

Short Commentary Open Acess

Social Capital of a Mother and Its Implications on Health of Grown Children

Ariska Nurfajar Rini

Affiliation Information: Bogor, Indonesia. 16340

*Corresponding author: Ariska Nurfajar Rini, Affiliation Information: Bogor, Indonesia. 16340, E-mail: ariskarini@gmail.com

Rec date: Dec 05, 2021; Acc date: Dec 15, 2021; Pub date: Dec 20, 2021

Copyright: © 2021 Ariska Nurfajar Rini. This work is partly presented at 2nd International Conference on Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Studies June 18-19, 2018

Rome Italy

Introduction

One of three toddlers in Indonesia considered as stunting, despite the government has focused of this problem. Early life health has important role in development of human. If a nutritional problem happens occur during the period, unintended consequences may befall such as a decrease of immunity and productivities. Mother in a family has an essential role in supporting and nurturing the children. Community may provide information to mothers who participate in the community and strongly impact child's development. As an investment, mother's social capital may provide the best treatements for their toddler in early life period and gain the returns in the future. The aim of this study was to analyze the correlation between mother's social capital and its impact on grown child's self-reported health. Referring to the production function of health by Grossman (1975), the formation of a general model of the children's health production was conducted. Logistic analysis was employed to determine the probability of children's health due to mother's social capital and other factors. The results showed that by assuming other variables are constant, the marginal effect of mother's social capital is positive and significant to the health status of the grown child. Mothers who have higher social capital is more likely to access information compared to those without social capital. The information gained thereof from her involvement, will be applied in practice while nurturing the child who is in the early period of childhood growth. This initial condition affects child's health status as an adult afterward.

Ariska Nurfajar Rini has been graduated from Faculty Economics and Business of Diponegoro University, with the specialties in Development and Rural Economics. After her graduation, she worked in Central Bank of Indonesia for 3 months. Now she is a master student of Gadjah Mada University and focus on health economics studies. Presently she has been working at Yogyakarta City as a assistant lecture and content writer in Gadjah Mada University

References

- Anderson, A. K., Damio, G., Himmelgreen, D. A., Peng, Y.-K., Segura-Pérez, S., & Pérez-Escamilla, R. (2004). Social Capital, Acculturation, and Breastfeeding Initiation Among Puerto Rican Women in the United States. Journal of Human Lactation, 20(1), 39–45. https://doi.org/10.1177/0890334403261129
- De Silva, M. J., & Harpham, T. (2007). Maternal social capital and child nutritional status in four developing countries. Health and Place, 13(2), 341–355. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2006.02.005
- Fukuyama, F. (2000). Social Capital and Civil Society. IMF Working Paper, (00/74), 1–19. Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=879582%5Cnfiles/ 911/papers.html
- Kawachi, Ichiro, Subramanian S.V., Kim, D. (2008). Social Capital And Health. Boston: Springer.
- Kawachi, I., & Berkman, L. (2000). Social Cohesion, Social Capital, and Health. In Social epidemiology (pp. 174–190).