

# *Relationship Between Knowledge Level With Motivation To Visit Mothers To Posyandu Pertiwi Sungai Ambawang District*

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**Abstract – Background:** Posyandu is an integrated service to provide convenience and benefits for the community to maintain and improve the health status of mothers and children through improving the ability of cadres, management, and functions of posyandu. The results of previous studies reported a lack of motivation and activity of mothers in posyandu activities, which had an impact on the health condition of toddlers. **Purpose:** This study was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge with the motivation to visit the mother under five to the Posyandu Pertiwi, Central Java Village, Sungai Ambawang District. **Research Method:** Quantitative research with cross-sectional study design. The population in this study were mothers who had children under five at Posyandu Pertiwi, Central Java Village, with a total of 357 people, with a sample size of 78 respondents, using a consecutive sampling technique. **Results:** Data analysis using the chi-square test, the results show that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers under five with motivation to visit during the pandemic period at the Posyandu with  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Keywords – Knowledge Level, Mother's Motivation, Toddler Posyandu.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Health development is essentially an effort carried out by all components of the Indonesian nation which aims to increase awareness, willingness, and ability to live healthy for everyone to realize optimal public health degrees [1]. One of the government's efforts to improve the health status of the community, especially mothers and children, is the integrated service post (posyandu). The research explained that posyandu is an integrated service effort to provide convenience and benefits for the community to maintain and improve the health status of mothers and children through increasing the ability of cadres, management, and functions of posyandu [2].

Bringing toddlers to the posyandu is very important to maintain and monitor the health of toddlers, one of which is nutrition, immunization, and vitamin A. Basic Health Research Data (2018) shows that the stunting rate or chronic nutritional problems in West Kalimantan is still relatively high and the average number is recorded. an average of 33.29%. This figure puts West Kalimantan in 27th place at the national level. Meanwhile, out of 14 regencies/cities in West Kalimantan Province, Kubu Raya Regency is in 13th place with a percentage of 24.83%.

And Kubu Raya Regency, occupies the 4th lowest number out of 14 regencies/cities in West Kalimantan Province, which is 26.7%. Based on the 2018 Basic Health Research data, it can be seen that there are still many toddlers who do not get complete basic immunizations, vitamin A and even stunting or chronic nutritional problems with quite high numbers. Therefore, the visit of toddlers to come to the posyandu is very important to reduce this number [3].

The results explained that there are 2 determining variables related to toddlers' visits to the Posyandu, namely attitudes and education. While the confounding variables include knowledge, age, occupation, parity, and access to services and family support [4]. While the results of research showed that the variable which is the most dominant factor influencing the participation of mothers weighing toddlers to Posyandu is the interaction between mother's knowledge and mother's education after controlling for the variables of mother's education, age of toddlers, motivation and family support.

A preliminary study conducted by researchers in 2021, by conducting interviews with cadres at the Posyandu Pertiwi, Central Java Village, Sungai Ambawang District, it was found that 65% of 110 mothers of children under five did not come to the posyandu to take part in activities at the posyandu. In addition, researchers also obtained information on the reason why mothers visited the posyandu because toddlers will get sick after being immunized. Mothers who have toddlers know that the function of the posyandu is only to weigh toddlers and to carry out immunizations only. Interviews were also conducted with village cadres and midwives. Information was obtained that some parents have higher education and know the benefits of Posyandu, but they do not bring their toddlers to Posyandu and do not even want their children to be immunized.

The data and information obtained made researchers find the problem of whether knowledge about the role and function of Posyandu was one of the reasons for the decrease in motivation and intensity of visits by mothers of toddlers to bring toddlers to Posyandu. Related to this, if viewed based on theory and several research results which state that knowledge is one factor in the emergence of mother's motivation to bring toddlers to posyandu. Researchers are interested in researching whether there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers of toddlers with motivation to visit toddlers during the pandemic at Posyandu Pertiwi, Central Java Village, Sungai Ambawang District.

## **II. METHOD**

This type of research is quantitative with a *cross-sectional* research *design*. The population is mothers who have children under five in Posyandu Pertiwi, Central Java Village, Sungai Ambawang District as many as 357 toddlers, obtained a sample size of 78 respondents, with *consecutive sampling technique*.

The instrument uses a questionnaire designed by the researcher which is distributed to selected samples. The researcher went through the stages of research ethics and had obtained *ethical clearance* with the number 191/II.1.AU/KET.ETIK/VI/2021. The research was conducted by taking into account the ethical principles in research. Researchers conducted *informed consent* and signed a letter of consent as a respondent. The stages of the data analysis process in this research are *editing coding* and *data entry*. Data analysis using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis.

## **III. RESULTS**

### **A. Univariate analysis**

#### **1. Level of knowledge of respondents regarding posyandu**

In this study, the results of statistical tests showed that, in the knowledge variable, respondents knew a good category as many as 60 people (76.9%), and respondents who had poor knowledge as many as 18 people (23.1%). Meanwhile, on the motivational variable, the results of the study found that as many as 46 respondents had the strong motivation (59.0%) and respondents who had weak motivation were 7 people (9.0%), as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondents

Variable	(n = 78)	
	f	%
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Not good	18	23.1
Well	60	76.9
Amount	78	100
<b>Motivation</b>		
Weak	7	9.0
Currently	25	32.1
Strong	46	59.0
Amount	78	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

2. Distribution of respondents based on visit motivation

In this study, the results of statistical tests show that motivation consists of two categories, namely internal motivation (needs, expectations and actions) and external motivation (facilities, environment and rewards factors). On internal motivation, the results of the study found that as many as 68 respondents (87.2%) were based on the needs and expectations of health services for toddlers at the Posyandu, and as many as 58 respondents were based on the service actions provided by health workers at the Posyandu. Meanwhile, on external motivation, as many as 50 respondents (64.1%) factors of health service facilities became the biggest impetus to visit Posyandu. In addition, from environmental factors as many as 43 respondents (55.1%), and reward factors as many as 56 respondents (71.8%) which encourage respondents to visit Posyandu, as written in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents' motivation to visit posyandu

Variable	n=78							
	Strong		Currently		Weak		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
<b>Motivation</b>								
<b>Internal</b>								
Need factor	68	87.2	6	7.7	4	5.1	78	100
Expectancy Factor	68	87.2	7	9.0	3	3.8	78	100
Action factor	58	74.4	15	19.2	5	6.4	78	100
<b>External</b>								
Facility factor	50	64.1	22	28.2	6	7.7	78	100
Environmental factor	43	55.1	28	35.9	7	9.0	78	100
Reward factor	56	71.8	15	19.2	7	9.0	78	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

**B. Bivariate Analysis**

1. The relationship between the level of knowledge and the motivation of mothers of toddlers to visit Posyandu Pertiwi, Central Java village, Sungai Ambawang sub-district

In the results of bivariate analysis, the results of statistical tests in this study found that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers of children under five and the motivation of toddlers to visit

Posyandu Pertiwi, Central Java Village, Sungai Ambawang District with a value of = 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ), reported as which is written in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Relationship between knowledge level and visit motivation

Variable	Motivation (n=78)								$\chi$	p	95%CI
	Weak		Currently		Strong		Total				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%			
<b>Knowledge</b>											
Not good	6	33.3	9	50	3	16.7	18	76.9	24.93	0.000*	3,013– 25,922
Well	1	1.7	16	26.7	43	71.7	60	23.1			
Total	7	9	25	32.1	46	59	78	100			

Source: Primary Data 2021

#### IV. DISCUSSION

##### A. Mother's knowledge about the benefits of posyandu in health services for toddlers

Most mothers who have toddlers already know about the benefits of Posyandu services and the benefits obtained by visiting the Posyandu. Knowledge can be obtained from the results of hearing during health counseling conducted by cadres and health workers. The research explained that good knowledge can be influenced by several factors including internal factors and external factors [6]. One example that becomes an internal factor is the condition of a harmonious marriage, good communication with partners in the family. while external factors include the physical, social, cultural, economic and political environment. These external factors enable a person to obtain good sources of health information from health officers, health cadres, community leaders, print and electronic media. Sources of information received will increase the opinion and trust of respondents to an information. In addition, the results of the study report that education, employment, environmental and socio-cultural factors affect knowledge [7].

The mother's lack of knowledge about Posyandu and its services becomes an evaluation for officers to continue to improve promotion and dissemination of information about Posyandu. Optimization of the benefits of posyandu can be done by empowering trained cadres. In addition, increasing the activity and initiative of mothers to seek information about posyandu independently. Not only that, providing education and information by conducting health education from health workers is also very necessary in order to increase the knowledge of parents of toddlers. The results of this study found that mothers who have good knowledge are associated with mothers' visits to Posyandu.

##### B. Mother's motivation in visiting Posyandu

Forward a theory of motivation known as *hygiene theory* which explains the existence of extrinsic factors and intrinsic factors in motivation. This theory explains that, there are several factors that encourage motivation including success, recognition of the nature of work that is one's responsibility, opportunities for progress and growth. Hygiene factors can motivate someone to get out of dissatisfaction including human relations, rewards, environmental conditions, while motivational factors can motivate someone to try to achieve satisfaction including achievement, recognition and progress in life [8].

Research conducted was reported that problems regarding the factors that influence the motivation of mothers in activities at the posyandu are intrinsic motivation (needs factor, expectation factor, and interest factor) and extrinsic motivation (family encouragement factor, motivational factor). environment, and reward factors) [9]. Explaining that there are several types of motivation including internal motivation and external motivation. Internal motivation consists of factors of needs, expectations, and actions, while external motivation includes factors of facilities, environment, and awards [10].

The results of this study found that mothers who brought their toddlers to the posyandu based on their needs were categorized as having strong motivation. This can be influenced because the mother is aware of the importance of information about the growth and development of her toddler, where the information obtained by the mother from the posyandu will be the mother's reference in meeting the growth and development needs of her toddler according to the stage of growth and development of the toddler age. Mothers who visit posyandu have high hopes that their children will remain healthy, health checks, vitamins, complete basic immunizations and monitoring of growth and development regularly, monitoring of growth and development and healthy nutrition in their toddlers and if there are health problems can be detected and handled properly. . What is the main program of the posyandu is the result of what toddlers should get at the time of the posyandu. Where information about the health of toddlers is the mother's main priority to come to the posyandu.

The internal motivation of the respondents is influenced by the need and high expectation factors. This condition explains that the motivation of mothers to come to the posyandu is so that their babies get complete basic immunizations according to schedule, get vitamin A, get additional food for their toddlers, such as porridge, milk, vitamins, and biscuits so that the toddler's weight and height are following the KMS, and to get information about their child's health. Mother hopes that after getting complete basic immunizations, toddlers will not be susceptible to infections such as Polio, TB, Measles, and Hepatitis. After getting vitamin A, toddlers can avoid night blindness and blindness. Not only that, after getting additional food, the mother hopes that her toddler's nutrition can be fulfilled and the toddler's weight increases according to the toddler's age.

This study also found that mothers had a strong motivation to visit posyandu with toddlers in the action factor category. This can be seen from the actions of mothers who bring toddlers to the posyandu even though in the following month there is no immunization schedule for toddlers. By bringing the toddler to the posyandu, the mother can still weigh and measure the height of her toddler where this mother's action can assess the extent of her toddler's growth from month to month. This is done to monitor the growth and development of toddlers so that they can avoid malnutrition and even stunting.

In the category of facilitation factors on external motivation, it shows that the mother's motivation is categorized as strong. In its implementation, the location of the Posyandu activity does not use the facilities or the Puskesmas building but uses the residents' home facilities, but this does not affect the mother's visit to the posyandu. This is in line with research conducted which showed that there was no significant relationship between posyandu facilities and maternal visits to posyandu. The location where the posyandu is held should be in a location that is easily accessible by the community.

Mother's motivation based on environmental factors is categorized as strong. The researcher argues that a harmonious and conducive environmental condition will be able to increase the mother's desire to visit the posyandu. Based on interviews conducted by researchers, it was found that Mother was willing to tell where and when immunization was held. The results of observations also show that mothers come to posyandu because the mother's environment is still conducive and good communication is still established with the surrounding community.

The results of the study found that the mother's motivation based on appreciation was categorized as strong. In this case, the award can be seen from the responses given by the community, health workers, and the closest family of mothers of toddlers who can increase the motivation of mothers in maintaining the health of their toddlers properly. It is hoped that good appreciation from people around the mother, will help the mother in increasing self-confidence so that the mother can realize the role of a mother in improving the health level of her toddler. The reward factor is also a factor that affects the external motivation of the mother of the toddler. The appreciation that mothers want is not a big award, but the mother's desire is with praise from health cadres for the completeness of immunization coverage and weight gain according to the age of toddlers, praise from families, especially husbands or the community by appreciating the mother's ability to care for toddlers and during the development of toddlers following the stages of growth and development of toddlers.

Individually a person's motivation is very personal, one with another is different. They place and based on certain values according to their views and basis of life. However, fundamentally or essentially, anyone's motivational goal is to get something or avoid something [8].

### C. Knowledge relates to the mother's motivation to visit Posyandu

Knowledge is the initial stage of a factor contained in humans that will cause, direct, and organize behavior for someone to do something and knowledge about what is done to make someone know the next step to be done. This increase in knowledge is not obtained from formal education, but can also be obtained through non-formal education. The better the mother's knowledge of the Posyandu, the more motivated the mother to bring her toddler to the Posyandu.

The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the mother's level of knowledge and the motivation of toddlers to visit Posyandu Pertiwi, Central Java Village, Sungai Ambawang District. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the high motivation of parents to bring their children under five to the posyandu in the working area of the Kulo Health Center, Sidrap Regency [11]. Another study also reported that there was a relationship between the mother's level of knowledge about posyandu and the mother's active participation in the posyandu at the Melati Posyandu, Tlogomas Village, Malang [12]. This is in line with the research conducted report that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and mothers' motivation to check children under five at the Posyandu in the work area of the Pagak Health Center [13].

The research on the factors related to the motivation of parents to bring their children under five to the posyandu in the Kulo Health Center work area, Sidrap Regency, showed that parental knowledge, parental attitudes, staff behavior, and availability of facilities were related to parental motivation. bringing toddlers to the posyandu. Providing support or encouragement to mothers, health education regarding the importance of bringing toddlers to the posyandu is very important. so that it is expected to increase the knowledge and motivation of parents in visiting posyandu [11].

The results of observations and interviews with cadres, researchers also found that it is necessary to further examine the timing of the implementation of the appropriate and timely posyandu, including the selection of posyandu locations that can be easily accessed by mothers, attractive facilities and make mothers feel comfortable when visiting and while in Integrated Healthcare Center

### V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this study, it was found that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and motivation of mothers who have toddlers in visiting the Pertiwi Posyandu, Central Java village, Sungai Ambawang sub-district. Health cadres have a very important role in providing information to mothers to increase their knowledge. In addition, it can always maintain motivation for parents of toddlers to be able to attend every activity at the posyandu and explore the latest information about posyandu programs and also further increase self-motivation by always being present and taking the time to come to posyandu activities. Every month.

The results of this study recommend that the continuing program of this research is to provide health education from health officers and cadres about the benefits of attending posyandu for toddlers. Further research is needed on health education strategies for mothers with various methods and media.

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