

Relationship Capital Knowledge and Attitudes about the Importance Toddlers Posyandu in Campurejo Village of Kediri

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ABSTRACT

Posyandu is organized basic health activities for the people assisted by health workers in a work area pukesmas. 50% of children under five in Indonesia do not do regular weighing in Posyandu. The purpose of this study was to determine Relations Knowledge and Attitudes About the Importance of Mother Toddler Posyandu in Campurejo Kediri. Analytical design of this study is the correlation with cross sectional approach. The population in this study is all the mothers in the village Campurejo of Kediri, a number of 43 respondents. With Technique total Sampling obtained a sample of 43 respondents. The research variables are independent variables, the dependent variable is the knowledge and attitude of mothers about the importance of Posyandu. Collecting data using a questionnaire prepared by the process of editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating. Then analyzed using a statistical test Chi Square. The results showed that 22 (48.83%) of respondents have less knowledge and negative attitudes about the importance of Posyandu, Statistical test results showed χ^2 count of 21.96 with a significant degree to χ^2 table at 0.05 and 5.991. H1 accepted meaning that there is a relationship of knowledge and attitudes of mothers about the importance Posyandu. can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers about the importance of Posyandu. It is expected that health workers and volunteers are more active in providing information and counseling to increase knowledge and attitudes of mothers about the importance of neighborhood health center, so that it can change wrong mindset about Posyandu and can increase the number of visit Posyandu.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Toddlers are groups of children who are in the process of growth and development that is unique, meaning that it has a pattern of growth, and physical development eg fine motor coordination and gross motor skills and intelligence in accordance with the level of growth and development that is traversed by a child [1].

Children are the greatest assets of families in which at every stage of growth and development require nutrition, stimulation, proper parenting that future or golden age (0-5 years old) children can grow and develop optimally certainly healthy and intelligent [1].

For mothers who have children under five, knowledge of the health sector is important as a motivation to always know the progress of their children's health through Posyandu. Posyandu is organized basic health activities of, by, and for people who are assisted by health workers in a work area pukesmas, where the program can be held in the village hall, community centers and other places that are easily accessible by the public. Posyandu is a strategic step in the development of human

resources in order to build the Indonesian nation and help themselves, so we need improvement supporting them. To improve guidance in Posyandu as a health service run for and by people with technical support services of the officer need is grown active participation of communities in the container LKMD [2].

The mortality rate of infants and toddlers in the world from year to year decrease was not significant. In addition to disease caused by the largest contributor to deaths in children are pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, measles, world statistics for the year 2012 explained that child nutrition is also accounted for as much as 45% of deaths in children under the age of 5 years [3]. Indonesia itself has a target to reduce child mortality by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015. Based on the Indonesian government seeks to reduce mortality of infants and toddlers as well as raise the level of nutritional status of infants by holding Posyandu program [2].

In the Kediri region still 5/8 the number of children who are malnourished or are 62.5%, the public has not routinely monitor the growth and development of infants every month to Posyandu so it appears the impact of lack of knowledge of mothers toddler diet program, the wrong upbringing, infectious diseases, chronic or chronic illness, disability default, as well as poor nutrition (nutrition Section) [4].

II. METHOD

The study design used in this study is a cross sectional analytic approach. The populations in this study are all mothers in posyandu Flamboyan VI Campurejo village of Kediri with total sampling technique in getting a sample of 43 respondents. Variables in this research consist of independent variables such as knowledge about the importance Posyandu mothers and dependent variable is the attitude of mothers about the importance of Posyandu. Measuring instrument used in this study was a questionnaire [5,6,7].

III. RESULTS

The measurement results are presented in the form of data, that the knowledge and attitude of mothers about the importance of Posyandu. This knowledge can be divided into three criteria: good, enough, less. While attitudes are divided into two, namely a positive attitude and negative attitude.

a. Knowledge of mothers on the importance of Posyandu

Table I.1: Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Capital in Posyandu Flamboyan VI Ex Campurejo of Kediri

No.	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	13	30.24
2	Enough	9	20.93
3	Less	21	48.83
	Total	43	100

From table IV.6 show of 43 respondents knowledge with good criterion number of 21 respondents (48.83%), and less number of 9 respondents (20.93%).

b. The attitude of mothers about the importance of Posyandu

Table I.2: Frequency Distribution of Capital Attitude Toddler in Flamboyan VI Ex Campurejo of Kediri

No.	Criteria	amount	Percentage (%)
1	Positive	18	41.86
2	Negative	25	58.14
Total		43	100

From the table IV.7 it can be seen from 43 respondents 25 respondents (58.14%) have a negative attitude.

c. The relationship of knowledge and attitude of mothers about the importance of Posyandu

Table I.3: Knowledge and Attitudes Table Cross Mother Toddler on the importance of POSYANDU in Flamboyan VI Ex Campurejo of Kediri

Attitude Knowledge	Positive		Negative		amount	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Good	13	30.23	0	0	13	30.23
Enough	5	11.63	4	9.31	9	20.94
Less	0	0	21	48.83	21	48.83
Total	18	41.86	25	58.14	43	100

From the table of 43 IV.8 shows the highest percentage of respondents who are knowledgeable about the negative attitude of 21 respondents (48.83%) and the least knowledgeable enough with the negative attitudes 4 respondents (9.31%). From the statistics using Chi Square test showed χ^2 count equal to 21.96 by 0.05 significant level.

IV. DISCUSSION

1. Toddler On The Importance of Knowledge Capital in POSYANDU POSYANDU Flamboyan VI Campurejo village of Kediri

Based on the results obtained I.1 table 13 (30.23%) mothers are knowledgeable well, 9 (20.94%) mothers are knowledgeable enough, 21 (48.83%) mothers are less knowledgeable.

In general, mothers often neglect Posyandu activities, influenced by the knowledge of those who think that Posyandu not important for toddlers. Because it would be better if the respondent knows more about the activities and the importance of neighborhood health center for toddlers. As a means of monitoring the growth and development of infants, toddlers are not monitored well may be one of an increased risk of malnutrition and even increase in mortality. For mothers who have never knowing Posyandu then mothers could acquire knowledge only by trial and error to come to Posyandu follow Posyandu activities, in the case of trial and error is most likely mothers may be interested in the activities of Posyandu. After the mother interested then mothers would routinely follow Posyandu activity to monitor the development of their babies [8].

Information is the main source of the increase of knowledge, so that if in the mothers never get or not get the information it possessed the knowledge will be less and will be missed [5]. And with the knowledge that both makes the respondents understand the importance of Posyandu. On average mothers just think that the growth monitoring sessions to get immunizations and vitamin A, whereas

in The Posyandu activities of the mothers can also find out how the growth that occurs in babies, how a mother can provide early stimulation[8].

Increased knowledge about the importance of neighborhood health center, expected to be more motivating for mothers and families to play an active role in the activities of Posyandu, get as much information as possible. Speaking of knowledge, of course, related to education, where education is a manifestation of the development of personality and ability. Education is also an effort in a process of human maturation through learning effort.

2. The attitude of mothers about the importance of early childhood facilities in POSYANDU Flamboyan VI Campurejo village of Kediri

According to the table I.2 show from 43 mothers in POSYANDU Flamboyan IV Sub Campurejo of Kediri May 12 2016 had a positive attitude criteria by 18 respinden (41.8) and the negative attitude of a number of 25 respondents (58.1).

Attitude is a general evaluation made man against himself, another rang, objects or issues [5]. Attitude can grow from within themselves, they are less precise notion of the Posyandu activities is proof attitude. Attitudes can also be influenced from outside, from the immediate environment or from families with little or no support Posyandu activities[9].

So mothers need to be given an understanding of Posyandu in addressing or preventing the degradation of nutrients. The health worker here was instrumental in this activity, for example by providing inspection services of weight, height or can also provide education on the Posyandu. Similarly, the friendly attitude of health workers and volunteers as well as the facilities provided at the Posyandu also striving with the arrival of mothers in Posyandu activities [8,11].

Age can be influenced by a person, including a person's behavior will be the pattern of life especially in motivating to play a role in the development stance [6]. From these results it is known that the negative attitude of the respondents more compared with a positive attitude and the result of that attitude is influenced by several factors, including age, education, employment information, and resources.

Age can affect mothers as a determinant of the strength of the resulting attitude ultimately have an impact on the level of progress and quality of human resources toddler's mother. In this case age does affect the attitude of mothers regarding Posyandu, but does not preclude the possibility for the mothers remain present in Posyandu activities. With the percentage obtained to the age can still affect mothers to remain present in Posyandu activities, because after all human beings can still try to think and give them a positive attitude despite the relatively old age.

3. The relationship of knowledge and attitude of mothers about the importance of early childhood facilities in POSYANDU Flamboyan VI Campurejo village of Kediri

In Table 1.3 relation between knowledge with attitude Posyandu mothers about the importance of cross-tabulations can be seen from a good knowledge of respondents with a positive attitude number 12 (27.91%), knowledgeable enough with a positive attitude 5 JV (11.63%), and less knowledgeable with a positive attitude 0 (0%), while respondents who are knowledgeable both with a negative attitude 0 (0%), knowledgeable enough with the negative attitudes of 4 people (9.30%), and knowledgeable about the negative attitude of 22 people (51.16%).

From the results of calculations using the statistical test Chi Square on 43 respondents, after being inserted χ^2 arithmetic formula, the obtained χ^2 count of 21.96 with a significant level of 0.05 and 5.59 obtained χ^2 table, because the value of χ^2 count $>$ χ^2 table so that H1 be accepted. This means that there is correlation between knowledge with attitude mothers about the importance of early childhood facilities in POSYANDU Flamboyan VI Sub Campurejo Kediri.

Knowledge is the result of know what happens after people perform a specific sensing of objects. Based on the theory of knowledge can be gained by using the senses, it can be seen that the knowledge is to influence attitudes, their experience is also a determinant of a person's attitude [9].

The results showed that the majority of mothers have knowledge is lacking with negative attitudes about Posyandu compared with a knowledgeable well with a positive attitude, then the relationship becomes the cause of inactivity of mothers in Posyandu activities and experiences less cause there are many mothers who ignore Posyandu activities. Given the importance of neighborhood health center, expected knowledge about Posyandu further enhanced by the provision of information on the part of health workers and encourage mothers routinely visit Posyandu activities, so that the mothers can take the right attitude in addressing the issues of nutrition and growth and development for children under five.

From the description above it is clear that a good knowledge can affect one's attitude in doing something more positive. Understanding of mothers against a great influence on his attitude information, because the mother will understand and know a good thing, so it will have an impact both the mindset and a positive attitude.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the above research can be concluded that there is a relation between knowledge with attitude mothers about the importance of early childhood facilities in POSYANDU Flamboyan VI Campurejo village of Kediri.

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