely Puskesmas as a whole, comprehensive and integrated with each other.

The population in this study were all districts or cities in East Java Province. Determination of districts or cities as research samples was determined based on purposive techniques, so that the sample districts or cities in this study were Surabaya, Gresik, Sidoarjo, Lamongan. In accordance with the research objectives, the external and internal factors variables need to be identified. Identification of external factors in order to assess parental involvement regarding child health services at HI PAUD in collaboration with puskesmas in East Java, this study uses external factor variables including economic, socio-cultural, legal, and technological variables, meanwhile for internal factors based on the dimensions holistic and integrative. Sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data sources were obtained by filling out questionnaires and *in-depth interviews*. The questionnaire was filled out by respondents consisting of parents and guardians in the Integrative Holistic PAUD unit. Secondary data obtained by the method of documentation.

The first stage, respondents filled out a questionnaire to determine the weight of the level of importance on each indicator of the internal and external factor variables. The number of questionnaire statements there are 20 items for internal factors and 14 items for external factors with a four-point Likert scale measurement ranging from a score of 1 = "very unimportant" to 4 = "very important". The second stage, respondents fill out a questionnaire to determine the rating value on each indicator of the internal and external factor variables. The number of questionnaire statements is also the same, there are 20 items for internal factors and 14 items for external factors with a four-point Likert scale measurement.

**Table 1. Criteria for Internal and External Factor Analysis Results**

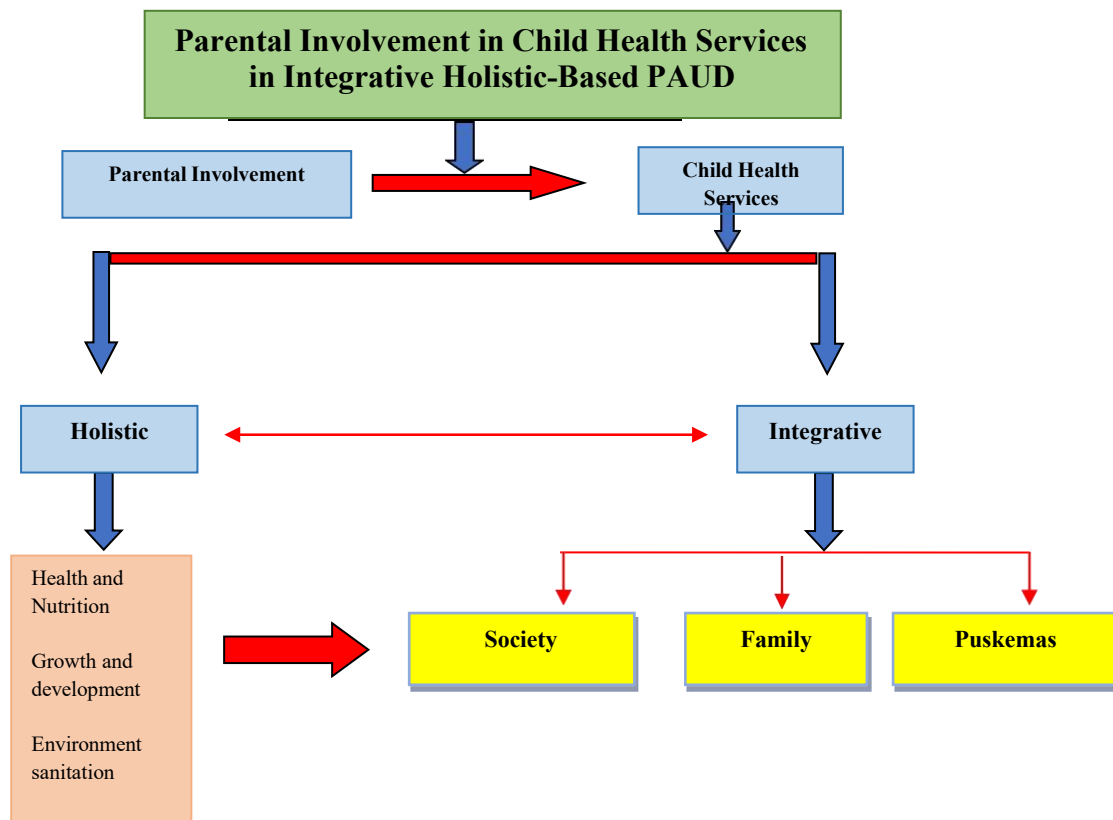
<b>Value Range</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Internal factors</b>	<b>External Factors</b>
3.25 –4.00	Very good	Strength	Opportunity
2.50 –3.24	Good	Strength	Opportunity
1.75 –2.49	Not good	Weakness	Threats
1.00 –1.74	Very Bad	Weakness	Threats

The analysis used in this research is using interactive analysis, descriptive analysis, internal factor analysis, external factor analysis, internal external matrix analysis and SWOT matrix analysis. Interactive analysis is used to explain the results of interviews related to variables on internal and external factors. Descriptive analysis is used to describe the results of respondents' scores on indicators of internal and external factors using descriptive statistics by calculating the average value. Internal factor analysis is used to identify weaknesses and strengths, while to identify opportunities and threats external factor analysis is used. As for determining the position

of opportunities and threats for external factors as well as strengths and weaknesses for internal factors used criteria.

**3. Results and Discussion**

The description of parental involvement in child health services can be explained in the chart below. Holistic and integrative child health services include child health services, child development and environmental sanitation. These services will certainly run well if there is attention and coordination from various parties, namely families, communities and local health centers.



**Chart 1. Overview of Parental Involvement in Integrative Holistic PAUD**

The results of the analysis of parental involvement regarding children's health services can be explained in the table of internal factors which shows that the average rating of internal factors is good. Not all indicators have a good rating value because there are several indicators that are considered not good in the implementation of child health services at Integrative Holistic PAUD in East Java Province, such as providing services on an ongoing basis from the fetus to the age of 6 years with a coordinated and integrated service system, conducting visits home, make referrals if problems are found in the child's growth and development, do prevention and treatment of disease. In fact, integrated holistic-based child health services should be integrated with a model system of service provision that regulates children's health along with the behavior

## Parental Involvement in Child

Indy Ari Pratiwi

given to the same consumers and in the same place. Comprehensive integrated pediatric services can include screening, diagnosis, management and post-treatment follow-up. (Johns et al., 1978)The quantity and quality of these services is considered to be lacking in continuity between the various parties involved. This is because the coordination between the family and the puskesmas is not well established .

**Table 2. Internal Factors Analysis Summary of Child Health Services in HI PAUD in East Java Province**

Measurement dimension	Weight	Rating	score criteria	Score rating
Emphasizing on coaching parents and other family members who have toddlers through counseling, guidance and consultation	0.052	2,619	Well	0.137
Carrying out services on an ongoing basis from the fetus to the age of 6 years with a coordinated and integrated service system.	0.050	2,381	Not good	0.120
Using the Child Flower Card (KKA) as a monitoring tool for children's development.	0.052	3,095	Well	0.160
Make home visits.	0.050	2,476	Not good	0.123
Monitor growth, development, health and nutrition of children under five.	0.052	3.048	Well	0.159
Make referrals when problems are found in child development.	0.049	2,429	Not good	0.119
Provide stimulation for growth and development and health services for children under five.	0.049	3,095	Well	0.152
Provide immunization and vitamin services.	0.049	2,905	Well	0.142
Provide services to the community in a fair manner without distinction of social and economic status.	0.049	2,857	Well	0.140
Provide fair treatment to all children, both boys and girls, regardless of status .	0.048	2,714	Well	0.130

## Parental Involvement in Child

Indy Ari Pratiwi

Counseling, guidance and consultation related to child development issues	0.047	3,143	Well	0.148
Fostering growth and development through stimulation of aspects of child development by using existing interaction media.	0.050	2,952	Well	0.149
Perform disease prevention and treatment.	0.052	2,476	Not good	0.128
Provide early intervention or stimulation for children with developmental disorders using the Early Detection Intervention Development Stimulation Card (SDIDTK).	0.049	2,952	Well	0.145
Health and Nutrition services and counseling.	0.049	2,619	Well	0.128
Monitoring the growth of toddlers using the KMS/KIA Book.	0.052	3,000	Well	0.155
Provide additional nutrition and examples of nutritious food for children	0.052	3,000	Well	0.155
Healthy eating menu service	0.050	2,857	Well	0.142
Implementation of PHBS (washing hands, cutting nails, cleaning ears)	0.049	3,381	Very good	0.166
Regular habit of drinking water according to the amount needed per day	0.051	3,429	Very good	0.175
Total	1,000	57,429		2,871

The table above shows that in general, judging from the questionnaire, parental involvement in integrated holistic-based child health services is 10% very good, 75% good and 15% not good. Most of the respondents gave a good response to services related to growth and development monitoring services, nutritional health and prenatal care with an average value of above 3,000. Meanwhile, for disease prevention and treatment services, carrying out continuous services and conducting home visits, the respondents received poor scores, this was shown from the results of internal factor analysis, which was only under 2,500. This is because there are constraints in the budget for services and visits for counseling and disease prevention.



**Table. 3 External Factors Analysis Summary of Child Health Services  
In East Java Province**

Indicator	Weight	Rating	criteria	Score rating
Facility price level for SDIDTK	0.070	2,857	Well	0.199
Collaboration between educators and parents	0.069	2,952	Well	0.203
Means of transportation	0.071	3,000	Well	0.212
Availability of parental time	0.075	2,905	Well	0.219
Health <i>check-up</i> budget	0.074	2,571	Well	0.191
Implementation of the public health legislation system	0.074	3.048	Well	0.227
Child health services at the Puskesmas	0.075	2,857	Well	0.215
Parents' education level	0.069	2,714	Well	0.187
Number of parents involved	0.068	2,810	Well	0.191
Parental caring behavior	0.073	2,524	Well	0.185
Health science development	0.069	3,143	Well	0.216
Development of medical device technology	0.069	3.048	Well	0.210
Information technology development	0.072	3,000	Well	0.215
Communication technology development	0.072	3.048	Well	0.221
Total	1,000	40,476		2,890

The table above regarding external factors shows that all indicators of external factors reflect a good external environment, meaning that the external environment is considered to be able to support the puskesmas in carrying out child health services properly. The development of health science is an indicator that has the highest rating, which is 3,143. The development of health science is currently growing rapidly so that puskesmas can provide better child health services for the community through medical personnel who already have more advanced health sciences. While the indicator that has the lowest rating value is the behavior of parents' concern for the environment.

All indicators of external environmental variables provide good opportunities for parental involvement in the Holistic Integrative PAUD program in East Java at this time in providing child health services. The results of the multiplication of weights and ratings obtained the overall result of the total weighted value of 2.890. This shows that the involvement of parents in the Holistic Integrative PAUD program is in a good position to further develop the child health clinic by taking advantage of existing opportunities.

Alternative strategies can be formulated based on the strengths and weaknesses of internal factors as well as opportunities on external factors using SWOT matrix analysis. As the results of the analysis of external factors identified all indicators of external factors as opportunities while internal factors identified strengths and weaknesses, the alternative strategy for developing child health services in the Integrative Holistic PAUD program is the SO and WO strategies.

#### 4. Conclusions and Suggestions

Parental involvement is very influential on child health services in integrated holistic-based early childhood, this can be seen from the results of the analysis that can be identified from the strengths and weaknesses of internal factors, opportunities, and threats to external factors within the scope of child health services at Integrative Holistic-Based PAUD. The results of the analysis of parental involvement regarding child health services can be explained in terms of internal factors which indicate that the average rating for internal factors is good and for all indicators of external environmental variables it provides a good opportunity for parental involvement in the Holistic Integrative PAUD program in East Java currently in providing child health services. If you want maximum results in child health services in HI PAUD, PAUD units should work together with partners such as Posyandu, doctors in the area around the unit, and increasing knowledge about health for parents is further enhanced by holding seminars or training

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