

**THE EFFECT OF PARENTS OF KNOWLEDGE AND MOTIVATION ON
POSYANDU SERVICES IN
ILOPONU VILLAGE TIBAWA DISTRICT
GORONTALO REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study were (1) to determine the effect of parental knowledge on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency; 2) To determine the effect of the motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency; 3) To determine simultaneously the influence of knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency.

This study uses a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental method, primary data obtained through a survey of 73 parents of children under five with data collection techniques. Data analysis using computer program Microsoft excel and statistical program. Data analysis includes univariate analysis by looking for frequency distribution, while bivariate analysis uses independent sample t test with sig (2-tailed) < 0.05

The results of this study indicate that: 1) There is a positive and significant influence between the knowledge of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency in 2021, based on the results of statistical tests using quasi-experimental tests, H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted because it is sig. = 0.000 < 0.05, which means that there is an influence of the knowledge of parents of children under five on posyandu services; 2) There is a positive and significant influence between the motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency in 2021, based on the results of statistical tests using quasi-experiments, H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted because sig = 0.000 < 0.05 which means that there is an influence of the motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services; 3) There is a positive and significant influence between the knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency in 2021, based on the results of statistical tests using an independent sample t test, H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted because sig = 0.000 < 0.05, which means that there is an influence of knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services.

Keywords: Knowledge, Motivation, Posyandu Service

INTRODUCTION

Increasing health status in reducing the IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) is carried out by monitoring nutritional status, infectious diseases and growth and development of toddlers, as well as increasing basic immunization coverage for toddlers. Based on data from the Profile of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2012, the coverage of measles immunization was only 74% and DPT-HB3 immunization was only 62% of the national target of above 80% [7]. In addition, the morbidity rate due to infectious diseases (ARI/pneumonia and tuberculosis) is still high in children under five. According to UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), Indonesia is a country that has the largest number of stunted growth and development under five children under five. 3]

Based on data [8] the coverage of the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Indonesia reached more than 1.4 million people died from various diseases, while the coverage of weighing under five in Indonesia in 2015 was 75.1% and did not meet the requirements with a target of 80%. Health maintenance is focused on prevention and health improvement efforts that can be done at the posyandu.

One indication of health services is the active arrival of the community to the health service center, which in this case is the posyandu service [9]. The presence of mothers in the posyandu with their toddlers greatly supports the achievement of one of the posyandu's goals, namely improving the health of mothers and toddlers. But in reality, it is not as easy and simple as expected. Community participation is a complex matter and is often difficult to calculate because there are too many factors that influence it[2]. The scope of weighing

has to do with internal factors of mothers of children under five, such as: education level of mothers of children under five, level of knowledge of mothers of children under five, health behavior, age of children under five, nutritional status of children under five. in addition, it is also related to the distance of the posyandu and the role of health workers, community leaders, posyandu cadres. Other problems related to visits to posyandu include: operational funds and infrastructure to drive posyandu activities, the level of knowledge of cadres and the ability of officers in monitoring growth and counseling, the level of understanding of families and communities about the benefits of posyandu and the implementation of cadre development[7]

Several factors that can affect the behavior of mothers under five weighing their children at the posyandu include: 1) the age of toddlers can affect participation, this is because mothers of toddlers feel that their children are 9 months old who have received complete immunizations no longer need to come to the posyandu, 2) the number of children, more family members, a mother will find it difficult to arrange time to attend the posyandu, because time will run out to give attention and affection to take care of her children at home, 3) education level also determines whether it is easy to absorb and understand nutritional knowledge , education in the family is very necessary, this is related to information about the visit of mothers of children under five to the posyandu and the low level of education is closely related to the mother's behavior in utilizing services in health facilities, and 4) mother's knowledge, knowledge possessed by a person will form an attitude and lead to a behavior in

everyday life like being present at the posyandu [6].

Toddlers in Indonesia who received health services in 2018 were 61, 81% [10]. In 2019 73.86% [11]. Meanwhile, in 2020 this coverage is lower, at 61.3% [12]. The achievements from year to year have not quite met the requirements with a target of 85%, so that the achievement target for weighing children under five in the following year is expected to increase more than the previous year. In Gorontalo, the coverage of under-five weighing in 2018 was recorded at 61.81% [10], in 2019 it was 72.93% [11]. and in 2020 75.6% [12], it is still not able to achieve the national target of 85%.

Based on data from the Gorontalo District Health Office Profile, Toddlers who received health services in 2018 were 79%. In 2019 80.5% While in 2020 there was an increase of 82.6%. The achievements from year to year have not quite met the requirements with a target of 85%, so that the achievement target of weighing children under five in the following year is expected to increase more than the previous year. The achievement for the Tibawa District area which has two health service centers, namely the Tibawa Health Center, is 96.8% and for the Buhu Health Center 78.4%. The data shows a very significant difference between the achievements of the Tibawa Health Center which has exceeded the national target of 85% and the achievements of the Buhu Health Center which is still far from the expected target.

Based on a preliminary study conducted by researchers on the achievement of nutrition reports at the Buhu Health Center, the coverage of toddler visits at the posyandu (D/S) in 2018 was 73.2%, in 2019 74.5% while in 2020 it was 78.4%. In terms of

coverage per village, Labanu Village has the highest coverage of under-five visits at 75.3% and Iloponu Village has the lowest coverage at 63.2%. By looking at the register of toddler visits at posyandu spread over 4 (four) integrated service posts (posyandu) in Iloponu village, namely Posyandu Mawar 1, Posyandu Mawar 2, Posyandu Mawar 3 and Posyandu Mawar 4, there were 89 toddlers who did not come to the Posyandu for receive services from health workers. This can be seen from the observations that the reason used by mothers of toddlers not to bring their toddlers to the posyandu is because mothers think their toddlers are healthy so they don't need to be taken to posyandu, and information obtained from 10 mothers of children under five at the posyandu shows that parents say that as long as their children are healthy then no need to take them to posyandu, if toddlers are sick they will take them to the nearest puskesmas, pediatrician or midwife. In addition, parents also said they were lazy to come to the posyandu. Even though the child's weight is less or even the child's weight has not increased for two consecutive months. In addition, based on the results of interviews, it shows that the reluctance of mothers to bring their toddlers to the Posyandu is caused by the lack of understanding of the parents about the benefits of Posyandu.

To explore the problems above, the formulation of the problem in the study was proposed, namely: (1) Is there an influence of knowledge of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency? (2) Is there an influence of the motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency? (3) Is there a simultaneous influence between

the knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency?

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach and type of research used is a quantitative approach, where the research results obtained later are in the form of numerical data that will be processed and analyzed statistically using predetermined calculations.

Quantitative method is a research method that deals with numbers that are analyzed with statistical techniques to analyze the results. In this study using a quasi-experimental method, namely to determine the effect of knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services. using the subject as a whole to parents of toddlers targeted at Posyandu. There were 4 groups of respondents where 1 group was not given any treatment (control group) and 3 others were given different treatment where the first experimental group was given knowledge treatment, the second experimental group was given motivational treatment and the third experimental group was given knowledge and motivation treatment simultaneously. each respondent filled out a questionnaire that was distributed to determine the effect between the level of knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency

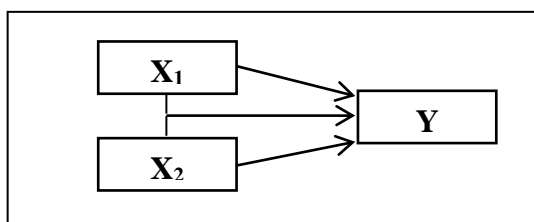


Figure 1. Design of relationships between variables

This research was conducted at the Posyandu, Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency and the time of the research was carried out for two months, namely November to December 2021.

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions can be drawn (synthesis)[5].

The population in this study were all parents who had toddlers aged 0 – 59 months a total of 89 people and domiciled in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population that are actually studied and concluded [6]. The sampling technique in this research is total sampling. Total sampling is a sampling technique where the number of samples is the same as the population. The reason for taking total sampling is because the total population is less than 100. So the number of samples in this study was 89 people.

A variable is a person or object that varies from one person to another or from one object to another. Variables contain the meaning of characteristics, properties or sizes that are owned by someone or something that can be a differentiator or characterizer between one another [6]. The variables in this study are: 1) Independent Variables (Independent Variables) are variables that can affect other variables, if the independent variable changes it can cause other variables to change. Another name for the independent variable or independent variable is predictor, risk, determinant, causal [6]. The independent variable in this study is the knowledge of parents of toddlers who are given the symbol "X1" and the

motivation of parents of toddlers who are given the symbol "X2". 2) The dependent variable (dependent variable) is a variable that is influenced by the independent variable, meaning that the dependent variable changes because it is caused by changes in the independent variable [6]. The dependent variable in this study is the Posyandu Service which is given the symbol "Y"

The data needed in the study consisted of: 1) data on knowledge of parents of toddlers, 2) data on motivation of parents of toddlers and 3) data on Posyandu service providers. The data is measured through 10 questions/statements with a Likert scale, the weighting value is strongly agree is given a score of 5, agree is given a score of 4, doubtful is given a score of 3, disagree is given a score of 2 and strongly disagree is given a score of 1

Measurement of respondents' answers in responding to statements regarding the knowledge of parents of toddlers, including knowledge about the definition of posyandu, benefits of posyandu, posyandu targets, types of posyandu activities, posyandu service system provided with objective criteria are: 1) Knowledge is good if the score is 80-100%, 2) Knowledge is sufficient if the score is 56-79%, 3) Knowledge is lacking if the score is < 55%.

Measurement of respondents' answers in responding to statements/questions about motivation regarding the hopes and desires of parents of toddlers in posyandu services provided with objective criteria are: 1) Good Motivation if the score is 80-100%, 2) Enough motivation if the score is 56-79%, 3) Lack of motivation if the score < 55%.

The measurement of respondents' answers in responding to statements about posyandu services includes the flow of 5 table posyandu activities and

activities carried out in each flow, with the objective criteria being: 1) Good Service if the score is 80-100%, 2) Adequate service if the score is 56-79%, 3) Service is lacking if the score is <55%.

The data obtained from the research results were analyzed using the following data analysis methods: 1) Univariate analysis, namely the analysis of the independent variables in the form of a frequency distribution and calculated the percentage. 2) Bivariate analysis, namely the analysis of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The test used in this analysis is an independent sample t test with descriptive analysis using a 95% confidence degree. Independent sample t-test is a parametric test used to determine whether there is a difference in the mean between two independent groups or two unpaired groups with the intention that the two data groups come from different subjects. This test can be carried out with the condition that the data must come from different groups, numeric data types, interval or ratio data scales, data are normally distributed and the variance between the two sample groups must be the same.

Validity is a measure that shows the reliability or validity of a measuring instrument in other words the extent to which a measuring instrument measures data from the point of view of a measuring instrument. To determine the validity of an instrument (in the questionnaire) by doing a correlation between the scores of each question with the total score in a variable. The correlation technique used is Pearson ProductMoment, with the help of SPSS version 25.

The hypotheses in this study are: 1) There is a positive and significant influence between the knowledge of

parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency. 2) There is a positive and significant positive and significant influence between the motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency. 3) There is a positive and significant influence between knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency.

RESEARCH RESULT

Research on the Effect of Knowledge and Motivation of Parents of Toddlers on Posyandu Services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency is the research sample is all parents of toddlers who have toddlers 0–59 months who are in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, which are 89 people. In the implementation of the study, not all parents of children under five were involved in this study due to the busyness of parents of toddlers who did not have time to participate, so the researchers treated parents who were willing to have a total of 73 people. The sample was divided into 4 groups, namely the group that was given treatment to knowledge of 18 people, the group that was given treatment to motivation was 18 people, the group that was given the treatment of knowledge and motivation was 19 people, and the group that was not given treatment as control was 18 people. After processing the research data, it is then analyzed using SPSS Version 25. The following is a description of the results of the research that has been carried out consisting of the characteristics of the respondents, univariable and bivariable analysis.

Characteristics of respondents in this study showed that of the 73

respondents, most of the mother's education was elementary school as many as 51 people (69.86%), Junior High School (SMP) 9 people (12.33%), High School (SMA) 10 people (13.70%) and Strata 1 as many as 3 people (4.11%).

Univariable and bivariable analysis

Univariable analysis is an analysis carried out to analyze each variable from the results of the study. Univariable analysis in this study consisted of 2 research variables, namely knowledge of posyandu services and motivation of mothers under five to visit posyandu.

After doing univariable analysis, to see the influence between knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency, the data obtained from the results of the study were analyzed using bivariable analysis. Bivariable analysis was conducted to see whether one variable was related to another variable. Bivariable analysis in this study aims to analyze the effect of knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services.

Knowledge of Service

Univariable analysis on the knowledge of parents and toddlers on Posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency, most of them are knowledgeable enough. The results of the study on the group that was given knowledge and the group that was not given treatment (control group) showed that there was an effect of knowledge on posyandu services. From 18 For mothers of children under five, the data obtained from mothers of children under five with good knowledge there was no influence between the control group and

the treatment group, knowledgeable enough in the control group was 4 people (22.2%) and the group that was treated was 14 people (77.8%) so the effect was 50 % while for the less knowledgeable in the control group 14 people (77.8%) and in the control group as many as 4 people (22.2%), this shows that there is a difference between parents of toddlers who have less knowledge between the control group and the treatment group by 50 %.

Based on bivariable analysis, the results showed that the Levene's Test value was significant (because $p = 0.030 > 0.05$). It means that the variance in the two groups is not the same. The t-value is -9.152 with a significance of 0.000. This means the t-value is significant ($p = 0.000 < 0.005$) Thus it can be concluded that the knowledge of parents of children under five affects the posyandu service so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted because $\text{sig} = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a significant difference between the control group and the group that was given knowledge treatment.

Motivation for Service

Univariable analysis on the motivation of parents and toddlers towards Posyandu Services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency, most of them have sufficient motivation. mothers of toddlers obtained data on mothers of toddlers who have good motivation in the control group and in the treatment group as many as 2 people (11.1%), this shows that there is a difference of parents of toddlers who have good motivation between the control group and the treatment group of 11, 1%. Parents of toddlers who have sufficient motivation in the control group are 4 people (22.2%) and the treatment group are 13 people (72.2%) so that the

difference between parents of toddlers who have sufficient motivation between the control group and the treatment group is 50%. Parents of toddlers who have less motivation in the control group are 14 people (77.8%) and the treatment group are 3 people (16.7%). so that the difference between parents of toddlers who have less motivation between the control group and the treatment group is 51%.

Based on bivariable analysis, the results showed that the Levene's Test value was significant (because $p = 0.034 > 0.05$). It means that the variance in the two groups is not the same. We see the t-value, namely: - 9.780 with a significance of 0.000. This means that the t-value is significant ($p = 0.000 < 0.005$) Thus, it can be concluded that the motivation of parents of toddlers affects the posyandu service so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted because $\text{sig} = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a significant difference between the control group and the group that was given motivational treatment.

Knowledge and Motivation towards Service

Univariable analysis on Knowledge and Motivation of Parents of Toddlers Against Posyandu Services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency, most of them have sufficient knowledge and motivation. motivation towards posyandu services. From 19 mothers of children under five, there were data on mothers of toddlers who had good knowledge and motivation in the control group and 18 people in the treatment group (94.7%), so the difference between parents of toddlers who had good knowledge and motivation was between control group and treatment group by 94.7%. Parents of toddlers who have sufficient knowledge and motivation are 1 person

(5.3%), so the difference between parents of toddlers who have sufficient knowledge and motivation between the control group and the treatment group is 5.3%. Parents of children under five who had less knowledge and motivation in the control group were 14 people (77.8%) and there were none in the treatment group. so that the difference between parents of toddlers who have less knowledge and motivation between the control group and the treatment group is 77.8%.

Based on bivariable analysis, the results showed that the Levene's Test value was not significant (because $p = 0.054 > 0.05$). means that the variance in both groups is the same. the t-value is: -39.887 with a significance of 0.000, meaning the t-value is significant ($p = 0.000 < 0.005$). This shows that between the groups that are given treatment and not given treatment are significantly different. Thus, it can be concluded that the knowledge and motivation of parents of children under five affect the posyandu service so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted because $\text{sig} = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a significant difference between the control group and the group given the knowledge and motivation treatment.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of Service

The results of the univariate analysis showed that from 18 mothers of children under five, there was no influence between the control group and the treatment group, there was sufficient knowledge in the control group of 4 people (22.2%) and the group that was treated as many as 14 people (77.8%).,8%) so that the effect is 55.6% while for the less knowledgeable in the control group 14 people (77.8%) and in the control group as many as 4 people (22.2%), this shows that there are

differences in parents of toddlers who lack of knowledge between the control group and the treatment group by 55.6%. Meanwhile, based on bivariate analysis, the results of H_0 were rejected and H_a accepted because $\text{sig} = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an influence of knowledge of parents of toddlers on posyandu services.

The above research is in line with that conducted by [12] who found that in this study, most of the mothers' knowledge of Posyandu was categorized as good as many as 19 people (63.33%), the activeness of mothers participating in Posyandu were mostly 22 people (73.33%).). The results of the analysis obtained a significant value of $0.007 \leq 0.05$, which means that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers about posyandu and their active participation in posyandu at Posyandu Melati, Tlogomas Village, Malang.

Basically, knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions. Mothers of toddlers who have less knowledge will tend to ignore their health and in the end will have actions that will endanger themselves and their toddlers. Mothers of toddlers who have less knowledge about posyandu will choose inappropriate behavior not to visit posyandu. Good knowledge possessed by mothers of toddlers about posyandu, then there is a tendency to influence the formation of behavior, namely mothers of toddlers can actively participate in posyandu.

Based on the educational characteristics of parents of children under five, between the control group and the treatment group, elementary school education (SD) $> 50\%$ and less interest in reading MCH books, so that this affects the knowledge of parents of children under five on posyandu services which results in fewer

posyandu visits every month. Therefore, the researchers gave treatment to the first treatment group (knowledge) by providing health education in the form of health counseling to parents of toddlers, providing technical guidance to health workers and health cadres in the implementation of posyandu. The implementation of the technical guidance is carried out one week before the schedule for the posyandu implementation.

From the efforts made, it is known that there is a change in the behavior of parents of toddlers towards posyandu services, posyandu visits increased by > 50% compared to posyandu visits the previous month. At the time of the implementation of the posyandu, counseling activities were initially only carried out personally by health cadres at table 4 only referring to the MCH handbook, after receiving technical guidance carried out by researchers, counseling activities were carried out simultaneously with health workers not only based on the MCH handbook. available but by providing counseling using a flip chart. When giving counseling, parents of toddlers are given questions and invited to be able to scramble to answer. An atmosphere like this makes parents of toddlers scrambling to answer so that researchers can find out if there is an increase in the knowledge possessed by parents of toddlers about posyandu.

Motivation for Service

Motivation is an effort to generate stimulation, encouragement and or power generation in a person and or a group of people who want to act and work together optimally to carry out something that has been planned to achieve the goals that have been set [1]. Motivation can be interpreted as an impulse that comes from within the

individual to produce a high effort for a particular goal [5].

The low motivation of respondents in bringing toddlers to the posyandu is caused by the posyandu service model that is just so-so that parents of toddlers feel bored and the toddler's graduation activities have been inactive for 2 consecutive years caused by the pandemic situation. So this greatly reduces the interest of parents of toddlers, many parents of toddlers are very proud if their children who have complete basic immunizations are made graduation moments by regional and sub-district officials.

Based on the univariate analysis, it showed that from 18 mothers of children under five, there were data on mothers of children under five who had good motivation in the control group and 2 people in the treatment group (11.1%), this indicates that there are differences in parents of toddlers who have good motivation between control group and treatment group by 11.1%. Parents of toddlers who have sufficient motivation in the control group are 4 people (22.2%) and the treatment group are 13 people (72.2%) so that the difference between parents of toddlers who have sufficient motivation between the control group and the treatment group is 50%. Parents of toddlers who have less motivation in the control group are 14 people (77.8%) and the treatment group are 3 people (16.7%). so that the difference between parents of toddlers who have less motivation between the control group and the treatment group is 51%. Meanwhile, based on bivariate analysis, the results showed that H₀ was rejected and H_a accepted because sig = 0.000 < 0.05, which means that there is an influence on the motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services.

The influence of this motivation cannot be separated from the existence of good service from health workers and posyandu cadres as well as good performance of officers and cadres in carrying out their duties. As in the research data that has been described. High motivation for mothers of toddlers is very important so that the health development of their children who are still toddlers can be better monitored and maintained. The behavior of mothers to come and take advantage of health services at Posyandu is an effort to prevent and detect as early as possible disturbances and growth barriers in toddlers, so that if visits to Posyandu are not carried out it will have an impact on not monitoring the growth and development of toddlers and further risking their nutritional condition worsening so that they experience growth disorders.

Parents of toddlers want to take their children to Posyandu, knowing that in Posyandu their children will be weighed to determine their growth. Without this motivation, the mother may not take her child to the Posyandu.

The research above is in line with that conducted by Widyo S, Mukhadiono, and Dyah Wahyuningsih[15] regarding the Role of Cadres in Motivating Mothers Toddlers to Visit Posyandu which found that respondents generally have high motivation to participate in Posyandu activities. This is indicated by 27 respondents or 45% stating motivation in the high category and 20 people or 33.3% stating motivation in the medium category. So it can be said that the majority of respondents have motivation to actively participate in Posyandu activities.

Knowledge and Motivation towards Service

Based on the univariate analysis, it was shown that from 19 mothers of children under five, there were no mothers of children under five who had good knowledge and motivation in the control group and 18 people in the treatment group (94.7%), so that the difference between parents of toddlers who had the knowledge and motivation both between the control group and the treatment group of 94.7%. Parents of toddlers who have sufficient knowledge and motivation are 1 person (5.3%), so the difference between parents of toddlers who have sufficient knowledge and motivation between the control group and the treatment group is 5.3%. Parents of children under five who had less knowledge and motivation in the control group were 14 people (77.8%) and there were none in the treatment group. so that the difference between parents of toddlers who have less knowledge and motivation between the control group and the treatment group is 77.8%. Meanwhile, based on bivariate analysis, the results of H_0 were rejected and H_a accepted because $\text{sig} = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an influence of knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services. This is due to intensive counseling by researchers and health workers to respondents who have toddlers, so that these respondents get the latest information that should be obtained, as a result these respondents get good knowledge and are more motivated in bringing toddlers to the posyandu.

The research above is in line with that conducted by [4] who found that based on univariate analysis showed that the number of respondents with sufficient knowledge was 35 respondents (87.5%) and respondents with less knowledge were 5 respondents (12.5%). Meanwhile, based on bivariate

analysis, it shows that respondents who are knowledgeable enough with high motivation are 32 respondents (80.0%) more than those who are knowledgeable enough with low motivation are 3 respondents (7.5%), there are also respondents who are less knowledgeable with high motivation are 1 respondent (2.5%) and lack of knowledge with low motivation, namely 4 respondents (10.0%). Based on the bivariate analysis, the results showed that the person Chi-Square $0.002 < 0.05$. So H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted or there was a significant relationship between Knowledge and Parents' Motivation.

This study is in line with research [14] on Factors Associated with Mother's Participation in Weighing Toddlers to Posyandu. that based on the results of statistical tests showed there was a significant relationship between mother's education, mother's knowledge, family support, presence of officers, supplementary feeding, motivation, and age of toddlers with mother's participation. The variable with the most dominant influence is the interaction between mother's knowledge and mother's education after controlling for the variables of mother's education, age of toddler, motivation and family support with an OR value of 4.614.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the Effect of Knowledge and Motivation of Parents of Toddlers on Posyandu Services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency, it can be concluded that: 1) There is a positive and significant influence between the knowledge of parents of toddlers on Posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency, The effect on parents of toddlers who have sufficient

knowledge between the control group and the treatment group is 55.6% (control group is 4 people (22.2%) and the group that is given treatment is 14 people (77.8%)) while for those who are knowledgeable less between the control group and the treatment group by 55.6% (control group 14 people (77.8%) and in the control group as many as 4 people (22.2%). Based on the results of statistical tests using a quasi-experimental test, it was found that H_0 was rejected and H_a accepted because $\text{sig} = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an influence of knowledge of parents of toddlers on posyandu services. 2) There is a positive and significant influence between the motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency in 2021. The effect on parents of toddlers who have good motivation is 11.1% (the control group does not exist and the treatment group is 11.1% 2 people (11.1%)), 50% of parents of toddlers who have sufficient motivation (control group 4 people (22.2%) and treatment group as many as 13 people (72.2%). by 51% (control group 14 people (77.8%) and treatment group as many as 3 people (16.7%)). Based on the results of statistical tests using a quasi-experimental test, it was found that H_0 was rejected and H_a accepted because $\text{sig} = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an influence of the motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services. 3) There is a positive and significant influence between the knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services in Iloponu Village, Tibawa District, Gorontalo Regency. as many as 18 people (94.7%), parents of toddlers who have sufficient knowledge and motivation of 5.3%. Parents of toddlers who have less knowledge and

motivation are 77.8% (control group 14 people (77.8%) and no treatment group). Based on the results of statistical tests using an independent sample t test, it was found that H_0 was rejected and H_a accepted because $\text{sig} = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an influence of knowledge and motivation of parents of toddlers on posyandu services.

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