

The Needs Of Soft Skill Of Mother In Caring For Under Nutrition Toddles In Dani Tribe Communities In Baliem Wamena Regency, Jayawijaya District

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Abstract: Based on data from UNICEF, infant and under-five mortality rates in Papua are the highest in the world, children under five in Papua experience weight loss problems by 12%. More than a quarter of Papua's population is below the poverty line, one of which is the Dani community. Toddlers are children under five years old, not including babies because babies have special eating characteristics. Under nutrition is a condition that occurs due to non-fulfillment of food intake, requires a mother's role and soft skills in caring for malnourished toddlers, more specifically the soft skill needs of Dani tribes in caring for nutritional infants in the Baliem Wamena valley of Jayawijaya Regency. aims to explore in depth the needs of mothers' soft skills in caring for toddlers under nutrition in the Baliem Wamena valley. This research is a qualitative research with explorative descriptive phenomenology approach. Participants in this study are mothers who care for toddlers with under nutrition. Data collection by means of in-depth Focus Group Discussion (FGD) interviews with 2 groups, 1 group consisting of 5 participants. Data analysis uses thematic analysis according to the Collaizzi, s method. The results of the study are 5 themes, namely: 1) Meeting the nutritional needs of children under five, 2) Ways to pay attention and distract children under five when fed, 3) Technique of feeding and feeding of children under five, 4) Soft mother's skills when communicating with children under five eat, 5) The needs of spirituality and cultural traditions of the Dani tribe in handling the health problems of children under five. Based on the results of the study it is recommended that nurses be able to develop nursing care comprehensively through the Family Center Care approach, improving community nursing interventions in the community, training and mentoring for Dani tribes who care for malnourished children. It is hoped that the next researcher can examine the knowledge, attitudes and education of mothers through both quantitative and qualitative approaches

Keywords: Maternal soft skills, caring for toddlers under nutrition

Literature: 60, 2000-2018

Date of Submission: 24-09-2018

Date of acceptance: 11-10-2018

I. Introduction

Toddlers are children under the age of five years, not including babies because babies have special eating characteristics (Irianto, 2009). Parents are responsible for maintaining and striving for children in optimal health, because the future of the nation depends on children, one of which is adequate nutrition for children. A situation that occurs due to non-fulfillment of food intake is called under nutrition, caused by indirect and direct factors (Purwaningrum & Wardani, 2011). The impact of nutrition affects many children so that this group is called a nutrient-prone group. Nutrition does not have a direct impact on pain and death, also on growth, intellectual development and productivity. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), noted that the percentage of poverty in Jayawijaya District from 2015-2016 tends to increase. Economic factors are closely related to kemiskina. A low economy will affect the fulfillment of daily needs in the community, including nutritional needs. Based on a preliminary study that researchers got from the Jayawijaya District Health Office, data on toddlers with 2017 malnutrition were 86 cases, while in 2018 to July 2018 there were 71 cases. Toddlers who experienced severe malnutrition in 2017 totaled 18 cases, in 2018 to July there were 17 cases. Toddlers who experienced deaths due to malnutrition in 2017 totaled 3 cases, in 2018 to July there were 3 cases. Based on reports from the Wamena Health Center the number of undernourished toddlers is 65 cases in 2018. Based on data from the United National, s Fund (UNICEF), the infant and under-five mortality rates in Papua are the highest in the world, reaching 186/1000 births and infant mortality. 122/1000 live births. In addition, children

under five in Papua experience a weight loss problem of 12%. More than a quarter of Papua's population is still below the poverty line in September 2017. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the percentage of poor people in Indonesia's easternmost province reaches 27.76% of the total population. The prevalence of malnutrition in the world is 14.9% and regional with the highest prevalence of Southeast Asia is 27.3% (WHO, 2010). Riskesdas data presents the national prevalence of underweight in 2013 was 19.6% consisting of 5.7% malnutrition and 13.9% malnutrition. Seeing the impact of nutritional problems that threaten the health and safety of children under five, it is necessary to have approaches and countermeasures involving various related sectors. Involvement of related parties from the government, the local Health Office, NGOs, education, the community, to involve the role of parents or family roles. According to Graha (2010) soft skills are the ability of a person to be a reliable person and at the same time can work together with others effectively and in groups.

Soft skills are values inherent in a person, including: communication skills, emotional skills, language skills, group skills, ethical and moral skills, good manners, and spiritual skills. If someone has good soft skills, then the knowledge and skills mastered can bring prosperity and comfort to the owner and the environment. Soft skills can also be obtained from experience which is a very valuable learning that makes a person can undergo his role. Including the role of a mother in the family. The role of the Dani tribe when viewed from its cultural picture, includes the role of culture (the mother works as a breadwinner (Albaiti, 2015). The role of culture in the party cuts the finger when grieving. The role of the mother as a chef (till the presentation of food ingredients in the burning culture stone), the role of mothers in breastfeeding for infants under five (Deritana et al, 2000). The role in caring for children from the womb until birth, the role of mothers in sending their children to school and raising pigs at home (honai) (Albaiti, 2015). teach children to know religion. This shows that many Dani tribes in the countryside are not in school with a high level of employment, and many mothers who go to elementary school even drop out of school. Based on the preliminary studies that have been mentioned above, looking at the level of events that threaten the health and safety of the Dani tribe, the researchers feel it is important to do this research, because the role of a mother is to determine family health and welfare. The role of Dani tribes is very important in protecting the nutritional conditions of native Dani children, especially toddlers who are still very dependent on a mother's care. Requires the role (soft skills) of a mother in meeting the nutritional needs of children under five can be fulfilled. This can illustrate the unique soft skill needs through the care of toddlers in Dani tribes who experience malnutrition which needs to be explored through qualitative methods with explorative descriptive phenomenology approach and data collection by in-depth interviews discussion of FGD (Focus Group Discussion). The impact on the Jayawijaya community through this method is expected to be able to explore the social interactions that occur among Dani tribe mothers related to social issues about malnutrition for children under five so this data provides input for the Jayawijaya Regional Government and the related Agency to further improve the nutrition of Dani native toddlers as the nation's next generation that has good and healthy, intelligent, competent development in the community both now and in the future in accordance with Jayawijaya Regency's motto "Yogotak Hubuluk Motok Hanorogo" which means "Today should be better than yesterday". rition in children.

II. Materials and Methods

The method used in the study is to use qualitative methods with explorative descriptive phenomenology approach. Qualitative research is also used to comprehensively understand a problem or issue in a study. The study uses explorative descriptive phenomenology because this method includes direct exploration, analysis and description of certain phenomena, as freely as possible from untested estimates. The use of explorative descriptive design that will be used in this study is to explore the needs of mothers' soft skills in treating underfive under nutrition in the Dani tribe in the Baliem Wamena Valley, Jayawijaya Regency. Research site at Wamena Kota Lembah Baliem Wamena Health Center, Jayawijaya Regency. Research time was 12 July to 12 August 2018. Participant retrieval technique used purposive sampling method that is the method of taking sample data sources with certain considerations, the aim was that the data obtained would later be more representative (Sugyono, 2015).

The population is 65 mothers who have toddlers and care for toddlers under nutrition, 10 participants were taken, divided into two groups, each group numbered 5 people, using Focus Group Discussion in-depth interview techniques telling about (FGD) .Participants who have participated in this study are adjusted to the research that the researchers set (Inclusive Criteria), namely:

1. Mothers who directly care for children under five are malnourished
2. Mothers who are able to tell about the needs in caring for malnourished children
3. Mothers who are cooperative in following Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
4. Mothers who are able to communicate using both Indonesian and regional languages
5. A mother who is willing to be a participant, is willing to also share about the mother's soft skill needs in treating under nutrition toddlers by signing an informed consent sheet
6. Mothers who have malnourished children aged 1 to 5 years

Methodology Procedure

The process of collecting data in qualitative research is in-depth interviews, observation, text analysis, document studies, and audio and video recordings (Afiyanti and Rahmawati, 2014). In this study, researchers collected data in qualitative research with a descriptive exploratory phenomenology approach on the mother's soft skills needs in caring for toddlers under nutrition in the Dani tribe in the Baliem Wamena Valley using a semi-structured in-depth interview method with FGD (Focus Group Discussion).

The purpose of semi-structured interviews is to find problems more openly, where the interviewee is asked for opinions and ideas (Moleong, 2009). The FGD interview is a technique in qualitative data collection that is designed to obtain information, desires, needs, points of view, participants' beliefs and experiences on a topic, with direction from a facilitator or moderator (Paramita & Kristiana, 2013). Field notes are used by researchers to identify non-verbal responses from participants, including dates, names, initials of participants, what groups, expressions of participants during the FGD process, responses after the FGD discussion process. Audio or video recording on a recording device (handphone OPPO C 37 F) is used to record the voice of a group of participants during the discussion process. Researchers in conducting in-depth interviews of Focus Group Discussion became the main data collection tool concurrently as a moderator and facilitator assisted by 1 female note taker, one of the health workers from Wamena City Health Center was considered capable in writing all participant statements, understanding the Dani language and Wamena dialect, understanding the tasks and the responsibilities that have been explained by the previous researcher. Likewise, the voice recorder is assisted by one of the officers at the Wamena City Health Center who must have been trained on how to operate a voice / video recorder or hand phone recorder. This is because researchers search and extract information as a whole so that the role of the researcher itself becomes a tool for obtaining complete information. The role of the note-taker is to prepare field notes on FGD interviews consisting of the time of the FGD meeting, the names of the initials of the participants, the location of the meeting, the number of participants, a general description of the group dynamics and the role of the voice recorder or image taker to be a complementary role in collecting informative data. in 3 stages: preparation, implementation and termination stage.

Statistical Analysis

Qualitative data analysis is an analysis that is based on the relationship between the meaning of the word (semantics) between the variables being studied. The analysis assesses the relationship of each meaning and meaning of each phenomenon experienced by participants. The purpose of qualitative analysis is to get the meaning of the relationship of variables so that they can be used to answer the problems formulated in the study. The relationship between semantics is very important because in qualitative analysis, researchers do not use steps such as quantitative analysis (Streubert and Carpenter, 2010). Qualitative data analysis consists of preparation and processing of data (making text data from recordings) to be analyzed, then the data is reduced to find themes through the coding process until the final stage is displayed in the form of images, tables or a discussion (Creswell, 2008). The qualitative data analysis process is carried out in a structured manner to find out the meaning or broad understanding of what is conveyed by the data. This requires the ability of researchers in reading, intuiting, analyzing, synthetic and reporting their findings (Spensiale and Carpenter, 2007). The stage of the data analysis process in this study uses steps according to Colaizzi, s method (Polit and Beck, 2010).

II. Results

Thematic analysis results are based on Colaizzi's theory (Polit and Beck, 2007). Thematic analysis results with 2 groups of in-depth interviews Focus Group Discussion (FGD) obtained themes, namely: 1) Meeting the nutritional needs of children under five 2) How to pay attention and distract children under five when given food, 3) Techniques of feeding and feeding of children under five, 4) Soft mother skills when communicating when a toddler eats 5). The need for spirituality and the Dani Cultural Tradition in addressing the health problems of children under five.

IV. Discussion

This study focuses on the needs of mothers who care for children under five malnourished (under nutrition) in the Dani community in the Baliem Wamena Valley, Jayawijaya Regency. Based on the results of the study identified 5 themes as follows:

1. Meet the Nutritional Needs of Toddlers

The findings in this study reveal that the needs of mothers in caring for malnourished children include the need to eat and drink for children under five. Participants suggested that the food and drink needs needed by their children were that participants could feed their children in the form of eating rice, eating sweet potatoes, eating vegetables, eating porridge, eating the meat of wam (pork) on a stone burn and eating chicken and fish if there was money. Provide drinking for their children in the form of water, formula milk and breast milk for

those who are still breastfeeding. Participants also revealed that giving the child more food to eat hipere (sweet potato), sweet potato which is a pleasure food in general Dani children or foods derived from their ancestors and how to obtain it is also easy and inexpensive.

Nutritional needs are included in one of the basic needs that cannot be delayed and must be fulfilled immediately, especially for children under five who in this age desperately need extra nutritional intake. According to Asmadi (2009), nutritional needs are one of the basic human needs that can not be delayed. Nutritional needs of toddlers are very important in their growth and development period. Sweet potatoes (hipere) according to them are foods that have existed since the ancestors for generations that must be preserved, is a traditional food or culture of the Dani people who must always be in the honai or their kitchen. Associated with research conducted by Mapandin W.Y (2006) with the title of research "Socio-cultural Factors with Household Food Consumption in Communities in Wamena District, Jayawijaya Regency in 2005". Based on the results of his research, sweet potato was used as a symbol of communication by 67.3%, using sweet potatoes as a religious value of 83.2%, households using sweet potatoes in the tradition of 78.5%. The conclusion of his research is that socio-cultural factors are strongly related to the consumption of staple food (energy contribution and diet of staple foods). Research conducted by Albaiti (2015) with the title " Study of Local Wisdom of Dani Culture Group, Baliem Valley, Wamena, Papua.

2. Ways to Give Attention and Divert Attention to Toddler Children When Given Food

The findings in this study revealed that on average participants said that children could not eat well if they were not monitored or cared for when children were eating. One participant revealed, "We as mothers must give more special attention to our children, so that our children eat well, love the food we love, and their weight can also rise ". Give attention to children such as child bribes if you can't eat alone, take a walk while eating, under the chase plate of the child while bribing, take a walk while eating, give appetite enhancing drugs, go to the market, invite to buy. We as parents if we do not watch the child when eating, sometimes the child does not spend the food or, the food is thrown to the floor, or leave the food and go play. Finally, the intake of food nutrition is not met. According to Erlina (2012), talking about emotional regulation that emphasizes how and why emotions themselves are able to regulate such as focusing attention when feeding and focusing children while eating. So there is a special emotional feeling from parents to direct the child so that the child is focused on the food provided by a mother.

Research conducted by Rahmana at, al (2014) in the Indian Journal of Health and Welbeing about the effectiveness of play therapy on changes in behavioral problems turns out that the results can overcome behavioral problems in children such as fear, anxiety, laziness to eat, just lying down, decreased attention and hyperactivity in hospital. Feeding children must please the child's heart, distracting the child (distraction technique) so that the child becomes focused on eating.

3. Treatment and feeding techniques for toddlers

The findings in this study reveal about how to use and feed children. Participants revealed that what you are doing is providing a hipere, select rice, prepare vegetables, just wash the utensils, wash the items, wash the ingredients, freshly cook porridge, cook hipere, roasted hipere, sauté vegetables sometimes there are those who like to be boiled. Most mothers cook using fire because the reason is fast cooking and firewood are cheap. When you cook porridge for children to eat, my pumpkin fruit is pure mixed with porridge and then feed my child to eat. Sometimes there is something mixed with eggs, new carrots, children eat.

According to Supartini (2004) suggested that healthy in child nursing is healthy in a healthy range of illness. Healthy is a state of optimal health between physical, mental and social that must be achieved throughout the life of a child in order to achieve optimal growth and development in accordance with his age. Thus the need for reaffirmation from health workers about how to process healthy food and appropriate feeding techniques with health conditions. There is a need for health information that can reach and the need for supervision from health workers in the form of home care who see that mothers have done the techniques of feeding and feeding properly and correctly for children or have not been done. This requires awareness of the Dani tribes to feel important for the health needs of the family and their children. The data from participants' opinions that food before cooking, washing, then freshly cooked by cooking in a pot, baked, boiled and sauteed . The way to feed the children who eat alone but some are still bribed.

4. Mother's Soft Skill When Communicating When Toddlers Eat

The findings in this study reveal how to communicate using the language of children in general participants revealed that their children would eat well if we use language that pleases him and uses children's language. One participant said that "when I wanted to eat, the child only said he was a brother named Sela, Sela, and he just wanted to eat a lot". One participant also stated that his two children would eat when they feed their children to talk to the words mam, mam, mam. Make the child immediately eat what parents have prepared. It is

evident that in feeding children must also use the language he likes, a mother must be involved in the world of children, children feel there is an inner closeness in their world so as to stimulate children to be motivated to eat well. A mother must have soft skills that are good at communicating, pleasing her child, using children's language, gently, until using local language that the child understands to persuade children to eat. As revealed by one participant, "sa said that Ance hits nasi hipere nan mama masak arat o hit nan, meaning that mom has already cooked to eat e ". Thus parents are not allowed to feed children with violence, or to pressure children, because it will cause anti-food attitudes in children. According Santoso (2009) said that the attitude of compelling food causes the baby or child to feel the process of eating as an unpleasant time, this results in an anti-food attitude, lazy children eat and affect the child's weight.

5. Spirituality Needs and Dani Cultural Traditions in Handling Child Health Problems

The findings in this study suggest some participants' expressions about the spiritual needs of mothers who care for under-nutrition children. The need is more emphasizing that spiritual needs are closer to God by praying, praying, going to church, giving offerings to the church to be prayed for by the pastor. Inviting children to pray hopes to be blessed by God, given healing by God, and God always protects his family life. Spiritual needs are harmonization of the dimensions of life. This dimension includes finding meaning, purpose, suffering and death. The need for life's hopes and beliefs, and the need for self-confidence and God. There are five basic human spiritual needs, namely: meaning and purpose of life, feeling of mystery, devotion, trust and hope in times of trouble (Hawari, 2002). Spiritual needs are the need to maintain or restore confidence and fulfill religious obligations and the need to get forgiveness or forgiveness, to love, to have a relationship of trust in God. Spiritual needs are the need to seek meaning and purpose of life, the need to love and be loved, and the need to give and get forgiveness (Kozier, 2010). Spirituality is unique and individual, influenced by one's culture, status of development, life experiences, values and ideas about life (Potter & Perry, 2006). There are four things that are recognized as spiritual needs, namely the process of finding new meaning in life, forgiveness, the need to be loved and hope.

Complementary modality therapy for spirituality is prayer, compassion therapy. It has been explained above that spirituality is unique and individual, influenced by one's culture, status of development, life experiences, values and ideas about his life. Departing from a culture that is indeed very close to a belief that is influenced by local culture or tradition. The findings that the researchers found that besides praying to God to get healing, participants (Dani tribes) also had the belief that the child was sick because he got a curse from his parents, so that the child continued to be ill. Therefore, this child must be escorted to his tetanya and hold his body while praying that his child will recover quickly. Now the tetanya is dead so the child is often sick and the body is thin and not up and down. Participants believe that only the tetanya can give healing but the tetanya has died so this child is sick and difficult to recover, because cultural factors are very binding on them for that reason is a curse.

The findings revealed by participants in FGD 1 and 2 groups that children other than underweight, if children are sick or inflamed it is common to drink water from red fruit bananas or in Wamena this is usually called banana nduma. The method is, cut the new banana it is shoots into the water, giving the sick child a drink. The water from the ni de banana immediately healed the inflammation and the child was no longer hot, and he immediately ate as usual or was not lazy to eat again. One participant also said that if a child is lazy to eat because of a lot of mucus, it is usual to drink water from bitter melon using a spoon immediately he gives out mucus through the chapter, can eat as usual again. Traditional is a mental attitude in responding to various problems in society (Sajogyo, Pudjiwati, 2010). Traditional characteristics according to Ifzanul, (2010), among others: the lack of development of knowledge and technology, the smaller and segregated the scope of society from other regions, not knowing the existence of division of labor and specialization, not yet inspired by social differentiation, the culture that is formed is still very homogeneous.

The basic beliefs of the Dani tribe still adhere to the belief in respecting the spirits of their ancestors. The trust ceremony is held with a pig party. The concept of his belief was Atou, which is the magic power of the ancestors that was passed down patrinely (passed down to boys), including: the power to guard the garden, the power to heal the disease and refuse reinforcements, the power to fertilize the soil. All signs to honor their ancestors made the ancestor's symbol called kaneka. In addition there is also a religious ceremony called Kaneka Hagasir for the welfare of families, communities and for initiating and ending the war. The community kinship system is divided into 3, namely; the smallest kinship group, part of the community, and territorial group. The main livelihood of the Dani tribe is farming, and raising pigs. The plants planted are sweet potatoes (hipere), sweet, bananas, sugar cane, vegetables and tobacco.

Pigs have an important role in the daily life of the Dani tribe, namely: the meat is to be consumed, the blood is used in magical ceremonies, the bones and tail are for decoration, the ribs are used to replace the potato peeling knife, as a means of exchange or barter, creating peace if any dispute. The marriage of Dani is polygamous including polygyny. Dani tribal traditional clothing that men use koteka is a male genital covering,

made of kunden or pumpkin, while women's clothing using wah clothes comes from grass or fiber. His life lives side by side, mutual help and mutual cooperation. The tradition of cutting fingers by showing sadness and deep sorrow is left behind by family members who died (Sulfa Azizah, 2015).

The research conducted by Zebuo et al (2016) with the research title "Traditional Papuan Knowledge in Recognizing, Classifying and Utilizing Buah Merah Pandanus (*Pandanus Conoideus*)," concluded that Papuans have different traditional knowledge in recognizing red fruit pandan cultivars. The management and utilization of red fruit is more diverse in the tribes who live in mountainous areas, for example the Dani tribe, while the Mora and Hatam tribes who live in coastal areas are less diverse in the utilization of red fruit. Red fruit pandanus has a very significant function in the lives of people who inhabit the highlands, such as in Jayawijaya Regency namely: social, health and economic functions.

Researchers concluded that the use of traditional plants in this case is red fruit, besides being used as food in a stone burning event, consumed by many people, as well as medicinal plants. Relevant to research from Albaiti (2015) with the title " Study of Local Wisdom of the Dani Cultural Group of Baliem Valley Wamena Papua. Explaining that for the people in Wamena, red fruit is served for food at the adat bakar batu party. But many also use it as medicine. Traditionally, red fruit from ancient times has been consumed for generations because it has many benefits in curing various diseases such as preventing eye disease, worms, skin and increasing stamina (Budi Made). Based on his observations, people who consume red berries are more muscular, and have high stamina in terms of living limited traditional days, sometimes without clothes in harsh natural conditions, and the weather is quite cold in the mountains. Rarely are degenerative diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, cancer and others. Examining the content of nutritional composition of red fruit, it turns out that in the form of red fruit juice contains many antioxidants (carotene, beta carotene, and tocopherol). There are also several other substances that can increase endurance, among others: oleic acid, linoleic acid, deanoate, omega 3 and omega 9 which are all active compounds that counteract the formation of free radicals in the body.

Related to that, according to Graha (2010) soft skills are the ability of a person to be a reliable person and at the same time be able to work with others, effectively and in groups, including communication skills, emotional skills, language skills, group skills, ethical and moral skills, has intelligence, manners, spiritual that we can see in the statements and answers of participants.

Based on the results of the analysis, the researcher me. The third theme is the technique of feeding and feeding children under five. Includes the type of soft skills of mother's skills, intelligence, mother's knowledge of nutritious foods ranging from meal preparation, cleanliness, processing to feeding and has also been carried out by participants based on FGD interviews 1 and 2. The fourth theme is the mother's soft skills when communicating when toddlers eat. This type of soft skill is directly related to the mother's skills in communicating when feeding a toddler. Dani tribe mothers are required to have the ability to communicate both Indonesian language with children's language that is often used and understood without giving emphasis or rude or snapped. Also has the ability to communicate in local languages that are understood by children so that children are focused on mother tongue and want to eat. Based on the findings of the interview participants had conducted in-depth interviews of FGD groups 1 and 2. The fifth theme was the spirituality and cultural traditions of the Dani tribe in handling child health problems. This type of soft skill is the skill to believe in God or other beliefs. In the findings of the study with in-depth interviews in the FGD groups 1 and 2, it was found that participants 1 through the 10th participant were also included, including praying to God, praying, worshiping, going to church. Culture and tradition are curses of parents, traditional medicine in the form of banana water. This soft skill has also been carried out by participants from FGD groups 1 and 2.

In line with the research conducted by Nugrahaeni (2018), the title of the research is 'Prevention of Under-five Nutrition Less Through Nutrition Sheets Media Extension', with the aim of analyzing the differences in knowledge of attitudes of under-five mothers before and after health counseling with nutritional feedback media. This is to see how the effectiveness of health counseling with flipchart media to prevent undernourished toddlers. The results of the study show that there is an increase in knowledge of mothers of children under five, after receiving health information. This proves that health information is needed by mothers in caring for malnourished children. The mother's attitude about feeding children is a factor that determines someone to behave to provide the right food for children. The right food for children is given so that children can meet their nutritional needs.

According to research from Agriati (2013), maternal knowledge about food in Mangon Village was categorized as good, namely as much as 82.4%, and maternal attitudes regarding feeding were 52.7%, thus affecting maternal practice by 69.2%. Based on in-depth interviews it is known that many mothers of toddlers who already have good knowledge about eating children. But still not able to behave properly such as the variation of food in children for the introduction of eating in children from an early age. The lazy factor and the economic status of the family is likely to be the main reason for the mother to serve food in the family so that the child will get the same food or get small portions. In accordance with research from Rakhmawati (2013)

with the title of research " Relationship between Knowledge and Attitude with Maternal Behavior in Giving Children 12-24 months, with the conclusion that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and feeding behavior of children aged 12-24 months, and there is an attitude relationship mothers with the feeding behavior of children aged 12-24 months. Soft skills (skills / techniques) caring for sick toddlers also need to be considered. There needs to be mastery of techniques or skills mastered by mothers in caring for children so that children are malnourished, not infected with other diseases, such as using talcum powder, massage when children catch a cold or stomach ache, change clothes, bath, toothbrush, hair comb and hygiene needs other.

IV. Conclusion

This study produced 5 themes including:

1. Meet the nutritional needs of toddlers
2. How to pay attention and distract children when given food
3. Processing and feeding techniques for children under five
4. Soft mother skills when communicating when a toddler eats
5. Spiritual needs and cultural traditions of the Dani tribe in addressing health problems for children under five

Dani Culture Image



Cultural Images Cut Finger to Express the Deep Grief and Traditional Houses (Honai) of the Dani Tribe



Picture of War Culture, Dani Children, Culture of Burning Pigs and Pigs as Sacred Animals For the Dani

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Nuriati Sarlota Auparai. "The Needs Of Soft Skill Of Mother In Caring For Under Nutrition Toddlers In Dani Tribe Communities In Baliem Wamena Regency, Jayawijaya District." *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS)* , vol. 7, no.5 , 2018, pp. 31-38.