



MEASUREMENT OF MOTHERS' MOTIVATION IN MONITORING TODDLERS' GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AT POYSANDU OF BOJONG GEDE VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

An optimal growth and development that aims to make child into a qualified human is not only about growing physically, but also having the ability to be efficient and effective for himself, family, community, nation, and mankind. The purpose of this research is to discover the direct and indirect impacts and the amount of information sources, the availability of facilities, the role of midwives and mothers' attitude towards their motivation in monitoring the development of toddlers at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village. The method used in this research is quantitative approach with the design of cross-sectional. The number of samples are 80 mothers of toddlers as the respondents. The analysis used is Structural Equation Model (SEM) using SmartPLS 2.0 and SPSS 20. The result of examining the hypothesis using Structural Equation Model (SEM) with the method of smartPLS produces a research discovery that the variable of mothers' motivation in watching the growth of toddlers at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village is influenced by sources of information (11.2%), availability of facilities (27.59%), midwives' role (25.08%), and mothers' attitude (15.24%). The conclusion of this research is that the availability of facilities is the most dominant factor which affects mothers' motivation to monitor the infants' growth at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village. The suggestion of the research expects midwives to improve service in Posyandu and give more information regarding the growth of toddlers.

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INTRODUCTION

Child health problem is one of main health problems that is currently happening in the country. The degree of child health reflects the health status of nation because child, as the next generation, has an ability that can be developed to continue the nation's establishment. Infant period is very important and needs a very serious attention. At this stage, the process of growth is improving rapidly, including physical growth and psychomotor development, mental and social.

The quality of growth and development during childhood determines many aspects of life, including health, intellect, achievement, and productivity in the future. Having an investment on infant period by improving the quality of infants' growth and development means equally to the investment of improving human source development in the following times. The age of 0-24 months is a stage of a rapid growth and development, which is often called as a golden period, yet a critical period. Gold period can occur if babies and children get appropriate nutritional intake for optimum growth and development.

On the other hand, if both infants and children do not consume food with an appropriate nutritional needs, then the golden period will become a critical period that will disrupt the growth of infants and children, both now and later.¹

Optimal growth is purposed to turn children into qualified human beings, not only by growing physically, but also by being efficient and effective for themselves, families, communities, nation, and humans. Therefore, children at their early age need attention.²

Development disorder is a common issue in society that it is important, so that it will be very important if all components involved in the development of child: parents, teachers, and communities can cooperate on early monitoring. Some developmental experts state that children who do not experience warmth and gentle nurturing from their parents during the first year or more of their lives will not gain optimum development.³

The target of the 2010-2014 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the Millennium Development Goals is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition on children until below 15% in 2015.

The primary strategy to decreasing the malnutrition prevalence is by increasing prevention activities through monitoring

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towards child growth in Posyandu. In regard with such effort, the Ministry of Health decides to organize the Weighing Month in every November starting from November of 2012, which coincides with the commemoration of National Health Day.⁴

The monthly health reports of mothers and toddlers at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village until December 2016 reached 1411, from 2216 (63.67%) of children under five. Bojong Gede Village has 6 RW and 19 RT, and its Posyandu has 8 clinics with 0-12 month babies as many as 96 babies, while the number of children aged 13-59 months are 529 toddlers. In order to achieve an optimal growth, in the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding, WHO / UNICEF recommends four important things to be done: (1) giving breast milk to newborn immediately within 30 minutes after giving birth, (2) giving only breast milk (breastfeeding) or exclusive breastfeeding from birth to 6 months of age, (3) giving complementary intake for breast milk (MP-ASI) from infants aged 6-24 months, (4) continuing breastfeeding until the child entering 24 months or older. These recommendations emphasize that, socio-culturally, MP-ASI should be made from cheap and easily processed food in the local area (original food).⁵

The result of the Ministry of Health survey in 2010 shows that one of the causes causing the disorder of child growth and development is the low quality of MP-ASI and the inappropriate frequency given to them, so some nutrients cannot suffice their needs, especially energy and micronutrients: Fe and Zink. Act No.23 of 1992 which discusses health regulates the growth and development of children since in the womb, infancy, pre-school period and school age. During toddler stage, children desperately need various forms of help from adults, both from physical and spiritual support. Children have the same rights as adults in life, such as the right to receive education, health, protection from violence, and security. Yet, not all of these rights can be obtained easily from adults.⁶

Child growth is strongly influenced by a good care and parenting factors. A good care refers to the provision of adequate nutrition, whereas parenting or nurture refers to the availability of a physically conducive surrounding for children. A good parenting system can function as a stimulation that will spur the optimal development of children. The problem of growth and development of childhood is also influenced by many factors that affect each other in a complex way. The factors that influence them include the limited role of health workers, lack of information sources and attitudes and mothers' few motivation in leading their children to have a routine weighing in Posyandu.⁷

Motivation is a necessary boost of persons that needs to be fulfilled, so that people can adjust to the environment and conditions that can change someone to be able to achieve the purpose of motive. Motivation is a particular psychological state in a person that arises because of an urge to satisfy a need. Mothers' activeness in monitoring the growth of children by attending Posyandu activities will certainly affect the state of nutrition status of children under the age of five. One of the Posyandu's goals is to observe the improvement of nutritional status of the community, especially for children under five and pregnant women. Mothers with toddlers should be active and

have a strong desire towards Posyandu activities in order to ensure the nutritional status of the children is monitored.⁸

The knowledge and role of mothers are very beneficial to children's entire developmental process because parents can immediately recognize the advantages of their children's development process and, as early as possible, give stimulation to child's growth in physical, mental and social aspects entirely. Parents should understand the stages of child development, so that children can grow optimally by giving children stimulation. Parents also cannot be too overprotective to the child but always give the child appreciation in the form of praise, caress, hug and so on.⁸

The role of health care workers may be described as verbal or non-verbal information or advice, concrete assistance or action obtained by the presence of health workers and has emotional or behavioral benefits to the recipient, particularly related to health, reaction with other people ". Besides, the development of toddlers is also observed; if there is a developmental disorder, there will advised ways to stimulate child development. In addition, the disorder will be reported to health workers and forwarded to doctors in Puskesmas.⁸

Knowing and comprehending the growth of children are not only seen from one aspect: the nutrient intake, but the growth of children must also be seen from factors of heredity, psychiatric, family rules, and learning process, including family education, especially for mothers to monitor their children's growth.

The purpose of this research is to know the direct and indirect impacts and the quantity between information sources, availability of facility, midwives' role and mothers' attitude toward their motivation in monitoring the growth of infants at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village.

METHOD

The following research will use descriptive method with the approach of Cross sectional that is aimed to discover the direct and indirect influences as well as the number of facility availability, sources of information, midwives' roles and mothers' attitude towards their motivation in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers at Posyandu Kelurahan Bojong Gede.

Population is a group of an object, which is researcher's point. Population is a research's whole subject. The population of this research is a group of mothers having toddlers, which reaches up to 80 respondents. Sample is a part of the whole population that belongs to the population itself. In accordance with the analyzing tool used, which is Structural Equation Modelling (SEM), the discovery of the number of presentative samples is the number of indicators timed to 5 – 10, for the indicators used in this research reach 14, so the samples are in a range of 45 to 90. Other than the criteria above, there is another criteria in determining the samples is 50-100. Based on the two considerations, the samples in this research is set as many as 80 respondents. The sampling is determined by the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria.⁹

The data tabulation is one of research activities after collecting data in order to produce an exact information. This research uses an instrument in the form of questionnaires/questions containing various indicators in 5 variables. The way of collecting primary data used in this study is done by spreading

the questionnaires to the respondents with the suitable criteria set by the researchers. The questions of the questionnaires are made using Semantic Differential.¹⁰

Univariate analysis in this research uses frequency distribution, which describes the independent variables (sources of information, facility availability, midwives' role and mothers' motivation to watch out their children's growth and development). The analysis of this research is done to know the characteristics of each endogenous and exogenous variable to discover the distribution description and every variable studied.

Research ethics is a procedure during research with professional, legal, and social responsibility to the subjects of the research. Before doing the research, researchers have to submit a permission letter for the research itself issued by health institution to Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village. Bivariate analysis of this research uses chi square test, which determines whether a variable is included or not in the model, in which only variable with the value of $p > 0.05$ can be inserted into the regression model in the following multivariate analysis. Therefore, all the variables in this research need to be greater than 0.05, which is construct variable is not influenced by the characteristics,¹¹

Multivariate analysis in this research uses the SEM path diagram that works to indicate the relation between variables being studied through Partial Least Square (PLS). The output of PLS of all constructs is greater than the correlation between constructs of AVE value to all constructs reaching up greater than 0.5, so the evaluation of the model measurement consists of a great discriminant validity or valid if the value of loading factor is above 0.5 towards the construct being purposed based on the substantive content by seeing the weight significance ($t = 1.96$). AVE is the average percentage of various scores which is estimated through the indicator of loading standarlize in the process of algorithm litaration in PLS. The value of AVE for information sources 0.641, mothers' motivation is 0.840, and midwives' role is 0.744.¹²

The value of Cronbach's Alpha and Composite reliability of all variables has value, which is greater than 0.70, so it can be assumed that all variables have good reliability. To be considered that one item is reliable, the Cronbach's alpha value should be > 0.6 and the composite reliability value should be 0.7.12

RESULTS

The presentation of research result is arranged according to systematics that is started with the description of univariate analysis which aims to the distribution of dependent and independent variable. Meanwhile, the bivariate analysis aims to see the influence between exogenous and endogenous variables. At the end of this research, there will be a description of SEM analysis (Structural Equation Modelling) to clarify the complex relationship of several variables being tested in this research.

The number of respondents in this research achieves 80 mothers taken from Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village. The questionnaires are sent directly to the intended mothers. The data of the research are collected in a month, which was on January, 2016. Most of the respondents of 20 to 30 years old are 40 mothers (50%), whereas 32 respondents (40%) are around 30 to 35 years old, and 8 respondents (10%) are

mothers of above 35 years old. Based on the education level, most of the respondents are graduates of high school, as many as 62 respondents (78%), while respondents with academy background are 10 mothers (13%) and respondents of bachelor degree reach up to 8 mothers (10%). Seen from respondents' occupation, most of the respondents do not work, as many as 68 respondents (85%), whereas 12 respondents (15%) have jobs. Respondents' data are depicted in several categories along with the range calculation (range), mean (average), and standard deviation (deviation). The statistics of descriptive variable is used to show a picture of respondents' response in regard to research variables which show minimum and maximum number, average, and the deviation. In the variable of mothers' motivation, the assessment of mothers' motivation in monitoring child growth and development between children aged 1-24 and 27-25 months approaches the theoretical range (15-75) with the average of 50.95 and the deviation of 9.322.

Of this calculation, it indicates that respondents tend to consider that mothers' motivation to monitor child growth and development is more important at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village. In the variable of information sources, the range of respondents' response reaching about 25 to 75 approaching the theoretic range of the highest value (25-125) with the average 50.86 and deviation 10.422 indicates respondents' perception tends to think sources of information is significant. In the variable of facility availability, respondents' answer is around 27-75 close to the range of the highest value (15-75) with the average 50.325 and deviation 10.256 represents respondents' perception that is inclined to how important the facility availability is. In the variable of midwives' role, the assessment of their role which is around 42 to 75 close to the theoretic range (15-75) with the average 56.9 and deviation 7.936 depicts that respondents tend to think midwives' role more important. In the variable of mothers' attitude, the assessment of mothers' attitude that is around 40-74 close to theoretic range (15-75) with the average of 52.22 and deviation of 8.264 indicates that respondents tend to assume mothers' attitude being more important.

In the variable of mothers' motivation, the lowest response reaches 27, whereas the highest reaches up to 75 with the average 50.95, the median of 51, and the modus reaches up to 54. To the sources of information, the lowest response is 26 and the highest achieves 74 with the average 50.86, the median 51, and the modus 50. According to the result of the result of the facility availability, the least response is 27, while the highest response achieves 75 with the average 50.325, the median 50, and the modus 50. For the variable of midwives' role, the nethermost is 40 and the highest reaches up to 74 with the average 56.90, median 56, and modus 56. To the variable of mothers' attitude, the lowest response is 42, while the highest response is 75 with the average 52.22, median 52, and modus 52.

After obtaining the frequency and respondents' profile, the data then is processed with SmartPLS 2.0 program of the collected data. Output SmartPLS for loading factors results as follows:

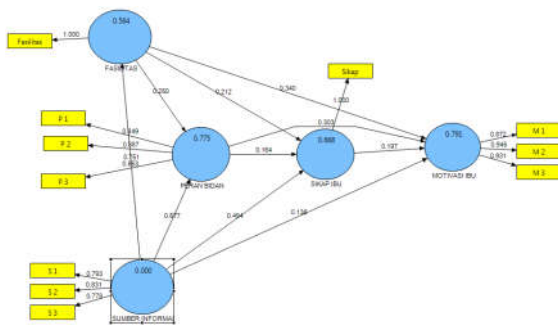


Figure 1

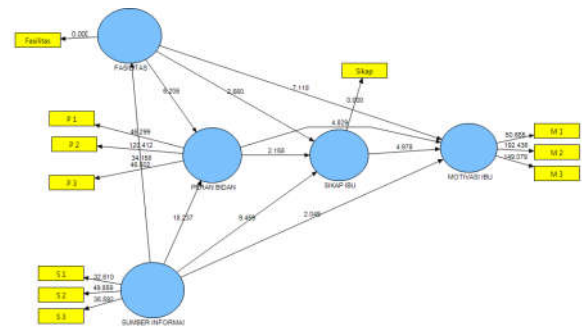


Figure 2 Inner Model of T-Statistic

Regarding the picture attached, it depicts that the value of loading factor has fulfilled the requirements, which is the value of loading factors is greater than 0.5. A reflective indicator is claimed valid if it has loading factor above 0.5 towards the construct aimed based on the substantive contents by seeing the significance of weight ($t = 1.96$). The result of the evaluation of outer model consists of value of outer loading, cross loading, loading factor, convergent validity, AVE, and composite reliability.

An indicator is claimed valid if it has highest loading factor towards the purposed construct compared with the loading factor to other constructs. The value of loading factor for S1 to S3 of the variable of information sources is highest among other variables, so this variable is able to predict that the value of factor loading of S1-S3 is higher than other variables. On the other hand, the value of loading factor of mothers' motivation for M1 to M3 is the highest among other variables, so that the variable of mothers' motivation can predict that the value of the factor loading of M1 to M3 is considered higher than other variables. P1 to P3 is higher than the rest variables.

From the result of the analysis of data tabulation, it is clearly seen that the construct used in this research helps to form a research model on the analysis process of confirmatory factor that has satisfied the criteria of goodness of it which has been set. The value of probability in this analysis shows the value above the significant border is 0.05. Of the result processing, it is also seen that every indicator or dimension of latent variable makers indicates a great result by the high value of loading factor, which each indicator is greater than 0.5. The way of examining the discriminant validity is through Square Root of Average Variance Extracted (AVE) by comparing the value root of AVE with the correlation within variables being studied.

Table 1 Value of AVE and Square root of AVE

	AVE	Akar AVE	Kriteria Uji > 0,5
Fasilitas	1	1	Valid
MotivasiIbu	0.8404	0.9167	Valid
PeranBidan	0.7445	0.8628	Valid
SikapIbu	1	1	Valid
SumberInformasi	0.6416	0.8010	Valid

Based on the output of PLS, the final result of square root calculation of all constructs is greater than others. The AVE score of all constructs is more than 0.5, so it can be concluded that the model of measurement evaluation has a great validity in quantifying constructs. To measure, the value of t statistics is done by bootstrapping on the model below:

The result of significant evaluation of outer model is set in the output PLS by evaluating the reflection of the T-Statistic indicator against the variables. Of the picture above, after doing the bootstrapping to measure the statistical t value of each latent construct to its construct, the statistical value is compared with the value of $\alpha = 0.05$ (1.96). The provision, if the t value is higher than $\alpha = 0.05$ (1.96), so the latent construct is significant to its construct (Ghozali, 2011). The inner model is also called as R square value, the hypothesis examination of the T statistics, affects the direct and predictive variables (the value of Q Square). The value of Q-Square predictive relevance functions to assess the variation of research data against the phenomenon being reviewed, the following is the result:

Table 2 Evaluation of R-Square

Hasil Uji	
Variabel	R Square
Fasilitas	0.563917
MotivasiIbu	0.791056
PeranBidan	0.775474
SikapIbu	0.667506
SumberInformasi	-

Source: SmartPLS 2.0 report, 2018

Based on the table above, the role of midwives, mothers' attitude, and sources of information contribute to mothers' motivation with the amount 0.791. Sources of information, facilities, and midwives' role assist to mothers' attitude as much as 0.667. The sources of information and the facility availability rebound about 0.775, whereas information sources contribute to the availability of facilities as much as 0.564.

The availability of facilities takes effect on motivation, directly and indirectly. The result of coefficient test of the facility availability in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers aged 1-24 months indicates that there is a direct effect as much as 27.59%, while the direct impact towards the motivation of watching out toddlers' growth and development reaches up to 0.26% only. Mathematically, below is the form of structural equation:

Availability of facilities is influenced by information sources of 56.4%, and the remaining 43.6% is influenced by other factors which are not examined in this study.

$$\eta_1 = \xi\gamma_1 + \zeta_1$$

Facility availability = 56.4 Information sources + 43.6 other factors

The role of midwives is influenced by information sources as much as 58.6%, the availability of facilities is by 19.0% and

the remaining 43.6% is influenced by other factors that are not examined in this study.

$$\eta_2 = \xi_1\gamma_1 + \xi_2\gamma_4 + \zeta_2$$

Midwives' role = 19.0 facility availability + 58.6 information sources + 22.5 other factors

Mothers' attitude is affected by factor of sources of information as much as 39.3%, facility availability as much as 15.0%, midwives' role 12.4%, and the rest reaches up to 33.2% influenced by other factors that are not examined in this research.

$$\eta_3 = \beta_1 \Omega_1 + \gamma_2 \xi_1 + \gamma_5 \xi_2 + \zeta_3$$

Mothers' attitude = 15.0 facility availability + 39.3 information sources + 12.4 midwives' role + 33.2 other factors

The Influence of Information Sources on Mother Motivation in Monitoring the Growth of Toddlers in Posyandu of BojongGede Urban Village

The result of this research depicts that respondents respond very well on the variable of information sources marked by cross loading score within indicators on variables experiencing significance. On the other hand, the effect between information sources and mothers' motivation in monitoring toddlers' growth and development also shows a significant number, which uses trust standard 95% on the constants 1.96 compared with the scores obtained, which takes up to 2.049, and it is clear that it is much higher than the table number, so that the number cannot be considered low. Such thing indicates a quite high influence with the rho value as much as 0.138 or 11.2%. Statistics has proven that there is an influence on information sources towards mothers' motivation in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers aged 1-24 months.

Tabel 3 Persentase Pengaruh Antar Variabel Terhadap Variabel Motivasiibu Dalam Pemantauan Tumbuh Kembang BalitaUsia 1-24 Bulan

Sumber	LV Correlation	Direct Rho	Indirect Rho	Total	Direct%	Indirect%	%Total
SumberInformasi	0.811507	0.138002	0.6735	0.8115	11.20%	1.34%	12.54%
Fasilitas	0.812331	0.339693	0.1257	0.4654	27.59%	0.26%	27.85%
PeranBidan	0.827981	0.302862	0.0323	0.3352	25.08%	0.001%	25.08%
SikapIbu	0.775039	0.196582	-	0.1966	15.24%	0.00%	15.24%
Total					79.1%	1.60%	80.7%

Mothers' attitude in monitoring the growth of children aged 1-24 months is influenced by factors of information sources as much as 11.2%, the availability of facilities is by 27.6%, the midwives' role is by 15.08%, mothers' attitude is as much as 15.24%, and the rest 20.9% is affected by other factors that are not studied in this research. The value of Q-Square runs to assess the amount of variation of research data towards phenomenon being discussed with the result below:

$$\eta_4 = \beta_2 \Omega_2 + \gamma_3 \xi_1 + \gamma_6 \xi_2 + \zeta_4$$

Mothers' motivation = 27.6 facility availability+ 11.2 information sources + 25.08 midwives' role + 15.24 mothers' attitude + 20.9 other factors

$$Q^2 = 1 - (1-R_1^2) (1-R_2^2) (1-R_3^2) (1-R_4^2)$$

$$= 1 - (1-0,564) (1-0,775) (1-0,668) (1-0,791)$$

$$= 0.0068 \text{ atau } 0.681\%$$

$$\text{Galat Model} = 100\% - 0.681\% = 99.32\%$$

DISCUSSION

This research was conducted in particular time (cross sectional) and done by questionnaires based on the scores of respondents' perception, with the result that it is difficult to find out the cause and effects from mothers' motivation in a long time and see the truth of responses written by the respondents. The data collecting was done by distributing the questionnaires which are subjective, so the truth of the data depends on respondents' integrity in completing the questionnaires. There is a probability that there is an interaction among respondents while filling in the forms, so there is also a feasibility of having the same answers. The sampling uses purposive sampling, which means that the data retrieval relies on respondents (mothers of toddlers) with the requirements given by the researchers, who have toddlers and are willing to be respondents in this research.

In regard to the research result, it can be seen that the variable of sources of information supporting mothers in monitoring their toddlers is not influenced by respondents' characteristics in term of age, education background, and jobs, for the result of the Chi Square test with the significance of 5% portrays that the P value (Asymp.Sig) > 0.05 shows the source of information is not affected by respondents' characteristics.

Information is data processed into a form that has meaning towards the recipients and have true value on the decision at this time or later, information that comes from the sender addressed to the recipient. Information obtained from various sources will motivate a person's knowledge degree. If a person earns much information, he or she tends to have a wide insight. The more someone reads, the greater the knowledge someone gets instead of only listening or watching. It can be verified by the amount of interest of reading. Information is a vital power to help decline someone's anxiety. More information could affect or widen someone's knowledge, and knowledge itself will generate an awareness that can make a mother motivated, in accordance with the knowledge she possesses.¹⁴

The result of this study is also reinforced by factors related to the monitoring of toddlers' growth and development in farmer families at Purwojati Village, Kertek Sub-district, Wonosobo District. The result shows a meaningful relation between information sources and monitoring toddlers' growth and development with P value as much as 0.002. The problem of deficient and horrible monitoring on child's growth and development is prompted directly by the factor of what they consume and infected disease. Indirectly, the lack of growth and development is also influenced by mothers' attitude, food availability, socioeconomic factor, culture and politics. Along with the improvement of technology and socio-culture, many media have developed, which later will be grouped into mass media, such as internet and cellphone.¹⁵

According to researchers' assumption, the great and wide problem of toddlers' growth and development in every age, in terms of life cycle, affects their nutritional conditional towards their life cycle (intergenerational impact), so there is a need of policy and new strategy for nutritional refinement in every life cycle. A great monitoring of toddlers' growth and development is determined by the amount of food intake being consumed. The problem of deficient and horrible child growth, aged under five, is directly influenced by the factor of food consumption and infectious diseases. Indirectly, it is also affected by mothers' attitude, food availability, socioeconomic factors, culture and politics. The great and wide problem of toddlers' growth and development in every age, in terms of life cycle, affects their nutritional conditional towards their life cycle (intergenerational impact), so there is a need of policy and new strategy for nutritional refinement in every life cycle.

Influence on Facility Availability towards Mothers' Motivation in Monitoring Toddlers' Growth and Development at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village

The result of this research indicates that the influences between facility availability and mothers' motivation in monitoring child's growth also depicts a significant number, which uses trust level 95% on the constants 1.96 compared with the score obtained, which takes up to 7.118, and it is obvious that the score is way higher than the table number, so the number cannot be considered low. This case displays that there is a huge influence, with the rho value as much as 0.339 or 27.6%. Statistic has clarified that there is an influence between facility availability towards mothers' motivation. of the research result, it can be seen that the variable of facility availability in motivating mothers is not affected by respondents' characteristics regarding age, education background, and job, for the result of Chi square examination with the level of significance 5% depicts that P value (Asymp.Sig) > 0.05 which shows facility availability is not influenced by respondents' characteristics.

This research, along with the preceding study, states that there is a positive effect between facility availability and mothers' motivation about nutrition and growth and development of toddlers.¹⁶ Health facilities are health care properties which are used to conduct individual health services, whether it is promotional, preventively, curatively done by government or society. The availability of facilities in Posyandu has been socialized by the Ministry of Health to society of all classes through Puskesmas.¹⁷

The purpose of conducting this program of Posyandu is to optimize health services among society by upgrading the health services into the qualified ones, increasing the benefits of Posyandu, arising mothers' knowledge and skill to increase health and nutrition status in order to achieve an optimum health condition. The availability of facilities, in essence, supports or even actualizes mothers' motivation on society's health which needs supportive facilities and infrastructures, for instance a reachable access to Posyandu and efficient tools or facilities in Posyandu that will help society participate in Posyandu in hope to monitor toddlers' growth and development.¹⁸

According to researchers' opinion, a motivation to be healthy mothers, society needs facilities and infrastructures, such as mothers' motivation in monitoring toddlers' growth in Posyandu. Mothers who have toddlers and do routine check up

to health care realize are not only caused by knowing the procedure and realizing the benefits of checking up and weighing, but also these mothers must easily use the facilities or health clinics.

Midwives' role leaves impact on mothers' motivation. The result of the test towards the coefficient parameter of midwives' role on mothers' motivation in monitoring their toddlers at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village represents a positive effect, whereas the value of T-Statistic is by 4.828, and significance on alpha is by 5%.

The T-Statistic value reaches over the critical limit (1.96). The direct influence of midwives' role to mothers' motivation shows that there is a direct consequence to mothers' motivation in monitoring toddlers' growth and development at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village in 2015. The result of coefficient parameter test of midwives' role to mothers' motivation reports that there is a direct influence depicting the direct influence as much as 0.303 or 27.6%, while the indirect effect is by 0.026%.

In regard to the research result, it can be seen that there is a variable of midwives' role at giving support to mothers with toddlers which is not prompted by respondents' characteristics involving age, education background, and jobs, for the result of Chi Square test with the significance of 5% shows P value (Asymp.Sig) > 0.05 representing that midwives' role is not affected by respondents' characteristics. The result of the research is typical to previous research that the factors of mothers related to motivation experiencing IMD is a knowledge and mothers' attitude related to IMD. Similarly, midwives' role significantly leaves impact on mothers' motivation in experiencing IMD.¹⁹

The midwives' role is a material provision that can give immediate help as in giving money, stuffs, food and service. This form of role can decline stress, for individuals are able to solve their problems attributed to material. Instrumental support is strongly needed, notably in handling problems that are considered easy to control.²⁰ The most dominant compliance factors are midwives' role and support from family. In addition, the result of this research is strongly emphasized by midwives who have strong and positive relationship with the mothers, therefore it will shape mothers' motivation.²¹

The midwives' role is a material provision that can give immediate help as in giving money, stuffs, food and service. This form of role can decline stress, for individuals are able to solve their problems attributed to material. Instrumental support is strongly needed, notably in handling problems that are considered easy to control.²² In agreement with researchers' opinion, midwives' role is a help or cornerstone which is obtained by mothers from health workers in supporting mothers' duty on keeping track of toddlers' growth. There is an expectation from health workers' support, so mothers of toddlers will feel noticed, appreciated, and loved.

Influence of Mothers' Attitude to Mothers' Motivation in Monitoring Toddlers' Growth and Development at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village

Mothers' attitude that affects positively to mothers' motivation in overseeing the growth and development of children aged 1 to 24 months shows the result of T-Statistic test which obtains 4.977, therefore the t value is greater than the t table, by 5% or

t value < 1.96, meaning that there is a positive impact of mothers' attitude to their motivation in monitoring toddlers of 1-24 months. The model of mothers' attitude to their motivation indicates the score, 0.197 which can be interpreted that there is an immediate effect of mothers' attitude to mothers' motivation shown by the percentage of 15.2 and indirect influence by 0.00%.

Referring to the research result, it can be seen that mothers' attitude in giving support to mothers is not influenced by respondents' characteristics as the result of Chi Square examination with the significance level by 5% shows P value (Asymp.Sig) > 0.05 that indicates the role of mothers' attitude is not affected by respondents' characteristics.

Similar thing is also strengthened by previous research which its result of Kendal statistics test is obtained by the value score = 0.025 (<0.05), hence it can be concluded that there is a relation between mothers' attitude with mothers' motivation. Husbands' support has an affiliation with the success of monitoring toddlers' growth and development²³. This case is reinforced by mothers' positive attitude in respect of toddlers' growth and development. Attitude is a tendency to simultaneously behave pleasurable or not to a particular object.

Mental mechanism evaluates, forms a views, decorates feeling, and will elect an individuals' behavior tendency to others or something being faced by the individual, even to the individual himself or herself is called attitude phenomenon as well.

The phenomenon of attitude which arises is not only determined by the situation of the object being faced, but also with the relation of past events, present situation, and hopes for future. Humans' attitude, in concise called as attitude, has already been defined in many versions by experts. According to the result of the research, it can be seen that mothers' attitude which gives support to mothers of toddlers is not affected by respondents' characteristics involving age, education background, and jobs, for the result of Chi Square test with the significance by 5% showing P value (Asymp.Sig) > 0.05 illustrates mothers' attitude is not influenced by respondents' characteristics.

According to the researchers, attitude involves evaluative statement, whether it is wanted or not wanted involving object, people, or event. Attitude plays a role vitally in shaping attitude of mothers of toddlers because it influences behavior of overseeing toddlers' growth or not. Attitude related to toddlers' growth and development make ways positively or negatively on their toddlers.

CONCLUSION

The variable of mothers' motivation in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers aged 1-24 months at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village is affected by sources of information, facility availability, midwives' role and mothers' attitude. Availability of facilities is the dominant factor which greatly affects mothers' motivation in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers aged 1-24 months.

Suggestion

Suggestion of this research, to health officials especially midwives, hopes service in Posyandu can be upgraded, and information related to toddlers' growth and development can be well informed, therefore the rate of morbidity and mortality of infants and toddlers can be declined.

To the community at Posyandu of Bojong Gede Village, what needs to be improved is knowledge about toddlers' growth and development, mothers' attitude, environmental health, child care, infectious diseases, and prevention, hence there is a suggestion for the midwives, especially the ones work at Posyandu Kelurahan Bojong Gede, to be active in giving service to society, so toddlers' growth and development will not experience health problems anymore. To the next researchers, research can be conducted more deeply concerning appreciation of excess and deficient of mothers' motivation in monitoring toddlers' growth and development.

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