

# **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ON THE PATTERN OF COMPLEMENTARY BREASTFEEDING WITH THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AGED 6-24 MONTHS IN THE WORK AREA OF THE BILATO HEALTH CENTER,**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The growth and development of a child take place very quickly, including physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development. Gorontalo Province based on Riset Kesehatan Dasar (RISKESDAS) 2018 prevalence of nutritional status (BB/PB) at the age of 6-11 months very thin 8,60%, thin 15,05%, normal 69,51% and obese 6,84%, while in infants aged 11-23 months very thin 3,38%, thin 7,40%, Normal 86,69% and fat 2,53%. The study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers about the pattern of giving complementary breastfeeding with the growth and development of children aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Bilato Public Health Center.

The method used in this research is quantitative research. The sampling technique used is a simple random sampling system, with a sample of 74 respondents, then analyzed using the *Pearson Correlation* statistical test.

From the results of the statistical test, it was obtained with successive values of  $0,007 < 0,05$ ,  $0,018 < 0,05$ ,  $0,003 < 0,05$  which means that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about the pattern of complementary feeding with growth, mother's knowledge about the pattern of giving complimentary breastfeeding with development. Mother's attitude about the pattern of giving complimentary breastfeeding with growth and  $0,060 > 0,05$  which means there is no relationship between mother's attitude about the pattern of giving complimentary breastfeeding with development.

With the conclusion that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about the pattern of giving complimentary breastfeeding and mother's attitude with growth, there is a relationship between mother's knowledge about the pattern of giving complementary feeding and there is no relationship between mother's attitude about the pattern of giving complimentary breastfeeding with development of children aged 6-24 months.

**Keywords:** *Knowledge, attitude, growth, development, children*

## INTRODUCTION

Early complementary foods or complementary foods for breast milk (MP-ASI) given before the age of 6 months result in long-term and short-term negative impacts. Before the age of 6 months of which the baby loses nutrients from breast milk, reduces the baby's sucking ability, triggers diarrhea, and triggers anemia. Meanwhile, the long-term negative impacts if the baby is given complementary foods before 6 months include obesity, hypertension, atherosclerosis, allergies. The timing of giving complementary feeding (MP-ASI) is not precise due to several reasons, one of which is because the mother is working [8].

MP-ASI is a complementary food for babies. These foods must be complementary and can meet the needs of the baby. This shows that MP-ASI is useful to cover the lack of nutrients contained in breast milk. Thus, it is quite clear that the role of additional food is not as a companion to breast milk but to complement and also accompany breast milk [3].

Complementary Foods for Mother's Milk (MP-ASI), which are foods and drinks that contain nutrients, are given to infants aged 6-24 months to meet nutritional needs other than breast milk. MP-ASI is in the form of solid or liquid food which is given according to stages that are in sync with the baby's age and the baby's digestive system. At the age of 6 to 24 months, breast milk only provides 1/2 of the baby's nutritional needs. And at the age of 12-24 months, breast milk provides 1/3 of its nutritional needs. So that MP-ASI should be given to babies aged 6 months [8].

This study looks at the mother's knowledge where knowledge may or may not be related to complementary feeding. Knowledge is the result of a person's understanding and this can occur after the person has sensed a certain direction or

object, through the human senses sensing occurs, namely the senses of hearing, and hearing, smelling, seeing, tasting, and touching. Most of the human knowledge is obtained through the senses of ears and eyes [10].

Knowledge is an assumption in human thought as a reaction to the use of the five senses. Knowledge is contrary to belief (*beliefs*), superstition (*superstition*), and also confusing implementation (*misinformation*). Knowledge is all that is known based on the experience that has been obtained by everyone [17].

In addition to knowledge, this study looks at how the mother's attitude can or does not relate to the provision of complementary feeding. Attitude is a condition in a person who moves to carry out social activities with certain feelings in response to the object of the situation or circumstances in the surrounding area. In addition, attitude also provides readiness to respond positively or negatively to situations. [3].

Attitude is the most important concept in the science of social psychology. Attitude is also an analytical process that is private or individual that proceeds in humans and cannot be observed directly, but it can be seen that if the attitude has been manifested into behavior, then the attitude can be seen from positive and negative. When someone likes something his attitude is good, but if someone doesn't like something his attitude tends to be bad and stays away. Apart from behavior, attitudes can also be known through knowledge, beliefs, and feelings towards a particular object. So that attitudes can be measured because we can see what a person's attitude is like [3].

In addition to attitudes, there are other variables, namely eating patterns, what kind of eating patterns are applied or given by mothers to their children. Diet is a way or effort to regulate the amount and

type of food with visual information including maintaining health, nutritional status, preventing or helping cure disease [4].

Diet is a variety of information that provides clues about the type and amount of food eaten every day and is a characteristic of a particular community group. Infant feeding is all efforts and the mother's system to provide food to infants with the intention that the child's nutritional needs are met, both in terms of quantity and nutritional values [12].

Mothers try to regulate the diet for their children, especially the food they give to children aged 6-24 months who have entered the age that can be given complementary foods, so mothers must pay attention to these complementary foods.

Complementary Foods for Mother's Milk (MP-ASI) are foods and drinks that contain nutrients, given to infants aged 6-24 months to meet nutritional needs other than breast milk. MP-ASI is in the form of solid or liquid food which is given according to stages that are in sync with the baby's age and the baby's digestive system. At the age of 6 to 24 months, breast milk only provides 1/2 of the baby's nutritional needs. And at the age of 12-24 months, breast milk provides 1/3 of its nutritional needs. So that MP-ASI should be given to babies aged 6 months [8].

Complimentary food for breast milk (MP-ASI) is food or drink containing nutrients that are given to infants or children aged 6-24 months, to meet nutritional needs other than breast milk. MP-ASI is a transitional food from breast milk to family food. The introduction and provision of MP-ASI must be done gradually, both in form and in number, according to the ability of the baby [8].

MP-ASI is food or drinks containing nutrients, given to infants aged 6-24 months to meet nutrition other than breast milk. However, if MP-ASI is given before

the age of 6 months, it will cause various risks to the baby according to the Ministry of Health in [3].

The Association of Indonesian Nutritionists stated in Desiyanti's 2016 research that the purpose of complementary feeding is to complement the nutrients that are lacking in breast milk, to develop the baby's ability to accept a variety of foods with various tastes and textures, and to develop the baby's ability to chew. And swallowing, and adapting to foods that contain high energy levels [3].

Giving MP-ASI affects the growth and development of children so that MP-ASI given by mothers can be adapted to foods that are good for the growth and development of children.

Growth is an increase in the size and number of cells and intracellular tissue, meaning an increase in physical size and body structure in part or whole so that it can be measured in units of length and weight, the Indonesian Ministry of Health [6].

Development is the increase in the structure and function of more complex body parts in the ability of gross motion, fine motion, speech and language as well as socialization and independence, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia [6].

To see a child's development, of course, we need the Stimulation of Early Detection of Developmental Intervention (SDIDTK). Early detection of child growth and development is an activity or examination to find early developmental deviations in toddlers and preschoolers. With the detection early on deviations/problems that occur in the child's growth and development, the intervention will be easier to do.

Based on the results of the Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) [13] in 2018 regarding the provision of MP-ASI, it is known that 33.3% of infants aged 0-5

months have been given MP-ASI in the form of formula milk 84.5%, honey 11.3%, sugar water 1.8 %, 0.4% starch water, 0.6% coconut water, 1.0% sweet tea, 9.35% plain water, 1.0% flour porridge, 1.7% mashed banana and 0.3% mashed rice.

Data obtained in Gorontalo Province based on Basic Health Research data in 2018 [14] it is known that 53.74% of infants aged 0-5 months have been given complementary feeding in the form of formula milk 61.22%, honey 22.22%, sugar water 33, 87%, sweet tea 3.03% and flour porridge 4.78%.

Mothers have moderate knowledge about complementary feeding as much as 80%, negative attitude towards giving complementary feeding as much as 51.7%, and 56.7% inappropriate in giving complementary feeding. There is a relationship between the mother's level of knowledge (p=0.000) and the mother's attitude (p=0.000) regarding complementary feeding with the accuracy of giving complementary feeding [19].

And according to another study, the mother's level of knowledge related to complementary feeding was high as much as 74.7% and low as much as 25.3%. Mother's attitude in giving MP-ASI to babies aged over 6 months as much as 69.3% and giving MP-ASI to babies aged under 6 months as much as 30.7% [2].

The growth and development of a child can take place very quickly, including physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development, and disruption of the growth process in this period can harm children's growth in the period to come [16].

Gorontalo Province based on the 2018 Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) [14] the prevalence of nutritional status (BB/PB) at the age of 6-11 months was very thin 8.60%, thin 15.05%, normal 69.51%, and obese 6, 84%, while in infants aged 11-23 months very thin

3.38%, thin 7.40%, normal 86.69%, and 2.53% fat.

Bilato District based on data from the Bilato Health Center in 2019 there were 11 BGM (Below the Red Line) babies, 3 malnourished babies, and 12 malnourished babies, so a total of 26 babies with nutritional status problems, then in In 2020, it was recorded that 10 BGM (under the red line) babies increased, 2 undernourished infants and 4 malnourished babies, it was monitored in 2021 from January to March, BGM babies (under the red line) increased by 2 people, malnourished babies increased by 1 person and malnourished babies increased by 4 people [9].

## RESEARCH METHODS THE

The sampling technique in this study used a system *simple random sampling*, and this type of research was quantitative which had been conducted from July to September 2021 and located in the work area of the Bilato Health Center, the target population or population were caregivers or mothers of infants aged 6-24 months. Who live or are in the work area of the Bilato Health Center with a total of 288 people, the sample determination uses the formula from Slovin with the following calculations:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(d^2)}$$

Description:  
 N=Population sizesize  
 n=Sample  
 D=Precession or degree of confidence, namely (10%)

$$= \frac{288}{1 + 288(0.1^2)}$$

$$= \frac{288}{1 + 288(0.01)}$$

$$= \frac{288}{1 + 2.88}$$

$$= \frac{288}{3.88}$$

74 respondents

From the calculation determining the sample, the number of samples obtained by 74 respondents and is in the work area of the Bilato Health Center, until the sample can be sufficient for 74 respondents.

Mother's knowledge about the pattern of giving MP-ASI was obtained from a questionnaire containing 10 statements that have been modified from Desiyanti's research on mother's knowledge and attitudes about giving complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to infants aged 6-12 months at the Poasia Public Health Center, Kendari City in 2016. [3].

Measurement of mother's knowledge about the pattern of giving complementary feeding using a checklist questionnaire, which is the same as a closed questionnaire with the answers provided and the respondent just choosing the one that suits him.

In the questionnaire, if the correct answer is obtained with a score of 1 and the wrong answer is given a score of 0 objective criteria, with a total score of answers categorized as Good if the percentage result 75%-100% answers 5 to 10 questions, Enough if the percentage result 75% answer 2 to 4 questions, and Less if the percentage of 55% only answers 1 question.

For the mother's attitude variable about the pattern of giving complementary feeding, it was obtained from a questionnaire containing 10 questions that had been modified from Desiyanti's research on mother's knowledge and attitudes about giving complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to infants aged 6-12 months at the Poasiakota Kendari health center in 2016 [3]. Measurement of mother's attitude regarding the provision of complementary feeding using a checklist questionnaire, a list, in which the respondent only needs to put a check (√) in the appropriate column. Mother's

attitude can be measured using a Likert scale, namely:

- A. Favorable (Positive Statement)
  - Strongly Agree (SS): score 5
  - Agree (S) : score 4
  - Doubtful (RR) : score 3
  - Disagree (TD) : score 2
  - Strongly Disagree (STS): score 1
- B. Unfavorable (Negative Statement)
  - Strongly Agree (SS): score 1
  - Agree (S) : score 2
  - Doubtful (RR) : score 3
  - Disagree (ST) : score 4
  - Strongly Disagree (STS): a score of 5

Mother's attitude is expressed in the form of a continuum review so that it can be seen how much the mother's attitude about giving complementary feeding, whether it lies in the good, or sufficient, or less or very high category can be known by using interpretation [3].

The score interpretation criteria are good if the respondent can answer 80%-100% correctly for the question, it is enough if the respondent can answer 60%-79% correctly for the question and less if the respondent can answer correctly <60% for the question The growth of children aged 6-24 months is measured using the method of anthropometric measurement is to weigh and measure the child's height/length then determine the nutritional status using indicators of BB/TB or BB/PB and adjusted to the child's anthropometric table.

This variable uses a ratio measuring scale by way of assessment that is seen from the criteria *z-score* for poor nutritional status, undernutrition, good nutrition to overnutrition. The development of children aged 6-24 months is carried out directly on children by trying their abilities or Early Detection Intervention Stimulation (SDIDTK), as a reference and using a book from Dr. dr. Martira Maddeppungeng Sp.A (K) with the title of the 2018 Developmental Pre-screening Questionnaire (KPSP)

guidebook. With the assessment score given a score of 9 to 10 (Agreed), a score of 7 to 8 (Doubtful), and for a score of <6 it means (Distortion). ).

In the first data analysis technique, univariate analysis, in which this analysis aims to describe the characteristics of each variable and is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table, the second is bivariate analysis, which aims to determine whether there is a relationship between two sets of values. This of course involves variables X and Y. Results from bivariate analysis, can be stored in a two-column data table. The variables analyzed were the pattern of complementary feeding consisting of the mother's knowledge of the pattern of complementary feeding and mother's attitude about the pattern of complementary feeding and the growth and development variables of children aged 6-24 months using *Pearson Correlation*.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

**Table 1 Distribution of Respondents Characteristics Based on Mother's Occupation, Mother's Last Education, Family Income and Gender of Children**

| Respondents Characteristics              | Total | %    |
|--|-------|------|
| <b>Occupation of Mothers</b>             |       |      |
| Working                                  | 11    | 14.9 |
| Not Working                              | 63    | 85.1 |
| <b>Last Education</b>                    |       |      |
| No School/Not                            | 10    | 13.5 |
| Graduated Elementary School              | 26    | 35.1 |
| Graduated Elementary School Over SMP     | 20    | 27.0 |
| Graduated High School College / Academic | 11    | 14.9 |
|  |       | 9.5  |

|                           | 7  |      |
|---------------------------|----|------|
| <b>Household Income</b>   |    |      |
| 1,000,000 million / month | 10 | 13.5 |
| <1000.000 million / Month | 64 | 86.5 |
| <b>Gender</b>             |    |      |
| Boys-Male                 | 36 | 48.6 |
| Female                    | 38 | 51.4 |

Source: Primary Data 2021

Characteristics of the respondents indicate that the most women's employment status is the respondent does not have a job, namely with a total of 63 respondents (85.1%), from the education of the most respondents graduated from elementary school (SD) which amounted to 26 respondents (35.1%), and seen from the income of the family who owned more, namely <1,000,000 million/month, namely with a total of 64 respondents (86.5%), then seen from the gender of the child, y the majority are women, amounting to 38 respondents (51.4%).

**Table 2 Distribution of Mother's Knowledge, Mother's Attitude, Growth and Development of Children aged 6-24 Months**

| Characteristics of Respondents | Total     | %            |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| <b>Mother's Knowledge</b>      |           |              |
| Less                           | 7         | 9.5          |
| Enough                         | 7         | 9.5          |
| Good                           | 60        | 81.0         |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>74</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Mother's Attitude</b>       |           |              |
| Less                           | 7         | 9.5          |
| Enough                         | 19        | 25.7         |
| Good                           | 48        | 64.9         |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>74</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Child Growth</b>            |           |              |
| Malnutrition                   | 4         | 5,4          |
| Nutrition                      | 6         | 8,1          |
| MalnourishedGood               | 61        | 82,4         |
| Risk of Nutritional            | 1         | 1,4          |

|                          |           |              |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| More                     |           |              |
| Nutrition More           | 2         | 2,7          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>74</b> | <b>100,0</b> |
| <b>Child development</b> |           |              |
| deviations               | 3         | 4.1          |
| Doubting                 | 4         | 5.4          |
| According                | 67        | 90.5         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>74</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based table 2 above shows the characteristics of the highest maternal knowledge is knowledge of a good mother that amounted to 60 respondents with a percentage (81.1%) and the lowest in the knowledge of mothers who are lacking, which is 7 respondents with a percentage

(9.5%). The highest characteristic of a mother's attitude is a good mother's attitude, which is 48 respondents with a percentage (64.9%) and the lowest is a poor mother's attitude, which is 7 respondents with a percentage (9.5%).

The highest growth characteristic is good nutrition, which is 61 respondents with a percentage (82.4%) and the lowest is at risk of overnutrition which is only 1 respondent with a percentage (1.4%). The characteristics of the highest development are appropriate, amounting to 67 respondents with a percentage of (90.5%) and the lowest is deviation, which is 3 respondents with a percentage of (4.1%).

**Table 3 Cross Tabulation of Mother's Knowledge About the Pattern of Giving MP- Breastfeeding with Growth of Children Age 6-24 Months**

| Mother's knowledge | Growth       |            |          |            |                |             |                                       |            |           |            | Total     |            |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|----------|------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                    | Malnutrition |            | Less     |            | nutrition Good |             | nutrition Risk of over nutrition Over |            | Nutrition |            |           |            |
|                    | F            | %          | f        | %          | f              | %           | f                                     | %          | f         | %          | f         | %          |
| Less               | 3            | 21.4       | 5        | 35.7       | 4              | 28.6        | 1                                     | 7.1        | 1         | 7.1        | 14        | 100        |
| Enough             | 0            | 0          | 0        | 0          | 8              | 100         | 0                                     | 0          | 0         | 0.0        | 8         | 100        |
| Good               | 1            | 1.9        | 1        | 1.9        | 49             | 94.2        | 0                                     | 0          | 1         | 1.9        | 52        | 100        |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>4</b>     | <b>5.4</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>8.1</b> | <b>61</b>      | <b>82.4</b> | <b>1</b>                              | <b>1.4</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>2.7</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>100</b> |

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 3 shows that of the 74 respondents, most of them are mothers who have good knowledge, totaling 52 respondents with a percentage (70.2%) and the least are mothers who have good knowledge. sufficient knowledge that is amounted to 8 respondents (24.32%). As for the growth of well-nourished children, amounting to 61 respondents (82.4%) and

the least is children who are at risk of overnutrition totaling 1 respondent (1.4%)

The results of statistical tests (*Pearson Correlation*) obtained a value of  $0.007 < 0.05$ , which means that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about the pattern of complementary feeding and the growth of children aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Bilato Health Center.

**Table 4 Cross-tabulation of Mother's Knowledge About Patterns of Complementary Feeding with Children Age 6-24 Months**

| Maternal Knowledge of | Development of |            |          |            |              |             | Total     |              |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
|                       | Deviation      |            | Doubtful |            | According to |             | f         | %            |
|                       | F              | %          | F        | %          | F            | %           |           |              |
| Less                  | 2              | 14.3       | 2        | 14.3       | 10           | 71.4        | 14        | 100.0        |
| Enough                | 0              | 0.0        | 0        | 0.0        | 8            | 100.0       | 8         | 100.0        |
| Good                  | 1              | 1.9        | 2        | 3.8        | 49           | 94.2        | 52        | 100.0        |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>3</b>       | <b>4.1</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5.4</b> | <b>67</b>    | <b>90.5</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 4 shows that of the 74 respondents, most of the mothers who have good knowledge are 52 respondents with a percentage (70.2%) and the least are mothers who have sufficient knowledge, namely 8 respondents with a percentage (24.32%) while for child development it is appropriate, which is 67 respondents (90.5%) and the least is children with deviations amounted to 3

respondents (4.0%). From the results of statistical tests (*Pearson Correlation*) obtained results with a value of 0.018 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about the pattern of complementary feeding and the development of children aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Bilato Health Center.

**Table 5 Cross Tabulation Attitudes About Pattern Giving Mother breastfeeding with Children Aged 6-24 Months Grow**

| mothe<br>r's<br>attitud<br>e | Growth           |            |                  |            |                   |             |                  |            |                   |            | Total     |            |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                              | Malnutri<br>tion |            | Malnutritio<br>n |            | Good<br>nutrition |             | nutritio<br>nist |            | Nutrition<br>more |            | f%        |            |
|                              | f%               | F%         | F%               | F%         | f%                | f%          | f%               | f%         | f%                |            |           |            |
| Less                         | 3                | 21.4       | 3                | 21.4       | 6                 | 42.9        | 1                | 7.1        | 1                 | 7.1        | 14        | 100        |
| Enoug<br>h                   | 0                | 0.0        | 3                | 21.4       | 16                | 84.2        | 0                | 0.0        | 0                 | 0.0        | 19        | 100        |
| Good                         | 1                | 2.4        | 0                | 0.0        | 39                | 95.1        | 0                | 0.0        | 1                 | 2.4        | 41        | 100        |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>4</b>         | <b>5.4</b> | <b>6</b>         | <b>8.1</b> | <b>61</b>         | <b>82.4</b> | <b>1</b>         | <b>7.1</b> | <b>2</b>          | <b>2.7</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>100</b> |

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 5 shows that of the 74 respondents most of them are mothers who have a good attitude, namely 41 respondents with a percentage (55.4%) and the least are mothers who have a positive attitude. respondents with a percentage (18.9%). As for the growth of well-nourished children, there are 61 respondents with a percentage (82.4%) and the least is children who are at risk of overnutrition, which is 1 respondent with a percentage (1.3%). The results of the

statistical test (*Pearson correlation*) were obtained with a value of 0.003 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between mothers' attitudes about the pattern of complementary feeding and the growth of children aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Bilato Health Center.



**Table 6 Cross-tabulation of Mother's Attitudes About the Pattern of Complementary Feeding with Children Age 6-24 Months**

| The attitude of Mother's Attitude | Development of |            |          |            |              |             | Total     |              |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
|                                   | Deviation      |            | Doubtful |            | According to |             | f         | %            |
|                                   | F              | %          | F        | %          | f            | %           | f         | %            |
| Less                              | 2              | 14.3       | 1        | 7.1        | 11           | 78.6        | 14        | 100.0        |
| Enough                            | 0              | 0.0        | 2        | 10.5       | 17           | 89.5        | 19        | 100.0        |
| Good                              | 1              | 1.9        | 1        | 2.4        | 39           | 95.1        | 41        | 100.0        |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>3</b>       | <b>4.1</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5.4</b> | <b>67</b>    | <b>90.5</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 6 shows that of the 74 respondents, most of them are mothers who have a good attitude, which is 41 respondents with a percentage (55.4%), and the least is the mother who has a poor attitude which is 14 respondents with a percentage (18.9%) while for child development it is appropriate, which is 67 respondents with a percentage (90.5%) and the most a few are children who are categorized as deviations, which are only 3 respondents with a percentage (4.05%). The results of statistical tests (*Pearson Correlation*) obtained results of  $0.060 > 0.05$ , which means that there is no relationship between the mother's attitude about the variable pattern of complementary feeding and the development of children aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Bilato Health Center.

## DISCUSSION

### A. Mother's Knowledge About the Pattern of Complementary Breastfeeding to Children aged 6-24 Months in the Work Area of the Bilato Health Center

. although many only finished elementary school (SD), at least they can read, it has become a provision to have good knowledge about the pattern of giving complementary feeding, judging from the questionnaire that has been filled out by the mother, namely what is complementary feeding, age giving MP-ASI and the texture of MP-

ASI, most of the mothers have answered correctly.

This is in line with research (Siti Mawarni, 2013) which states that of most mothers who have good knowledge, this can be caused because most of the mothers who are respondents are educated [18].

And also in line with research (Ika Trisanti, 2018) which states that it turns out that the education factor is the most influential factor on a mother's knowledge [20].

And it is also stated by the researcher (Friska Adelina Tumanggor, 2018) that it is most likely that the mother's knowledge is influenced by educational background, so the higher a person's knowledge, the easier it is for that person to understand and receive the education and information provided [21].

### B. Mother's Attitudes About the Pattern of Giving Complementary Foods to Children Age 6-24 Months in the Work Area of the Bilato Health Center

The results of this study indicate that most of the respondents have a good attitude about the pattern of giving complementary feeding. this study shows that many mothers do not work so they spend more time at home and they tend to be more active in the pattern of giving complementary feeding to children. Judging from the questionnaire that has been filled out by

the mother, which is about the attitude of the mother that she often does at home, such as the right age for giving MP-ASI and the correct stages for giving MP-ASI.

This is in line with research that states that a mother's work is one of the factors that influence mothers in giving complementary feeding to infants aged 6-36 months [7].

The status of a person's work shows the level of income and free time they have. Mothers who do not work or are housewives cause respondents to have a lot of free time in giving complementary feeding, mothers pay more attention to their children such as paying attention to the type of food consumed and must be very patient in feeding children. so the higher the mother's concern, the better the mother's attitude towards the pattern of giving complementary feeding (Ririn et al, 2016) [13].

### **C. The Relationship of Mother's Knowledge About the Pattern of Giving Complementary Foods with Growth and Development of Children aged 6-24 Months in the Work Area of the Bilato Health Center**

The results of statistical tests (*Pearson Correlation*) were obtained with a value of  $0.007 < 0.05$ , which means that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about The pattern of giving MP-ASI with children's growth and for development was obtained with a value of  $0.018 < 0.05$ , which means that there was a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about the pattern of giving MP-ASI with the development of children aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Bilato Health Center.

This is in line with research that states that there is a relationship between knowledge about complementary feeding and the nutritional status of children under two years old [18].

And it is also in line with research that states that there is a significant relationship between a mother's knowledge about giving complementary feeding and the incidence of stunting in children aged 2-5 years, [14].

Research also states that there is a significant relationship between a mother's knowledge about complementary foods with breast milk and nutritional status in children. So the better the mother's knowledge about the pattern of giving MP-ASI, the better the child's growth and development [1].

In this study, most of the respondents already had good knowledge, by looking at the results of the questionnaires that had been filled in by the respondents, some of the mothers answered correctly, the work area of the Bilato Health Center was indeed very active in providing education at the posyandu in every village, but indeed there are still some respondents who do not understand at all about the education provided because their education is not supportive, so that the pattern of giving complementary feeding to children is not carried out properly and correctly.

Whether it's the age of giving MP-ASI and the texture of MP-ASI, sometimes some give MP-ASI to children who are still 3 or 4 months old with the reason that their children cry because they are hungry, while respondents are required to follow the customs where a newborn child is born. have

to be given sugar water, honey, coconut water and so on. So education is very, very influential on the growth and development of children.

#### **D. Mother Attitudes About Relationships Giving breastfeeding pattern with Childhood Growth and Development of 6-24 months in Puskesmas Bilato**

Based Statistical test results (*Pearson correlation*) is obtained with a value of  $0.003 < 0.05$ , which means there is a significant relationship between the mother's attitude about the pattern of complementary feeding with the growth of children aged 6-24 months.

And then also research stated that there was a relationship between mother's attitude about giving complementary feeding and the nutritional status of babies aged 6-12 months. So the better the mother's attitude about the pattern of giving complementary feeding, the better the child's growth will be. [11]

In this study, most of the respondents had a good attitude about the pattern of giving MP-ASI, judging from the results of the questionnaire that had been filled out by the respondents, most of the respondents had expressed the correct opinion about the pattern of giving MP-ASI, but there were still some Respondents who deliberately did not apply the education provided by the puskesmas or posyandu, because due to work demands and were willing to entrust their children to caregivers without monitoring so that they did not know what foods the caregivers gave their children, healthy foods or even otherwise.

And while for the developmental variable, the results obtained with a value of  $0.060 > 0.05$ , which means that there is no relationship between the mother's attitude about the pattern of giving complementary feeding and also with the development of children aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Bilato Health Center.

Other results show that there is no relationship between a mother's attitude towards complementary feeding and the incidence of stunting (Yusnita et al, 2020) [22].

While other results are the same which states that there is no relationship between a mother's attitude in giving complementary feeding and also with child development, [5]. In this study, some respondents had a good attitude, seen from the results of the questionnaire that had been filled out by the respondents, most of the respondents expressed the correct opinion about the pattern of giving complementary feeding, although the mother's attitude was fairly good it did not show the actual treatment, seen from the income of the respondents. Most of the respondents only have an income of  $< 1.000.000/\text{month}$ , because the work area of the Bilato Health Center is mostly farmers who do not have a monthly income but six months, while to fulfill food every day they need funds and they do not have a daily income

Another factor is, the working area of the Bilato Health Center holds 10 villages, so there are villages located on the coast, the problem the coast is that vegetables are very rarely there, so the food consumed is not balanced, that causes nutritional problems to be

disturbed especially nutritional problems. In children who do need adequate nutrients for growth and development.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been carried out, several conclusions can be drawn from the research as follows:

- A. Mother's knowledge of the most is good knowledge, which is 60 respondents (81.1%) and the least is mother's knowledge which is lacking, which is 7 respondents (9.5%).
- B. The attitude of the mother the most is good was 48 respondents (64.9%) and the least was the attitude of the mother that less is numbered 7 respondents (9.5%)
- C. There is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about the provision of breastfeeding patterns with growth children aged 6-24 months and there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about complementary feeding patterns and the development of children aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Bilato Health Center.
- D. There is a significant relationship between the mother's attitude about the pattern of complementary feeding with the growth of children aged 6-24 months and there is no relationship between the mother's attitude about the pattern of giving complementary feeding and the development of children aged 6-24 months in the work area of the Bilato Health Center.

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