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THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE WITH GROWINGFLOWING TO DEVELOPMENT AT NOVI LINTAS TIMUR'S MIDWIFE CLINIC PANYABUNGAN DISTRICT, KOTA REGENCY MANDAILING NATAL YEAR 2021

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A R T I C L E I N F O

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ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the first health indicator in determining the health status of children. RISKESDAS 2018 data for the Mandailing Natal area in the Proportion of monitoring growth in the last 12 months in children 0-59 months by Regency/City in North Sumatra province, namely those who weigh 231 people (47.96%) with a frequency of < 8 times 70 ,70%, > 8 times 22.20%, and body length/height was measured with a frequency of 1 time 14% and > 2 times 76.32%. This type of research is descriptive correlational. The sampling technique of this research is a total sampling of 35 people. Research results, Chi-Square test analysis is known that the significant value of p value is 0.027. Because the p-value is smaller than 0.05 (0.027 <0.05) then Ha is accepted so that in this study there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers with growth and development of toddlers at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2020. These results prove that mothers who have Good knowledge tends to have an accepting and positive attitude towards toddler growth and development. It is hoped that research sites, institutions, respondents and further researchers will pay attention to the growth and development of toddlers, so that they can achieve optimal results.

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1. Introduction

Children are the next generation of the nation, so that the quality of the next generation depends on the quality of children's growth and development, especially in infants aged three years (toddlers), because the first three years of life, growth and development of brain cells is still ongoing, there is growth of nerve fibers and their branches, so that a complex neural network of the brain is formed. The amount of regulation of these neural connections will greatly affect all brain performance, from the ability to learn to walk, recognize letters, to socialize (Ambarwati, Yahya, & Sutanto, 2015).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the mortality rate Infants (IMR) is the first health indicator in determining the health status of children because it is a reflection of the current health status of children and is one indicator of the success of a nation's development. This is in accordance with the health program proclaimed in the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in point 4 in order to reduce the IMR 24 per 1000 live births (Kemenkes RI, 2014).

The prevalence of generalized developmental delay is not known with certainty. The total

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number of births in the United States and Canada annually is as many as four million births, between 40,000 and 120,000 children each, experiencing general developmental delays.

A study by Shevell et al. found that general developmental delay affects 1-35 children. The screening for developmental delays conducted by Mackrides & Ryherd found 12%-16% of children in the United States had at least one developmental delay (Mackrides & Ryherd, 2011).

The number of children under five who reach 10% of the total population of Indonesia, namely 19,189,866, makes the growth and development of toddlers very important to pay attention to because it involves the quality of the nation's future generations. Based on the results of the Stimulation of Early Detection and Intervention of Growth and Development (SDIDTK) services from five areas of Jakarta in 500 children, it was found that 57 children (11.9%) had growth and development disorders. The most developmental abnormalities, namely 22 children experienced delayed development, 14 children experienced global delayed, 10 children were malnourished, 7 children experienced weight abnormalities in the last few months (Kemenkes RI, 2015).

Based on the Basic Health Research Data (RISKESDAS) monitoring the growth and development of toddlers is very important is done to find out the existence of growth faltering dini early. From Riskesdas data, it was noted that there were 25 districts/cities in North Sumatra which had a prevalence of shortness above the national prevalence rate (3.27%). The fifth highest prevalence of shortness is Langkat (55%), Padang Lawas (54.9%), North Nias (54.7%) and West Pakpak (52.3%) (Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, 2018)

And according to 2018 RISKESDAS data for the Mandailing Natal area in the Proportion of monitoring growth in the last 12 months in children 0-59 months by Regency/City in North Sumatra province, namely those who weigh 231 people (47.96%) with a frequency of < 8 times 70.70%, > 8 times 22.20%, and body length/height was measured with a frequency of 1 times 14% and > 2 times 76.32% (Riskesdas, 2018).

From data from the Mandailing Natal Health Office, there are children with malnutrition and result in stunted and stunted growth in 2010 as many as 25 people, in 2011 as many as 20 people, in 2012 as many as 26 people and in 2017 as many as 14 people (Natal Health Office, 2017) .

Growth and development is said to be late if a child does not reach the expected growth and development stage at the appropriate age, with a lag in the normal population (Sacker, 2011). The prevalence of delay in a population varies greatly, a study conducted by Dudley noted that 3.3%-17% of children experienced delays (Dudley & Vasche, 2010).

According to Soetjiningsih in a study written by Palasari, Ika, Hari, Stikes, & Kediri (2012) with the title "Mother's Skills in Early Detection of Growth and Development of Baby" is one of the fastest times in a child's growth and development phase, which occurs in the first year of life, so children should begin to be directed.

The childhood period is infancy because it is the basic growth that will influence and determine further development. In infancy language development,creativity, social awareness, emotional, intelligence, run very fast and are the foundation of the next development.

According to WHO (World Health Organization) in (Syaiful & Rahmawati, 2014) reported that 5-25% of children of preschool age suffer from minor brain dysfunction, including impaired fine motor development. According to the results of research by Kharisma, Meri & Nel (2017) it can be concluded that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and stimulation of growth and development of children aged 3-4 years with statistical test results using the chi-square test obtained p-value = 0.022 (p < 0, 05).

The results of Katharina & Iit, (2018)found that of the 40 respondents who had been given a questionnaire about the statement of the mother's attitude towards the growth and development of children 0-24 months, most of the respondents were supportive of the growth and development of children aged 0-24 months with a total of 62.5 respondents. %) and a small part of the respondents did not support the growth and development of children aged 0-24 months with a total of 15 respondents. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between mother's knowledge and attitudes towards the growth and development of children aged 0-24 months. already know about the growth and development of toddlers and 3 mothers do not know about the growth and development of toddlers.

Based on the description of the background above, the researchers are interested in conducting a research entitled "The Relationship of Mother's Knowledge and Attitude with Toddler Development at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2021".

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2. Methods

This research was conducted using a quantitative method, using a cross sectional approach. This research was carried out at the Novi Panyabungan Midwife Clinic. The population in this study were mothers who had toddlers aged 3– 5 years at the Novi Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Kab. Christmas Mandailing. Research sample. Based on the method used, the overall sample required 25 respondents. Data analysis used the chi-square test.

3. Results

This research was started in September – December 2021. The data collection method at that time was self-conscious and without coercion from anyone. The researcher received approval from an educational institution, namely the Madina Husada Midwifery Academy and permission from the owner of the Novi Midwife Clinic to conduct an initial survey, after receiving a reply letter from the owner of the Novi Midwife Clinic, then the researcher could conduct research at the Novi Midwife Clinic. The researcher first asked 10 mothers at the clinic about Toddler Growth and Development. That the mother was willing to be a respondent, then the researcher observed the questionnaire and checklist sheet, after the respondent finished answering all the questionnaires distributed by the researcher. The researcher again collected all the questionnaires, then the researcher continued processing the data. The results of these studies can be seen in the table below.

TABLE 1.
CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS AT THE NOVI CROSS EAST MIDWIFE CLINIC, PANYABUNGAN CITY, MANDAILING NATAL REGENCY IN 2021

No	Charcteristics of Respondents	N	%
1.	**Age**		
	<25 years	5	20,0
	25-35 years	12	48,0
	>35 years	8	32,0
2.	**Education**		
	SD	0	0,0
	Junior High School	11	44,0
	Senior High School	9	36,0
	Collage	5	20,0
3.	**Occupation**		
	IRT	15	60,0
	Enterpreneur	3	12,0
	Laborer	5	20,0
	Civil Servant	2	8,0
4.	**Toddler Age**		
	Primipara	14	56,0
	Multipara	11	44,0

Based on Table 1 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are aged 25-35 years, as many as 12 people (48.0%) with the majority of junior high school education levels being 11 people (44.0%) and based on the majority of work as Housewives (IRT).) as many as 15 people (60.0%). Flat the average mother has toddlers aged 3-4 years as many as 14 people (56.0%).

To test the relationship of independent variables which include knowledge, attitudes, growth and development of toddlers with the dependent variable, namely growth and development of toddlers, bivariate analysis was carried out using the chi - square test with = 0.05 which is described as follows

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TABLE 2.
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE RELATIONSHIP WITH TODDLER DEVELOPMENT AT THE MIDWIFE CLINIC NOVI LINTAS TIMUR, PANYABUNGAN DISTRICT, MANDAILING NATAL REGENCY IN 2021

NO	Knowledge of mothers	N	%
1	Good	5	20,0
2	Enough	9	36,0
3	Less	11	44,0

Based on table 2, the knowledge of mothers is less as many as 11 people (44.0%), enough as many as 9 people (36.0%), good as many as 5 people (20.0%).

The results of the study, it was found that of the 25 respondents who had been given a knowledge questionnaire about the growth and development of toddlers, most of the respondents were 11 respondents (44.0%).

Lack of knowledge, 9 respondents (36.0%) have sufficient knowledge and 5 respondents (20.0%) have good knowledge. From the results of the research above, it shows that knowledgerespondents about growth and development is still not good. Education, age, socio-culture, environment and information greatly influence the knowledge of the respondents themselves. Most of the respondents have secondary education, which is still at the last level of education, namely SMP. Although most of the respondents are of reproductive age. Information obtained by respondents from health workers and other electronic media is still very minimal influence on the knowledge of the respondents themselves. Moreover, respondents are not able to independently learn and get information about their toddler's growth and development considering the area where the respondent lives is on the outskirts of the city which does not provide various facilities to obtain information. This is in accordance with Notoatmodjo's theory which states that a person's knowledge will be good if he gets good information so that the information will have an influence on a person's level of knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

The results of the above study are in accordance with the results of previous research conducted by Henni Dwi Puspitosari in 2013 in the Sekar Melati Playgroup Tasikmadu Karanganyar. It was found that the mother's level of knowledge about motor development of toddlers aged 1-3 years in the Sekar Melati Papahan Tasikmadu Play Group who had good knowledge was as much as 4 mothers (12,90%), 24 mothers with sufficient knowledge (77.42%) and 3 mothers with less knowledge (9.68%).

The researcher concludes that the level of knowledge is influenced by one of them is the level of education. Therefore, mothers who have a high level of education will enrich themselves with useful knowledge in detecting their child's growth and development both internally and externally.

So it can be concluded that the mother's knowledge of the growth and development of toddlers at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2020 is mostly not very good. Education, occupation, age, and experience and information play an important role in increasing mother's knowledge. The area of residence also helps mothers in increasing their knowledge. The demands of the times and sophisticated technology make it easier for mothers to get information considering the area where the mother lives is in the city center which provides many facilities that make it easier to get information. However, the provision of information such as counseling and KIE to mothers needs to be given so that mothers can have good knowledge entirely, so that no child experiences growth delays and if there is, the mother can stimulate early so that children can grow and develop according to their age.

TABLE 3.
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S ATTITUDE AND TODDLER DEVELOPMENT AT THE NOVI MIDWIFE CLINIC EAST CROSS, PANYABUNGAN DISTRICT, MANDAILING NATAL REGENCY IN 2021

No	Mother's Attitude	N	%
1	Accept	16	64,0
2	Do Not Accept	9	36,0

Based on table 3, the attitude of mothers received as many as 16 people (64.0%), did not accept 9 people (36.0%).

The results of the study, it was found that of the 25 respondents who had been given a questionnaire about the statement of the mother's attitude towards the growth and development of toddlers, most of the respondents were accepting (positive) towards the growth and development

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of toddlers with a total of 16 respondents (64.0%), while the respondents were not accepting. to the growth and development of toddlers as many as 9 respondents (36.0%). The acceptance of the mother is shown by the statement that she agrees that the mother brings her child to the Posyandu every month, then the mother will know the growth and development of her child, and even though she is busy at work, she does not forget to bring her child to the Posyandu every month.

Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a person to a stimulus or object. Newcomb, a social psychologist, stated that attitude is a readiness or willingness to act and is not an implementation of a particular motive. Attitude is a readiness to react to objects in a certain environment as an appreciation of the object (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

From the results of the study above, it is shown that the factors that influence attitudes, both external (experience, situation, norms, barriers and drivers) and internal (physiological, psychological and motives) are very influential on the mother's attitude. Attitudes are not inborn, but are learned and formed based on experience and practice throughout individual development. Therefore experience, as well as information is needed to achieve a supportive attitude to the mother herself. Where if the mother's attitude is supportive, the mother will always monitor the growth and development of her child and realize the optimal growth and development of children according to their age.

These results are in accordance with the theory from Sinta Fitriani's book (2011), namely attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed.stimulus or object. When the mother has 3 main components of attitude, namely beliefs (beliefs), ideas and concepts towards an object, namely the mother believes that the child's growth and development will be good if stimulated according to his age every month so that the child can grow and develop according to his age, emotional life or evaluation of the child. an object of the mother doing an assessment after stimulation to her child, the tendency to act, namely after getting the results of the assessment, the mother will tend to re-stimulate to obtain optimal child development results. So these 3 components can together form a complete attitude. In determining this complete attitude, knowledge, thoughts, beliefs, and emotions play an important role. So that when the mother already has confidence and has an evaluation of the benefits of growth and development detection, the mother will tend to take action or implementation of growth and development detection.

The results of this study are the same as those conducted by Tariana Ginting in 2012 in Dusun VIII, Pond Village, Percut Sei Tuan, Medan, namely 36 respondents who have good knowledge who have a positive attitude as many as 22 people (61.11%) and who have a negative attitude there are 14 people (38.8%). This is influenced by external factors, one of which is experience, drivers and obstacles and internal psychological, physiological and motive factors.So it can be concluded that the mother's attitude towards the growth and development of toddlers at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2020 was mostly receptive (supportive). This can be influenced by many factors. External and internal factors within a person are very continuous in influencing the formation of one's attitude. Therefore, experience and learning by providing information is very important both from health workers and others because attitudes are not brought from birth, but are learned and shaped based on experience and practice. throughout the development of a person in order to create a good attitude.

TABLE 4

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND MOTHER'S ATTITUDE WITH TODDLER DEVELOPMENT AT THE MIDWIFE CLINIC NOVI LINTAS TIMUR, PANYABUNGAN DISTRICT, MANDAILING NATAL REGENCY IN 2021

No	Mother's Knowledge	Mother's Attitude about Toddler Development						P-VAlue
		Accept		Do Not Accept		Total		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1	Good	5	20,0	0	0,0	5	20,0	0,027

No	Mother's Knowledge	Mother's Attitude about Toddler Development						P-VAlue
		Accept		Do Not Accept		Total		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	

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2	Enought	7	28,0	2	8,0	9	36,0
3	less	4	16.0	7	28.0	11	44,0
Total		16	64,0	9	36,0	25	100,0

Based on the results of the cross tabulation, it is known that out of 5 respondents who have good knowledge, 5 people have an attitude of acceptance (20.0%) and those who have an attitude of not accepting are none or 0%. Of the 9 respondents who have sufficient knowledge, 7 people have an accepting attitude (28.0%) and 2 people have a non-accepting attitude (8.0%). Meanwhile, of the 11 respondents who had less knowledge, 4 people (16.0%) had an accepting attitude and 7 people (28.0%).

4. Discussion

The results of the calculation of the Chi-Square test analysis are known that the significant value of p value is 0.027. Because the p-value is smaller than 0.05 (0.027 <0.05) then Ha is accepted so that in this study there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers with growth and development of toddlers at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2020. These results prove that mothers who have Good knowledge tends to have an accepting and positive attitude towards toddler growth and development.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Ginting (2012) in Hamlet VIII Pond Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Medan, namely 36 respondents who have good knowledge who have a positive attitude as many as 5 people (13.89%) and who have a negative attitude there are 2 people (5.56%), respondents who are knowledgeable enough who have a positive attitude as many as 8 people (22.22%) and who have a negative attitude as many as 7 people (19.44%) while those with less knowledge who have a positive attitude are 9 people (25%) and who have a negative attitude are 5 people (13.89 %). After the Chi Square test with SPSS it can be seen that p = 0.01 < a : 0.05 then Ho is rejected, Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship, meaning that there is a relationship between knowledge and mother's attitude in monitoring motor development in toddlers aged 1 - 3 years.

Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (over behavior) (Fitriani, 2011). In theory, Notoatmodjo states that a person's knowledge will be good if he gets good information so that information will have an influence on a person's level of knowledge . That attitude is a readiness or willingness to act and is not the implementation of a particular motive. Attitude is a readiness to react to objects in a certain environment asan appreciation of the object (Maulana ., 2010),

Where from the data obtained, mothers who have good knowledge tend to have an accepting and positive attitude and attitudes are not brought from birth, but are learned and shaped based on experience and practice throughout a person's development in order to create a good attitude.From the results of the research above, it shows that mothers who have good knowledge tend to be kind (supportive), this is in accordance with Notoatmodjo's theory which states that a person's knowledge will be good if he gets good information so that information will have an influence on a person's level of knowledge. With good knowledge, they will tend to have a positive attitude where they will train / carry out something according to the knowledge they have because a good attitude is not brought from birth, but is learned and shaped based on experience and practice throughout one's development.

The results of this study showed that there was a relationship between mother's knowledge and attitudes towards the growth and development of toddlers at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2020, where the research data showed that mothers who had good knowledge tended to have an accepting attitude, namely 11 respondents (100%). This is caused by many factors, one of which is education. Education has an effect on making mothers who have children under five have good information about growth and development and causes mothers to have a supportive attitude towards detecting their child's growth and development.So it can be concluded that in this study

there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and attitudes towards the growth and development of toddlers at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2020.

5. Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded as; Mother's knowledge about the growth

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and development of toddlers at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2020 the majority have less knowledge as many as 11 people (44.0%).

The attitude of mothers towards the growth and development of toddlers at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2020 the majority had an attitude of acceptance (positive) as many as 16 people (64.0%), while mothers who had an attitude of not accepting (negative) as many as 9 people (36.0%).

There is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers with growth and development of toddlers at the Novi Midwife Clinic in 2020, with p value = 0.027 (p <0.05). These results prove that mothers who have good knowledge tend to have an accepting and positive attitude towards the growth and development of their toddlers..

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