



Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of Mothers Towards Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 Month

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Abstract Background: PMBA is one of the government programs to reduce child mortality rates and improve the quality of life of mothers in accordance with improvements in maternal behavior in PMBA. PMBA includes IMD, Exclusive Breastfeeding, MP-ASI, Breastfeeding up to 2 years of age. Objective: To find out about the Relationship between Knowledge Level, Attitude and Mother's Behavior towards PMBA 6-59 Months in the Working Area of the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency. Method: This research method is correlational analytic with a cross-sectional approach. The research population consisted of 190 infants and children. The research sample consisted of 66 people who had a Relationship between the Level of Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of Mothers towards PMBA 6-59 Months in the Working Area of the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Data analysis used the Statistical program for social science (SPSS) version 16.0 computer application program and used the chi-square test. Results: the results of the relationship between the level of maternal knowledge of PMBA based on the p value = 0.04 (<0.05), while the mother's attitude towards PMBA based on the p value = 0.03 (<0.05), and the mother's behavior towards PMBA based on the p value = 0.02 (<0.05). Conclusion: There is an influence of PMBA on knowledge and attitudes and PMBA practices in the Yabomaida Health Center work area, Paniai Regency, which obtained the p value <0.05 . Suggestion: the need for PMBA 6-59 months in the posyandu counseling and In the Working Area of the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency.

Keywords : Knowledge, Behavior, Attitude of PMBA

1. INTRODUCTION

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) is a government program to reduce child mortality and improve quality of life, in line with the fourth and fifth Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The IYCF program also aims to improve nutrition and health status. IYCF is one of the recommended gold standards because it can reduce infant mortality and improve maternal health (Said et al., 2021).

Infant and Child Care Nutrition (PMBA) is a government program to reduce infant mortality and improve maternal health, according to the fourth and fifth millennium goals of the PMBA Program with the aim of improving food quality and health status, growth and development, and the level of life of Indonesian children. (Said et al., 2021).

Prevention and handling of nutritional problems in early childhood. This includes strengthening the role of Posyandu cadres in monitoring growth and development and providing nutritional counseling to Babies and children through IYCF training. For this reason, giving mothers special breast milk and developing MP-ASI that is suitable for all families, all families. Those who have babies and children aged 6-24 months must have information regarding feeding babies and toddlers (Widarianti and Ramnyyati, 2019).

Preparing food because most mothers do not work with mothers maintaining personal hygiene such as washing hands, boiling water, and paying attention to children's reactions (for example when children show signs of wanting to eat and supplies are mainly done). Mothers are not treated. Other factors to consider when preparing and storing healthy food include maintaining hand hygiene, placing utensils and utensils, separating cooked and raw foods, and maintaining the cleanliness of raw foods. Including cooking (meat, poultry, eggs, fish) until cooked. (Rahmayati et al., 2019).

PMBA is an initiative that aims to expand knowledge and skills in the community to manage challenges. The specific materials are PMBA knowledge and skills. Appropriate nutritional advice for pregnant women and babies (infants) aged 2 years and correct breastfeeding practices including infant feeding through the process of installing the mother. Push the nipple into the baby's mouth and check the correct position of the mother and baby. It is important to monitor growth and development. This process is based on adult education programs and proven results of optimal growth and development in infants aged 0 to 24 months. At this time, children are not yet able to have and make their own decisions about their food, so parental knowledge plays a very important role in the discovery of infant nutrition. Feeding young children is part of a mother's role as a parent. Nutrition education is a method of preparing a diet according to the child's age and developmental level (Gunawan et al., 2022).

Although the PMBA Program is closely related to the provision of education starting from socialization and counseling, there are several challenges related to the breadth of the program's scope and monitoring of program evaluation. This program cannot be implemented in various regions due to the lack of trained personnel to conduct consultations and education and seek support from the community and stakeholders (Nur Mufida Wulan Sari et al., 2022).

In addition, surveillance programs related to PMBA, namely IMD, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Complementary Breastfeeding and Breastfeeding up to 2 years also experienced obstacles in the delivery process. The available and routine data are IMD and exclusive breastfeeding data, but not regarding Complementary Breastfeeding and Breastfeeding up to 2 years (Nur Mufida Sari et al., 2022).

Feeding for infants and young children (PMBA) is one of the specific nutritional interventions that can be used to prevent and overcome obstacles to breast milk growth. Availability of food and the correct age of food intake, frequency of food intake, number of food portions, amount of food, texture of food types and varieties, Cross-Religious and Clean infant and child nutrition (PMBA) The purpose of is: Nutritional status and Health and Indonesia, growth and development, and survival are important to prevent stunting, because

Malnutrition in infants and children (PMBA) can be another nutritional problem. (Nurbaiti et.al, 2021).

In the Infant and Child Feeding Program (PMBA) there are several evaluation criteria such as IMD, independent mothers, MP-ASI and breastfeeding until the age of 2 (two) years. depending on the type of food. By family This is difficult to do and this limitation has an impact on the low quality of food which can result in short-term growth and other nutritional problems in communities that are highly dependent on the quality of their families and finances to meet nutritional needs (MacHaria, 2020).

Every family with a child aged 0-24 months must have information about Infant and Child Nutrition (PMBA) to be able to provide the right food and drink according to their age and needs. Officials provide education and assistance to mothers and families with children is important (Rahmawati et al, 2019).

One of the food problems Indonesia's biggest problem Currently there is a problem of malnutrition in children during the golden period of the first 1000 days of life (HPK) is a long period of short-term speed in Indonesia due to existing risk factors. The attitudes and behavior of parents when cooking for children and adolescents (PMBA) are related to physical and mental development as well as mental and emotional development, meaning that children who do not get 1000 HPK are considered good food for children. He saw the plant. and physical and mental development that depends on age (Kumala et al., 2022).

According to the Independent Breastfeeding Agency (IMD) in Indonesia in 2020, nationally the percentage of babies who were exclusively breastfed (IMD) was 77.6% who received exclusive breastfeeding (0-6 months) in 2020. national level., in 2020, the percentage of malnourished babies who received breast milk (PMT) in Indonesia in 2020 was 66.1%, 78.5%, Vitamin A coverage for early childhood (6-59 months) in Indonesia in 2020 was 86.3 percent (Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia). Mauruuru, 2021).

Based on data from the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniyai Regency in 2023 and 2024, data from December and January, the number of babies receiving complementary foods (PMT) and Mahardhika milk, Sarihusada generation (SGM 1) was 20% with many babies drinking milk. The special thing that mothers get is 20%. The number of babies was 127 babies, the number of babies receiving Supplementary Food (PMT) (Sarihusada Mahardhika Milk (SGM2) was 12%, and the number of babies receiving Supplementary Food (MP-ASI) to care for children. Starting from 51% of the total number of babies received 63 Yabomaida Health Center is the place for primary data collection, Therefore, this study was conducted with the

aim of determining the relationship between the level of knowledge, attitudes and behavior of mothers towards the preparation of food for babies and children (PMBA).

Based on the description above, the researcher wants to conduct a study with the title "The Relationship between Education Level, Attitude and Mother's Behavior Towards Providing Food to Infants and Early Childhood (PMBA) Aged 6 to 59 Months at the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Region"

2. METHOD

The type of research used is quantitative research, namely research that takes community samples using questionnaires. The method used in this study is a cross-sectional approach, namely research that measures the variables studied, namely independent variables and dependent variables simultaneously (Hasmi, 2016).

This research was conducted from March to May 2024 and the research location was at the Yabomaida Health Center in the Paniai area. The population in this study was 190 people with a sample of 66 people. The instruments in this study were questionnaires, stationery and documentation. The data in this study were in the form of primary data and secondary data.

The collected data is analyzed, the results of the data analysis will be used as decision making in overcoming the problem. The analysis methods used in this study include univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. Bivariate analysis is carried out to determine the association or relationship with the independent variable using the Chi-square test with a significance value of $p \text{ value} = 0.005$. The chi-square test is one type of non-parametric test that is carried out on two variables, the data scale is nominal for both variables (Sugiono, 2007).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Research Location Description

This research was conducted at the workplace in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area, Paniai Regency, which was conducted from April 1 to June 1, 2024 with a total of 66 respondents.

Yabomaida Health Center is located in Yabo II Village, which is the capital of Fajar Timur District. The main health center building is 140 m² and stands on 2412 m² of land. The working area consists of 7 villages or hamlets. Most of the natural conditions are hilly and humid. The area of Yabomaida Health Center is 94.03.24 square kilometers. Administratively, Yabomaida Health Center has other health center areas, namely:

- 1) Next to it is the Pasir Puti Health Center Working Area. Ekadide District, Topiai District.
- 2) From the East is the working area of the Youtadi Health Center, Youtadi District, Youtadi Subdistrict.
- 3) From the West is the Working Area of Tuguwai Health Center, Aweida District, Aweida District.
- 4) From the north is the working area of the Nawipauwo Health Center, Bogobaida District, Bogobaida District.

Based on the population register in 2024 the population

The area of Fajar Timur District is 6,890 people and 1,860 families. The majority of the population is of the Mee ethnic group and is Protestant and Catholic.

2. Respondent Characteristics

Respondent characteristics are the criteria given to research subjects to ensure that research sources or experiments are on target, and in accordance with expectations, age, gender, skin color, or ethnicity, education and religion or beliefs. Activities related to humans (Nuraeni, 2019). The characteristics of respondents used in this study include gender, age, occupation and education, as follows:

a. Gender

Gender is the difference between men and women who differ in terms of appearance, height and sex. The most common biological differences are weight, structure and function of reproductive organs (Lestary, 2021).

The following table shows the characteristics of respondents based on gender.

Table 1 Respondent Characteristics Based on Gender in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency

Gender	f	%
Man	32	48.5
Woman	34	51.5
Amount	66	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on table 4.1, of the 66 respondents studied based on gender, the majority, 34 people (51.5%) were female and at least 32 people (48.5%) were male.

b. Mother's age

Mother's age is the age of the mother who shows maturity in making decisions to do something related to an experience. As you get older you will know how to share and receive information in order to utilize all the information you receive in your daily life, the older you are, the more experience you have in raising children (Betristasia Puspitasari, 2021). In this study, the mothers who responded did not meet the required age standards. The following is a table of respondent characteristics according to mother's age:

Table 2 Respondent Characteristics Based on Mother's Age in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency

Mother's age	F	%
15-19 years	3	4.5
20-25 years	13	19.7
26-30 years	8	12.1
31-35 years	9	13.7
36-40 years	22	33.3
41-45 years	10	15.2
46-50 years	1	1.5
Amount	66	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on table 2, it shows the majority, 66.

The highest number of respondents was 22 people (33.3%) aged 36-40 years, while the lowest number was 1 person (1.5%) aged 46-50 years.

c. Age of babies and children

Age of infants and children is a person's age is calculated from the date of birth to the month. Children or infants under the age of five are children aged 0-59 months, children are divided into two categories, namely infants (children over one year to three years and infants aged newborn to six months (Yadika, 2019). In this study, the children targeted were infants and children aged 6-59 months. The following is a table of respondent characteristics based on age groups in infants and children:

Table 3 Respondent Characteristics Based on Age of Infants and Children in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency

Infant and Child Age	f	%
6 months	15	22.7
1 year	12	18.2

1 year 2 months	10	15.2
1 year 4 months	1	1.5
2 years 2 months	3	4.5
2 years	24	36.4
2 years 3 months	1	1.5
Total	66	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on table 4.3, it can be seen that the majority of the 66 respondents were babies and children aged 2 years, the highest being 24 people (36.4%), while the lowest was 2 years 3 months old, 1 person (1.5%).

d. Mother's education

Education is all situations in life that affect a person's growth and development. Education in the narrow sense is education in school. Lessons are carried out through formal educational institutions, education in the narrow sense does not last a lifetime but at a certain time, a certain place and with a certain program and is structured (Rahmawati, 2020). The following is a sample table of respondent characteristics based on mother's education:

Table 4 Respondent Characteristics Based on Mother's Education in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency

Education	F	%
No school	37	56.1
SD	5	7.5
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	12	18.2
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1	1.5
College	11	16.7
Total	66	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on table 4, it shows that the majority of the 66 respondents had no education, the highest being 37 people (56.1%), while the lowest was high school, 1 person (1.5%).

e. Mother's job

Occupation is one of the indicators of a person's position in society. Working is an opportunity to earn money to meet worldly needs and get the necessary health services. ever attended school (Yafi and Mahmoud, 2011 in Rahmawati, 2020). The following is a table of respondent characteristics according to mother's occupation:

**Table 5 Respondent Characteristics Based on Mother's Occupation in
the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency**

Work	F	%
housewife	45	68.2
Farmer	3	4.5
Private	13	19.7
Contract	4	6.1
civil servant	1	1.5
Total	66	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on table 5, it shows that the majority of the 66 respondents who have the highest job as a housewife are 45 people (68.2%), while the lowest is 1 civil servant (1.5%).

3. Univariate analysis

Analysis of variance is a method of analyzing a variable that is carried out with the aim of describing each variable studied. Each variable of the research results using different analysis only produces a percentage or distribution of each variable (Notoatmodjo, 2019). The analysis of variance of each variable in this study is as follows:

a. Mother's knowledge

Knowledge is the result of a person's understanding of an object through their five senses, namely the eyes, nose, and ears (Rakhideh, 2021). The process of knowledge begins with information heard by the ears and eyes (Prestio, 2021). The following is a table of frequency distribution of respondents based on mother's knowledge in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency

**Table 6 Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge in the
Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency**

Mother's knowledge	f	%
Good	35	53.0
Not enough	16	24.3
No answer	15	22.7
Total	66	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on table 6, it shows that of the 66 respondents studied, the highest knowledge category was Good, with 35 people (53.0%), while the lowest was 15 people (22.7%) who did not answer.

b. Mother's attitude

Attitude is a statement of values about objects, people, and events. The opinions and evaluations of individuals or respondents regarding matters relating to health, illness, and well-being. Attitude is a state or set of symptoms that react to a stimulus or object such as an attitude consisting of thoughts, feelings, attention and other psychological symptoms (Ramadhanti et al, 2019). The following is a Table of Respondent Frequency Based on Mother's Attitude In the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency.

Table 7 Frequency Distribution of Mother's Attitudes in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency

Mother's Attitude	f	%
Agree	65	98.5
Don't agree	1	1.5
Total	66	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on table 7, it can be seen that of the 66 respondents interviewed, the mothers' attitude was the highest, namely acceptance, 65 people (98.5%), while the lowest was disagreement, 1 person (1.5%).

c. Mother's behavior

Behavior is important for maintaining health and meeting individual needs. A mother's behavior towards her child is the mother's ability to meet the child's needs through increasing knowledge, attitudes and physical and emotional support to improve the child's health (Orem, 2001 in Menurung, 2019).

The following is a Frequency Distribution Table of Respondents Based on Mother's Behavior in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency.

Table 8 Frequency Distribution of Mother's Behavior in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency

Mother's behavior	f	%
Good	51	77.3
Not enough	15	22.7

Total	66	100
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Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on table 8, it can be seen that of the 66 respondents studied, the majority behaved well, namely 51 people (77.3%), while the lowest was less than 15 people (22.7%).

d. Infant and Child Feeding (IYCF).

PMBA is one of the most recommended gold standards because it can reduce infant mortality rates and improve maternal health (Said et al., 2021). The following is a table of PMBA frequency distribution in the working area of Yabomaida Health Center Paniai Regency

**Table 9 Distribution of Respondents' PMBA Frequency in the
Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency**

PMBA	f	%
Appropriate	59	89.4
Not exactly	7	10.6
Total	66	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on the figure 9, it shows that of the 66 respondents studied, the highest frequency of feeding and feeding children (PMBA) was appropriate, namely 59 people (89.4%), while the lowest was inappropriate, namely 7 people (10.6%).

4. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is an analysis applied to two independent variables and one dependent variable that are suspected of having a relationship (Notoatmodjo, 2019).

In this study, Todd's chi-square test was used for bivariate analysis. Below is the analysis of variance using chi-square to determine whether there is a relationship between the two variables in this study listed in the table as follows:

a. Relationship between Mother's Knowledge Level and Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 Months in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area Paniai Regency

Results Data analysis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0 to determine the relationship between maternal education level in providing food for infants and toddlers (PMBA) 6-59 months in the

Yabomaida Health Center Work Area, Paniai Regency. The following is a table of the relationship between maternal knowledge level in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area Paniai Regency.

Table 10 Relationship between the Level of Mother's Knowledge regarding the Provision of Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Working Area of the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency.

Knowledge	PMBA				Total		p-value
	Appropriate		Less precise				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Good	32	48.5	3	4.5	35	53.0	0.04
Not enough	16	24.3	0	0	16	24.3	
No answer	11	16.7	4	6.1	15	22.7	
Total	59	89.5	7	10.6	66	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on table 10, it shows that the results of the analysis that has been carried out obtained a p-value (0.04) > 0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between the mother's education level regarding feeding children and children (PMBA) aged 6-59 months.

- b. Relationship between Mother's Attitude towards Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 Months in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area Paniai Regency.

The results of data analysis using the computer release statistical program for social science (SPSS) version 16.0 to determine the relationship between maternal attitudes in providing food for infants and young children (PMBA) aged 6-59 months in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area, Paniai Regency.

The following is a table of the relationship between mothers' attitudes towards providing Infant and Child Food (PMBA) 6-59 in the working area of the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency.

Table 11 Relationship between Mothers' Attitudes towards Providing Infant and Child Food (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Working Area of the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency.

Mother's Attitude	PMBA		Total		p-value
	Appropriate	Less precise			

	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Agree	59	89.4	6	6.1	65	98.5	
Don't agree	0	0	1	1.5	1	1.5	0.03
Total	59	89.4	7	62.5	66	100.0	

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on table 11, it shows that the results of the analysis that has been carried out obtained a p-value (0.03) <0.05, which means that there is a relationship between the mother's attitude towards providing food for babies and children (PMBA) 6-59 months.

c. Relationship between Mother's Behavior and Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 Months in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area Paniai Regency

The results of data analysis using the computer release statistical program for social scene (SPSS) version 16.0 to determine the relationship between maternal behavior and infant and child feeding (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area, Paniai Regency.

The following is a table of the relationship between maternal behavior towards feeding infants and children aged 6-59 months in the working area of the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency.

Table 12 Relationship between Mother's Behavior to Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area, Paniai Regency

Mother's Behavior	PMBA				Total		p-value
	Appropriate		Less precise		F	%	
	f	%	F	%			
Good	48	83.3	3	4.5	51	77.7	
Not enough	11	16.7	4	6.1	15	27.7	0.02
Total	59	89.4	7	10.6	66	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2024.

Based on table 12, it shows that the results of the analysis that have been carried out obtained a p-value (0.02) <0.05, which means that there is a relationship between maternal behavior towards Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area, Paniai Regency.

4. DISCUSSION

1. Relationship between Knowledge and Provision of Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Work Area of Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency.

Knowledge of mothers who have babies and children aged 6 to 59 months at work at the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency, mothers who have good knowledge are 35 (53.0%), mothers who are not knowledgeable are 16 (24.3). % while there were not as many as 15 mothers who had good information (22.7%).

The learned committee did not give any response because the committee did not understand the importance of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), principles of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), benefits of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). For infants and children or mothers how to prepare infant and young child food (IYCF).

Students are well informed because students know the importance of feeding infants and young children, PMBA diets and breastfeeding practices. This study was conducted during the Pucciando era in an effort to spread polio, the problem was that many mothers did not want to advise researchers, because their babies wanted to wait until the instructions were finished.

Consultation is carried out before the measurement or monitoring of plants. The PMBA guidance method is presented to increase the knowledge of mothers in providing food to babies aged 6-59 months at the Yabomaida Health Center workplace in Paniai Regency, because guidance with the IYCF method makes it easier for mothers to understand it. This is raised in the IYCF guidance method, in addition to educational theory, for cooking for ages 6-59 months, so that mothers know and know health workers who provide advice on IYCF anywhere. Age is 6 to 59 months, MP-ASI is offered in categories and varies from liquid porridge, thick porridge, fruit juice, fresh fruit, clean food, soft food and solid food. (Ministry of Health, 2019).

According to Faridi et al. (2020), the counseling method determines the success of achieving the goal of increasing awareness of mothers, babies and young children. It is clear because the PMBA counseling method does not rely on advertisements, posters and lectures. The inclusion process in PMBA is a real learning experience that makes it easier for mothers to apply and remember it in their daily lives.

After counseling on PMBA, the results obtained were that most of the knowledge about PMBA increased to good as many as 35 people (53.0%) and less as many as 16 people (24.3%) and there was no knowledge about PMBA that was lacking. The knowledge before being given PMBA counseling that mothers had was mostly in the sufficient category which was influenced

by the characteristics of the mother's age and mothers who had good knowledge were influenced by the factor of mothers who were less educated. In addition, there were still mothers who had less knowledge because based on the questionnaire answers which stated that with the age of 6-59 months it was permissible to give food containing carbohydrates, animal protein, vegetable protein, fruits and vegetables. So there was an increase in good knowledge as many as 35 people (53.0%). In less knowledge as many as 16 people (24.3%) became good knowledge and did not answer the knowledge before participating as many as 15 people (22.7%). Based on research conducted by (Musoliva & Hariyanti, 2021).

According to (Widayati, 2019), Feeding infants and children includes parental knowledge about early weaning (IMD), exclusive feeding with breast milk, complementary feeding with breast milk and breast milk until the child is 2 years old, in order to maintain the child's health. Infants and children by doing activities to increase interaction between parents and children that are good for children and become examples of good and appropriate behavior for children every day.

Fitri and Esme's research (2020) also stated that the knowledge of respondents in this study was also influenced by the educational background and age of the respondents. Most of the respondents in this study had a good level of education.

The results of Zahra et al's (2021) study showed that understanding of content increased after teaching interventions using reading media.

The results of the study are supported by the results of the study using that there is a significant relationship between the p value in the chi square test, namely p value = 0.04% (<0.05) a mother with a good level of knowledge has the opportunity to minimize compared to mothers with less knowledge (Nita et al., 2022).

Directly, knowledge will affect behavior starting from nutritional intake when the mother is breastfeeding and providing food intake to the child if the mother has good behavior regarding providing food for babies and toddlers, it can prevent stunting in children. Good maternal knowledge will lead to basic or positive behavior in fulfilling children's nutrition so that children will avoid stunting. The results of the study conducted because of health with the need for children's ability to consume food, PMBA knowledge is a good guide for young children. A mother's perception of PMBA is related to her ability to buy, prepare and cook for her children. (Dunn et al., 2022).

Mothers play an important role in caring for and nurturing their children. Consuming delicious, correct and age-appropriate food is an important part of a mother's diet. (Said et al., 2021).

A mother's best understanding of PMBA is to ensure that the child's nutritional needs are met during rapid growth and development. Lack of nutrition education affects the nutritional level of young children and poor birth control practices affect the quality of newborns. Access to food and other health problems in children can hinder children's growth and development (Scientific & Education, 2023).

Other research findings show that the benefits of health education before and after counseling are quite significant. In theory, maternal awareness is a psychological result that occurs after someone is given a gift. Thoughts arise through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. One thing that increases knowledge is guidance. Counseling is an activity that is integrated with increasing knowledge, skills, attitudes and behavior (Ekaningrum and Sulistiyorini, 2022).

2. Relationship between Attitudes and Provision of Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Working Area of Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency.

Attitudes can be formed from social interactions experienced by society. The interaction here is not in the form of relationships and relationships between humans as members of a social group, but rather relationships with the physical environment and mental environment (Ermianti, Irmayani and Latif 2014). According to the theory of Pakpahan M et al. 2021, attitude is a reaction, a response that someone always brings closer to a stimulus or an object that they receive.

Based on the research results using bivariate analysis and chi square tests, it shows that mothers...Those who had an agreeing attitude were 65 people (98.5%), while 1 person (1.5%) did appropriate provision of infant and child food (PMBA), after testing with chi square test using bivariate analysis obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.03 < 0.05$ so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the attitude of mothers with the provision of infant and child food (PMBA) who have infants and children aged 6-59 months in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area, Paniai Regency, namely the greater the value of the mother's attitude of agreement towards the provision of infant and child food (PMBA), the more appropriate the action of providing infant and child food will be.

This study is in line with the study conducted by Syarifuddin and Ishtafan Najmi (2020) This study is in line with Sirifuddin's study which states that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and feeding in infants and young children (PMBA) aged 6-59 months. The results of Flora and Eva's study confirmed that positive attitudes lead to expected behavior.

Based on the results of the questionnaire that has been completed, most respondents have a good idea of providing sufficient food to PMBA infants and children.

Based on the facts and theories of the study, it shows that respondents at the Yabomaida Health Center in Paniai Regency about the correct preparation of baby and child food for PMBA after filling out the questionnaire, the study also received information from mothers. In short, for mothers who have babies and children in Pousiando, most people agree to provide PMBA baby and child food to children under 59 months because children can eat rice and vegetables and side dishes for children. However, although most respondents answered positively, there were many negative questions, namely question number 1 was only answered by one person, questions that were answered positively by most respondents, namely the answers to questions number. 2 to 10, most mothers answered having babies and children.

Feeding babies and children in a fun way such as giving attention, playing and modeling how to eat, and if the child does not want to eat, it is better to just leave it alone. From these results it can be concluded that most respondents agree to provide food in a fun and unrestricted way. Currently, one aspect of child growth and development in PMBA is that mothers must be patient and encourage children to eat without forcing them to eat (IDAI, 2018). However, mothers have received the benefits. The type and frequency of feeding infants and toddlers PMBA based on standards set by experts.

Good nutrition is important for health not only because of the baby's diet, but also because of the mother's condition. For example, a mother is there to check her child's diet. Good cooking supports the child's nutritional status. Therefore, it can be said that mothers have a positive influence on children's well-being (Banu and Hedayat, 2021).

The results of the study showed a significant difference in the average attitude scores of mothers with young children before and after receiving the PMBA book. Attitude is a reaction or response from someone who is always closed to a stimulus or something, the nature of this attitude is not seen directly, but can be interpreted first from closed behavior, showing an attitude in the sense of a true reaction to several stimuli in everyday life (Zahra, Fitriani, & Yogaswara, 2021).

The mother's attitude is influenced by the mother's level of knowledge, reading books help the mother's knowledge so that the knowledge influences the mother's opinion in choosing the right food for her baby, even from reading media the mother can increase her information, and the better the attitude of accepting the child and providing healthy food to the child so that they do not fall, education affects food security (Mamoune, 2015). Education using pamphlets has an effect on the mother's knowledge and attitudes about exclusive breastfeeding and

assisted feeding (PM-ASI). and feeding. Childbirth (MP-ASI) (Davy, Astidio and Noor Subandriani, 2022).

This study is similar to the study by Ramavati et al. (2022), the attitude indicators of respondents who were trained and the program There are differences in attitudes before and after the intervention of Nursiah and Marliana. Before and after the Pucciando box exercise with a value of 0.005 (Norasia and Marliana, 2019). Differences and significance of attitude scores towards PMBA between the two groups. Interventions in the form of training and staff utilization can improve staff attitude scores towards PMBA. A study in the city of Palo showed the same results that the value of knowledge, attitudes and leadership skills of Puciando fans was closely related to food education (Imansari et al., 2021). Attitude is a person's reaction or response that is always associated with a stimulus or something, as well as readiness or desire to act (Prasetya, 2021). The employee attitudes discussed in this study are employee feelings when discussing rewards

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in the form of advice or assistance. The advocate's skills in communicating information to IYCF will enhance creativity and communication.

This study is similar to Siyariuddin's study (2020) which stated that there is a relationship between maternal attitudes and baby and toddler food (PMBA) because to increase breastfeeding success, and mothers have good ideas for preparing babies and toddlers. Baby food (PMBA). Because attitude is very important in how someone does something.

The results of Rani Oktarina et al.'s research in 2023, attitude is a form of behavior, or can be interpreted as a value response, good knowledge supports good attitudes, so knowledge should be applied to the importance of raising children. Early childhood (PMBA) can provide Good knowledge can support good attitudes, but only if it is low knowledge will it have an impact on the formation of negative attitudes towards children and feeding children (PMBA and its influence, sustainable culture). this has a big influence in shaping people's attitudes towards the place where they live and grow (Elham, 2020).

Mothers' attitudes towards complementary feeding (MP-ASI) are influenced by education and motivation. Lack of exclusive breastfeeding is caused by cultural knowledge Local issues related to infant and young child care (PMBA), unsupportive attitudes and rejection of colostrum because it is considered stale milk, causing diarrhea in children, providing food/drinks that are prepared before the milk enters (previously formulated). Wrong breastfeeding methods and mothers do not know that breast milk alone is not enough for their babies (Nurbayani, 2021).

Attitude is the desire to do or not do something or behave, so attitude is not only a person's attitude related to one's sacred mind, but also Attitude is best interpreted as an individual cognitive process. This process should occur with purpose and consistency in each person.

The uniqueness in question is the existence of individual differences caused by the values and norms that society wants to uphold. If the mother's attitude towards PMBA is positive or good, then how to provide MP ASI to babies and children is also good or good, in this case PMBA reaches the time, namely six months after the baby is born. By paying attention to the physical and mental condition of the child, as well as the quality and type of MP ASI must follow the release of MP ASI, the nutritional needs of babies and toddlers until the child is weaned at the age of 2 years. (Nurbayati, 2021).

3. Relationship of Behavior with Infant and Child Feeding (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Working Area of Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency

The behavior of mothers who have babies and children aged 6-59 months in the working area of the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency. There are 51 mothers who have good behavior (77.3%), 15 mothers who have poor behavior (22.7%). The results of the study are supported by the results of research that uses that there is a significant relationship, the p value in the chi square test is p value = (0.02%) <0.005.

The results of this study are supported by research (Intianti and Juliana, 2019) which states that the intervention of reading education methods has succeeded in improving the psychological characteristics and behavior of mothers caring for infants and children (PMBA). This is also in line with research conducted by Muyassaroh (2021) which shows an increase in maternal behavior in preventing childhood cancer in children before and after the intervention.

This is similar to research that shows an increase in the behavior of mothers, babies and children after counseling using media (Kurdanti et al., 2019).

The results of the study showed that maternal behavior related to infants and PMBA, healthy eating patterns, providing nutritious food and monitoring food can improve children's nutritional status (Gunavan et al., 2022). The influence of education and exposure to knowledge is represented by information from the environment, mass media and social media, health workers and workers. Children (Qalbiyah et al., 2021) In addition, family support is a major factor influencing mothers' decisions to improve their children's health, such as vaccination in addition to food intake (Nuraini and Lestri, 2021).

Behavior and feelings of Parents Who Provide Infant and Young Child Feeding (PMBA), and they show that most parents are aware of the importance of their role in forming

the early foundation of their children's diet. However, for parents, especially mothers, the pressure to do well and the feeling of responsibility for their child's health can easily turn into a source of stress, which can make them assertive in their parental role (Musrutoh, Cahyaningrum and Windayanti, 2020) in addition, malnutrition in childhood (such as stunting and wasting), can result in increased child mortality, poor conditions, poor school performance later in life (Ghimire et al., 2020) The importance of family and community education and education regarding infant and young child feeding (PMBA) has received considerable attention from the government (Heny Noor Wijayanti, 2019). Experience can also fulfill a person's behavior, including experience related to Infant and Young Child Feeding (PMBA) in this study did not find any differences in behavior between cadres who had been trained and those who had not been trained. This is assumed to occur because of obtaining information from cadres who have attended training and have experience as cadres.

The results of Ain al-Mufeidah's study (2023) This shows that most mothers have expressed a positive attitude towards them everything that affects their children, but even though the mother knows well, not towards the mother's behavior. that's good because the mother is good. Those who do not rely on their presence to support and help family members who have known the baby before eating and are encouraged to carry out proper PMBA leadership in Pousiando and several other employees. People find it easier to remember than to read and remember, because the acquisition of information and training in a person's behavior related to the subject matter they are facing is increasing, The higher a person's knowledge, the more information they have. people will have it, their behavior will improve.

Education is useful in shaping behavior for social development. The purpose of education is to prepare someone to be able to do a job or work (Nograha, 2020). One of the exercises carried out in this study is the Exercise to prepare suitable food for infants and children (PMBA) for the age of the child.

The results of the study showed that children have difficulty eating, there are children who often do not eat when their mothers tell them to eat, there are also children who take longer to cook, more than an hour to finish eating. The results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal behavior when feeding babies and children. Children's eating behavior also affects Examples of children's food, this behavior includes how to prepare food, listening to the amount of food and eating baby food on time. Good opportunities should also be given to improve children's eating habits, for example interesting information about food can affect children's appetite (Dini Setiarsih, Rizal Habibi, 2020)

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the conclusions in this study are as follows:

1. Analysis using the chi square test from the results of the analysis that has been carried out obtained a p-Value (0.04) <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between the level of maternal knowledge regarding the provision of food for infants and children (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area, Paniai Regency.
2. Analysis using the Chi Square test from the results of the analysis that has been carried out obtained a p-Value (0.03) <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between the level of maternal attitudes towards providing food for infants and children (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area, Paniai Regency.
3. Analysis using the Chi Square test from the results of the analysis that has been carried out with a p-Value (0.02) <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between the level of maternal behavior towards providing food for infants and children (PMBA) 6-59 months in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area, Paniai Regency.

6. SUGGESTION

1. For the Paniai District Health Service

To increase positive attitudes towards providing food for infants and children (PMBA) aged 6-59 months, it is hoped that the health center can provide education, socialization and information to mothers in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area, Paniai Regency.

2. For Health Centers

The results of this study are expected to be input for the Yabomaida Health Center, Paniai Regency to improve educational programs, educational counseling, to improve the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of mothers who have babies and children, especially in the Yabomaida Health Center Working Area of Paniai Regency.

3. For Parents of Babies and Children

Providing good education and information can increase the level of knowledge of mothers regarding the provision of infant and child food (PMBA). Therefore, it is hoped that health centers can increase socialization and education regarding the provision of infant and child food (PMBA) to mothers in the Yabomaida Health Center Work Area, Paniai Regency.

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