

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF MATERNAL SELF-EFFICACY AND FAMILY SOCIAL SUPPORT TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MATERNAL IDENTITY IN POSTPARTUM WOMEN WITH A HISTORY OF EARLY MARRIAGE

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### ABSTRAK : HUBUNGAN *MATERNAL SELF-EFFICACY* DAN DUKUNGAN SOSIAL KELUARGA TERHADAP PENCAPAIAN PERAN IBU (*MATERNAL IDENTITY*) PADA PEREMPUAN PASCASALIN DENGAN RIWAYAT MENIKAH DINI

Pendahuluan: Pencapaian peran ibu (*maternal Identity*) merupakan kualitas keterikatan ibu dengan bayi. Keterikatan keduanya merupakan hal yang penting karena memiliki efek jangka panjang. Saat ini angka pernikahan dini di Indonesia sendiri masih cukup tinggi. Remaja yang menikah dibawah usia 19 tahun memiliki pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang kurang dalam merawat bayi. Teori Mercer mengungkapkan bahwa *maternal Identity* dapat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor salah satunya yaitu konsep diri (*self-efficacy*) dan dukungan sosial keluarga. Adanya tingkat *self-efficacy* yang tinggi dan dukungan sosial keluarga yang baik akan memberikan pengaruh kepada ibu dalam memberikan pengasuhan yang optimal kepada anak sehingga dapat tercapainya *maternal identity*.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan antara *maternal self-efficacy* dan dukungan sosial keluarga terhadap pencapaian peran ibu (*maternal identity*).

Metode: Penelitian dilaksanakan menggunakan desain korelasional dan pendekatan *cross-sectional* di 9 kecamatan wilayah Kabupaten Probolinggo pada bulan November 2023-Januari 2024. Jumlah sampel terdiri dari 45 responden ditetapkan berdasarkan rumus *teori Roscoe*. Sampel dipilih menggunakan teknik *probability sampling* metode *cluster sampling*. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Rank Spearman*.

Hasil: Hasil analisis *maternal self-efficacy* dengan *maternal identity* memiliki *p-value* = 0.001 <  $\alpha$  = 0.05 serta nilai koefisien korelasi ( $r$ ) = 0.493, hubungan dukungan sosial keluarga dengan *maternal identity* memiliki *p-value* sebesar 0.601 >  $\alpha$  = 0.05 serta nilai koefisien korelasi ( $r$ ) = 0.080

Kesimpulan: Disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan bermakna cukup kuat antara *maternal self-efficacy* dengan *maternal identity* pada ibu pascasalin dengan riwayat menikah dini di Kabupaten Probolinggo. Demikian pula, didapatkan sehingga disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara dukungan sosial keluarga dengan *maternal identity* ibu pascasalin dengan riwayat menikah dini di Kabupaten Probolinggo.

Kata kunci: Dukungan Keluarga, Kepercayaan diri, Pencapaian Peran Ibu, Pernikahan Dini

### ABSTRACT

Introduction: Maternal identity is the quality of a mother's attachment to her infant. Their attachment is important because it has long-term effects. Currently, the rate of early marriage in Indonesia is still quite high. Teenagers who marry under the age of 19 have less knowledge and skills in caring for babies. Mercer's theory reveals that maternal identity can be influenced by several factors, one of which is self-concept (*self-efficacy*) and family social support. The existence of a high level of self-efficacy and good family social support will influence the mother in providing optimal care to the child so that maternal identity can be achieved. Objectives:

Aims: to determine the relationship between maternal self-efficacy and family social support on the achievement of maternal identity.

Methods: The study was conducted using a correlational design and cross-sectional approach in 9 sub-districts of Probolinggo Regency in November 2023-January 2024. The sample size consisted of 45 respondents determined based on Roscoe's theoretical formula. The sample was selected using probability sampling technique cluster sampling method. The collected data were then analyzed using the Spearman Rank test.

The results: of the analysis obtained *p-value* = 0.001 <  $\alpha$  = 0.05 and the value of the correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) = 0.493, so it was concluded that there was a moderately strong significant relationship between maternal self-

efficacy and maternal identity in postpartum mothers with a history of early marriage in Probolinggo Regency. Similarly, the  $p$ -value of  $0.601 > \alpha = 0.05$  and the value of the correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) = 0.080, so it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between family social support and maternal identity of postpartum women with a history of early marriage in Probolinggo Regency.

Keywords: Early Marriage, Family Social Support, Maternal Identity, Self-efficacy.

## INTRODUCTION

Panthumas argue (Panthumas & Kittipichai, 2019) maternal role attainment is the quality of attraction between a mother and her child. Mother-infant attachment is important because it has long-term effects on both (Alfaeni & Rachmawati, 2023). According to Mercer (Mercer, 2004) there are several factors that can affect the achievement of maternal roles including age, self-concept, health status of the mother and baby, anxiety or depression, and social support. The results of research Ernawati (Ernawati, 2020) on the Analysis of Maternal Factors Affecting the Achievement of the Role of Primiparous Mothers in BPM A Malang City on primiparous post partum mothers stated that the achievement of maternal roles was influenced by age, perceptions and attitudes of mothers.

Maternal self-efficacy is the mother's confidence in her ability to perform her role and duties related to caring for the baby, and the overall perception of being a mother (Law et al., 2019). High maternal self-efficacy will increase their ability to care for the baby. Social support can be defined as a sense of pleasure, comfort, care, appreciation, and assistance received from others (Ahmadpour et al., 2023). The results of research Yanita et al (Umrah & Asmawati, 2019) on primiparous mothers with 17 years of age who have babies aged 6-12 weeks who live in the working area of the Ngaglik II Sleman Health Center, Yogyakarta also illustrate that there is a significant relationship between family support and the achievement of maternal identity.

According to BKKBN, the age considered mature enough to get married is above 21 years old for women and above 25 years old for men. Adolescents who marry under the age of 19 have less knowledge and skills in terms of caring for babies, so they often feel incompetent and insecure about caring for their babies (Law et al., 2019). In Indonesia itself, the rate of early marriage is still quite high 6 Based on data from SUSENAS (National Socio-Economic Survey) in 2022, it was recorded that 8.06% of women aged 20-24 years were married or living under the same roof before the age of 18 years. One of the districts in East Java with a high incidence of early marriage is Probolinggo District. Probolinggo Regency ranks 3rd as the district with

the highest early marriage rate in East Java province, which in 2019 reached 46.74%. Based on the results of secondary data BPS, Probolinggo Regency is also ranked as the district that has the fourth lowest average years of schooling in East Java in 2020-2022 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020), namely 6.13 years, which means it is equivalent to grade 6 of elementary school. If adjusted to the 12-year compulsory education program, people should at least be at the secondary school level.

The impact of early marriage will be greater and more visible on women than men. Early marriage, especially for girls, has a negative impact on their health and that of their future offspring because it increases the risk of antenatal and postnatal complications (V.S. et al., 2022). The deep-rooted patriarchal culture also has a significant impact on family life because it positions women as inferior to men. When mothers do various house chores while having to take care of their babies without any help from their husbands or other family members, it will make mothers feel unsupported by the surrounding environment and feel exhausted in carrying out their role as mothers (Wiyanto & Ambarwati, 2021). Mothers will also feel depressed if people around them give negative comments and interfere too much in terms of baby care because they feel more experienced, this will make mothers less confident and feel unable to carry out their role properly, feel unappreciated, more sensitive, and often have feelings of guilt (Qi et al., 2022).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the relationship between maternal self-efficacy and family social support to the achievement of maternal identity in postpartum women with a history of early marriage in Probolinggo Regency.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Probolinggo Regency, during October to January 2023. This study uses a quantitative design with a type of research that is correlational and uses a cross-sectional approach, to determine the relationship between maternal self-efficacy and family social support to the achievement of maternal identity in postpartum mothers with a history of early marriage.

Determination of the number of samples in this study using the Roscoe theory formula. According to Roscoe, 1975 in Sugiyono (Sugiyono, 2013) Determination of the sample size can be based on a sample size of 30 people more and less than 500 people for most studies. The sampling technique in this study is to use probability sampling techniques with the cluster sampling method, namely sampling from the population is done by taking representatives from each region / group that exists. Data were collected in 9 sub-districts in Probolinggo Regency, namely Krejengan, Tiris, Kraksaan, Paiton, Maron, Leces, Sukapura, Lumbang, and Banyuwangi. Furthermore, each sub-district was taken 5 respondents, so that the total number of respondents was 45 respondents.

The inclusion criteria in this study were primiparous mothers with a history of marriage at the age of <21 years, mothers who had babies aged 6-12 months, mothers who provided exclusive breastfeeding, and lived in the same house with their husbands/other family members. The sample exclusion criteria were babies born prematurely, labor with complications, and mothers who experienced postpartum emergencies. The tool used in this study was a questionnaire that was analyzed using the rank spearman method.

## REASERCH RESULT

### Characteristics Respondents

Table 1  
Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Quantity	%
Age		
14	1	2.2
16	1	2.2
17	8	17.8
18	7	15.6
19	8	17.8
20	17	37.8
21	3	6.7
Occupation		
employee	2	4.4
Unemployee	43	95.6
Educational level		
Primary school and Secondary school (Grade 1-9)	25	56.6
High school (Grade 10-12)	15	33.3
None	5	11.1

Based on the table above, the majority of respondents are 20 years old, namely 17 people or 37.8%. The last education of the majority of

respondents is elementary-junior high school as many as 25 people or 56.6% and the majority of respondents do not work, namely 43 people or 95.6%.

This is in accordance with the division of age groups, namely early adolescence begins at the age of 12-15 years, the age of 15-18 years is included in the middle adolescent group, and the age of 18-21 years is the late adolescent phase (Lestari, 2015). Age describes the physical, social, and emotional maturity that affects a person's thought process. This means that age is one of the factors that can influence a person in making decisions, including in terms of decisions to marry and have children.

The respondents' education level was in the low category, which was only equivalent to elementary and junior high school as much as 56.6%. Marriage at an early age causes children to be unable to reach higher education. In line with the results of research Rinata and Andayani (Rinata & Andayani, 2018) that the level of education can affect the ability of individuals to think and act. Individuals who have a higher level of education will find it easier to capture information and make decisions consciously and wisely. Most respondents did not work, as many as 96.5%. The low level of education makes it difficult to get a decent permanent job (Junaedi, 2023).

### Maternal Self-Efficacy

Table 2  
Distributions of Maternal Self-Efficacy

Maternal self-efficacy	(n)	Percent (%)
High	41	91.1
Moderate	4	8.9
Low	0	30.0

In the table, it is known that the majority of respondents have high self-efficacy, as many as 41 people (91.1%). These results are in line with research Fibriyana which found that young mothers have a high level of self-efficacy. (61.9%). Fathi et al explained that mothers who have high self-efficacy tend to be more adaptable to all changes that occur in their lives (Fathi et al., 2018).

### Family Social Support

In the table above, it is known that the majority of respondents received good family social support, namely 86.7%. These results are in line with the results of research Afyah, Sari and Faizah which stated that almost all respondents (86.4%) received good support from their husbands. Strong family support for young mothers will have a positive impact on mothers and their babies (Afyah et al., 2020).

**Table 3**  
**Distributions of Family Social Support**

Quality of Family social support	Frekuensi (n)	Persentase (%)
Good	39	86.7
Average	6	13.3
Poor	0	0.0

### Maternal Identity

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of respondents have high maternal identity, namely 91.1% of respondents. In line with the results of research Afyah, Sari and Faizah on the results of his research on primiparous mothers in the RSI Jemursari Surabaya Room which is showed that the majority of respondents (90.9%) of primiparous

adolescent mothers had high role achievement. Meanwhile, the results of research Yanita et al illustrate that the majority of primiparous mothers who have babies aged 6-12 weeks who live in the working area of the Ngaglik II Sleman Health Center, Yogyakarta have sufficient maternal role achievement (Umrah & Asmawati, 2019) (Yanita Trisetyaningsih, Afi Lutfiyati, 2017).

**Table 4**  
**Distributions of Maternal Identity**

Maternal identity	(n)	Percent (%)
High	41	91.1
Moderate	4	8.9
Low	0	0.0

### The Relationship Maternal Self-Efficacy and Maternal Identity

**Table 5**  
**Crosstab Maternal Self-Efficacy and Maternal Identity**

Maternal self-efficacy	Maternal Identity						Total n
	High		Moderate		Low		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
High	39	95.1%	2	4.9%	0	0.0%	41
Moderate	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4
Low	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0

$r = 0.493$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ,  $\alpha = 0.050$ ,  $p < \alpha$

Based on the table, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents have high self-efficacy and high maternal identity as much as 95.1%. The results of the Spearman correlation test between maternal self-efficacy and maternal identity obtained a p-value of 0.001 which is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,

which means that the two variables have a relationship. As well as the correlation coefficient (r) value of 0.493, so it is concluded that there is a significant relationship that is quite strong between maternal self-efficacy and maternal identity.

### The Relationship Family Social Support and Maternal Identity

**Table 6**  
**Crosstab Family Social Support and Maternal Identity**

Family social support	Maternal Identity						Total n
	High		Moderate		Low		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Good	37	94.9%	2	5.1%	0	0.0%	39
Average	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	6
Poor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0

$r = 0.493$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ,  $\alpha = 0.050$ ,  $p < \alpha$

Based on the above table, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents are in the family support category either with a high maternal identity

of 94.9%. Spearman's correlation test obtained results between the social support of the family and the maternal Identity showed a p-value of 0.601

which is greater than  $\alpha = 0.05$  which means the two variables are not interrelated. The results of the study Samaria et al on the impact of health education on maternal identity achievement on early married women conducted in Bantul, Yogyakarta using a sample of women aged  $<21$  and married under the age of 18 showed that husband support did not significantly affect maternal achievements (Samaria et al., 2016). This is possible because respondents get support not just from their family and husbands.

## DISCUSSION

### Characteristics Respondents'

In the opinion of the researcher, as children who are still underage, of course they do not have the mature ability to be able to sort out wise decisions even though the choice is for themselves. Early marriage is often motivated by encouragement from parents who think that if their child has graduated from school and has found a partner who they think is suitable, it is better to get married immediately to prevent unwanted negative things from happening. In addition, through marriage there is a delegation of authority for girls from what was previously the responsibility of parents, so after marriage it switches to the responsibility of a husband, especially women whose education level is low, it will be difficult to find work so that most parents are reluctant to continue to finance.

### Maternal Self-Efficacy

There are several processes that play a role in the formation of maternal self-efficacy. Includes the cognitive process or the mother's thought process in determining the actions to be taken. Mothers who think more positively will tend to have high self-efficacy. Positive thinking and self-confidence can form optimism that will encourage someone to take an action that they believe is right. This condition is called the motivation process. Maternal self-confidence is also influenced by a process called affective in which there is a mutual reaction or mutual influence between emotions such as stress, anxiety, and interest in the mother's coping ability in solving a problem. The application of effective coping is needed especially by mothers who experience emotionally unstable states or are experiencing difficulties in self-adjustment (Ningrum, 2017). Finally, self-efficacy is also influenced by the selection process where a person will choose to be in their comfort zone according to their abilities. When someone is reluctant to take risks outside their comfort zone, self-distrust is formed. Therefore, the more someone tries to get out of their comfort zone, the greater the self-confidence that is formed.

The results of research Lestari also show that mothers who have high self-efficacy can increase their motivation to breastfeed their babies. Mother's motivation is influenced by her knowledge. Mothers with good knowledge will be motivated to provide breast milk for their babies because they form high maternal confidence (Lestari, 2015).

In the researcher's opinion, maternal self-efficacy is very important for every mother. Self-confidence will affect the outcome of the action to be taken. Mothers with high self-efficacy will provide the best care for their babies because they basically believe that they are capable, and if there are some mistakes that can be made it is a natural thing that will make it a learning material in life as part of the process of becoming new parents.

### Family Social Support

Opinion Isa et al defines support as a form of full responsibility in a family that must be given by the husband. Components of family support include adaptation or the presence of family beside the mother when needed. The husband's involvement in providing support to the mother is supported by a statement Afyah, Sari and Faizah which explains that the husband has an awareness that the presence of a child is expected by both of them, so the husband will try to meet the mother's needs by loving, paying attention, and providing assistance to the mother to care for, and guide her baby (Afiyah et al., 2020) (Isa et al., 2022). Husband or family involvement in decision-making or communication in the household is also an important component of social support. The involvement of the husband and family in decision-making is referred to as the partnership component. A first-time mother usually needs a lot of input and information on how to care for the baby and how to be a competent mother.

Mothers who first face the role of being a parent will certainly also experience emotional changes, in undergoing this new role the family can take part and accompany the process, this component is referred to as affection. The first experience of becoming a mother is a process that will feel heavy if it must be passed without the assistance of others. When getting attention and help from the family, it will be able to reduce the emotional pressure experienced by the mother because the mother does not feel like she is struggling alone in facing the transition to motherhood. This is in accordance with research conducted by Ozmen which states that there is a negative correlation between symptoms of postpartum depression and social support (Ozmen, 2014).

Finally, the resolve component is a commitment that is implemented as a form of family and husband responsibility to provide support to mothers, which includes time, financial assistance and a safe place. The husband's role in family welfare can increase the mother's confidence in caring for children. Wang et al in their research also said that the involvement of family and parents is the background because they are considered to have experience and will usually be more happy to give their time to take part in caring for their grandchildren (Wang et al., 2021).

Support provided by husbands or other family members is very important because in carrying out a new role as a mother, of course, you need help both physically and emotionally, especially for teenage mothers whose emotional maturity is still not too mature. The presence of the family can make it easier for the mother to adapt to her new role as well as a place to discuss ways to care for the baby. The assistance provided by the family and husband is motivated by awareness and responsibility for the arrival of a new family member who is someone who is awaited and expected.

### **Maternal Identity**

Based on Mercer's theory, in the four months after childbirth the mother will enter the personal stage where mothers with a good level of maternal identity will begin to recognize and consider themselves as competent mothers<sup>21</sup>. When the mother is in the personal stage, she will also enter the bonding attachment phase, also known as the attachment phase between mother and child. This phase will be difficult to achieve if the mother is unable to adjust to the changes she experiences after childbirth<sup>16</sup>. A mother who has a positive self-concept will affect her ability to relate to people around her. Maternal role achievement is assessed based on three indicators, namely attachment of child, competence in role, and gratification (Mercer, 2004) (Ningrum, 2017).

Attachment of child is an attachment to a baby that involves feelings, emotions, and feelings of love. Nordahl et al revealed that the relationship between the attachment style between the mother (Attachment of child) and the baby is mediated by the mother's stress level. If the mother experiences high levels of stress, there will be a decrease in the quality of attachment between mother and baby (Nordahl et al., 2020).

Bandura's theory also strengthens the results of this study, which states that if a mother has high self-confidence, her self-esteem will increase so that the mother will be able to care for her baby more

appropriately and build more positive interactions with her baby. Competence in role is in terms of ability and confidence in oneself in caring for and nurturing children<sup>21</sup>. Self-confidence is an inseparable entity from the achievement of the mother's role. A mother with high self-confidence and feeling able to take care of her child well will increase her self-esteem, form positive interactions with her child, and will automatically provide full affection for her baby (Tognasso et al., 2022) (Lévesque et al., 2020).

Research conducted Ha and Kim in Korea on factors affecting maternal self-efficacy in postpartum mothers showed that maternal stress has a negative direction on self-efficacy and maternal role achievement<sup>25</sup>. If maternal stress increases, there will be a decrease in the level of maternal self-efficacy, which can then cause obstacles to role achievement and the formation of maternal identity. Gratification is a sense of satisfaction when interacting with the baby (Ha & Kim, 2013). Lack of self-adjustment to the new maternal role causes a decrease in the mother's satisfaction with her maternal role.

Achieving the role of mother is a process that a woman can achieve naturally. In this case the environment greatly influences the process of role achievement, the more positive The easier the environment can be established between the mother and the baby, the easier it will be for the mother to achieve this role. Although mothers have a history of low education and lack of knowledge, they can still have a high achievement of maternal roles. This is because the mother's knowledge about taking care of the baby will grow over time.

### **The Relationship Maternal Self-Efficacy and Maternal Identity**

This study is in line with the results of research Gumbardania (Gumbardania, n.d.) regarding the relationship between self-efficacy and the achievement of the role of adolescent mothers in the city of Bogor which shows that there is a significant relationship between maternal self-efficacy and role achievement with  $p < 0.05$ <sup>26</sup>. Maternal self-efficacy does not depend on the age factor. It is knowledge that plays a significant role in influencing maternal self-efficacy. In research Kumar and Lal in Rustika states that there are differences in the level of intelligence of people who have high self-efficacy with people whose self-efficacy is low (Rinata & Andayani, 2018). Knowledge is needed as self-control in making decisions in caring for babies (care taking procedures) and the ability to assess the level of closeness to the baby (situational beliefs). In

addition, maternal self-efficacy is also influenced by maternal employment because it affects the amount of intensity of togetherness between mothers and their babies. Mothers who do not work have more opportunities to be able to seek and access information to improve their skills about postnatal care and infant care. Non-working mothers also have a greater opportunity to interact more intensely with their children compared to working mothers, with more frequent interactions formed, mothers can feel more confident in carrying out their role. The intensity of interaction between non-working mothers and their babies will be greater so that this can affect the mother's evoking behaviors or the mother's perception of her ability to elicit changes in the baby's behavior and reading behaviors, namely the mother's confidence in her ability to interpret behavioral cues shown by the baby.

Researchers assume that based on the results of the study that age is not related to the level of achievement of the mother's role, mothers who are teenagers can still have a high level of achievement of the mother's role due to other driving factors that come from internal and external. The factor of the last education taken by the mother is one of the internal factors that can affect the readiness of mothers to become parents, but the influence of this factor can also be developed through knowledge that can naturally be obtained from life in the surrounding environment so that the mother's role can be achieved which may trigger a sense of self-confidence in the mother to face a new role as a parent (Samaria et al., 2016). In addition, most teenage mothers do not work so they can focus more on taking care of the house and baby, which can be a helping factor in achieving the role of mother.

Maternal self-efficacy is very influential in achieving the role of mother. This is because the decision to think and act is a form of execution of a motivation. Mothers who have high self-confidence will be motivated to be able to provide the best service to their babies even though they do not have qualified knowledge and skills. High self-confidence will form a mother who has a strong desire to become a competent mother so that she does not hesitate to continue learning and getting information related to how to care for babies properly and correctly.

### **The Relationship Family Social Support and Maternal identity**

Contrary to the results of this research, previous research by Afiyah, Sari and Faizah on the Support of Husbands Related to the Achievement of the Role of Mother using the Remona T. Mercer Theory Approach to Mother Primipara in RSI

Jemursari Surabaya Rose Room. It shows that there is a relationship between the husband's support for the achievement of the mother's role in the primitive mother. The results of the study showed that husband's support has an influence on the achievement of the mother's role and vice versa, when the support of the husband is lacking then the achieving of the maternal role is low (Afiyah et al., 2020). Also, the results of a study Yanita et al on primipara mothers aged 17 who have babies aged 6-12 weeks living in the work area Puskesmas Ngaglik II Sleman, D.I.Yogyakarta described that there is a significant relationship between family support and achievement of the role of mother. (maternal identity). The appearance of differences between the results of previous research and this research is due to differences in the social and cultural conditions of each research site (Umrah & Asmawati, 2019). According to Satrianingrung and Setyawati in Alfaeni and Rachmawati (Alfaeni & Rachmawati, 2023) family support in terms of childcare has differences that can be influenced by several factors including culture, customs, and social habits. Khadijah and Arthyka Palifianain (Khadijah & Arthyka Palifiana, 2022) his research mentions that the majority of the patterns of care applied by the community in the region of Yogyakarta is a democratic category. Ruqayah in Alfaeni and Rachmawati his research on foster care in the Dragon Village of Tasikmalaya which is a customary village of the Sunda tribe mentions that the community Most of them apply a democratic pattern of parenting to non-farm families. In this case, grandparents give freedom and confidence to their children and their nieces to take full care of their grandchildren (Alfaeni & Rachmawati, 2023). Research Sary and Iriyani (Sary & Iriyani, 2022) found that in some coastal areas of Probolinggo district there are still a lot of grandparents who take care of their grandchildren. This is rejected because in the majority of societies dominated by the Madura tribe mostly apply a pattern of authoritarian behavior in which in this pattern grandparents are involved even sometimes give strict rules to their children and grandchildren when giving custody to their grandkids. Grandma's involvement makes the attachment between mother and child weaken when the mother does not have the confidence to apply the pattern of parenting according to her own will (Liang et al., 2021).

According to the researchers, in this study, the social support of the family has no influence on the achievement of the mother's role because the aid given by the family is too intervening or taking over the mother's role. According to the respondents, the majority of parents or step-parents do full or more

frequently than respondents. Based on a study Hoang and Kirby entitled A Meta-ethnography Synthesis of Joint Care Practices between Parents and Grandparents from Asian Backgrounds, Benefit and Challenges, it is noted that there are sometimes disagreements between parents of babies and grandparents in matters of childcare. Coparenting by grandparents is considered a disturbance because of excessive interference with parental control of babies (Hoang & Kirby, 2020).

A study conducted by Liang et al (Liang et al., 2021) on Grandmother are Part of The Parenting Network, Too! A Longitudinal Study on Coparenting, Maternal Sensitivity, Child Attachment and Behaviour Problems In a Chinese Sample also states that social support and maternal identity have no relationship. This can be explained by the way the first two things the activity of the grandmother in providing social support especially coparenting behavior will cause disruption or obstacle to the attachment between mother and child. As a result, the attachment between the mother and the developing child will be affected. Grandparents should be more neutral when evaluating and interfering in grandchildren's foster care so that grandparents' involvement in fostering will have a more positive and beneficial impact for both mother and baby. The study also mentions that maternal self-efficacy can play an important role in the quality of attachment between mother and baby. Neutral or vigilant patterns of maternal care from an early age are associated with a more sensitive mother's interaction later in the day, likewise, when the social support of the grandmother is too high it can be linked to a decreased sensitivity of attachment between the mother and the baby.

According to the researchers, the social support of the family has no influence on the achievement of the mother's role because the help provided by the family is too intervening or taking over the mother's role. According to the researchers, although the social support provided by the family or husband is good, it is not a factor in the achievement of the mother's role. The motivating factors for achieving a mother's role can be due to the maternal self-efficiency, where the mother has a high degree of confidence in caring for her baby, as well as the incentives from the community or peers who provide motivation and access to knowledge related to baby care and the process of becoming a mother that is very easily accessible through social media.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research carried out, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between

maternal self-efficacy to maternal identity achievement in post-maternal women copied with the history of early marriage in Probolinggo district, and no connection was found between the social support of the family to the achieving of the role of mother (mother identity) in the post-mother female copied to history of premature marriages in the district.

## SUGGESTION

Expecting the presence of the role of all parties, namely from the family, health workers, and the government to increase maternal self-efficacy because the success of becoming a mother is the forerunner of the growth of great children so that they can become a superior generation. There is a need for a more massive dissemination of education so that all women, especially mothers-to-be, can get access to information about parenting and motherhood so that they can prepare for marriage, pregnancy, and family life carefully. A policy maker related to women's family and child services, is recommended to further improve education related to adolescent reproductive health to reduce the incidence of early marriage and education to increase the knowledge and skills of young mothers so as to improve the level of maternal and infant health.

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