

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN ASI DAN STIMULASI PSIKOSOSIAL TERHADAP PERKEMBANGAN SOSIAL-EMOSI ANAK BALITA PADA KELUARGA IBU BEKERJA DAN TIDAK BEKERJA

*Influence of Breastfeeding and Psychosocial Stimulation to Child's Social-Emotion Development
on Family whose Working Mother and Unworking Mother*

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ABSTRACT. *The aims of this research were to know characteristics of family and child who come from family whose working mother and unworking mother; to analyze the differences of breastfeeding and psychosocial stimulation between two groups; to analyze the correlation between characteristics family and child, with breastfeeding and psychosocial stimulation; and to analyze the impact of breastfeeding and psychosocial stimulation toward child's social-emotion development. A cross sectional design was applied in this research. This research represented the part of Yuliati's (2006) research which entitled "Study of behavior buying and consuming milk for 2-5 years old of child and impact to child's growth and development". Population in this research represented sample from Yuliati's research that were selected by purposive with criteria 3,5-5 years old of children who come from family whose working mother and unworking mother. The result showed that there were not significant differences between characteristics of family and child, duration of breastfeeding and psychosocial stimulation between two groups. Correlation test of Rank Spearman showed that only father's education and family's income that had significantly negative correlation with duration of breastfeeding. Meanwhile, father's education, mother's education, family's income and mother's knowledge about child's growth and development significantly had positive correlation with psychosocial stimulation. Based on gender, girl significantly had higher psychosocial stimulation than boy. Psychosocial stimulation and child's age were dominant factor in influencing child's social-emotion development, while duration of breastfeeding was not influencing.*

Key words: *breastfeeding, development, psychosocial, social-emotion, stimulation*

PENDAHULUAN

Kualitas anak dapat dilihat dari dua dimensi, yaitu pertumbuhan dan perkembangan. Dua faktor utama yang mempengaruhi tumbuh kembang seorang anak, yakni faktor dalam (bawaan) dan faktor luar (lingkungan). Masa lima tahun pertama dikatakan sebagai masa terbentuknya dasar kepribadian manusia. Oleh karena itu faktor luar perlu diperhatikan agar dasar-dasar pembentukan kepribadian anak dapat diletakkan secara kokoh dan mantap. Dalam hal ini, keluarga mempunyai peranan yang sangat penting (Darmadji *et al.* 1984).

Perubahan zaman ke arah yang lebih modern dapat mempengaruhi institusi keluarga. Jumlah wanita yang bekerja di luar rumah semakin meningkat, baik karena alasan aktualisasi diri maupun alasan kebutuhan ekonomi. Hal ini juga dipicu oleh kebijakan pemerintah yang mendorong para wanita untuk berperan aktif di luar rumah. Bagi perempuan yang mencari aktualisasi diri, biasanya anak setelah dilahirkan usia dua bulan sudah ditinggalkan sehari-hari penuh dan diasuh oleh orang lain atau dimasukkan tempat penitipan anak (Megawangi 2004). Adanya ibu bekerja dengan cuti hamil tiga bulan, akan menjadi