

**Gambaran Stimulasi Perkembangan Batita Oleh Ibu Di Desa Jungjang
Kecamatan Arjawinangun Kabupaten Cirebon, Jawa Barat =
Descriptive Study Of Toddler Development Stimulation By mother In
Jungjang Village Arjawinangun Cirebon, West Java**

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Abstrak

Masa batita adalah masa emas dan kritis yang perlu dioptimalkan dalam melakukan stimulasi perkembangan agar keterlambatan perkembangan dapat dicegah, terutama oleh ibu yang secara emosional lebih dekat dengan anak. Fenomena keterlambatan perkembangan anak di Indonesia masih terjadi karena kurangnya stimulasi saat usia batita, terutama anak di daerah pedesaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran stimulasi perkembangan batita oleh ibu. Desain penelitian ini deskriptif sederhana dengan metode consecutive sampling terhadap 92 ibu di Desa Jungjang Kecamatan Arjawinangun, Cirebon. Hasilnya, lebih banyak ibu yang sering melakukan stimulasi perkembangan pada aspek bicara dan bahasa serta sosialisasi kemandirian (51,1 % dan 51,1 %) daripada aspek motorik kasar dan motorik halus (43,5 % dan 44,6 %), dan berdasarkan keseluruhan aspek perkembangan, lebih banyak ibu yang jarang melakukan stimulasi (51,1 %) dibandingkan ibu yang sering melakukan stimulasi (48,9 %). Disarankan bagi tenaga kesehatan terutama perawat anak agar mengoptimalkan edukasi mengenai stimulasi perkembangan anak pada ibu-ibu di pedesaan.

.....Toddler period was golden and critical age which needed to be optimized by parents to stimulate their child developments so that developmental delay could be prevented, especially by mother who has closer emotional bound with children. Children developmental delay phenomena in Indonesia, especially in rural area, was still exist caused by lack of development stimulation when they were in toddler age. The aim of this descriptive study is to describe development stimulation of toddler age children by mother. This study with consecutive sampling method is included 92 mothers in Jungjang Village, Arjawinangun, Cirebon. The results were mothers who often give stimulation of talking, language, socialization and autonomy aspects (51,1 % and 51,1 %) were more than gross motoric and fine motoric aspects (43,5 % and 44,6 %), and according to whole aspects of development, mothers who rarely give stimulation (51,1 %) is more than mothers who often give stimulation (48,9 %). It's recommended for health services and pediatric nurses, especially in rural area, to educate the mothers about the importance of stimulating their children in toddler age.