

# THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION WITH MOTHER PARTICIPATION IN PREGNANCY MOTHER CLASSES

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## ABSTRACT

The class for pregnant women is a means of learning together about health for pregnant women in face-to-face form. One of the efforts made to overcome this is by holding pregnant women classes. The research objective was to determine the effect of implementing pregnant women's classes on increasing the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and education with mothers' participation in pregnant women classes. The method used is quantitative analytic with cross sectional design. The population used in this study were all pregnant women in their second and third trimesters, in the Mgrangen Subdistrict, Demak Regency with a sample of 48 people. Data were analyzed using the Chi Square test. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge (PValue=0.000; OR=14.375) and education (PValue=0.000; OR=11, 357) maternal participation in pregnant women classes. It is suggested to health workers, especially midwives, to actively carry out class socialization for pregnant women during antenatal care visits.

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## INTRODUCTION

Maternal and child health as part of the SDGs goals is due to the still high Maternal Mortality and Illness Rate and Infant Mortality Rate which are indicators of public health and community welfare. Today's health development programs in Indonesia are still prioritized on efforts to improve the health status of

mothers and children, especially for the most vulnerable to health, namely pregnant women, childbirth and babies in the perinatal period. This is marked by the high Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (Hartati & Desmariyenti, 2019)

The World Health Organization, namely the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2017 the maternal

mortality rate was still high, namely 295,000 women died caused by complications during pregnancy and childbirth, while in Indonesia, as many as 126 per 100,000 live births died as a result of complications during pregnancy. 2.3] When connected with the Sustainable Development Goal's (SDG's) target until 2030 of 70 per 100,000 live births, this is still far higher than the target. Several other factors that can affect the increase in MMR are caused by low knowledge, attitudes of pregnant women towards standard pregnancy care.(Fitriah, Rahmawati, & all, 2022)

One of the programs launched by Indonesia to increase the knowledge of pregnant women is the class for pregnant women. This class for pregnant women is a means for learning together about health for pregnant women, in the form of face-to-face meetings in groups that aim to increase the knowledge and skills of mothers regarding pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, postpartum family planning, prevention of complications, newborn care and physical activity/pregnancy gymnastics(RI Ministry of Health, Indonesia Health Profile, 2019).

Organizers or implementing Classes for Pregnant Women (KIH) stated that the standards and objectives of KIH were not clear (32%), the resources were not sufficient (36%), communication between organizations had not gone well (60%), the characteristics of the implementing agency were not good (72%) ) and not good disposition (32%).

According to Widiarti in 2017, in an effort to increase public knowledge about the health of pregnant women, a health counseling for pregnant women can be carried out. Today, there is still a lot of counseling that is carried out through individual or case-by-case consultations provided by midwives or other staff during antenatal check-ups or at posyandu activities. However, these activities sometimes cannot be carried out properly considering the knowledge gained by the mother is limited to the health problems experienced during the consultation. In addition, officers usually do not have enough time to be able to provide counseling individually(Widiarti, 2017).

Preliminary study conducted by researchers in Mrangen District, Demak Regency. The implementation of the class for pregnant women in the District of Mrangen obtained data from 24 pregnant women and then interviewed 10 pregnant women about the reasons for not taking the class for

pregnant women, 4 people did not take the class for pregnant women because they were not interested in taking classes for pregnant women, 3 pregnant women did not attend classes for pregnant women because they are preoccupied with their work, and 3 other pregnant women do not attend classes for pregnant women because they do not understand about classes for pregnant women. Based on the lack of knowledge of pregnant women in class knowledge of pregnant women, the researcher is interested in taking the title "Knowledge Relations And Education With Mother Participation In Pregnant Women Classes".

## METHOD

This research uses a type of quantitative analytic research with a cross sectional design. The population used in this study were all pregnant women in the second and third trimesters, in Mrangen Subdistrict, Demak Regency. The sampling technique used cluster sampling of 48 respondents. Data in the form of primary data obtained by interview using a questionnaire, questions asked about the knowledge of cadres regarding classes of pregnant women and closed questions about the last recognized education, then the data was tested for validity and reliability. Data were processed and analyzed using univariate and bivariate methods with the Chi Square test using  $\alpha = 0.05$

## RESULTS

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Mother's Participation, Knowledge, Education in Classes of Pregnant Women

Variable	Category	n	%
Participation	Active	7	14,6
	Not active	41	85.4
Knowledge	Not enough	30	62.5
	Good	18	37.5
Education	Tall	14	29,2
	Low	34	70,8
Amount		48	100

From table 1, it is known that out of the 48 samples, there were 41 mothers (85.4%) who were not active (attendance value 75%), while pregnant women with less knowledge were 30 people (62.5%) and who were included in the education category. low

school (SMP) as many as 34 people (70.8%)

Table 2. Knowledge and Education Distribution with Mother Participation in Pregnant Women Classes

Variable	Cate gory	Mother participation				P Value
		Active		Not Active		
		n	%	n	%	
Knowle dge	Good	14	29,2	4	8,3	0.000
	Not enou gh	7	14,6	23	47,9	
Educatio n	Tall	12	25.0	2	4,2	
	Not enou gh	4	8,3	30	62.5	

Based on table 2, it was found that the analysis of the relationship between knowledge and mother's participation in the class of pregnant women was obtained by 23 people (47.9%) pregnant women who lacked knowledge and were not active, there were 7 people (14.6%) who participated actively. The statistical test results obtained PValue = 0.000, which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the mother's inactive participation in the class of pregnant women. Pregnant women with less knowledge. The knowledge factor of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women also affects class participation of pregnant women. Pregnant women whose participation is less active are also influenced by the information and experience they have previously obtained, so that these pregnant women participate less in classes for pregnant women.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between education and maternal participation in the class of pregnant women obtained 30 people (62.5%) low education and the participation of mothers is not active. The results of the statistical test PValue = 0.000, which means that there is a significant relationship between education and less active participation in pregnant women's classes.

## Discussion

From the results of this study, it was found that there was a relationship between knowledge and mother's participation in pregnant women classes. Knowledge is the result of knowing someone about objects through their senses and is a very important domain in shaping one's actions or behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2013)

Lack of knowledge about classes for pregnant women causes the interest of pregnant women in attending classes for pregnant women to be less interested. They were less interested because respondents felt that attending classes for pregnant women would only waste their rest time, respondents did not take classes for pregnant women because pregnant women felt that just checking for pregnancy at the midwife was enough, without the need to attend classes for pregnant women, they thought that class activities for pregnant women were not can help mothers find and get solutions in pregnancy and birth planning, and assume that classes for pregnant women cannot Increase mother's knowledge about pregnancy (Fitriah, Rahmawati, & all, 2022).

Researchers assume that the implementation of classes for pregnant women has an effect on increasing the knowledge of pregnant women. The need for different methods to increase the knowledge of pregnant women, so the Ministry of Health issued a policy for study group activities for pregnant women called the Pregnant Women Class. The class for pregnant women is a study group for pregnant women with a gestational age between 4 weeks and 36 weeks with a maximum number of participants of 10 to 15 people. In this class pregnant women will learn together, discuss, exchange experiences about maternal and child health in a comprehensive and systematic manner and can be carried out on a scheduled, coordinated basis with continuous monitoring. With the coordination of these activities properly, it will be able to increase mother's knowledge.

The results of the study found that there was a relationship between education and mother's participation in pregnant women's classes. Education is the last level of formal education that is taken and owned by a cadre by obtaining a graduation certificate or diploma that aims to produce behavioral changes. (Fitriah, Rahmawati, & all, 2022).

The higher the level of education, the higher the level of knowledge. The high level of knowledge will affect a person's active participation in an activity but pregnant women with low education are very likely not to actively participate in attending classes compared to pregnant women with higher education.

The findings from this study assume that a low level of education is the basis for someone who is lacking in developing insight and attitudes to receive

knowledge, and changing behavior to receive information about mother's class.

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## CONCLUSION

From the results of this study it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and education with the participation of mothers in pregnant women classes. It is suggested to health workers, especially midwives, to further increase mother's knowledge by socializing pregnant women classes. For the world of health services, it can maximize routine assistance in mother classes. As for future researchers, there will be further research on maternal participation in pregnant women classes with different methods

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