

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS OF TODDLERS TO POSYANDU VISIT AT POSYANDU SENTOSA 1 LABUHAN DALAM

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ABSTRAK : HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU BALITA TERHADAP KUNJUNGAN POSYANDU DI POSYANDU SENTOSA 1 LABUHAN DALAM

Background : In Indonesia, D/S coverage in 2020 is 61.3%, in Lampung province in 2021 it is 72.8% (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2021). The coverage of toddlers who are weighed (D / S) in Bandar Lampung City is 66.55% while the coverage of toddlers who are weighed and up (N / D) in 2021 Lampung province is 91% with the city of Bandar Lampung as much as 93% (Lampung Provincial Health Office, 2021). Preliminary study data conducted at the posyandu in the port village recorded a D / S target of 88% in 2022. Objective: to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers of toddlers to the Sentosa 1 Labuhan Dalam posyandu visit. Methods: Observational analytic research design and cross sectional approach. The research was conducted at Posyandu Sentosa I, Labuhan Dalam village in February-July 2023. The population is all mothers of toddlers who are in Posyandu Sentosa 1 Labuhan Dalam during 2022 with a total of 80 respondents. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Data analysis with univariate analysis, namely with distribution tables and bivariate analysis using the Chi Square test. Results: the relationship between knowledge and maternal activeness with a p value of 0.006 ($p < 0.05$) and the relationship between the attitude of mothers of toddlers with a p value of 0.008 ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: there is a relationship between knowledge and the activeness of mothers in visiting the posyandu and the relationship between the attitude of mothers of toddlers in visiting the posyandu. Suggestion: as a reference in further / similar research and can be an input or description to conduct an evaluation in improving posyandu activities.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Posyandu Visits, Mother of Toddlers

ABSTRACT

Latar belakang : Di Indonesia, cakupan D/S tahun 2020 yaitu 61,3 %, di provinsi Lampung tahun 2021 yaitu 72,8% (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2021). Cakupan balita yang ditimbang (D/S) di Kota Bandar Lampung sebanyak 66,55 % sedangkan cakupan balita yang ditimbang dan naik (N/D) pada tahun 2021 provinsi Lampung sebanyak 91% dengan kota Bandar Lampung sebanyak 93% (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Lampung, 2021). Data studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan pada posyandu kelurahan labuhan dalam tercatat target D/S yakni 88% ditahun 2022. Tujuan : mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu balita terhadap kunjungan posyandu Sentosa 1 Labuhan Dalam. Metode : Desain penelitian analitik observasional dan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di Posyandu Sentosa I kelurahan Labuhan Dalam pada bulan Februari-Juli 2023. Populasi yaitu seluruh ibu balita yang ada di Posyandu Sentosa 1 Labuhan Dalam selama tahun 2022 dengan jumlah 80 responden. Instrument penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Analisa data dengan analisa univariat yaitu dengan tabel distribusi dan analisa bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi Square*. Hasil : hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan keaktifan ibu dengan *p value* 0,006 ($p < 0,05$) dan hubungan antara sikap ibu balita dengan *p value* 0,008 ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan : adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan keaktifan ibu dalam berkunjung ke posyandu dan adanya hubungan antara sikap ibu balita dalam berkunjung ke posyandu. Saran : sebagai referensi dalam penelitian selanjutnya/sejenis dan menjadi masukan atau gambaran untuk melakukan evaluasi dalam meningkatkan kegiatan posyandu.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap, Kunjungan Posyandu, Ibu Balita

INTRODUCTION

In 2021 the global mortality rate by age, the highest mortality rate in children under 5 years of

age occurred at 38 deaths per 1000 live births with the highest incidence in children born in Sub-Saharan Africa at 74 deaths per 1000 live births. In

Indonesia, the mortality rate for children under five years of age is 22 deaths per 1000 live births (UNICEF, 2022).

In monitoring growth, weighing toddlers is one of the activities that can be done. Monthly growth monitoring is done as an early detection to prevent failure in the growth and development of children under five years old. This intensive monitoring will be useful to know the progress of the child and if the child suffers from a disease, recovery and prevention efforts can be made immediately. Handling quickly and appropriately according to the management will reduce the risk of death so that the mortality rate due to malnutrition can be reduced (Kemenkes RI, 2021).

Posyandu is a form of Community-Sourced Health Efforts (UKBM) that is managed and organized from, by, for and with the community in the implementation of health development, in order to empower and provide convenience in obtaining basic health services and accelerate the reduction in maternal and infant mortality (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

Monitoring the growth of toddlers can be applied using indicators, namely the coverage of toddlers who are weighed (D / S) and indicators of toddlers who are weighed to gain weight (N / D) (Lampung Provincial Health Office, 2021). The D / S coverage indicator or the activeness of maternal visits to bring toddlers to the posyandu is a form of community participation in efforts to fulfill basic health needs (Rianto, 2020). In Indonesia, the D / S coverage in 2020 is 61.3% while in Lampung province in 2021 it is 72.8% (Ministry of Health RI, 2021). In Lampung province, the coverage of under-fives who were weighed (D / S) in Bandar Lampung City was 66.55% while the coverage of under-fives who were weighed and rose (N / D) in 2021 Lampung province was 91% with Bandar Lampung city as much as 93% (Lampung Provincial Health Office, 2021). Preliminary study data conducted at the posyandu in the port village recorded a D / S target of 88% in 2022.

.Related research found that there is a relationship between knowledge of mothers of toddlers on posyandu visits, where someone who has a good knowledge about posyandu will create trust in the posyandu so the mothers will regularly attend posyandu (Atik & Susanti, 2020). Meanwhile, another study conducted in South Lampung found that there was a relationship between attitudes and toddler visits at the posyandu with the result that mothers with good attitudes would potentially make 22 visits at the posyandu. The results of maternal research are supported by the mother's

understanding of the importance of posyandu and maternal knowledge (Kurnia et al., 2023).

Posyandu (Integrated Service Post Posyandu is one form of Community-Sourced Health Efforts (UKBM) which is a community institution in accommodating community empowerment in providing basic social services and its activities can be synergized with other services according to the potential of each region (Kemenkes RI, 2021). Posyandu activities consist of main activities and development/option activities. The main activities include maternal and child health, family planning, immunization, nutrition, prevention and control of diarrhea. Development/option activities, communities can add new activities in addition to the five main activities that have been determined, called Integrated Posyandu. These new activities include, for example, Bina Keluarga Balita (BKB), Tanaman Obat Keluarga (TOGA), Bina Keluarga Lansia (BKL), Pos Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD) and various other village community development programs (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

SKDN is data to monitor the growth of toddlers that can be recapitulated and reported to the Puskesmas, as for SKDN is

S : Number of toddlers in the posyandu area

K : Number of toddlers who are registered and who have KMS

D : Number of toddlers who come to be weighed this month

N : Number of toddlers who gain weight

SKDN analysis is used for recording and reporting to see some coverage, among others, K / S coverage is the ability of officers to provide and distribute KMS for children under five in one working area, D / K coverage is the continuity of posyandu weighing activities with an overview of KMS ownership for each child that affects the attendance of toddlers to the posyandu, D / S coverage, namely, the level of community participation in posyandu activities to come and weigh children at the posyandu or outside the posyandu with one working area at a certain time, N / D coverage is done to see the tendency of the nutritional status of toddlers who gain weight who are weighed at the posyandu or outside the posyandu who have increased weight and follow the growth line on KMS in one working area at a certain time, N / S coverage is coverage carried out to see how effectively posyandu activities are carried out in one working area at a certain period (Ministry of Health RI, 2019). Posyandu is a health effort that is managed and organized from, by, for and with the community

in the implementation of health development, in order to empower the community and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services to accelerate the reduction of maternal and infant mortality. Posyandu is implemented by families together with the community under the guidance of local health center health workers (Ardhiyanti, 2019).

Health services for healthy toddlers are growth and development monitoring services using the KIA book and growth and development screening, namely, health services for toddlers aged 0-11 months in the form of weighing at least 8 times a year, measuring length / height at least 2 times / year, monitoring development at least 2 times / year, giving vitamin A capsules aged 6-11 months once a year, providing complete basic immunization. While health services for toddlers aged 12-23 months in the form of weighing at least 8 times a year (at least 4 times in a period of 6 months), measuring length / height at least 2 times / year, monitoring development at least 2 times / year, giving vitamin A capsules 2 times a year, giving Advanced Immunization. Then health services for toddlers aged 24-59 months in the form of measuring length / height at least 2 times / year, monitoring development at least 2 times / year, giving vitamin A capsules 2 times a year. Other activities include providing vitamin A capsules, providing complete basic immunization, providing further immunization, measuring body weight and length/height, and education and information (RI, 2019).

Health behavior is an action taken that affects health. Health behavior is divided into 3, namely, maintaining health, which is a form of action in maintaining health or preventing disease and efforts to cure disease, seeking and using health care systems or facilities or treatment-seeking behavior, actions taken by someone who experiences illness or accident, and environmental health, which is the reaction caused to an environment physically, socially and culturally which results in an environment that cannot interfere with its health, family or community (Nurmala et al., 2018).

Posyandu has several activities including monitoring the growth and development status of toddlers which is held regularly at least once a month, immunization services, maternal and child health services, prevention and control of diarrhea. Mothers are said to be active in the posyandu if they attend the posyandu ≥ 8 times in 1 year. Mothers who actively attend posyandu activities are expected to monitor the growth of toddlers. An assessment that is easily observed to determine the

nutritional status of toddlers is the pattern of physical growth and development, one of which is in measuring the weight and height of toddlers (Mahbubah et al., 2021).

There are various factors that influence the activeness of maternal posyandu visits for toddlers, such as education, occupation, knowledge, maternal attitudes and the role of cadres (Ardhiyanti, 2019). The work that mothers have can be a reason for mothers not being able to visit the posyandu because of the amount of work they have so they don't have time to visit the posyandu. In addition, positive family support in visiting the posyandu by providing information regarding the weighing schedule to the posyandu or motivating mothers to weigh toddlers to the posyandu every month will support mothers to visit the posyandu (Amalia et al., 2019). Maternal education is one of the factors in the frequency of toddler visits to the posyandu where a person's education will affect his thinking ability to make decisions that are more rational and open in accepting new things. This is also supported by the distance of the house owned, a closer home distance will encourage mothers of toddlers to bring their children to health services (Khrisna et al., 2020).

In visiting toddlers to the posyandu, it is also supported by the role of cadres who will influence the mother's interest in visiting the posyandu. Posyandu cadres who actively provide information will increase the mother's attitude to be active in posyandu (Kurnia et al., 2023). In addition, the role of health workers can also affect maternal visits in posyandu, namely when health workers provide guidance causing mothers to utilize posyandu for their babies and toddlers.

Factors that influence the low visit of mothers of toddlers to posyandu factors include mother's age, mother's education, mother's knowledge, mother's work, family income, mother's attitude, family experience, guidance of health workers, the role of cadres and ownership of KIA books. And there are still several more factors related to the visit of mothers under five to the Posyandu, distance to the Posyandu, family support, friend support and community leader support (Kasumayanti & Busri, 2017).

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing of objects occurs through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch by themselves. At the time of sensing to produce knowledge is greatly influenced by the intensity of attention to the perception of the object.

Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Masturoh & T. Anggita, 2018).

Attitude is defined as the readiness to react to an object in a certain way. Attitude is an object of feeling supportive (Favorable) or feeling unsupportive (Unfavorable) to the object. Attitude can be expressed as an evaluative response where this response will arise when an individual evaluates and produces a conclusion about the stimulus in the form of good-bad, positive-negative, pleasant-unpleasant values, which then merge into a potential reaction to the attitude object. An attitude can contain some positive things about the attitude object, namely containing sentences that support or favor the attitude object, this statement can also be called a favorable statement. Meanwhile, attitudes can also contain negative statements about an attitude object which contains statements that do not support or oppose the attitude object to be expressed, this statement can be called an unfavorable statement (Azwar, 2021). Attitudes have characteristics, namely, attitudes are not carried from birth but are formed or learned throughout development in relation to their objects, attitudes can change because attitudes can be learned and attitudes can change in people if there are certain conditions and conditions that facilitate attitudes in that person, attitudes do not stand alone, but always have a certain relationship to an object in other words, attitudes are shaped, learned or changed towards certain objects, attitude objects are certain things but can also be a collection of these things, attitudes have aspects of motivation and aspects of feelings, the nature of which distinguishes attitudes and knowledge. (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

Related research with the title "The Relationship between Age, Education and Maternal Knowledge of Maternal Visits with Toddlers to Posyandu in Weighing and Weighing Activities of Toddlers in the Talun Health Center Work Area, Cirebon Regency" states that lack of knowledge forms a tendency in deficient posyandu visits, while mothers with good knowledge tend to have good posyandu visits. Good knowledge will encourage mothers to be more routine in participating in posyandu activities. Meanwhile, low knowledge about the benefits of posyandu will reduce the mother's participation in following posyandu implementation (Fathurrohman et al., 2021).

Another related study with the title "The Relationship between Attitudes, Motivation and Support from Community Leaders for Maternal Compliance Behavior in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu" describes that there is a relationship

between attitudes and maternal compliance in bringing toddlers to posyandu which statistically illustrates that mothers who have a positive attitude have a 0.808 times chance of obedient behavior in bringing toddlers to posyandu (Setianingsih et al., 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research uses an observational analytic design with a cross sectional approach. The research was conducted at Posyandu Sentosa I, Labuhan Dalam village in February-July 2023. The sampling technique used in the study was total sampling. The population of this study were all mothers of toddlers at Posyandu Sentosa 1 Labuhan Dalam during 2022 with a sample size of 80 respondents. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. Data analysis using univariate analysis which aims to explain or describe the characteristics of each research variable (Notoatmodjo, 2018). In the univariate analysis describes the results of the frequency distribution of each variable, namely knowledge, attitudes and visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu. and bivariate analysis conducted on two variables, serves to determine the relationship between variables. (Sujarweni, 2021 in Yuliani, E 2022). Analysis conducted on two variables that are suspected of being related or correlated. (Notoatmodjo, 2018). In this study using the Chi Square test. Relationship analysis used using Chi Square analysis to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Then in determining the correlation in testing the hypothesis, it can be used with the Contingency Coefficient statistical technique to determine the strength of the variable relationship. (Sugiyono, 2020)

RESEARCH RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

Table 1 shows that mothers of toddlers who attended the posyandu with the youngest mother's age at 21 years old and the oldest age was 47 years old with the average age of mothers of toddlers who came to the posyandu was 32 years old. Table 1 also shows that of all mothers of toddlers in this study, as many as 5 people (6.25%) with the last education of elementary school, as many as 20 people (25%) with the last education of junior high school, as many as 33 people (41.25%) with the last education of high school, as many as 5 people (6.25%) with the last education D3, as many as 16 people (20%) with the last education D4 / S1, and 1 person (1.25%) with the last education S2. In

addition, Table 1 shows that 42 mothers of toddlers (52%) were working and 38 (48%) were not working.

Table 1
Frequency distribution of mothers of toddlers based on maternal characteristics at Posyandu Sentosa I Labuhan Dalam in 2022

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	Minimal	16	21
	Maximum	37	47
	Average	27	32,68
	SD	5	6,25
Education	SMP	20	25
	SMA/SMK	33	41,25
	D3	5	6,25
	D4/S1	16	20
	S2	1	1,25
Job	Working	42	52
	Unemployed	38	48

Table 2
Frequency distribution of knowledge of mothers of toddlers about posyandu at Posyandu Sentosa I Labuhan Dalam in 2022

Knowledge	Total	Percentage (%)
Good	49	61
Enough	18	23
Less	13	13

Table 2 shows mothers of toddlers who have good knowledge as many as 49 people (61%), enough knowledge as many as 18 people (23%) and less knowledge as many as 13 people (13%).

Tabel 3
Frequency distribution of the attitude of mothers of toddlers towards posyandu at Posyandu Sentosa I Labuhan dalam in 2022

Attitude	Total	Percentage (%)
Positive	41	51
Negative	39	49

Table 3 shows that mothers of toddlers who have a positive attitude towards posyandu are 41 people (51%) and negative attitudes are 39 people (49%).

Table 4
Frequency distribution of activeness of visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu at Posyandu Sentosa I Labuhan Dalam in 2022

Activeness	Total	Percentage (%)
Active	21	26
Not Active	59	74

Table 4 shows that mothers of toddlers who actively visit the posyandu are 21 people (26%) and mothers of toddlers who are not actively visiting the posyandu are 59 people (74%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 5 shows that of all mothers of toddlers who have good knowledge with a total of 49, as many as 19 people (39%) are active in visiting the posyandu and as many as 30 people (61%) are not active in visiting the posyandu. Then in the overall mother of toddlers who have sufficient knowledge with a total of 18 people, there are 1 person (6%) who actively visits the posyandu and as many as 17 people (94%) are not active in visiting the posyandu. While from 13 mothers of toddlers who have less knowledge, as many as 1 person is active in visiting the posyandu and as many as 12 people (92%) are not active in visiting the posyandu.

Table 5

The relationship between knowledge about posyandu and the activeness of visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu at Posyandu Sentosa I Labuhan Dalam in 2022

Knowledge	Activeness				Total		P value
	Active		Not Active		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Good	19	39	30	61	49	100	0,006
Enough	1	6	17	94	18	100	
Less	1	8	12	92	13	100	

The results of statistical analysis obtained using the chi square test, obtained a p value of 0.006 ($p < 0.05$) which means that there is a

relationship between knowledge and the activeness of mothers to visit the posyandu.

Table 6

The relationship between attitudes about posyandu and the activeness of visits by mothers of toddlers to posyandu at Posyandu Sentosa I Labuhan Dalam in 2022

Attitude	Activeness				Total		P value
	Active		Not Active		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Positive	16	39	25	61	41	100	0,008
Negative	5	13	34	87	39	100	

Table 6 shows that of all mothers of toddlers who have a positive attitude, namely 41 respondents, as many as 16 people (39%) are active mothers to the posyandu and as many as 25 people (61%) are mothers of toddlers who are not active in visiting the posyandu. Then in the overall mother of toddlers who have a negative, namely as many as 5 people (13%) are mothers of toddlers who actively visit the posyandu and as many as 39 respondents (87%) are mothers of toddlers who are not active in visiting the posyandu.

The results of statistical analysis obtained using the chi square test, obtained a p value of 0.008 ($p < 0.05$) which means that there is a relationship between attitude and maternal activeness to visit the posyandu.

DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

Knowledge of mothers of toddlers about posyandu

Table 2 shows that most mothers of toddlers have good knowledge about posyandu with a total of 49 respondents (61%), sufficient knowledge as many as 18 people (23%) and less knowledge as many as 13 people (13%). In a similar study entitled "The Relationship Between Employment Status and Maternal Knowledge About Posyandu Toddlers With Adherence to Posyandu Visits at Posyandu Balita Singosari, Banyuwangi Village, Surakarta in

2018" stated that when mothers have good knowledge, it will help mothers understand the importance of posyandu activities to their toddlers. Thus, someone who has good knowledge will take better care of their health than someone who has less knowledge (Pangesti & Agussafutri, 2019).

Another study entitled "The Relationship between the Knowledge of Mothers of Toddlers with the Behavior of Visiting Toddlers to Posyandu" also explains that increasing age will support the high capacity of a person who will increase his knowledge. Then, a high level of education will make it easier for someone to receive information and knowledge will also increase through the work environment when sharing experiences and knowledge (Atik & Susanti, 2020). According to theory, when a person is getting older, usually the person's level of thinking will be more mature. In addition, age also affects a person's mindset and catchability, especially when receiving information. The knowledge a person has can be influenced by various factors. Internal factors that influence are age and gender. Meanwhile, external factors that influence can come from the level of education possessed, occupation, experience, sources of information, interest, environment, and social and cultural. Education is one of the external factors that influence a person's knowledge, education is a guidance obtained from a person towards the

development of others towards a certain direction that determines humans to behave and live life in achieving safety and happiness (Agus et al., 2019).

According to the researcher's assumption, the knowledge of mothers of toddlers about posyandu can come from the age and education level of mothers of toddlers in accordance with the results of similar studies and theory. In this study, it was found that the average respondent was 32 years old, which is in accordance with the theory that the more mature a person is, it will affect his mindset and his capacity to capture information so as to increase knowledge. While the last education of respondents in this study, most have a higher level of education which will make it easier for mothers of toddlers to add insights to knowledge.

Attitude towards posyandu

The research obtained in table 3 shows that most mothers of toddlers have a positive attitude with a total of 41 respondents or around 51% and a negative attitude of 39 people (49%).

According to research entitled "The Relationship between Maternal Attitudes and the Participation Rate of Toddlers to Posyandu Age 6-59 Months in Kelaten Village, South Lampung Regency in 2022" describes the results of the same study with a good attitude owned by most mothers of toddlers with a percentage of 67.2% and a poor attitude with a percentage of 32.8%. Sikap baik yang dimiliki ibu balita dapat dipengaruhi oleh pemahaman ibu yang baik terkait pentingnya posyandu yang berkaitan dengan pengetahuan yang dimiliki ibu. Sikap juga biasanya dapat diperoleh dari pengalaman sendiri yang dimiliki maupun orang lain yang terdekat. Sehingga, akan mempengaruhi seseorang untuk mendekati maupun menjauhi objek tersebut. (Kurnia et al., 2023). Menurut penelitian yang berjudul "Analysis of the Low Activeness of Toddler Mother Visits to Posyandu Tompo, Taopa District, Parigi Moutong Regency" has research results where the attitude is good in most mothers of toddlers with a percentage of 94.3% and an unfavorable attitude with a percentage of 5.7%. A person's attitude will also change as more information is obtained about the object through persuasion and pressure from the surrounding social groups (Radhiah et al., 2021).

Attitude is defined as the readiness to react to an object in a certain way. Attitude is an object of feeling supportive (Favorable) or feeling unsupportive (Unfavorable) to the object. A positive attitude is an attitude that supports or favors the object of the attitude. Attitudes can be influenced by several factors such as personal experience, which

is the basis for forming attitudes with strong impressions, the influence of other people who are considered important, namely generally a person is conformist, the desire to affiliate and avoid conflict, cultural influences, namely inherent culture that influences the attitudes taken in various problems owned, mass media, namely communication media that are delivered objectively will influence attitudes for recipients of information, religious / educational institutions, namely the moral concepts instilled determine beliefs that influence attitudes, and emotional factors, namely forms of attitudes based on emotions owned (Azwar, 2021).

According to the researcher's assumption, the attitude of mothers of toddlers can come from several factors such as maternal knowledge where mothers of toddlers mostly have good knowledge about posyandu, then from other people who are considered important where mothers gain experience gained by people who are considered important that will determine the mother's attitude and experience that the mother has had before.

Activeness of mother's visit in posyandu

The results of the study described in table 4 show that most mothers of toddlers are not active in visiting the posyandu, namely 59 respondents or around 74% and mothers of toddlers who are not active in visiting the posyandu as many as 59 people (74%). The results of this study contradict research entitled "Factors Affecting Maternal Visits Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu Tanjung Pauh Village in 2018" with the results of active toddler mother visits, namely 65.8% and less with a percentage of 34.2%. The existence of positive family support will provide information about the importance of posyandu and motivate mothers to go to the posyandu so that mothers make regular visits to the posyandu. The work done by the mother can be the background of the lack of maternal visits to the Posyandu either because of the amount of work so there is no time to bring the toddler. There are studies that show a significant relationship between maternal work and Maternal Visit to Posyandu with OR 7.595 which means that mothers of toddlers who work have a chance 7.595 times to visit less to bring toddlers to the posyandu compared to mothers of toddlers who do not work. When the mother is a housewife, she will spend most of her time on housework and office work which will result in a smaller opportunity for the mother to come to the posyandu because the posyandu schedule coincides with the time when the mother is working (Amalia et al., 2019). Another study entitled "The Relationship Between Occupational Status and

Maternal Knowledge About Toddler Posyandu With Adherence to Posyandu Visits at Singosari Toddler Posyandu, Banyuanyar Village, Surakarta in 2018" explains that education is also related to the visit of mothers of toddlers to the posyandu, where mothers who have higher education will more often consider their toddlers to the posyandu due to the need for health service users to the importance of health services for themselves and for their families. In addition, higher education will have a 2.7 times chance of actively participating in weighing toddlers to the posyandu compared to mothers with lower education. The higher a person's education, the more they will improve their abilities and competencies. Thus, the higher the education, the higher the level of participation in community activities (Pangesti & Agussafutri, 2019).

There are theories that explain the factors that influence the activeness of mothers of toddlers to the posyandu, among others, education, namely low maternal education can affect the mother's interest in visiting the posyandu and weighing toddlers regularly and is needed in obtaining information about their growth and development, knowledge, namely a person's good knowledge about health, encouraging healthy living behavior will go well, work, namely a mother who has a job will affect the cognitive and emotional development of the child. When mothers work full time, they will have the possibility not to visit the posyandu because the posyandu activities and the mother's working hours are at the same time so that the mother does not come to the posyandu, the attitude is when the mother has a negative attitude regarding posyandu visits for weighing toddlers will tend not to weigh toddlers at the posyandu which will then have an impact on the growth and development of toddlers, Family support is when the family has a positive response in supporting the mother's participation to the posyandu will increase the mother's behavior to come to the posyandu every month, the mother's motivation is the motivation that mothers have in weighing toddlers kenposyandu comes from internal and external factors. Internal factors in the form of a desire to get services and information about toddlers. Meanwhile, external factors that come from the active role of health workers, cadres, and families in supporting mothers to carry out routine posyandu activities, distance and travel time for mothers to the posyandu, namely the considerations that mothers have in participating in posyandu activities, namely the distance between the place and the location of posyandu activities. In addition, the unavailability of transportation has an influence on the mother's visit

to the posyandu so that the growth and development of toddlers is not monitored and toddlers do not get health services that should be obtained (Arismawati et al., 2022).

According to the researcher's assumption, the mother's activeness in visiting toddlers because in this study most mothers of toddlers worked, namely with a percentage of mothers who worked by 52% and mothers who did not work by 48% so that most mothers did not have time to take their time because they had to work. Activeness can also be influenced by education where most or as many as 5 people (6.25%) with the last elementary school education, as many as 20 people (25%) with the last junior high school education, as many as 33 people (41.25%) with the last high school education, as many as 5 people (6.25%) with the last D3 education, as many as 16 people (20%) with the last D4 / S1 education, and 1 person (1.25%) with the last S2 education.

Bivariate Analysis

The relationship between knowledge and the activeness of mothers of toddlers visiting the posyandu

Based on research that has been done with the results in table 5 shows that of all mothers of toddlers, who have good knowledge, with a total of 49, 39% are active in visiting the posyandu and most or as much as 61% are not active in visiting the posyandu. Then in all mothers of toddlers who have sufficient knowledge, they are as many as 18 respondents, as many as 6% of mothers are active in posyandu activities and as many as 94% are not active in posyandu visits. Whereas from 13 mothers of toddlers who have less knowledge, a total of 8% and most or 92% are not active in posyandu visits. The results of statistical analysis obtained using the chi square test, obtained a p value of 0.006 ($p < 0.05$) which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and the activeness of mothers to visit the posyandu.

The results of this study are in line with several other studies entitled "Factors Related to Mothers Who Bring Weighing Toddlers to Posyandu", which shows that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and weighing toddler visits to posyandu with a p value of 0.000 (Anjani, 2018). (Anjani, 2018). In addition, there is a study entitled "The Relationship Between Employment Status and Maternal Knowledge About Toddler Posyandu With Adherence to Posyandu Visits at Singosari Toddler Posyandu, Banyuanyar Village, Surakarta in 2018" which explains that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge about

posyandu with maternal compliance to visit posyandu with the results of p value of 0.010. If a behavior is based on knowledge, awareness and positive attitudes, it will form lasting behavior. Conversely, behavior that is not based on knowledge and awareness will not be lasting. A mother who has sufficient knowledge will increase awareness about the utilization of health facilities, especially in monitoring the health of her toddler. Thus, the activeness of visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu will be higher and visits will be carried out regularly (Pangesti & Agussafutri, 2019).

According to a study entitled "Analysis of the Low Activity of Maternal Visits to Toddlers to Posyandu Tompo Taopa District Parigi Moutong Regency" explained that mothers of toddlers who have a high level of knowledge but are not active in carrying out posyandu can be caused by factors of business owned, age of toddlers, immunization and health of toddlers. When the mother has a job, she will be busy so she does not have time to bring her toddler to the posyandu. In addition, the assumption of complete immunization of toddlers and the condition of healthy toddlers makes mothers of toddlers not active in visiting the posyandu. Factors that can build behavior without prior knowledge are the mother's motivation, distance of residence, and support from the family. In mothers of toddlers who have good knowledge about health does not necessarily guarantee mothers of toddlers to weigh in the posyandu. Because, a person's knowledge is influenced by several factors such as education, occupation, age and information. Information in this case is the ease of access to information to accelerate a person to achieve new knowledge (Radhiah et al., 2021).

There is a theory that explains that a person's process of adopting a behavior that comes from knowledge will occur in several processes including awareness, namely the stage when an individual is aware of the stimulus that comes, interest, namely a sense of interest in the existing stimulus, evaluation, namely the process when a person considers whether or not the stimulus is good, trial, namely the trial process carried out to try new behaviors and adaptation, namely when a person has adopted the behavior in accordance with knowledge, attitudes and awareness of the stimulus (Agus et al., 2019). There are other theories that explain that a person's good knowledge about health encourages healthy living behavior to run well. Easy access to information will increase insight and information on toddler health and understanding of mothers in visiting the posyandu with their toddlers (Arismawati et al., 2022).

According to the researcher's assumption, in this study mothers with good knowledge were 49, 39% were active in visiting the posyandu and most or 61% were not active in visiting the posyandu. Then in the overall mother of toddlers who have sufficient knowledge, namely 18 respondents, as many as 6% of mothers are active in posyandu activities and as many as 94% are not active in posyandu visits. While of the 13 mothers of toddlers who have less knowledge, a total of 8% and most or 92% are not active in posyandu visits. Mothers with good knowledge have a higher percentage of visiting the posyandu than mothers of toddlers with sufficient or little knowledge. So, it still has a relationship that knowledge will affect action. In addition, this high knowledge can be caused by several factors where the average age of the mother is 32 years old which usually age will affect a person's mindset to add insight starting from the surrounding environment, access to information through gadgets and a person's level of education that supports mothers of toddlers to have good knowledge. This can be caused, when someone has a higher education, access to information will be wider by the relationship and way of thinking of the mother of the toddler which allows getting good health information. However, in the process of activeness behavior can be influenced again by other factors that allow mothers not to come even though they have good knowledge, such as the busy work that mothers have which will reduce the mother's time to be able to take the time to posyandu. In addition, there is also motivation from the mother or family support. When the knowledge that mothers have about posyandu is good, but the mother does not have the motivation to run it or support, it will affect the mother's visit not to come.

The relationship between attitude and the activeness of mothers of toddlers visiting the posyandu

Based on the results of the study described in table 6, it shows that of all mothers of toddlers who have a positive attitude, namely 41 respondents, 16 people (39%) are active in posyandu activities and most or as many as 25 people (61%) are not active in posyandu visits. Then in the overall mother of toddlers who have a negative as many as 39 respondents, as many as 5 people (13%) are active in posyandu activities and as many as 34 people (87%) are not active in posyandu visits. The results of statistical analysis obtained using the chi square test, obtained a p value of 0.008 ($p < 0.05$) which means that there is a relationship between attitude and maternal

activeness to visit the posyandu.

This study is in line with another study entitled "The Relationship between Attitudes, Motivation and Support from Community Leaders to Maternal Compliance Behavior in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu" which states that there is a relationship between attitude and maternal compliance in bringing their toddlers to the posyandu with a p value of 0.012. Where respondents who have a positive attitude have a 0.8 times chance of obeying visiting the posyandu compared to mothers who have a negative attitude (Setianingsih et al., 2021). Another study entitled "Analysis of the Low Activity of Visits by Mothers of Toddlers to Posyandu Tompo, Taopa District, Parigi Moutong Regency" also mentioned similar results, namely the relationship between attitudes and the active behavior of mothers of toddlers in visiting posyandu with a p value of 0.001. The positive attitude that mothers of toddlers have about posyandu but are not active in the implementation of posyandu can occur due to mothers of toddlers who forget the posyandu schedule, unclear information about posyandu and the absence of husband support which causes mothers of toddlers not to regularly visit posyandu. Then, mothers who have a bad attitude have a greater tendency not to actively participate in posyandu than mothers who have a good attitude (Radhiah et al., 2021).

According to research entitled "The Relationship between Maternal Attitudes and the Level of Participation of Toddlers to Posyandu age 6-59 months in Kelaten Village, South Lampung Regency in 2022", mothers of toddlers who have a positive attitude tend to be happy to take their children to the posyandu for weighing. Mothers of toddlers who have a negative attitude can be influenced by peers and family support, where there is a separate spirit obtained when they have a partner to go to the posyandu together. Mothers who have a good attitude but do not bring their children to the posyandu can be caused by the activities of the mother, for example when the mother works or when the child's posyandu schedule is sick. This situation can be a disturbing factor that causes mothers not to do posyandu. Mothers who have a poor attitude can be caused by several factors such as a lack of interaction between posyandu cadres, less active at the posyandu due to distance of residence and limited access to transportation. In addition, complete immunization of toddlers is the reason that makes mothers less active in weighing toddlers to the posyandu. Mothers of toddlers who have a lack of attitude but are diligent to the posyandu can be

influenced by peer factors that increase maternal enthusiasm because they have a partner together to go to the posyandu (Kurnia et al., 2023).

According to theory, when mothers have a negative attitude regarding posyandu visits for weighing toddlers, they will tend not to weigh toddlers at the posyandu which will then have an impact on the growth and development of toddlers (Arismawati et al., 2022).

According to the assumptions of the researchers, of all mothers who have a positive attitude, namely 41 respondents, as many as 16 people (39%) are active in posyandu activities and most or as many as 25 people (61%) are not active in posyandu visits. Then in all mothers of toddlers who have a negative attitude, namely 39 respondents, as many as 5 people (13%) are active in posyandu activities and as many as 34 people (87%) are not active in posyandu visits. So it can be seen that the more someone has a positive attitude will still strive to be active in visiting the posyandu so that the percentage of mothers to come to the posyandu is still greater than mothers who have a negative attitude. In this case, there are several other factors such as knowledge, occupation, age, education, support, motivation, experience and other factors. The knowledge possessed by the mother will certainly shape the attitude taken in carrying out an action. However, not all good knowledge and attitudes will result in good behavior because there are various other factors that will be a consideration or obstacle in behavior, especially to be active in posyandu. Most mothers are over 20 years old, which is a mature age in receiving information and determining a good attitude to maintain their health. In addition, the level of education also affects the attitude and activeness of mothers in visiting the posyandu. A person's education will affect a person's thinking ability to make decisions that are more rational and open to new things. In this case, education will also affect the mother's attitude to be more positive in visiting the posyandu and the mother's activeness in visiting the posyandu. However, other factors will also influence the attitude and activeness of mothers of toddlers. Where in forming attitudes and behaviors not only obtained from one or two factors but all aspects of each individual will affect even though some aspects of the factors owned by the mother are good.

CONCLUSION

A description of the knowledge, attitudes and activeness of mothers in the Sentosa I posyandu in 2022 was obtained. In addition, there is a

relationship between knowledge and the activeness of mothers in visiting the Sentosa 1 posyandu in the Labuhan Dalam village with a p value of 0.006 and a relationship between the attitude of mothers of toddlers in visiting the Sentosa 1 posyandu in the Labuhan Dalam village with a p value of 0.008.

SUGGESTION

For educational institutions as a reference or reference in further research and research material for similar studies. In addition, for the research site, it can be an input or an illustration to conduct an evaluation in improving posyandu activities according to the needs of mothers under five in their scope.

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