

Factors Related to The Low Motivation of Mothers to Bring Babies/Toddlers to Watermelon Posyandu in Environment IV Siborang Village Padangsidempuan City in 2019

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Keywords:
Knowledge
Motivation
Posyandu

Posyandu is a form of community participation in the field of health managed by cadres with the target of all members of the community. The study aims to analyze the relationship of factors related to the low motivation of mothers to bring their babies/toddlers to Posyandu Watermelon in Environment IV Siborang Village in 2019. Design analytical survey research using the cross-sectional approach. The population in the study was all mothers who had babies/ toddlers in Ward IV Siborang Village as many as 73 people. Sampling techniques are performed using Total Sampling. Data analysis uses univariate and bivariate tests with Chi-Square. The results showed the occupational variable had a significant relationship with the p-value of $0.004 < 0.05$; education level variables have a significant relationship with p-value $0.011 < 0.05$; and knowledge has a significant relationship with the value of p-value $0.040 < 0.05$ with the low motivation of the mother to bring her baby/ toddler to Posyandu Watermelon. It is recommended to the community, especially mothers, to be more active in seeking more information about the importance of bringing their babies/toddlers to Posyandu according to their age.

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1. Introduction

Posyandu is a form of community participation in the field of health managed by cadres with the target of all members of the community. Posyandu aims to maintain and improve the health of mothers, infants, toddlers and couples of childbearing age. Activities in posyandu is a real activity that involves community participation in the efforts of health services from the community and by the community who have received education and training from pukesmas on basic health services. Initially posyandu obtained kb and health services in its development, posyandu can be built into a forum for communication and service in the community (Runjati, 2010).

Posyandu program is implemented for the benefit of the community, it is expected that the community itself is actively forming, organizing, utilizing and developing posyandu as best as possible. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2014, infant and toddler mortality rates globally have dropped by nearly half a percent since 1990. (WHO, 2014)

In Indonesia in 2010 the visit of toddlers keposyandu is still 50% and this condition is one of them is influenced by the way parents feel their children no longer need to be taken to posyandu along with age, in addition to the lack of trust of parents to the performance of posyandu cadres (Anggraeni, 2010).

In North Sumatra until 2013 the number of posyandu in Indonesia spread across 33 provinces around 330,000 units of posyandu, the number in North Sumatra 17,750 units with a target number of toddlers as many as 1,571,162 people (Ministry of Health North Sumatra, 2009). Coverage of toddlers weighed in Indonesia in 2014 by 76.8% with the highest province of West Nusa Tenggara (87.5%) and papua's lowest (30.4%). Only 2 provinces met the target of NTB and West Java (Risksdas, 2014).

In North Sumatra Province, the number of Posyandu in 2016 was 687 units but 50 percent of toddlers did not perform regular weighing in Posyandu (Profile of North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, 2018).

The success of posyandu can not be separated from the hard work of cadres who voluntarily manage posyandu in their respective regions. Lack of adequate training and coaching skills for cadres leads to a lack of understanding of cadre duties, weak information and coordination between officers in posyandu activities can result in a lack of attendance level of toddlers.

The continuity of posyandu depends on the participation of the community itself. The low participation of the community to date to posyandu is due to several factors. These factors include the age of toddlers, the number of children, the distance from home to posyandu too far, the lack of attractive infrastructure in posyandu, and the lack of maternal knowledge about the importance of visiting posyandu (Ismawati, 2010). And from the interview results of mothers of toddlers there are also those who consider a visit to posyandu just to get additional food, invite their children to play and toddler mothers can gather by knowing the health status and understanding and knowledge about child development bias improved. As for if the mother rarely takes her toddler to posyandu then the mother can not know the health status and growth of her toddler.

Other factors related to the low motivation of mothers to bring infants / toddlers to posyandu are knowledge, education, age, number of children in the family, mother's employment status. In the working area of Puskesmas Mesjid Raya Aceh Besar District in 2012 the motivation of mothers to come to posyandu is very low. Factors that affect it are age, education, social economy, spiritual, experience, family support and rewards.

Babies are very sensitive and delicate creatures (Choirunnisa, 2009). Infancy starting from the age of 0-12 months is characterized by rapid growth and physical development accompanied by changes in nutritional needs (Notoatmodjo, 2013).

While toddlers are children under the age of 5 years with rapid growth characteristics at the age of 0-1 year, where the age of 5 months weight increases 2 times the birth weight and weight rises 3 times from the birth weight at the age of 1 year and to 4 times at the age of 2 years. Growth starts slow in preschool weight gain approximately 2 kg per year, then constant growth begins to end (Soetjiningsih, 2011).

Toddlers are a period of rapid growth of the body and brain in achieving optimal function, basic growth that will affect and determine the development of language skills, creativity, social awareness, emotional and intelligence (Supartini, 2014).

Data of 2018 visits obtained from Padangmatinggi Health Center are January 20 people, February 23 people, March 31 people, April 30 people, May 28 people, June 24 people, July 41 people, August 37 people, September 24 people, October 25 people, November 39 people, and December 20 people. So, the average visit of infants/ toddlers in 2018 is about 30 people per month. Meanwhile, the target set by Puskesmas Padangmatinggi is 50 people. (Profile of Puskesmas Padangmatinggi, 2019)

According to the data obtained in Posyandu Watermelon by the researchers themselves the visit of babies to Watermelon Posyandu is very low. Based on the survey and background, researchers are interested to conduct a study entitled "Factors Related to Low Motivation of Mothers To Bring Their babies/ Toddlers to Watermelon Posyandu In Environment IV Siborang Village in 2019. This study aims to find out the factors related to the low motivation of mothers carrying babies/ toddlers watermelon Posyandu in Environment IV Siborang Village Year 2019.

2. Method

This type of research that is used is quantitative. The research design used in this study is an analytic with cross sectional approach. This research is a survey study with cross sectional type. The research design used is cross sectional is a research where measurements or observations are made at the same time on independent and dependent variable data (once at a time). The population in this study is all mothers who have babies / toddlers that is as many as 73 people. The location chosen to be the place of research is in Posyandu Watermelon neighborhood IV Siborang Village in 2019. The sampling technique used in this study is total sampling. Measuring instrument using a questionnaire, Analysis channeled through SPSS Software Version 20.0.

3. Results and Analysis

3.1 Bivariate analysis

Table 1.

Cross Tabulation of Factors Related To Low Motivation Of Mothers To Bring Babies/ Toddlers To Watermelon Posyandu In Environment IV Siborang Village In 2019

No.	Variable	Motivation				Amount		p value
		Low		High		F	%	
		F	%	F	%			
Mother's Age								
1	20-29	19	26,0	8	8,9	27	37,0	0,757
2	30-39	20	27,4	12	10,5	32	43,8	
3	40-49	10	9,4	4	5,5	14	19,2	
	Total	49	67,1	24	32,9	73	100,0	
Mom's job								
1	Farmers	10	13,7	1	1,4	11	15,1	0,004
2	IRT	13	17,8	4	5,5	17	23,3	
3	Labor	4	5,5	0	0	4	5,5	
4	Self employed	20	27,4	11	15,1	31	42,5	
	Total	49	67,1	24	32,9	73	100,0	
Mother's Education								
1	Basic Education	25	34,2	6	8,2	31	42,5	0,011
2	EducationMenengah	18	24,7	8	11,0	26	35,6	
3	Higher Education	6	8,2	10	13,7	16	21,9	
	Total	49	67,1	24	32,9	73	100,0	
Mother's Knowledge								
1	Less	34	46,6	22	30,1	56	76,7	0,040
2	Enough	4	5,5	2	2,7	6	8,2	
3	Good	11	15,1	0	0	11	15,1	
	Total	49	67,1	24	32,9	73	100,0	

3.2 Analysis

a. Mother's Age

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test show that there is no age relationship with the motivating of bringing the baby /toddler to The Watermelon Posyandu in Environment IV Siborang Village. This can be seen from the insignificant value or the p-value of $0.757 > 0.05$.

As conveyed by Nursalam (2010) by the theory that younger people have stronger memory and higher creativity in finding and knowing something that is not yet known compared to older people. Also, the ability to absorb new knowledge is easier to do at a younger age because the brain functions optimally at a young age.

The results of this study in line with previous research conducted by Ristira R (2014) showed that from the correlation test Chi-Square obtained an insignificant value (probability) of 0.300 more than 0.05 ($0.300 > 0.05$) that is there is no relationship between age and participation of mothers with the motivation of bringing their babies/ toddlers to Posyandu in Kemiri Subdistrict, Purworejo District, Central Java. It shows that the age does not have a positive relationship with the mother with the motivation of carrying her baby/ toddler aged 30-39, higher than respondents aged 20-29.

According to the researchers, if the age of the younger mother will find and know something that is not yet known compared to older people and the ability to absorb new knowledge is easier to do at a younger age to know about the importance of bringing the baby/ toddler to Posyandu, be it about the purpose, benefits, will affect the action of bringing the baby/ toddler to Posyandu.

b. Mom's job

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test show that there is a working relationship with there is a motivational relationship to bring the baby/ toddler to the Watermelon Posyandu In Environment IV Siborang Village This can be seen from the significant value or p-value of $0.004 < 0.05$.

Based on occupational theory describes directly the state of one's health through the work environment both physically and psychologically (Rothman et al., 2008). the work describes a person's socioeconomic status that has an impact on how the person gets access to health services to promote, preventative and curative efforts. Besides, the work has to do with the motivation to bring the baby/ toddler to Posyandu.

Studies on work relationships with motivation to bring their babies/toddlers to Posyandu, among others conducted by Soewondo and Pramono (2011) show that in Indonesia most are not motivated to bring their babies/toddlers to Posyandu in housewives (27.3%) and employers or service providers (20%).

According to the researchers, if the mother's work does not have strict rules or self-managed work such as self-employed then as for free time and direct to bring the baby/ toddler to Posyandu. Regarding the importance of bringing the baby/ toddler to Posyandu whether it is about the purpose, benefits, will affect the action of bringing the baby/ toddler to Posyandu.

c. Mother's Education

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test show that there is an educational relationship with there is a motivational relationship to bring the baby/ toddler to Posyandu Watermelon In Environment IV Siborang Village It can be seen from the significant value or p-value of $0.011 < 0.05$.

Based on Notoatmodjo's theory cited by Sagala (2016) that formal education has a huge influence on one's knowledge if a person is highly educated they will have a high knowledge and vice versa if one has a low education will have low knowledge and will influence in understanding things. However, it should be emphasized that a person who is lowly educated is not knowledgeable nor that knowledge or information can be obtained not only formally but also informally.

The results of this study are in line with previous research conducted by Ristira R (2014) showed that from the correlation test Chi-Square obtained a significance value (probability) of 0.003 less than 0.05 ($0.003 < 0.05$) that is there is a relationship between the level of education and participation of mothers with the motivation to bring their babies/ toddlers to Posyandu in Kemiri Subdistrict Purworejo District, Central Java. Showing that the level of education has a positive relationship with the mother with the motivation to bring her baby/ toddler is highly educated, higher compared to respondents who are middle and basic educated.

According to the researchers, if higher maternal education will affect the number of actions of mothers bringing their babies/ toddlers to Posyandu. It can also be influenced by the purpose, benefits, advantages, and disadvantages of service in Posyandu so that it does not give a bad effect on the mother and provide comfort in using it.

d. Mother's Knowledge

The respondent's knowledge in this study is related to the understanding and understanding of respondents about bringing their baby/toddler to Posyandu which includes the understanding, purpose, and benefits of bringing their baby/toddler to Posyandu. The results of the analysis of the relationship of maternal knowledge with the motivation of bringing the baby/ toddler to the Watermelon Posyandu In Environment IV Siborang Village with statistics test Chi-Square shows that there is a relationship of knowledge with the motivation of bringing the baby/ toddler to Posyandu. This can be seen from the significant value or p-value of $0.040 < 0.05$.

Based on the theory of knowledge is the result of tofu, and this happens after people do sensing a particular object. This sense occurs through the five senses of man, namely the senses of vision, hearing, eyes, and ears. Knowledge of cognition is dominant that is very important for the formation of one's behavior. (Notoatmodjo S, 2013)

This is by Blum's theory quoted from Notoatmodjo (2013) which says that an individual's actions including self-reliance and responsibility in behaving are strongly influenced by cognitive dominance or knowledge. Each individual's more tangible act of self-reliance will be more lasting and lasting if this is based on strong knowledge.

According to the researchers, if the mother's knowledge is good about the importance of bringing her baby/ toddler to Posyandu, whether it is about the purpose, benefits, will affect the action of bringing the baby/ toddler to Posyandu. It can also be affected by the advantages

and disadvantages of service in Posyandu so that it does not give a bad effect on the mother and provide comfort in using it.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. There is no relationship between the age of the mother and the motivation to bring the baby/ toddler to the Watermelon Posyandu in Environment IV Siborang Village which is an insignificant value or p-value of $0.575 > 0.05$.
- b. There is a relationship of the mother's work with the motivation to bring her baby/ toddler to Posyandu Watermelon in Environment IV Siborang Village which is a significant value or p-value of $0.004 < 0.05$.
- c. There is an educational relationship with the motivation of bringing the baby/ toddler to Posyandu Watermelon In Environment IV Siborang Village which is a significant value or p-value of $0.011 < 0.05$.
- d. There is a relationship of maternal knowledge with the motivation of bringing the baby/ toddler to the Watermelon Posyandu In Environment IV Siborang Village which is a significant value or p-value of $0.040 < 0.05$.

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