

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Sekitar 5-20% balita dunia mengalami masalah sosial emosional. Hal tersebut dapat disebabkan oleh kemiskinan, pola asuh yang buruk, status kesehatan yang rendah serta malnutrisi. Salah satu solusi yang bisa dilakukan adalah dengan mengadakan pelatihan *Care for Child Development* (CCD) bagi kader sehingga kader mampu memberikan konseling secara komprehensif kepada pengasuh terkait pola pengasuhan yang tepat sesuai anjuran WHO.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran perkembangan sosial emosional anak batita yang pengasuhnya memperoleh konseling kader terkait CCD.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *cross-sectional* dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan cara *total sampling* dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 66 orang pengasuh anak batita yang memperoleh konseling kader tentang *Care for Child Development* di Kecamatan Kalibawang, Kulon Progo. Penelitian dilaksanakan mulai bulan Mei sampai Juni 2019. Pengambilan data menggunakan *Ages and Stages Questionnaire: Social Emotional*. Analisis data secara univariat antara lain perkembangan sosial emosional anak batita beserta aspeknya dan karakteristiknya seperti usia yang merupakan data numerik dihitung mean, standar deviasi, nilai minimum dan nilai maksimumnya. Selain itu, dilakukan juga tabulasi silang antara karakteristik responden dengan perkembangan sosial emosional anak untuk melihat frekuensi dan persentasenya.

Hasil: Terdapat 48,5% anak batita beresiko memiliki masalah perkembangan sosial emosional. Anak yang berusia 33-41 bulan memiliki persentase resiko terbesar yaitu sebanyak 33,3%.

Kesimpulan: Perkembangan sosial emosional anak batita yang pengasuhnya memperoleh konseling kader terkait CCD masih cukup tinggi.

Kata kunci: Perkembangan Sosial Emosional, Batita, Konseling Kader

ABSTRACT

Background: About 5-20% of world toddlers experienced social emotional problems. It occurred as the result of poverty, poor parenting, low health status and malnutrition. Alternative solution that can be done is by conducting Care for Child Development (CCD) training for cadres so that cadres are able to provide comprehensive counseling to caregivers regarding appropriate parenting styles as recommended by WHO.

Objective: To investigate the social emotional development of toddlers whose caregivers obtained cadre's counseling related to CCD.

Method: This was a cross-sectional study with a descriptive approach. Sample study consisted of 66 toddlers whose caregivers obtained CCD-related cadre's counseling in Kalibawang District, Kulon Progo. The study was conducted from May to June 2019. Data collection using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire: Social Emotional. Univariate data analysis includes toddler social emotional development along with its aspects and characteristics such as age which are numerical data calculated by mean, standard deviation, minimum value and maximum value. In addition, cross tabulations were also conducted between the characteristics of the respondents and the children's social emotional development.

Result: There were 48.5% of toddlers at risk of having social emotional development problems. Children aged 33-41 months have the highest percentage of risk, which is 33.3%.

Conclusion: The social emotional development of toddlers whose caregivers obtained cadre's counseling related to CCD were still quite high.

Keywords: Social Emotional Development, Toddler, Cadres Counseling