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Hubungan Stimulasi Ibu Terhadap Perkembangan Anak Usia 1-3 Tahun Di Wilayah Kerja Bidan Desa Kertaharja

ABSTRAK

Lima tahun pertama kehidupan merupakan periode emas pertumbuhan balita dan 86% kejadian keterlambatan perkembangan pada anak usia kurang dari 5 tahun terjadi di negara berkembang. Peran orang tua merupakan salah satu faktor pendukung dalam perkembangan anak. Stimulasi yang diberikan orangtua pada anak akan menciptakan anak yang pintar, mandiri, emosi yang normal dan tumbuh kembang dengan optimal. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan antara stimulasi ibu terhadap perkembangan anak usia 1-3 tahun.

Metode penelitian ini observasi analitik dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu yang memiliki balita usia 1-3 tahun di desa kertaharja sebanyak 130 orang dan sample sebanyak 57 orang diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan ialah kuesioner stimulasi ibu dan untuk perkembangan anak menggunakan KPSP. Analisis data meliputi analisa univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan analisis bivariat dengan uji chi square taraf signifikan $<0,05$.

Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan sebagian ibu memberikan stimulasi baik (75,4%) dan perkembangan anak sebagian besar memiliki perkembangan yang normal (64,9%). Hasil analisis bivariat ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pemberian stimulasi ibu terhadap perkembangan anak usia 1-3 tahun di Wilayah Kerja Bidan Desa Kertaharja dengan nilai p sebesar 0,001; $p < (0,05)$.

Semakin baik stimulasi ibu maka semakin bagus juga perkembangan anak. Disarankan kepada orang tua yang menstimulasi kurang baik untuk lebih aktif lagi dalam memberikan stimulasi kepada anak agar anak berkembang dengan optimal

Kata kunci : Stimulasi Ibu, Perkembangan Anak, Balita

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The Relationship Of Mother Stimulation To The Development Of Children Aged 1-3 Years In The Working Area Of The Village Midwife Kertaharja

ABSTRACT

Toddler development is very important to note, the first five years of life are very sensitive to the environment and lasts very short and cannot be repeated. Globally each year more than 200 million children less than 5 years of age show developmental delays and 86% occur in developing countries. In child development, the role of parents, especially mothers, is one of the supporting factors in the suitability of child development. The stimulation given by parents to children will create children who are smart, can develop and grow optimally, are independent, have normal emotions and are easy to adapt. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship between maternal stimulation and the development of children aged 1-3 years.

This research method is an analytical observational study with a *cross sectional* approach. The population in this study were all mothers who have toddlers aged 1-3 years as many as 130 people and the study sample was 57 people who were taken by *purposive sampling* technique. This research was conducted in the work area of Kertaharja village midwives in December 2020. The instrument used in this study was to use a maternal stimulation questionnaire and for child development using KPSP. Data analysis includes univariate analysis with frequency distribution and bivariate analysis with chi square test with significant level <0.05 .

The results of the univariate analysis showed that some mothers provided good stimulation (75,4%) and most of the children had normal development (64,9%). The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between the provision of maternal stimulation on the development of children aged 1-3 years in the Kertaharja Village Midwife Work Area with a *p* value of 0.001; $p < (0.05)$.

Maternal stimulation is very important for optimal development of children aged 1-3 years. It is recommended that parents be more active in providing stimulation to children according to the child's age

Keywords: Mother Stimulation, Child Development, Toddler