



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND TODDLER MOTHERS' PARTICIPATION IN POSYANDU ACTIVITIES IN KALIJAYA VILLAGE, TELAGASARI DISTRICT, KARAWANG REGENCY

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Abstract

Integrated Service Post is a Community-Resourced Health Effort implemented by, from, and with the Community to empower and make it easier for the Community to obtain health services for mothers, infant, and toddlers. The aim is to discover the relationship between knowledge about Posyandu and the participation of toddler mothers in Posyandu activities—chi-square research design with the design of distributing questionnaires directly to respondents. Researchers will collect data using a questionnaire. The total population was 88 respondents, using total sampling. Based on statistical tests, it shows that Posyandu knowledge has a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$. There is a significant relationship between Posyandu knowledge and the participation of mothers of toddlers in Posyandu activities in Kalijaya Village, Telagasari District, Karawang Regency.

Keywords: Posyandu Knowledge, Participation, Toddler, Toddler Mother

Introduction

In order to empower and facilitate the community's access to health services for mothers, infants, and toddlers, Posyandu (Integrated Service Post) is a type of Community Resource Health Effort (UKBM) that is carried out by, from and with the community (Ministry of Health, 2023).

For various reasons, Indonesia's public health status is still low. One of the causes is that the community, including Posyandu, needs to use health service facilities better. In order to achieve community independence in resolving health issues, Posyandu is a type of strategic community empowerment in health development (Marniati, 2021).

In 2022, 65.95% of districts and cities implemented active Posyandu development; in 2023 and 2024, the corresponding targets were 100%, 90%, and 65%, respectively. In 2022, 48.44% of districts/cities had at least 80% active Posyandu; in 2022, the target was 75%; in 2023, the target was 80%; and in 2024, the target was 85%.

According to a prior study by Lika Liani (2023), mothers' participation in performing regular monthly checks at the Posyandu can be influenced by their level of understanding of the uses and functions of the Posyandu (Lika Liani, 2023).

The toddler's mother participates in Posyandu, which is one of the factors contributing to its success. In this instance, mothers actively participate in the planning, executing, and assessing of their community health initiatives. Only motivation and guidance are provided by health institutions (Notoatmodjo, 2021).

Knowledge or cognitive ability is one of the most powerful influences on how someone behaves (overt behavior). In Posyandu, this also holds for involvement with mothers. An understanding of Posyandu is a prerequisite for a mother. A mother is more likely to be motivated to send her child to Posyandu if she is more knowledgeable about the program's goals and advantages for tracking her child's development.

According to preliminary research conducted in January 2024 at the Telagasari Health Center, 281 toddlers were registered in Kalijaya village. Since it was not BIAN (National Child Immunization Month), mothers of toddlers did not take their kids to Posyandu and always believed that their kids were healthy; there was a decline in the number of Posyandu in Pasirtalaga village. As a result, eight out of ten mothers of toddlers knew less about Posyandu. According to research, the quality of life for children and the family can be enhanced by parental knowledge. Knowing parents well allows us to recognize potential issues in the family and offer suitable solutions that will enhance the family's welfare. In addition, this study can enlighten the public about the significance of Posyandu for children's long-term development and observation.

The author concludes that toddler mothers' involvement in taking their toddlers to Posyandu is significantly influenced by their level of knowledge about the place. The Posyandu program is a platform that the government offers in the hopes that parents will participate in government programs for toddlers, including head circumference measurements, TB (Height) / BB (Weight) measurements, LILA (Upper arm circumference) measurements, development monitoring, vaccinations, and extra food.

This study aimed to investigate the connection between Posyandu knowledge and Posyandu participation in Kalijaya village, Karawang Regency.

Method

This study employs a cross-sectional research design and a quantitative methodology. Studying the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors or independent variables and the effects or dependent variables that are observed or data collected concurrently is known as cross-sectional research. The site where the research is conducted is known as the research location (Notoatmodjo, 2018). In January 2024, this study was carried out at the Telagasari Community Health Center.

Using a total sampling technique, 88 respondents made up the sample for this study. Data-gathering tools are used to get the information required to meet the goals of research (Notoatmodjo, 2018). The research employed questionnaires from earlier studies and attendance records from Posyandu events. The research tool utilized in this study was a knowledge questionnaire regarding Posyandu. Univariate and bivariate data analysis using the chi-square test are employed.

Result

Table 1. Distribution of frequencies according to engagement in Posyandu activities

Participation	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Passive	47	53.4
Active	41	46.6
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data 2024

Table 1 above shows that out of the 88 respondents, 41 (46.6%) actively participated in Posyandu, while 47 (53.4%) attended it passively.

Table 2. Results of the knowledge distribution concerning Posyandu

Knowledge	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Less	41	46.6
Good	47	53.4
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data 2024

Table 2 shows that, out of the 88 respondents, 47 (53.4%) had good knowledge of Posyandu, and 41 (46.6%) had poor knowledge.

Table 3. Association between involvement in Posyandu activities and knowledge of Posyandu

Knowledge Variable	Participation				Total		P-Value
	Passive		Active		N	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Less	36	87.8	5	12.2	41	100	0.000
Good	11	23.4	36	76.6	47	100	
Total	47	53.4	41	46.6	88	100	

Table 5.3 shows that of the 41 respondents with inadequate knowledge of Posyandu, 3 (7.6%) were actively involved in Posyandu activities. In comparison, most of the 47 respondents with good knowledge of Posyandu were not involved in any Posyandu activities. The majority of them took a passive part in Posyandu activities. 36 (77.8%) The results of the chi-square test analysis showed that H_0 was rejected with a p-value of 0.000 ($P < 0.05$). This finding indicates a relationship between knowledge and Posyandu involvement.

Discussion

Frequency Distribution of Knowledge about Posyandu

Forty-seven respondents (53.4%) had good knowledge of Posyandu, while 41 respondents (46.6%) had poor knowledge, according to 88 respondents' field research findings. Knowing is crucial for altering health-related behavior.

Knowledge is one of the things that affects a person's behavior, and it affects how mothers of toddlers participate in Posyandu. Posyandu is beneficial and essential for children's health, and mothers of small children will be able to appreciate this if they are well-informed about it. As a result, mothers of young children will be inspired to engage in Posyandu actively.

Sanjaya's (2022) study in West Tulang Bawang Regency, Lampung, demonstrates a strong positive correlation between moms' Posyandu knowledge and the regularity with which toddlers between the ages

of 12 and 36 months are weighed. The study's findings indicate that mothers well-versed in Posyandu are more likely to bring their kids to Posyandu regularly for weight checks.

Mothers of small children who are well-informed about Posyandu's advantages will recognize that Posyandu is the ideal location for children to receive medical care. Posyandu offers various pediatric health services, including vaccinations, weight-gaining, health education, and extra food provision.

Frequency Distribution of Participation in Posyandu Activities

According to 88 respondents' field research findings, 41 respondents (46.6%) engaged in active Posyandu participation, while 47 (53.4%) engaged in passive Posyandu participation.

Participation in the Posyandu is one way to measure its success. High Posyandu participation demonstrates that the community values Posyandu and fully utilizes its resources.

The mother's awareness of Posyandu is one factor that affects her child's participation in Posyandu, according to WHO (2021). Mothers who are well-versed in Posyandu will recognize its advantages and significance for their children's health. Mothers' attitudes toward Posyandu, or active participation in it, will be encouraged by this situation. Positive attitudes regarding Posyandu will increase mothers' access to Posyandu and increase their likelihood of attending. Mothers who can quickly get to Posyandu will be more likely to attend and receive support from their families. Support from the family, particularly the husband, can motivate mothers to go to Posyandu.

The Relationship Between Knowledge About Posyandu and Participation in Posyandu Activities

According to field research findings, of the 41 respondents with inadequate knowledge of Posyandu, 36 (87.8%) were passive in Posyandu activities. In comparison, the majority of the 47 respondents with good knowledge of Posyandu participated actively in Posyandu activities, comprising 36 (76.6%). The chi-square test analysis yields a p-value of 0.000 ($P < 0.05$), meaning that H_0 is rejected. This finding indicates a relationship between knowledge and Posyandu involvement.

Participation in the Posyandu is one way to measure its success. High Posyandu participation demonstrates that the community values Posyandu and fully utilizes its resources.

Mothers' access to Posyandu and engagement in Posyandu activities are significantly positively correlated, according to research by Triyanti (2021) in Semarang Regency, Central Java. The study's findings indicate that mothers are more likely to attend Posyandu if it is easily accessible.

According to research done in Klaten Regency, Central Java, by Kusumawardhani (2021), mothers' involvement in Posyandu activities and family support for Posyandu are significantly positively correlated. According to the study, moms with family support are more likely to participate in Posyandu.

Since knowledge is one of the things that affects a person's behavior, it follows that knowledge impacts participation in Posyandu. Mothers who are well-informed about Posyandu will recognize its advantages and significance for their children's health. Mothers will be inspired to participate actively in Posyandu as a result. Mothers who are well-versed in the benefits of Posyandu will understand that it is crucial for preserving their children's health, development, and growth. Posyandu can give moms information about their kids' health and development and assist in keeping an eye on their growth and development.

Conclusion

The majority of respondents, 47 (53.4%), had good knowledge of Posyandu, according to research done at the Telagasari Community Health Center in January 2024 with 88 participants. Of the respondents, 41 (46.6%) had the highest percentage of active participation. A significant correlation with a p-value of 0.000 exists between Posyandu knowledge and Posyandu activity participation.

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