



ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND OTHER FACTORS ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN POSYANDU PASIR-BENGKOK VILLAGE, CISANGU VILLAGE IN 2023

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Abstract

Background: Posyandu is a form of Community Resource Health Effort (UKBM) which is implemented by, from and with the community. to empower and make it easier for the community to obtain health services for mothers, babies and toddlers. Efforts to increase the role and function of Posyandu are not solely the responsibility of the government, but of all components in society, including cadres. **Research Objectives:** To determine the influence of the level of knowledge, education, and attitudes on community participation in Posyandu Pasir-Bengkok village, Cisangu village in 2023. **Research Method:** The research used is analytical with a cross-sectional observational approach, the research sample is 40 respondents, then testing will be carried out using an independent sample T test. **Result:** The results of this research show that there is a relationship between knowledge, education, and attitudes towards community participation in Posyandu Kampung Pasir-Bengkok Cisangu Village in 2023. **Conclusions and Suggestions:** There is still a lack of community participation in coming to the posyandu, this is influenced by factors of knowledge, education, behavior and attitudes. One effort to increase public awareness is to provide education regarding the importance of coming to the posyandu by health workers.

Keywords: Attitudes, Community Participation, Education, Knowledge

Introduction

One way to develop the quality of human resources is to optimize the potential for children's growth and development. Activities that can be carried out to support this development are if the community-based health service system such as posyandu can be implemented effectively and efficiently, and can reach all targets who need services for the growth and development of children, pregnant women, postpartum mothers, breastfeeding mothers and elderly couples. Fertile (EFA).

According to the Ministry of Health, Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu) are a form of Community Resource Health Efforts (UKBM) carried out by, from and with the community. to empower and make it easier for the community to obtain health services for mothers, babies and toddlers. Efforts to increase the role and function of Posyandu are not solely the responsibility of the government, but of all components in society, including cadres (Imanah & Ellyzabeth, 2021).

Based on the results of 10 literature studies, it shows that there are several fundamental problems in the Posyandu Program in Indonesia, namely the low role of Posyandu cadres, lack of knowledge of the benefits of the Posyandu program, lack of participation in Posyandu activities, lack of facilities and infrastructure for Posyandu activities, and lack of cross-program and cross-program collaboration. sector (Azizah, 2020).

The development of posyandu in Indonesia has reached 294,524 spread throughout Indonesia, but community participation in the posyandu program is still low because it is influenced by geographical conditions and the low ability of the community to seek professional midwifery services and community knowledge. Community knowledge greatly influences awareness of their participation in posyandu because based on research conducted by Farhat there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers of toddlers and the participation of mothers of toddlers in posyandu activities, mothers of toddlers who have a good level of knowledge are more likely to actively participate in posyandu activities (Farhat, 2022).

From the explanation above, it can be seen that one of the things that influences community participation in activities at posyandu is the lack of community knowledge regarding the importance of monitoring the growth and development of babies, toddlers and pregnant women every month. Based on research conducted by Rice Yuliana et al, in the Padang Pariaman district, the low level of community participation is due to not having much knowledge about the importance of organizing it and a lack of information about posyandu in the environment where they live.

This problem is also in line with the problems that exist in Banten Province, especially in the Lebak Regency area. Based on 2021 data, Lebak Regency has a total of 2,040 Posyandu, of which 1,959 are active Posyandu. With this number, the ratio of posyandu per 100 children under five is. In terms of numbers, Posyandu in Kab. Lebak has increased from year to year but the ratio of Posyandu to 100 toddlers has not been met, namely only 1.6, which means that one Posyandu in the district. Lebak still serves more than 100 toddlers. In the working area of the Lebak District Health Service, namely in the working area of Cisangu Village, Cibadak Health Center, there are still problems in community participation.

Based on data from the Lebak District Health Service, in 2022, there will be 44 active posyandu in Cibadak District. The number of posyandu cadres has reached 220 people, with a ratio of posyandu cadres per 1,000 population of 30. Based on data from the Lebak District Health Service, the level of community participation in posyandu has reached 85.7%. This means that there are still 14.3% of people who do not participate in posyandu activities which can be caused by several other supporting factors. Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting research by looking at the influence of the level of knowledge and other factors on community participation in the Posyandu in Kampung Pasir Bengkok, Cisangu Village in 2023.

Research Methodology

This research was carried out at the Posyandu in Kampung Pasir-Bengkok, Cisangu Village in 2023, taking the population of mothers with babies and toddlers who were in the Posyandu area in Kampung Pasir-Bengkok, Cisangu Village in 2023. The independent variable was the level of community participation, while the dependent variables were the level of knowledge, education, and attitudes using primary data obtained from distributing questionnaires, data processing was carried out using quantitative analytical survey/crosectional observational research methods with SPSS. The research sample consists of 40 respondents, then testing will be carried out using an independent sample T test.

Research Result
Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Distribution of respondents based on community participation in the Pasir-Bengkok Village Posyandu, Cisangu Village in 2023 (n=40)

| Society participation | Frekuensi | Persentase |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Less Active | 9 | 22,5 |
| Active | 31 | 77,5 |
| Amount | 40 | 100 |

Based on the table above, it was found that the majority of community participation in posyandu had active participation, namely 31 (77.5%) respondents and 9 (22.5) community respondents were those who were less active in participating in posyandu.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents based on community knowledge (and=40)

| Knowledge | Frekuensi | Persentase |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Poor Knowledge | 18 | 45 |
| Good Knowledge | 22 | 55 |
| Amount | 40 | 100 |

Based on the table above, it is categorized into good knowledge and poor knowledge. Good knowledge is if the respondent answers a question of at least 7, while for poor knowledge if the respondent answers the knowledge questionnaire less than 7. It can be seen in the table above that most of the respondents' knowledge is good, namely around 22 (55%) respondents and the remaining respondents' knowledge is poor. by 18 (45%).

Table 3. Distribution of respondents based on community education (and=40)

| Education | Frekuensi | Persentase |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| SD | 18 | 45 |
| SMP | 12 | 30 |
| SMA | 10 | 25 |
| Perguruan Tinggi | 0 | 0 |
| Amount | 40 | 100 |

Based on the table above, it was found that 18 respondents had completed elementary school (45%), 12 (30%) from middle school, 10 (25%) from high school and none (0%).

Table 4. Distribution of respondents based on community attitudes (n=40)

| Attitude | Frekuensi | Persentase |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Less Supportive | 9 | 22,5 |
| Supportive | 31 | 77,5 |
| Amount | 40 | 100 |

Based on the table above, the rankings are supportive and unsupportive. Supportive is if the respondent answers the question with a minimum of 45 points, while for less supportive it is if the respondent answers the attitude questionnaire with less than 45 points. It can be seen in the table above that the majority of respondents' attitudes are supportive, namely around 31 (77.5%) respondents and the remaining respondents who are less supportive are 9 (22.5%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 4. The relationship between knowledge and community participation in the Pasir-Bengkok Village Posyandu, Cisangu Village (n=40)

| Knowledge | Community Participation in Posyandu | | | | Total | | P Value |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----|---------|
| | Less Active | | Active | | n | % | |
| | n | % | n | % | | | |
| Poor Knowledge | 6 | 33,3% | 12 | 66,7% | 18 | 100 | 0.013 |
| Good Knowledge | 3 | 13,6 | 19 | 86,4% | 22 | 100 | |

Based on the table above, the p value shows that there is a relationship between knowledge and community participation which is shown by the p value = 0.013, where this value is smaller than the value $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table 5. The relationship between education and community participation in the Pasir-Bengkok Village Posyandu, Cisangu Village (n=40)

| Education | Community Participation in Posyandu | | | | Total | | P Value |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----|---------|
| | Less Active | | Active | | n | % | |
| | n | % | n | % | | | |
| SD | 7 | 38,9% | 11 | 61,1% | 18 | 100 | 0.003 |
| SMP | 1 | 8,3% | 11 | 91,7% | 12 | 100 | |
| SMA | 1 | 10% | 9 | 90% | 10 | 100 | |
| Perguruan Tinggi | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 100 | |

Based on the table above, the p value shows that there is a relationship between education and community participation, which is indicated by the p value = 0.003, where this value is smaller than the value $\alpha = 0.05$.

Table 5. Hubungan sikap terhadap partisipasi masyarakat ke Posyandu Kampung Pasir-Bengkok Desa Cisangu(n=40)

| Attitude | Community Participation in Posyandu | | | | Total | | P Value |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----|---------|
| | Less Active | | Active | | n | % | |
| | n | % | n | % | | | |
| Less Supportive | 5 | 55,6% | 4 | 44,4% | 9 | 100 | 0.014 |
| Supportive | 4 | 12,9% | 27 | 87,1% | 31 | 100 | |

Based on the table above, the p value shows that there is a relationship between attitudes towards community participation which is indicated by p value = 0.014, where this value is smaller than the value $\alpha = 0.05$.

Discussion

A. Univariate Analysis

Based on the research results related to community participation, it can be seen in the participation table that the majority of people are actively involved in posyandu activities, but there are some people who are less active in posyandu activities, namely around 22.5%. The community's lack of activity in posyandu activities can be influenced by several factors, namely knowledge, education and community attitudes.

Based on the table of results from the knowledge variable, it is categorized into good knowledge and poor knowledge. Good knowledge is if the respondent answers a question of at least 7, while for poor knowledge if the respondent answers the knowledge questionnaire less than 7. It can be seen in the table above that most of the respondents' knowledge is good, namely around 22 (55%) respondents and the remaining respondents' knowledge is poor. by 18 (45%).

From the results of this research, it can be seen that there are still people who have insufficient knowledge, so this can then influence whether or not people are active in posyandu activities. Because almost 45% of the 40 people in the sample have insufficient knowledge, so it can be said that there is a very high number of people who still do not have knowledge of the importance of posyandu.

Based on the research results of the educational variable category, education can influence the behavior of community participation in posyandu activities, it can be seen that the majority in the Kampung Pasir-Bengkok area of Cisangu Village have people whose education is mostly at elementary school level, namely 45%, followed by level of education. Middle school is 30%, high school is 25%.

Based on the research results of the attitude variable category, the majority of people have a supportive attitude towards this posyandu program, as evidenced by the research results, namely 77.5%, while there are 22.5% of people who have a less supportive attitude towards posyandu activities in Pasir-Bengkok Village. Cisangu Village.

B. Bivariate Analysis

1. The Influence of Knowledge Level on Community Participation in Pasir-Bengkok Village Posyandu, Cisangu Village in 2023

Based on the research results table, respondents who have good knowledge tend to be more active in participating in posyandu, which is proven by a higher score of 19 respondents. Meanwhile, for respondents who had less knowledge, the level of active participation in posyandu was only around 12 respondents. Only around 6 respondents with poor knowledge and lack of participation came to the posyandu, while around 3 respondents had good knowledge but lacked participation.

Apart from that, based on table 5.6, the p value shows that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and participation in posyandu, this is proven by the p value of 0.013, where this value is smaller than the value of $\alpha = 0.05$.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Erni Suharti in the Banjarnegara area of Central Java that there is a relationship between knowledge and community participation in posyandu which is proven by the research results, namely a p value of 0.012, where this value is smaller than the value $\alpha = 0, 05$ (Maulidanita & Rumini, 2019).

2. The Influence of Education on Community Participation in Posyandu Pasir-Bengkok Village, Cisangu Village in 2023

Based on the table of research results, respondents who have higher education tend to be more active in participating in posyandu, which is proven by the number of respondents who are less active at the junior high school level, there is only 1 respondent from each middle school education level, while for the elementary school education level the number of inactive respondents was 7

respondents. Meanwhile, for respondents who had less knowledge, the level of active participation in posyandu was only around 12 respondents. Only around 6 respondents with poor knowledge and lack of participation came to the posyandu, while around 3 respondents had good knowledge but lacked participation.

Apart from that, based on table 5.7, the p value shows that there is a relationship between education and participation in posyandu, this is proven by the p value of 0.003, where this value is smaller than the value of $\alpha = 0.05$. This proves that there is a tendency that the higher a person's education level, the better the participation rate in coming to the posyandu.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Agus Jalpi and Achmad Rizal that there is a relationship between education and community participation in the work area of the Banjarmasin City Health Center in 2018 which is proven by the result of a p value of 0.000, where this value is smaller than the value $\alpha = 0.05$ (Jalpi & Achmad Rizal, 2020).

3. The Influence of Attitudes on Community Participation in the Pasir-Bengkok Village Posyandu, Cisangu Village in 2023

Based on the research results table, respondents who have a non-supportive attitude tend to be more active in participating in posyandu, which is proven by a higher score of 27 respondents. Meanwhile, respondents who had a less supportive attitude but had a high level of active participation in posyandu were only around 4 respondents. There were only around 5 respondents who had a lack of attitude and did not support participation in coming to the posyandu, while there were around 4 respondents who had a supportive attitude but were less likely to participate.

Apart from that, based on table 5.9, the p value shows that there is a relationship between the level of attitude towards participation in posyandu, this is proven by the p value of 0.013, where this value is smaller than the value of $\alpha = 0.05$. This shows that there is a tendency that the higher the attitude of supporting the community, the better the participation rate in coming to the posyandu.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Erni Suharti in the Banjarnegara area of Central Java that there is a relationship between attitudes towards community participation in posyandu as proven by the research results, namely a p value of 0.0002, where this value is smaller than the value $\alpha = 0.05$ (Suharti, 2012).

Conclusions

1. People who have active participation in Posyandu Kampung Pasir-Bengkok Cisangu Village in 2023 are 31 (77.5%) respondents and for people who are less active there are 9 (22.5%) respondents. The frequency distribution of respondents' knowledge was mostly good, namely around 22 (55%) respondents and the remaining 18 (45%) respondents were poor. And the distribution of educational frequency is that respondents who completed elementary school were 18 (45%), middle school 12 (30%), high school 10 (25%) and for tertiary institutions none (0%). Meanwhile, the frequency distribution of respondents' attitudes was mostly supportive, namely around 31 (77.5%) respondents and the remaining respondents who were less supportive were 9 (22.5%).
2. There is a relationship between knowledge and community participation in the Pasir-Bengkok village posyandu, Cisangu Village in 2023, as evidenced by the results of the p value = 0.013, which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$.
3. There is a relationship between education and community participation in the Pasir-Bengkok village posyandu, Cisangu Village in 2023, as evidenced by the results of the p value = 0.003, which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$.

4. There is a relationship between attitudes towards community participation in the Pasir-Bangkok village posyandu, Cisangu Village in 2023, as evidenced by the results of the p value = 0.014 which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$.

Suggestions

1. For Cibadak Community Health Center
It is hoped that the Cibadak Community Health Center will be able to increase community participation in coming to the posyandu with the results of this research as evaluation material.
2. For Health Workers
It is hoped that health workers will be able to educate mothers about the importance of posyandu through other methods that can increase maternal participation about the importance of posyandu.
3. For Educational Institutions
It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as a reference in looking for references or as information material for the academic community regarding increasing community participation in coming to posyandu.

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