

THE CORRELATION OF MOTIVATION AND EDUCATION WITH PREGNANT WOMEN CLASS PARTICIPATION

Dwi Kurnia Purnama Sari¹, Aris Puji Utami²

Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Institut Ilmu Kesehatan Nahdlatul Ulama Tuban

ABSTRACT

Pregnant Women Class is a study group for pregnant women with a gestational age of 4 weeks to 36 weeks (before delivery) with a maximum number of 10 participants. The research was an analytic with a cross-sectional approach. The time this research began was in September 2020 at the Puskesmas Klotok, Tuban. The population in this study were all pregnant women, who visited the Puskesmas Klotok Tuban in 2020. The sampling technique used in this study was total sampling. Secondary data from the attendance list and primary data by giving questionnaires to respondents. The independent variables in this study were motivation and education with each nominal scale and the dependent variable in this study was pregnancy class with an ordinal data scale. Data analysis in this study used Contingency Coefficient with the help of SPSS. Significant limitation if $p\text{-value} < 0.05$. The analysis using the Contingency Coefficient statistical test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0,017$, because the $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ which indicates there is no correlation between gestational age and the incidence of anemia in pregnant women. The analysis using the Contingency Coefficient statistical test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ because the $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ which indicates there is a correlation between motivation and participation of pregnant women attending classes for pregnant women class. Health workers are expected to increase their duties and responsibilities by providing health services as much as possible as a driving factor and strengthening the formation of positive motivation in the community

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INTRODUCTION

The pregnant women class is one of the activities facilitated by the Puskesmas with the general purpose of holding a class for pregnant women is to increase knowledge, change attitudes and behavior of mothers so that they understand about pregnancy, body changes and complaints during pregnancy, pregnancy care,

childbirth, postpartum care, postnatal family planning, newborn care, local myths/beliefs/customs, infectious diseases, and birth certificates. However, currently, most pregnant women are lazy to take part in-class activities for pregnant women, including because mothers are busy with their work and also lack

Correspondence : Dwi Kurnia Purnama Sari, Institut Ilmu Kesehatan Nahdlatul Ulama Tuban. 082234657473. dwikurnia@stikesnu.com.

motivation or support from family and society.¹

Pregnant Women Class is a study group for pregnant women with a gestational age of 4 weeks to 36 weeks (before delivery) with a maximum number of 10 participants. In this class, pregnant women will study together, discuss and share experiences about maternal and child health (MCH) thoroughly and systematically and can be carried out on a scheduled and continuous basis. The class for pregnant women is facilitated by midwives/health workers using the Maternity Class package, namely the MCH Handbook, flipchart.¹

The Tuban District Health Office started to conduct classes for pregnant women in 2019 by 33 Puskesmas in the Tuban district which were carried out by village midwives who had been trained as facilitators. In this case, midwives play an important role in the participation of mothers in attending classes for pregnant women. Midwives carry out their duties as implementers, educators, and managers in classes for pregnant women.²

The Klotok Health Center held classes for pregnant women starting in 2010 and until now. All midwives play a role in providing classes for pregnant women. The Klotok Health Center

conducts classes for pregnant women in the 7 villages it fosters, but the presence of pregnant women in this class activity for pregnant women is still 70% of the 100% target.²

The lack of interest of pregnant women to take classes for pregnant women is influenced by low public knowledge, so it is necessary to motivate pregnant women. While motivation is the result of the accumulation of habits or character of a person with the environment. Motivation is the driving force to achieve certain goals, whether consciously or unconsciously. Motivation can arise from within the individual or come from the environment. The best motivation is the motivation that comes from within oneself, not the influence of the environment.²

To increase interest in the class of pregnant women, midwives must be proactive, namely by conducting counseling, information about classes for pregnant women. Midwives have the main role, namely as implementers, managers, educators, and researchers. Of these four roles, the most important are educators, managers, and implementers. This is an input and process factor that determines the quality of midwifery services.³ This study aims to analyze the

relationship between mother's motivation and education with participation in the class of pregnant women.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The research was an analytic with a cross-sectional approach.⁴ The time this research began was in September 2020 at the Puskesmas Klotok, Tuban. The population in this study were all pregnant women, who visited the Puskesmas Klotok Tuban in 2020. The sampling technique used in this study was total sampling, which is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples.⁵ In this study, samples were taken from all pregnant women, who visited Puskesmas Klotok, Tuban in 2021.

Data collection in this study began with permission from the institution and then continued to the Klotok Health Center Working Area. After this research got permission from the local party, the researchers collected data, namely taking secondary data from the attendance list and primary data by giving questionnaires to respondents.

The researcher met with prospective respondents to explain and ensure that the data taken was kept confidential, then asked if they were willing to become respondents. However, if the respondent refuses, the researcher will not force him and will respect his rights.

To measure the motivation of pregnant women with 3 scales using the Likert scale. Likert scale is a scale used to measure perceptions, attitudes, or opinions of a person or group regarding an event or social phenomenon, based on operational definitions that have been set by the researcher. The data are interpreted with the following conditions: (1) Motivation is positive, if the T score < the data mean, and (2) Negative motivation, if the T score the data mean.⁶⁻⁷

The independent variables in this study were motivation and education with each nominal scale and the dependent variable in this study was pregnancy class with an ordinal data scale. Data analysis in this study used Contingency Coefficient with the help of SPSS. Significant limitation if p-value < 0.05.

RESULT

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Education in the Working Area of the Klotok Health Center in 2020

No	Maternal Age	f	%
1	Elementary School	9	30
2	Junior/High School	17	56,67
3	University	4	13,33
Total		30	100

Source : Primary Data 2021

Based on table 1, it is known that most of the pregnant women who attend the class of pregnant women in the Working Area of the Klotok Health Center have secondary education, namely 17 people or 56.67%.

Table 2. Distribution of Pregnant Women's Motivation in Attending Pregnancy Classes in the Working Area of the Klotok Health Center in 2020

No	Motivation	f	%
1	Positive	17	56,67
2	Negative	13	43,33
Total		30	100

Source : Primary Data 2021

Based on table 2, it is known that most of the pregnant women who attend the class of pregnant women in the Working Area of the Klotok Health Center have a positive attitude in

attending the class of pregnant women, namely 17 people or 56.67%.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents' Regularity in Attending Pregnant Women Classes in the Working Area of the Klotok Health Center in 2020

No	Pregnant Women Class	f	%
1	Regular	22	73,33
2	Irregular	8	26,67
Total		30	100

Source : Primary Data 2021

Based on table 3, it is known that the majority of pregnant women who attend classes for pregnant women in the Working Area of the Klotok Health Center regularly attend classes for pregnant women, which are 22 people or 73.33%.

Table 4. Analysis of the correlation between motivation and the regularity of participation of pregnant women in attending classes for pregnant women

Motivation	Pregnant women class			
	Regular	%	Irregular	%
Positive	13	76,47	4	23,53
Negative	9	69,23	4	30,76
Total	22	73,33	8	26,67

p=0,000

Source : Primary Data 2021

The analysis using the Contingency Coefficient statistical test obtained p-value = 0,000 because the p-value <0.05 which indicates there is a correlation between motivation and participation of pregnant women attending classes for pregnant women kelas

Table 5. Analysis of the correlation between education and regular participation of pregnant women attending classes for pregnant women kelas

Education	Pregnant women class			
	Regular	%	Irregular	%
Elementary School	3	10	3	10
Junior/High School	11	36,6	2	6,6
University	8	26,6	3	10
Total	22	73,2	8	26,6

p = 0,017

The analysis using the Contingency Coefeccient statistical test obtained p-value = 0,017, because the p-value < 0.05 which indicates there is no correlation between gestational age and the incidence of anemia in pregnant women.

DISCUSSION

This Pregnant Women Class is a means to learn together about health for pregnant women, in the form of face-to-

face in groups that aims to increase the knowledge and skills of mothers regarding pregnancy, pregnancy care, childbirth, postpartum care, newborn care, myths, diseases, infectious diseases and birth certificates.³

Community behavior is determined by the intention to the object of behavior, whether or not there is support from the community about the object of behavior as a basis in making personal decisions to behave so that a positive attitude is formed in society, especially in the health sector which is reflected in the behavior of the community is regularly attending classes for pregnant women.¹

In addition, the behavior of a person or society regarding health is determined by the knowledge, age, education, attitudes, beliefs, traditions, and so on of the person or society concerned. Besides that, the availability of facilities, attitudes, and behavior of officers will strengthen and support the formation of community

behavior such as regularly attending classes for pregnant women.¹

Motivation is a human psychological characteristic that contributes to a person's level of commitment. It includes the factors that cause, channel, and sustain human behavior in certain determined directions. Motivation is anything that pushes someone to do something. Motivation is a feeling or thought that encourages someone to do work or exercise power, especially in behavior.⁷

In general, the purpose of motivation according to Taufik in the book "Motivation and its measurement" is to move or inspire someone so that the desire and willingness to do something can arise so that they can get results and achieve goals.⁸

Every act of motivation of a person has a goal to be achieved. The clearer the goals that are expected or will be achieved, the clearer is how the

motivating action is carried out. Motivating action will be more successful if the goal is clear and based on the motivated person. Therefore, everyone who will motivate someone must know and understand the life background, needs, and personality of the person who will be motivated.⁹

Positive motivational responses can also be influenced by positive thinking, stable emotions, and positive behavioral tendencies, and vice versa. The motivation of pregnant women to participate in the class of pregnant women is very appropriate when viewed from the general characteristics of pregnant women which include age and education. Most of the pregnant women aged 20-35 years, which in this period is a period of healthy reproduction and if according to the level of maturity, they are young adults who have started to analyze and think about the stimuli that come from their surroundings. Age and education also

affect a person's maturity in thinking and the ability to analyze something will develop. The higher the education, the easier it is to receive information and the easier it is to accept the changes and developments of the times.⁹

The results of this study are following the theory put forward by Mukijat, namely, motivation is formed from intrinsic motivation or from within a person is not formed on the stimulation or influence of others. Intrinsic motivation is divided into factors including needs, expectations, and interests.¹⁰

A person's need to carry out an activity is due to biological and psychological needs, for example, the mother's motivation to attend classes for pregnant women to broaden knowledge about pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, and newborns. Hope (Expectancy) someone is motivated by success and the hope of success is a person's self-satisfaction. Success and self-esteem

increase thereby moving a person towards the achievement of goals. Interest is a sense of preference and a sense of desire for something without anyone asking, for example, mothers take part in-class activities for pregnant women without any influence from others but because of their interests.¹⁰

Another factor that is no less important is the support from the closest people and influential people around them, from the questionnaire data it is also found that pregnant women are motivated to take classes for pregnant women because of the support from their husbands, families, cadres, and health workers.¹¹

This shows how complex the factors are behind the formation of motivation for pregnant women in attending classes for pregnant women. Therefore, to form positive motivation and participation of pregnant women in the implementation of classes for pregnant women, it is formed

from internal factors and external factors within the mother.

CONCLUSION

Health workers are expected to increase their duties and responsibilities by providing health services as much as possible as a driving factor and strengthening the formation of positive motivation in the community and can provide enthusiasm to spur further researchers on the aspect of community motivation so that targets for health development in the community are achieved.

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