



INTISARI

Latar belakang: Periode usia 0-24 bulan merupakan fase krusial yang menentukan kesehatan, kesejahteraan, pembelajaran, dan produktivitas anak di masa depan. Pendekatan pengasuhan yang direkomendasikan adalah *nurturing care*, mencakup pemeliharaan kesehatan, nutrisi adekuat, pengasuhan responsif, stimulasi dini, serta keamanan dan keselamatan. Salah satu faktor penting yang memengaruhi praktik pengasuhan adalah sikap ibu.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran sikap, gambaran praktik, serta hubungan antara sikap ibu dan praktik *nurturing care* pada anak usia 0-24 bulan.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif analitik kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Penelitian melibatkan 53 ibu dengan anak usia 0-24 bulan di Kelurahan Condongcatur dan Caturtunggal yang diambil dengan teknik *total sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner sikap dan praktik yang telah teruji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Analisis data dengan uji korelasi *Spearman Rank*.

Hasil: Sebagian besar ibu memiliki sikap dan praktik *nurturing care* yang baik, meskipun beberapa aspek memerlukan perhatian. Uji korelasi menunjukkan adanya hubungan positif dan signifikan pada tingkat sedang antara sikap ibu dan praktik *nurturing care* ($r = 0,494$; $p = 0,000$).

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas memiliki sikap dan praktik *nurturing care* yang mendukung tumbuh kembang anak. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara sikap ibu dan praktik *nurturing care*. Semakin positif sikap ibu, maka cenderung semakin baik juga praktik *nurturing care*.

Kata kunci: sikap, praktik, *nurturing care*, ibu, anak usia 0-24 bulan



ABSTRACT

Background: The age period of 0-24 months is a crucial phase that determines a child's future health, well-being, learning ability, and productivity. The recommended caregiving approach is nurturing care, which includes good health, adequate nutrition, responsive caregiving, opportunities for early learning, and security and safety. One important factor influencing caregiving practices is mother's attitude.

Objective: To describe the maternal attitudes and practices, and to examine the relationship between mother's attitudes and nurturing care practices for children aged 0-24 months.

Method: Descriptive analytical quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The research involved 53 mothers with children aged 0-24 months in Kalurahan Condongcatur and Caturtunggal, selected using total sampling technique. Data were collected using attitude and practice questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability. Data analysis was performed using Spearman Rank correlation.

Result: Most mothers demonstrated positive attitudes and good nurturing care practices, although some aspects still require attention. The correlation test showed a moderate positive and significant relationship between maternal attitudes and nurturing care practices ($r = 0.494$; $p = 0.000$).

Conclusion: The majority of mothers had attitudes and practices that support child growth and development. There was a significant relationship between maternal attitudes and nurturing care practices. The more positive the attitude, the better the nurturing care practices tend to be.

Keywords: attitude, practice, nurturing care, mother, children aged 0-24 months