

Ethnographic Studies of Low Coverage of Breast Milk Exclusively in the Siklus Newborn's Life of the Women of Walsa Tribe At Keerom Regency, Waris District in Papua Province 2016

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Abstract: *The success of national development of a nation is determined by the availability of human resources (HR) quality, namely human resources have a tough physical, mental health, and a strong mind even against the mastery of science and technology. Son as the successor to the nation's human resources and the hope of the future of the family, society and the State to be given directional coaching as early as possible, even in the womb. To achieve optimal flower growing among others by giving breast milk to infants from birth, in the early minutes of life, until the age of 6 months breast milk given an other without food. This research conducted related to the low coverage of exclusive breast milk on a newborn, using qualitative research methods with the approach to Ethnology. The informant is the capital research that provides breast milk Exclusively in the newborn and the mother who does not provide Exclusive breast milk in the newborn. The results obtained from the research of a Mother giving exclusive breast milk on a newborn baby who still provide exclusive breast milk though, have a job that cannot be abandoned so that the child should be brought to the garden. But the mother had tried to give the milk Formula, while mothers who do not provide Exclusive breast milk in the newborn give a reason be different. But the average says her breast milk, however constrained by the job.*

Keywords: Breast milks exclusively, The newborn, The Walsa Tribe

1. Background

The success of national development of a nation is determined by the availability of human resources (hr) quality, namely human resources have a tough physical, mental health, and a strong mind even against the mastery of science and technology. Qualified human resources is an important element in the success of national development. Son as the successor to the nation's human resources and the hope of the future of the family, society and the state to be given directional coaching as early as possible, even in the womb. To achieve optimal flower growing among others by giving breast milk (breast milk) to infants from birth, in the early minutes of life, until the age of 6 months breast milk given an other without food, then after 6 months given breast milk remains are given additional food with accompanied (food companion breast milk) tailored to the age (KNPP RI, 2008).

Breast milk is the best food for infants up to the age of 6 months. The World Health Organization (WHO) issued recommendations on breast feeding without liquids or other foods, except for vitamin supplements, mineral, and medicines for medical purposes until 6 months old baby, breast feeding and continued until the first two years of life (who, 2001).

Breast milk contains various nutrients needed in the process of growth and development of infants (Prasetyono, 2009). Over a period of about 6 months, breast milk has elements which meet all the needs of nutrients needed by the baby unless the mother suffered a severe lack of nutritional state

(Gibney, 2008). The WHO/UNICEF (2009) in the global strategy for infant and young child feeding, recommending one of the important things to do, namely provide breast milk (breast milk) or an exclusive breast feeding from birth to 6 months.

An exclusive breast feeding for 6 months have proven to be good for one's health can reduce the rate of infant mortality and morbidity caused by digestive tract infection channels (Kramer, et.al 2003; Fewtrell et al 2007), improves cognitive development (Kramer et al 2008) and improve infant survival (Nurmiati, 2008).

The Ministry of Health (KEMKES) RI has established an exclusive breast feeding coverage targets per 2014 of 80%, but in fact the new 27, 5% of mothers in Indonesia that successfully provide exclusive breast milk (KEMENKES RI, 2013). Results of rural surveys 2013 showed the percentage of infants ages 0-6 months given a breast milk in Indonesia only 30.2%. (KEMENKES RI RISKESDAS 2013).

The scope of an exclusive breast feeding in 2013 shows that Papua province have percentages 31.5%, while the national coverage figures are 54.3% (KEMENKES RI RISKESDAS 2013). Papua province is a province which has many tribes scattered across several districts (kecamatan) and district. one of the tribes are there in the province are an ethnic group who live in the district of Waris, Keerom Regency. Based on information obtained from an informant invalidated the fact that mothers who are in the Tribe of the Waris only give breast milk exclusively until her baby was 2 months old, and based on the decision of the Minister of Health by the

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number 450/MENKES/SK/VI/2004 mentioned that an assessment is given for 6 months and recommended continued up to children aged of 2 years or more with an extra feeding accordingly.

Based on the background, then this research was conducted to find the factors cause the low coverage of exclusive breast milk on babies in the Walsa Tribal, Waris District of the Keerom Regency of Papua Province, Indonesia.

2. Statement of Problem

Whether the women involved on the Walsa chain of food production 2-3 months after giving birth that cause obstruction of the mother to give an exclusive breast milk more than two months?

3. Method of Research

This research uses Qualitative Research Methods, using the approach to Ethnology. This research aims to find factors causes of low level behavior of breast feeding exclusively on Walsa tribal communities in the districts of Waris, Keerom Regency, Papua Province, Indonesia. So the conclusion of the results of this research are causing factors causes low level behavior of breast feeding exclusively on tribal communities in the districts of waris Keerom Regency of Papua Province. This research is also expected to find a concept of exclusive breast feeding behaviour on society of Walsa Tribe Keerom Regency District in Papua Province. This research was done on Walsa Tribe Keerom Regency, Waris District in Papua Province.

Informants will research selected by snowballing sampling based on the completeness of the information needed. Informant of this research is the mother who has children aged 2 years and given breast milk, mothers who have children aged 2 years but not given an breast milk, husband of mothers who have children aged 2 years and given an breast milk, husband of mothers who have children aged 2 years but not awarded breast milk an parturition, the mother who gives an breast milk, the husband of the mother of childbirth that gives an breast milk parturition, the mother but did not provide an assessment of the mother and husband of the parturition did not give an breast milk.

The data collected using the techniques of observation, in-depth interviews and do a review of the document. In-depth interviews conducted by researchers against the speaker. Interviewees were asked to recount the experience as well as her feelings. Researchers in this interview will make or formulate the framework and outline of pathway that will be asked, though not asked in a sequence. Pathway interview is generally includes instructions about the process and the content of the interview to keep trees planned can be entirely covered (Moleong and Lexy, 2008).

The method of documentation used in qualitative research to gain an overview of past events or through information from the data object associated with the excavation of certain information. This technique is done by collecting a variety of

sources in the form of documents and archives related to the examined.

4. Data Analysis

As for the measures that are used in the data analysis on the research follows the interactive models, miles and huberman (1992), includes the following:

- 1) The stage of data collection. read and reviewed the entire available data from various sources, i.e. from interviews, observations that have been written in the notes field, personal documents, official documents, drawings and photographs.
- 2) Data reduction stage, with the way the electoral process, the concentration of attention on simplification of the data, the abstracting of the transformation of large data that emerged from the written records on the field. Reduction of data is carried out by way of doing business, namely abstraction makes a summary of the core processes and statements that need to be maintained so that it remains in the theme.
- 3) The stage presentation of data, that is to interpret or interpret the data obtained into a substantive theory.
- 4) Drawing conclusions from the interpretation that has been conducted, in the form of answers to a problem or a question of research.

5. Result

1. Mother without giving breast milk.

The existence of a mother who did not give her son breast milk until the age of 6 months is something that becomes a big question for researchers, because most mothers who meet researchers state that they have breast milk, so they should be able to give an assessment. in addition, based on the results of the interview, mothers who had children at the time of the actual pregnant consump food that is nutritious. Therefore, this research then trying to find the cause of why mothers walsa tribal district of waris does not give an assessment to her son was 6 months old.

The root cause of those trying to dug by investigators and analyzing findings by showing the meaning of these findings, then these views by using a variety of paradigms. because of lack of time, then the study findings and the analysis of the meaning to the mother who does not give an assessment consists of one section, i.e., the types of jobs that are pursued by the mother so as to not give an breast milk.

The research results obtained by the fact that mothers in walsa tribe given breast milk, but stopped in the middle of the road with a different reason. Nuf informant stated that his son was given formula milk from birth: "*starting from the hospital already take home, if sa again went where eunuchs dot. if home castrated breast milk so*". "*starting from the child's birth in the living sister dong already breast milk dot anyway so if breast milk breast milk home range of go where new home breast milk.*"

The researchers asked the informant about her works, answered by informants: "*search for firewood*" informant also stated: "*planting taro, banana, cassava, and a lot*" other

informants named says: "eheemm first time sucking up to 4 month course". researchers then asked the informant gave why stop breast milk, answered by the informant because: "it's because the work" then the researcher asked again to the informant does not have the time, so do not proceed longer give an breast milk, the informant later replied: "breastfeeding betull right in the morning until the afternoon in the office". "continuing home office already meaning parents eheemm, meaning parents at home also convey so he said what breast milknya no good reply to survive from the morning until the afternoon continues to be given to drink of his son". Informant mam stated formula gives birth to his son: "start from birth trainer two twenty two suda two" "yes trainer two two dot the same breast milk" the informant asked why researchers give formula, the informant replied: "cause hehehh. advanced lectures so mo breast milk's two-two".

Informant stated the same thing with the informant mam when asked when would start giving milk formula on his son: "starting from pas born ka" researchers then asked why the given formula, the informant said, "you see, the moon starting gave birth to yet even" there's another informant which states provide milk formula on her son: "age 1 month given the formula" the researcher then asks why the informants provide milk formulas, answered by informants: "it was fitting there is the election, coincidentally sa also selected for what a companion". The informant stated giving milk formula on his son since the age of 3 months: "that's how 3 months it" when asked the reason for not providing an exclusive breast milk and infant formula, giving the informant replied: "because she drink milk breast milk range of less to"

2. Mother who gives breast milk

The research results obtained by the fact that there are mothers of Walsa tribe, Waris District while delivering breast milk because a wide variety of reasons. The informant gave an breast milk stated her son: "The pure mother milk till nearly four years more," however, turns out to be the informant declared ever try to give infant formula on her son: "yeah ever test but couldn't all the sampe is also the same" informant later stated that his son was involved was brought to the garden: "take it, but that su su, then snob-arrogant already laughed so new to bring. reply to inquiries that have not been able "

The informant's statement shows that mothers still give an breast milk despite having a job that cannot be abandoned so that his son should be brought to the garden. Another informant initials pna declared gives an exclusive breast milk for her son, but never give milk formula on the children: "the first sa born it that what he doesn't drink milk breast milk, which is the first born" researchers asking for the reason, the informant replied: "no milk" researchers then asked if his son has been drinking breast milk, answered by informants: "hmm".

Informant initials cam stated once tried to give infant formula: "just try" reason given, the informant replied: "just try it, does she want to drink or not, but he didn't want to" researchers asking what type of work done by the

informants: "pick up a vegetable, look for firewood, path search in the forest vegetable" age how ordinary her son brought to the garden: "yes, until it's been aged seven or eight months so recently brought to the garden" female waris in the indigenous culture there is no inheritance of hereditary about giving exclusive breast milk they give breast milk simply just to fulfill the needs of infants, but in daily breast milk are not given for 6 months only. but already in use with additional food.

When a male of waris after recovering from her health, she had to go to the garden in the morning in search of food for her family. this activity is carried out starting from 06.00 a.m. to 07.00/garden until 6.00 pm, with a fairly long trip per kilometer even up to hundreds of kilometers.

All of these activities conduct women of Waris never again nursing her son, he will return to his home after yesterday evening around 17:00. Her son will put at home to mother or anyone else. They just give food to taste like a papeda, taro, tubers, and white water. As far as possible to the glut of infant, even if the baby is still cranky. They let the baby cry until they are exhausted and sleep by itself.

Indeed in the beneficiary already existing of health workers, midwives and nurses, as well as doctors and others. However, the advice about breast milk exclusively is not as necessary can be carried out with maximum so that if in the view of this state of affairs very risky for baboes flower growing.

While the mother of the baby is also only consume food has meals that are served to the family. Foods that burn like fire above in sago, fuel, meat and vegetables are wrapped up and burned. So parse the production of breast milk for infants.

Breast feeding cannot be considered as a subject in its own right when the culture, social support and knowledge as well as skills of the professional health care is clearly impacting against the early initiation and duration of breast feeding (Renfrew et al, 2005). Breast feeding should be placed in the context of socio-political wider so that we can understand why the women make choices with respect to the granting of nutrition for her baby and to assist the health professional in providing adequate support for them in doing the practice.

They who recommends to breastfeed in an in the first 6 months of life of infants and continuing for two years or more, because breast milk is very balanced in nutrients to meet the needs of a newborn and is the only food that is needed until the age of six months. Advantages in nursing is that breast milk directly available, not excluding the cost, can be given directly when needed and at the right temperature, and babies can set the amount they need at any time breastfeeding. The ingredients that are present in breast milk, an abstract and cannot be imitated by milk formula and provide many benefits for the mother or baby.

Though many of the advantages that can be gained from breast milk, who estimates 40 percent of all babies in the world who get breast milk for a period of six months. In 2007, Ip et al., conducted a systematic review of the impact

of breast feeding short term and long term as well as maternal health in developing countries. In infants, they found that breast milk can lower the risk of diarrhea and chest infections, from atopic dermatitis and asthma, obesity and diabetes type I and II, of leukemia in childhood, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and meconium plugs nekrotikan.

Various studies found that breast feeding for a long or appropriate dosage will lower the risk of obesity and that children who get breast milk thinner compared to those who never got the breast milk (Armstrong and Reilly, 2002). The millennium cohort study (Sherburne-Hawkins et al., 2008) found that 23 percent of children in the United Kingdom under three years of age have excess body weight, a 5 percent among those classified into obesity. They underscored that the contributing factors that contribute is not breast milk, breast milk is only given for four months or less, and solid food is introduced in infants before the age of 4 months. These findings support the results of the study of children aged 4 years from low-income families in the United States conducted by Grummer-Strawn and May (2004) concluded that breast milk provided in the long run can reduce the risk of being overweight.

Breastfeeding also give benefits to mothers with the set up of fertility and reduce the risk of osteoporosis, breast and ovary cancers later in life, as well as type II diabetes. Preventative factors produced by the breast milk to mothers were also affected by doses of breast milk, which is that the longer the mother gives the breast milk, is better received, especially protection against breast cancer. the results of other studies have also found that the cessation of breast milk early or not give breast milk altogether may increase the risks of post-birth depression. In addition, breast feeding help the mother more quickly back to the weight before getting pregnant with the way utilizing the buried during pregnancy fat into energy.

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