

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN POLA ASUH DENGAN PERKEMBANGAN ANAK USIA 1-3 TAHUN DI POSYANDU MAWAR V DESA CERMO KECAMATAN SAMBI KABUPATEN BOYOLALI TAHUN 2015

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Latar Belakang: Perkembangan anak adalah segala perubahan yang terjadi pada anak yang meliputi seluruh perubahan dalam perkembangan anak yaitu perkembangan fisik, kognitif, emosi, maupun psikososial. Perkembangan seorang anak dipengaruhi oleh faktor anak seperti genetik, lingkungan, pola asuh dan gizi anak. Pola asuh sangat penting karena mempengaruhi perkembangan otak anak, sehingga sangat berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan. Berdasarkan laporan Dinas kesehatan Republik Indonesia (2012) cakupan pelayanan kesehatan balita dalam deteksi dini tumbuh kembang balita adalah 73,52%, dengan jumlah balita yang mengalami gangguan perkembangan di Indonesia sebanyak 33,4%.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan pola asuh dengan perkembangan anak usia 1-3 tahun.

Metode: Jenis penelitian *korelasional* dengan menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua anak usia 1-3 tahun di Posyandu Mawar V Desa Cermo Kecamatan Sambi Kabupaten Boyolali sejumlah 36 responden. Sampel dalam penelitian ini akan diambil secara *total sampling*. Alat ukur menggunakan kuesioner dan checklist sesuai KPSP dan analisis data menggunakan *contingency coefficient*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pola asuh orang tua sebagian besar menerapkan pola asuh demokratis sebanyak 25 responden (69.4%). Perkembangan anak usia 1-3 tahun yang dalam kategori sesuai sebanyak 29 responden (80.6%) dan sisanya 7 responden (19,4%) meragukan. Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh dengan perkembangan anak 1-3 tahun dengan hasil analisis nilai signifikan $0,000 < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara pola asuh dengan perkembangan anak 1-3 tahun. Tenaga kesehatan agar memberikan penyuluhan tentang pola asuh dan mengadakan stimulasi perkembangan anak minimal 2 kali dalam 1 tahun.

Kata Kunci: Pola Asuh Orang Tua, Perkembangan Anak

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ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP PARENTING WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN 1-3 YEARS IN POSYANDU MAWAR V VILLAGE CERMO SAMBI DISTRICT BOYOLALI 2015

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Background: The development of a child is any changes that occur in children which includes all changes in a child's development is the development of physical, cognitive, emotional, and psychosocial. A child's development is influenced by factors such as the child's genetic, environmental, parenting and child nutrition. Parenting is very important because it affects the brain development of children, so it is very influential on the development. Based on reports health authorities of the Republic of Indonesia (2012) infant health care coverage in the early detection of growth and development of children is 73.52%, the number of children who have developmental disorders in Indonesia as much as 33.4%.

Objective: To determine the relationship of parenting to the development of children aged 1-3 years.

Methods: Type of correlational research used cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all children aged 1-3 years in Posyandu Mawar V Village Cermo Sambi District of Boyolali number of 36 respondents. The sample in this study will be taken by total sampling. Measuring tool using a questionnaire and checklist according KPSP and data analysis using contingency coefficient.

Results of the study: The results showed parenting parents mostly apply democratic parenting as much as 25 respondents (69.4%). Usa development of children 1-3 years in appropriate category as many as 29 respondents (80.6%) and the remaining 7 respondents (19.4%) doubtful. There is a significant relationship between parenting with the development of children 1-3 years old with the results of the analysis of significant value $0.000 < 0.05$.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between parenting with the development of children 1-3 years old. Health professionals in order to provide education on parenting and child development stimulation hold at least 2 times in 1 year.

Keywords: Parenting Parents, Child Development

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