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4206 [Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, July-September 2021, Vol. 15, No. 3](#) Predisposition Factors in Exclusive Breastfeeding in Infants- Literature Review Subagyo<sup>1</sup>, Suparji<sup>1</sup>, Nana Usnawati<sup>1</sup>, Vilia Tri Erlina<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>Lecture, Jurusan Kebidanan, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Surabaya, Indonesia, <sup>2</sup>College Student Jurusan Kebidanan, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Surabaya, Indonesia

**Abstract Background.** Nutritional intake in the first thousand days of a child's life up to 2 years old is very important for growth and development. The low number of exclusive breastfeeding is still to be concern of the Indonesian government. Based on data from Magetan District HASH(0x7f816c13a198) Poncol Puskesmas was 48,4 %. The purpose of this systematic literature review is to systematically review some of the results of recent research on the drivers HASH(0x7f816c13a468), education, employment, and attitude. The type of research used is systematic literature review (SLR) using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta Analysis (PRISMA) approach. The database used are DOAJ and SINTA (Garuda), the last 5 years publication limits, analytical research, cross sectional research designs, full text articles, research areas are Indonesia. From the research results found 546 journals and after screening obtained 9 relevant journals. Regarding education, 3 out of 4 journals HASH(0x7f816c13a8a0) employment factor, 4 out 5 journals HASH(0x7f816c13ad38) journals stated that there was a relationship between knowledge and exclusive breastfeeding. While in the attitude factor, 3 out of 4 journals stated that there was a relationship HASH(0x7f816c13b420) education, knowledge, employment, and attitude of mother's breastfeeding. It is hoped that the results of this review will be able to bring change to readers, especially health workers who have a very important role in providing education and promotion regarding exclusive breastfeeding. **Keywords:** Knowledge, Employment, Education, Attitude.

**Introduction** One of the priorities for health development in Indonesia is to improve and improve the health of mothers and babies. A healthy baby is supported by several factors, one of which is nutrition. Nutritional intake in the first thousand days of life of children up to 2 years of age is very important for growth and development.

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Breastmilk (ASI) is a very good intake in the first thousand days of birth. According to Pitaloka, mothers often lack information about the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding and the impact of not being exclusively breastfed. The low rate of exclusive breastfeeding is still a concern of the Indonesian government<sup>1</sup>. The HASH(0x7f816c13b7f8) 80%<sup>2</sup>. Based on data obtained from the results of the National Riskesdas in 2018, HASH(0x7f816c13baf8) only around 37.3% of the expected target. The East Java government stated in 2016 that the target for exclusive breastfeeding was 80%<sup>2</sup>. However, in fact, the results of Riskesdas reported that exclusive breastfeeding coverage in the East Java region only reached 40.05% [Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, July-September 2021, Vol. 15, No. 3](#) 4207 2,3. HASH(0x7f816c13bf30) exclusive breastfeeding in 2019 was 69.4%, which has met the expected target of 50%. However, there are 3 working areas of the Community Health Center that still do not meet the expected target for achieving exclusive breastfeeding, one of which is the Poncol Community Health Center. Based on data obtained from the Poncol Community Health Center 2019, the number of babies (0-6 months) in a period of 1 year is 157. Of these, 76 babies (48.4%) get breastfeeding exclusively, while the rest a total of 81 babies (51.6%) were not exclusively breastfed<sup>4</sup>. Breastfeeding behavior is a mother's action based on her knowledge and experience in

HASH(0x7f816c13c230) 2012, a person's behavior is driven by several factors, including HASH(0x7f816c13bf90) factors<sup>5</sup>. Based on Rizky's research in 2017, predisposing factors that cause the low achievement of exclusive breastfeeding are the HASH(0x7f816c13c218) reasons for work that cannot be left behind<sup>6</sup>. A part from that, it is also supported by the fact that there are facilities and an exclusive breastfeeding campaign at the time of antenatal care. Lack of family support and the influence of the mass media on advertisements for infant formula milk also influenced mothers not to exclusively breastfeed<sup>7</sup>. The impact of HASH(0x7f816c1409a8), so that death due to vomiting increases 23.5 times and diarrhea is 17 times more frequent in infants who are given formula milk<sup>8</sup>. Haryono & Setianingsih say that babies who are not given ASI have lower endurance than babies who are breastfed<sup>9</sup>. Efforts to increase the use of breast milk have become a worldwide goal. Every year on August 1-7 is the world breastfeeding week<sup>2</sup>. Exclusive breastfeeding program in Indonesia is a top priority where the government participates in exclusive breastfeeding by stipulating PP RI No. 33 of 2012. Provision of breastfeeding facilities in the workplace has also become a concern of the government in order to increase motivation to provide exclusive breastfeeding<sup>2</sup>. In addition, to support the realization of the exclusive breastfeeding program, the Magetan Regency Government is also promoting MAYANGSARII cadres who are expected to provide information to mothers about the provision and benefits of breastfeeding<sup>2,4,10</sup>.

**Materials and Methods** The type of research used in this research is systematic literature review (SLR) or in Indonesian it is called a systematic literature review. According to Kitchenham and Charters 2007 HASH(0x7f816c143a90) a term used to refer to a particular research or research methodology and development carried out to collect and evaluate research related to a particular topic focus<sup>12</sup>. In this literature review, the research design used is the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta Analysis) approach. The databases used are Sinta (Garuda) and DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) with publication limits for the last 5 years. from 2015-2020, full text articles, research areas are in Indonesia. The keywords used in the search were the factors of exclusive breastfeeding mothers' education, knowledge of exclusive breastfeeding mothers, occupation of exclusive breastfeeding mothers, and attitudes of exclusively breastfed mothers.

**Results** The search results according to the keywords obtained as many as 536 articles and after being selected according to the inclusion criteria, 9 articles were obtained. The following is a discussion of each of the factors that will be reviewed, namely the factors of education, work, knowledge, and attitudes.

4208 [Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, July-September 2021, Vol. 15, No. 3](#) Table 1. Results Research articles on predisposing factors affecting exclusive breastfeeding

No Author and Year Method (Design, Samples, Variables, Instruments, Analysis) Result

1 Utami, T. Rizky, dkk (2015)<sup>6</sup> D : Cross sectional, S : A total of 56 respondents. VI : Work, Attitude, VD : Exclusive Breastfeeding, I : Questionnaire, A : Chi Square

HASH(0x7f816c143ec8) is an effect HASH(0x7f816c144510).022)<sup>6</sup>. 2 Iqmy A. Ledy. (2017)<sup>13</sup> D: Cross sectional, S: A total of 42 mothers with babies aged 6-12 months. VI: Knowledge, education, occupation, VD: Exclusive breastfeeding, I: -, A: Chi Square test There is an effect

HASH(0x7f816c144870)HASH(0x7f816c144e08) an effect HASH(0x7f816c145048).31)<sup>13</sup>. 3 Yulita, Defi. (2018)<sup>14</sup> D: Cross sectional, S: A total of 38 mothers with babies aged 6-12 months. VI: Knowledge and employment status, VD: Exclusive breastfeeding, I: Questionnaire, A: Chi Square test

HASH(0x7f816c1453d8) (HASH(0x7f816c145600) work on exclusive breastfeeding (p value = 0.036).<sup>14</sup> 4 Mariza, Ana (2015)<sup>15</sup> D: Cross sectiona, S: A total of 39 mothers with HASH(0x7f816c140d68) work, VD: Exclusive breastfeeding, I: -, A: Chi Square test, logistic regression test. There is an effect of

maternal education on HASH(0x7f816c145b58)). Mothers who are highly educated have 24.70 HASH(0x7f816c145498) with low education (OR = 24,700). There is an effect of work on exclusive breastfeeding (p value = 0.003). Mothers who work have a 11.05 times chance of HASH(0x7f816c1481c0) (OR = 11.050).15 5 Oktavianisya, Nelyta (2017).16 D: Cross sectional, S: A total of 40 mothers with babies aged > 6-12 months. VI: Occupation and Attitude, VD: Exclusive Breastfeeding, I: Questionnaire, A: Chi Square Test There is an effect HASH(0x7f816c143e68) attitude towards exclusive breastfeeding (p value = 0.012).16 6. Pitaloka, A. Diah, dkk. (2018)1. D: Cross sectional, S: A total of 31 mothers with babies aged 6-12 months. VI: Education, VD: Exclusive Breastfeeding, I: Questionnaire, A: Fisher's Exact Test There is no effect of maternal education on exclusive breastfeeding (p value = 0.252)1. [Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, July-September 2021, Vol. 15, No. 3](#) 4209 Cont... Table 1. Results Research articles on predisposing factors affecting exclusive breastfeeding 7 Haurissa B.G, dkk. (2019).17 D: Cross sectiona, S: A total of 79 mothers with babies aged 6-12 months. VI: Knowledge, Attitude VD: Exclusive Breastfeeding, I: Questionnaire, A: Rank Spearman Correlation Test. There is an effect of maternal knowledge on HASH(0x7f816c148868).134).17 8 Chaitom, D, dkk. (2019)18. D: Cross sectional, S: A total of 67 mothers with babies aged 6-12 months. VI: Attitude, VD: Exclusive Breastfeeding, I: Questionnaire, A: Chi-square test There is an influence of attitude on exclusive breastfeeding (p value = 0.028).18 9 Refi Lindawati (2019).19 D: Cross sectional, S: A total of 42 mothers with babies aged 6-12 months. Vi: Knowledge, Education, VD: Exclusive breastfeeding, I: Questionnaire, A: Chi-square test There is an effect of knowledge on exclusive breastfeeding (HASH(0x7f816c148e80) on HASH(0x7f816c149448) Breastfeeding Mother's Education Level on Exclusive Breastfeeding The relationship between education and exclusive breastfeeding. After reviewing several studies, there were different results, namely 3 out of 4 journals HASH(0x7f816c149958) three journals are research by Ana Mariza 2015, Ledy Octaviani Iqmy 2017, and Refi Lindawati 2019<sup>13,15,19</sup>. Meanwhile, the journal from Diah Ayu Pitaloka, Rumaidhil Abrory, Ayu Deni Pramita 2018 states that there is no relationship between education and exclusive breastfeeding. Of the five journals, the majority of breastfeeding HASH(0x7f816c149b98) babies<sup>1,20</sup>. The research sample taken was mostly mothers who had low or basic HASH(0x7f816c1493a0) is different. In one of the classifying journals of the level of education based on RI Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, divided into 3 levels, namely primary education, secondary education, and higher education. While the other four journals, the classification of education is divided into 2 levels, namely low / basic education and higher education<sup>2,20,21</sup>. Overall, the five journals are easy to understand, starting from the abstract, introduction, research methods, data collection, discussion, and delivery of research results. However, in the journal Ana Mariza 2015 and Ledy Octaviani Iqmy 2017, the research instrument is not clearly explained. Whereas in the journal Ledy Octaviani Iqmy 2017, the title used is too long so it is not persuasive. According to Barker and Schutz (1972), the length of the research title is a maximum of 20 words, made short, and eliminating unnecessary words<sup>11,13</sup>. According to Nursalam in Refi Lindawati, 2019, the higher level of education will facilitate the process of finding and receiving information so that the knowledge they have is also more and more. One's education improves cognitive abilities (knowledge), affective (attitude determination), psychomotor (ability to perceive)<sup>19</sup>. According to Notoadmodjo in Yulita Defi 2018, someone with a higher education is usually more receptive to new things and is more open about their health. In addition, mothers who have higher education usually have great curiosity and try to find information or experience. This is able to increase knowledge for the mother so that it is hoped that the mother will

be able to overcome the problem and can improve the health of themselves and their families. Through this learning 4210 [Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, July-September 2021, Vol. 15, No. 3](#) process, a person has the awareness to make changes in an effort to improve health. Education also affects the response to something that comes from outside because it is able to think more rationally. Mothers with low education ability to think rationally are not as good as mothers with higher education. The ability to understand something new is a little difficult or there is even a misunderstanding of capturing the information. The HASH(0x7f816c13ee68), especially in exclusive breastfeeding<sup>14</sup>. However, if mothers with low education are given a good understanding by health workers so that there is no misunderstanding in receiving information, HASH(0x7f816c13ef70) Type of Breastfeeding Mother's Occupation on Exclusive Breastfeeding According to journals that have been analyzed by researchers, 3 out of 5 journals state HASH(0x7f816c13f450) by Ana Mariza 2015, Defi Yulita 2018, and Nelyta Oktavianisya & Sri Sumarni 2017. Meanwhile, 2 journals from Rizky Tri Utami, et al. (2015) and Ledy Octaviani Iqmy 2017, state HASH(0x7f816c13f858) journal Ledy Octaviani Iqmy 2017, states that in processing data HASH(0x7f816c13fa20) interpretation HASH(0x7f816c14a060) p value => 0.05, then H0 is accepted with the interpretation HASH(0x7f816c14a2a0) five journals, the majority of HASH(0x7f816c13f318) work<sup>13,14,15</sup>. According to Nursalam in Ana Mariza (2015), work is a necessity that must be done, especially to support the life of her family. The dual role of caring for children and working outside the home often makes it difficult for mothers to manage time due to the large number of working hours and also the distance between work and home is far. By working, mothers cannot have full contact with their babies. As a result, mothers tend to give formula milk and it is given by bottle. This causes the frequency of breastfeeding to decrease and milk production to decrease. This situation will cause the mother to stop breastfeeding. Working mothers who provide exclusive breastfeeding must have high commitment and seriousness. Because it takes a lot of time and is a big challenge for breastfeeding mothers<sup>14,15</sup>. According to the authors, working mothers should be able to exclusively breastfeed their babies. Work is not an absolute factor that causes HASH(0x7f816c14cba8). HASH(0x7f816c14ce48) exclusive breastfeeding, how to express and store breast milk, and exclusive breastfeeding, it can increase exclusive breastfeeding. In addition, support from the closest people and the work environment can influence mothers to continue to provide exclusive breastfeeding. As stated in Law no. 36 of 2009 concerning Health, that during breastfeeding, the family, government, and society must fully support the mother by providing special time and facilities held in the workplace and public advice<sup>13,15</sup>. The Effect of Breastfeeding HASH(0x7f816c14d058) the journal search found 4 journals about knowledge and the entire journal stated HASH(0x7f816c14d388) five journals include Defi Yulita (2018), Rizky Tri Utami, et al. (2015), Ledy Octaviani Iqmy (2017), Refi Lindawati (2019), and Theafilial Golda Beatricks Harisa, Iyam Manueke, Kusmiyati (2019). According to Reber (2010), knowledge is a collection of information that a person has that is generated from any process, whether born from innate or achieved through experience. Knowledge is a determining factor in how humans think, feel and act (Oemarjoedi in Defi, 2018). Knowledge can be obtained through seeing, hearing, experiencing real events, or through formal and informal education. Mothers who have low knowledge HASH(0x7f816c14cd70) behavior. Mothers who do not receive information about exclusive breastfeeding during pregnancy will influence the mother's behavior in giving exclusive breastfeeding to her baby later (Suhartono in Refi Lindawati, 2019). [Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, July-September 2021, Vol. 15, No. 3](#) 4211 Correct knowledge about exclusive breastfeeding will encourage a further response from the



mother, namely in the form of exclusive breastfeeding<sup>13,14,19,22,23</sup>. Currently there are still many mothers who do not know HASH(0x7f816c14fd68), besides that mothers are still influenced by the hereditary tradition of the family that the mother's milk will not be sufficient to be given to the baby so that the baby must be given additional food (milk). formula, honey, team porridge, etc.) before the baby is 6 months old. Therefore, the role of health workers is very important in providing understanding and promoting exclusive breastfeeding, not only to mothers but also to families and the wider community. Even though the HASH(0x7f816c1501d0) supported by health facilities and health workers, then the mother will find it difficult to realize this behavior (Yulita Defi, 2018). According to Refi Lindawati (2019), there are also mothers who have good knowledge but do not apply exclusive breastfeeding behavior. This HASH(0x7f816c150500) lazy, mothers are busy, there is no support HASH(0x7f816c150830) absence of supporting facilities, HASH(0x7f816c151158) addition, if the information provided is inaccurate, the information received will also be wrong or cause misunderstanding<sup>14,19</sup>. The knowledge factor has an important role in providing influence as an initial impetus for someone to behave. Behaviors that are HASH(0x7f816c151638) have high knowledge about the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding will give breastfeeding exclusively to their babies after giving birth HASH(0x7f816c151ae8)HASH(0x7f816c151d40) generally know the various benefits of exclusive breastfeeding (Ledy, 2018). From the journals above, the results presented are very clear about the importance of providing good knowledge or information to mothers from the time of pregnancy. HASH(0x7f816c151f80) increase maternal knowledge about exclusive breastfeeding<sup>22,24</sup>. The Effect of Breastfeeding Mother's Attitude on Exclusive Breastfeeding According to the results of the search for journals that have been conducted, 3 out of 4 journals have found HASH(0x7f816c1524e8) result of another research by Rizky Tri Utami, et al. (2015), Nelyta Oktavianisya & Sri Sumarni (2017), and Chintya D.C, Adisti A.R, Ardiansa A.T.C (2019). Whereas 1 journal that has different research results is research from Theafilia Golda Beatriks Harisa, Iyam Manueke, Kusmiyati (2019). According to Secord and Backman (in Nelyta, 2017), HASH(0x7f816c1528d8). Attitudes that become an evaluative statement towards an object will further determine individual actions towards something. Attitudes can be divided into: (1). A positive attitude, namely an attitude that shows or shows, accepts, agrees to the prevailing norms where the individual is located, and (2). Negative attitude, which shows rejection or disagreement with the prevailing norms in which the individual is located<sup>16,18,22,24</sup>. A person will do an action if he has a positive view of the action and believes that other people want him to do it. This belief affects a person's attitude and behavior to do an action. This belief can come from the experience concerned or be influenced by information obtained about this behavior<sup>25</sup>. The realization of this positive attitude in order to become real action requires a factor of support from certain parties, such as health workers, family or closest people. The surrounding environment plays an important role in influencing this. The best decisions are influenced by the immediate environment. In addition, self-desire is not strong enough as a determining factor for breastfeeding if it is not conditioned by other driving HASH(0x7f816c152ae8). In the four journals, the majority of mothers HASH(0x7f816c151908) to their babies. In the research of Theafilia Golda Beatriks Harisa, Iyam Manueke, Kusmiyati (2019), the discussion section states that the 4212 [Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, July-September 2021, Vol. 15, No. 3](#) results of the Spearman Rank Correlation Test regarding [the relationship between attitudes and exclusive breastfeeding behavior obtained a value of  \$p = 0.134 > \alpha \(0.05\)\$](#) , this shows no The relationship between maternal attitudes and exclusive breastfeeding behavior, however, the data

obtained shows that more mothers have positive attitudes towards exclusive breastfeeding, so there is a conclusion, the researchers concluded that there is a relationship between maternal attitudes and exclusive breastfeeding<sup>17</sup>. Conclusion Conclusions from the results of a review of journal articles on predisposing factors for exclusive breastfeeding, currently there are still many mothers who do not know about the benefits of providing exclusive breastfeeding for babies and for mothers, besides that mothers are still influenced by the hereditary tradition of the family that the mother's breast milk will not be sufficient. to be given to babies so that babies must be given additional other foods (formula milk, honey, team porridge, etc.) before the baby is 6 months old. Therefore, the role of health workers is very important in providing understanding and promoting exclusive breastfeeding, not only to mothers but also to families and the wider community. Even though mothers have good knowledge about exclusive breastfeeding, if it is not supported by health facilities and health workers, then mothers will find it difficult to realize exclusive breastfeeding behavior. Conflict of Interest: None Source of Support: Self Ethical Clearance: Because this article is not the result of research and is the result of a literature review, permission is not required from the ethical composition References 1. Pitaloka, A. Diah., Abrory. R, Pramita A.D. Hubungan Pendidikan Ibu dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif di Desa Kedungrejo Kecamatan Waru Kabupaten Sidoarjo. Jurnal Amerta Nutrition,2018;2(3): 265-270. 2. Kemenkes RI. Pokok-pokok Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 33 tentang Pemberian ASI Eksklusif. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. Jakarta : Kemenkes RI.2012. Dinkes Jatim. Riset Kesehatan Dasar. Surabaya : Dinkes Jatim.2018. Dinkes Magetan. Profil Kesehatan Kabupaten Magetan, Magetan, Dinas Kesehatan kabupaten Magetan.2018. Notoatmodjo, S. Metodologi Penelitian Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Manusia. Yogyakarta : Nuha Medika. 2012. Ukik Rizky Amalia. Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Keberhasilan Program ASI Eksklusif di Puskesmas Mojolangu Kec. Lowokwaru Kota Malang. Skripsi, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.2017. Juherman, YN. Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Peranan Ayah Terhadap Pemberian ASI Eksklusif. Skripsi. Bogor: Fakultas Pertanian Institut Pertanian Bogor.2013. Roesli, U. Panduan Inisiasi Menyusu Dini Plus ASI Eksklusif. Jakarta : Pustaka Bunda.2012. Haryono R, Setianingsih, S. Manfaat ASI Eksklusif untuk Buah Hati Anda. Yogyakarta : Gosyen Publishing.2014. 10. Departemen Kesehatan RI. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kesehatan. Jakarta: Kementrian Kesehatan RI: 2009. 11. Kitchenham, B. and Charters, S. Guidelines for Performing Systematic Literature Reviews in Software Engineering, Technical Report EBSE 2007-001, Keele University and Durham University Joint Report.2007. 12. Lusiana, dan M.Suryani. Metode Systematic Literarture Review. SATIN (Sains dan Teknologi Informasi), 2014; 3(1):. 13. Iqmy A. Ledy. Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan, Pendidikan, Pekerjaan Ibu yang Mempunyai Bayi Umur 6-12 Bulan dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif di Desa Purwodadi Kecamatan Gisting Kabupaten Tanggamus. Jurnal Kebidanan Malahayati,2017;3(3):131-137. 14. Yulita, Defi. Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Status Pekerjaan Ibu Menyusui dengan Pemberian ASI Ekskusif di Kelurahan Simpang Haru Tahun 2017. Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan (JIK),2018; 2(2). 15. Mariza, Ana. Hubungan Pendidikan dan Pekerjaan Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology, July-September 2021, Vol. 15, No. 3 4213 Ibu dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif di BPS Rhoma Sartika Natar Kabupaten Lampung Selatan Tahun 2015. Jurnal Dunia Kemas, 2015;4(4). 16. Oktavianisya, Nelyta. Hubungan Pekerjaan dan Sikap Ibu Menyusui dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif pada Bayi Usia 0-6 Bulan di Desa Lebeng Timur Kecamatan Paongsongan. Journal of Health Science (Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan), 2017;2(2). 17. Haurissa B.G. Theafillia., Manueke I, Kusmiyati. Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu Menyusui dengan Perilaku Pemberian ASI Eksklusif. Jurnal Ilmiah Bidan, 2019; 6( 2). 18. Chaitom, D. Chintya.,

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