

GAMBARAN KECERDASAN MAJEMUK DAN STRES PADA ANAK SEKOLAH DASAR MUHAMMADIYAH TAMANTIRTO YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Aspek perkembangan anak yang paling penting adalah intelektual anak. Perkembangan ini bermanfaat untuk menstimulasi kecerdasan majemuk dan bakat. Fenomena saat ini, anak cenderung stres akibat tuntutan akademik. Pendidikan di Indonesia mengalami kemerosotan, dilihat dari peringkat Human Development Index (HDI) Indonesia tahun 1999 diposisi 105 sedangkan tahun 2012 adalah 121.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran kecerdasan majemuk dan stres pada anak di Sekolah Dasar Muhammadiyah Tamantirto Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif non-eksperiment tanpa menggunakan intervensi terhadap subyek. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik accidental sampling. Hasil penelitian dihitung menggunakan SPSS dan digambarkan secara teoritis.

Hasil: Terdapat 57 responden mengisi 40 pertanyaan kuesioner kecerdasan majemuk dan 14 pertanyaan kuesioner stress. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai tertinggi kecerdasan majemuk adalah kecerdasan kinestetik 13 responden (22,8%) dan kecerdasan intrapersonal 11 responden (19,3%), dan nilai tertinggi dikategori rendah nilai kecerdasan naturalistik tertinggi 10 responden (17,5%). Sedangkan anak mayoritas yang memiliki tingkat stres berat sebanyak 24 responden dengan hasil (42.1%).

Kesimpulan: Nilai tertinggi kecerdasan majemuk anak adalah kecerdasan kinestetik dan intrapersonal. Anak mengalami stres berat. Diharapkan adanya deteksi dini kecerdasan dan stres pada anak dilakukan oleh orang tua, guru dan sector terkait.

Kata Kunci: Anak, Kecerdasan Majemuk, Stres

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DESCRIPTION OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCE AND STRESS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN MUHAMMADIYAH TAMANTIRTO YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The most important aspect of child development is the intellectual child. This development is useful for stimulating multiple intelligences and talents. Recently, children tend to be stressed due to academic demands. Education in Indonesia has experienced a quality decrease, based on the Human Development Index, Indonesia's education ranking from 105 in 1999 to 121 in 2012.

Objective: Find out the description of multiple intelligences and stress in Elementary School children Muhammadiyah Tamantirto Yogyakarta.

Methods: This study uses non-experimental quantitative methods. Sampling method which is used in this study was accidental sampling method. The results of the study were analyzed using SPSS and described theoretically.

Results: There were 57 respondents who filled 40 multiple intelligence questionnaire questions and 14 stress questionnaire questions. The results showed that the highest score of multiple intelligences was kinesthetic intelligence 13 respondents (22.8%) and intrapersonal intelligence 11 respondents (19.3%), and the highest score in the low category was 10 respondents (17.5%). While the majority of children who had severe stress levels were 24 respondents with results (42.1%).

Conclusion: The highest score of children's multiple intelligence is kinesthetic and intrapersonal intelligence. Children experience severe stress. Eventually early detection of intelligence and stress in children will be helpful when it was assessed by parents, teachers and related sectors.

Keywords: *Children, Multiple Intelligence, Stress*

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