

Determinan kecerdasan pada siswa-siswi SDSN Pekayon Jaya VI Kota Bekasi 2013 = Determinants of intelligence among students of SDSN Pekayon Jaya VI Kota Bekasi 2013

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah diketahuinya proporsi pemberian ASI eksklusif dan tingkat kecerdasan serta hubungan antara durasi pemberian ASI dengan kecerdasan anak pada siswa-siswi SDSN Pekayon Jaya VI Kota Bekasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain crosssectional model regresi logistik ganda dengan responden siswa/i kelas 1-3 yang berumur 7-9 tahun dan ibunya sebanyak 175 responden. Namun jumlah sampel yang terkumpul hanya 166 (94,8%) responden. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei 2013. Pada siswa-siswi dilakukan tes kecerdasan dengan menggunakan tes Raven sedangkan ibunya mengisi kuesioner.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan tingkat kecerdasan tinggi 57,2%, rata-rata 36,7% dan rendah 6%. Variabel yang berhubungan dengan kecerdasan adalah durasi pemberian ASI ($p=0,043$, $OR=0,487$, $95\%CI=0,254-0,932$) dan Pendidikan ibu ($p=0,047$, $OR=3,730$, $95\%CI=1,119-12,432$). Pendidikan ibu adalah faktor yang pengaruhnya lebih besar terhadap kecerdasan, bahwa ibu yang berpendidikan tinggi berpeluang memiliki anak dengan kecerdasan tinggi yaitu : 3,556 kali lebih besar dibandingkan ibu berpendidikan rendah setelah dikontrol variabel durasi ASI.

Saran untuk Dinas Pendidikan Kota Bekasi agar menyelenggarakan berbagai aktivitas seperti seminar/pelatihan/konseling bagi orang tua murid tentang pentingnya peran orang tua terhadap tumbuh kembang anak.

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The purpose this of research was to the determine the proportion of exclusive breastfeeding and the level of intelligence also the relationship between duration of breastfeeding with the level of students intellegence in SDSN Pekayon Jaya VI Bekasi city. This research used a cross-sectional design employed multiple logistic regression analisys technique. Students as the respondents age 7 ? 9 year-old who were selected using systematic random sampling technique and his mothers was about 175 respondents. However collected just the number of sampels was 166 (94,8%) responden. This study was conducted in May 2013 from second week to third week. The students intellegence was tested using the Raven test while her mothers was requested to fill out a questionnaire about their breastfeeding history, background caracteristic and parenting style.

The results showed the level of childrens intellegence was high (57.2%), average was (36.7%) and low was (6%). Those variables which related to the intellegence level were duration of breastfeeding ($p = 0.043$, $OR = 0.487$, $95\% CI = 0.254-0.932$) and the level of mothers education ($p = 0.047$, $OR = 3.730$, $95\% CI = 1.119$ to 12.432). The mothers education level is one of the factors which has higher effect. Againts the childrens intellegence. Those mothers who have high level education will have probability 3,556 to have their children with high level intellegence (after controlling the duration breastfeeding).

The following sugestion is made to the Department of Education Bekasi city to organize activities relevant to the improving of parents in growth and development of their children through seminars / training /

counseling.