



**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE PROVISION OF MPASI TO BABIES
AGED LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AT POSYANDU BUNGALAU, PONDOK
PUCUNG VILLAGE, SOUTH TANGERANG REGENCY**

Authors:

**Abdullah Antaria^{1*}, Vera Suzana Dewi Haris², Nurul Lidya³, Zeni Zaenal Mutaqin⁴,
Ratnawati⁵**

^{1}Poltekkes Jakarta I; Indonesia*

²Poltekkes Jakarta I; Indonesia

³Poltekkes Jakarta I; Indonesia

⁴Poltekkes Jakarta I; Indonesia

⁵Universitas Indonesia; Indonesia

*Corresponding Email: *aaantaria@gmail.com*

About the Author

1. 1st Author : Abdullah Antaria
Affiliation : (Jurusan Kebidanan, Poltekkes Kemenkes Jakarta I).
Mailing address : (Jl. Batan no 22 RT 005/RW 002 Lebak Bulus, Kecamatan cilandak Jakarta Selatan – Indonesia 12440)
Email of author : (aaantaria@gmail.com)
Orcid ID : <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-0235-9425>
Google Scholar URL : <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=WRatIXIAAAAJ&hl=en&authuser=2>
Phone number : +6281245052347
2. 2nd Author : Vera Suzana Dewi Haris
Affiliation : (Jurusan Kebidanan, Poltekkes Kemenkes Jakarta I).
Mailing address : (Jl. Wijaya Kusuma RT 009/RW 004 No 48A, Kelurahan Pondok Labu, Kecamatan Cilandak Jakarta Selatan – Indonesia 12450)
Email of author : (verasuzanadewi@gmail.com)
Orcid ID : <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4417-936X>
Google Scholar URL : <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=ACvB-1UAAAAAJ&hl=id>
Phone number : +6281318665027
3. 3rd Author : Nurul Lidya
Affiliation : (Jurusan Kebidanan, Poltekkes Kemenkes Jakarta I).
Mailing address : (Jl. Kp.Bendungan no 25 Rt 009/RW 009, Kelurahan Ragunan, Kecamatan pasar Minggu – Indonesia 12550)
Email of author : (nurullidya03@gmail.com)
Orcid ID :

Google Scholar URL :

Phone number : +6285319108542

4. 4th Author : Zeni Zaenal Mutaqin
Affiliation : (Jurusan Kebidanan, Poltekkes Kemenkes Jakarta I).
Mailing address : (Jl. – Indonesia)
Email of author : (zeni@poltekkesjakarta1.ac.id)
Orcid ID :
Google Scholar URL :
Phone number : 08974497473

5. 5th Author : Ratnawati
Affiliation : (Departemen Pulmunologi dan Kedokteran Respirasi FK UI).
Mailing address : (Jl. Batan no 22 RT 005/RW 002 Lebak Bulus, Kecamatan cilandak Jakarta Selatan – Indonesia 12440)
Email of author : (rtnwill@gmail.com)
Orcid ID :
Google Scholar URL :
Phone number : +6281390831232

ABSTRACT

Research Methods In this research the author used analytical methods. The survey design uses a cross sectional approach, namely the dependent variable and the independent variable are measured at the same time. The population in this study were all mothers who had babies aged less than 6 months at Posyandu Bungalau, Pondok Pucung Village, South Tangerang Regency, while the sampling technique used accidental sampling. The research results show the distribution of the frequency of giving MPASI to babies aged less than 6 months, where there are 48 mothers who give MPASI (64.9%), there are 46 mothers who have less knowledge (62.2%), there are 46 mothers who work. 39 people (52.7%), 49 people (66.2%) received family support, 37 people (50%) received influence from the social environment, 42 mothers received the role of health workers (56, 8%). There is a significant relationship between knowledge ($P_v = 0.000$ with an OR of 132,000), employment ($P_v = 0.000$ with an OR of 95,000), family support ($P_v = 0.000$ with an OR of 176.333) and the role of health workers ($P_v = 0.000$ with an OR of 33.222) by giving MPASI to babies aged less than 6 months. Meanwhile, the relationship that was not significant was the social environment ($P_v = 0.465$ with an OR of 0.621). *Conclusions and Recommendations* The analysis shows that several factors influence the provision of MPASI to babies aged less than 6 months. It is recommended that parents/mothers increase their knowledge about MPASI through various sources of information.

Keywords: MPASI, babies, less than 6 months old

ABSTRAK

Di Indonesia terutama di daerah pedesaan sering kita jumpai pemberian makanan tambahan mulai beberapa hari setelah bayi lahir. Kebiasaan ini kurang baik karena pemberian makanan tambahan dini dapat mengakibatkan bayi lebih sering menderita diare, mudah alergi terhadap zat makanan tertentu (7,5%) terjadi malnutrisi atau gangguan pertumbuhan anak, produksi ASI menurun.

Tujuan Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemberian MPASI pada bayi usia kurang dari 6 bulan di Posyandu Bungalau Desa Pondok Pucung Kabupaten Tangerang Selatan pada tahun 2013. Metode Penelitian Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan metode analitik. Rancangan survei dengan menggunakan pendekatan cross sectional yaitu variabel dependen dan variabel independen diukur pada saat yang sama. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu yang memiliki bayi usia kurang dari 6 bulan di Posyandu Bungalau Desa Pondok Pucung Kabupaten Tangerang Selatan sedangkan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan accidental sampling. Hasil Penelitian Menyatakan distribusi frekuensi pemberian MPASI pada bayi usia kurang dari 6 bulan dimana ibu yang memberikan MPASI sebanyak 48 orang (64,9%), ibu yang memiliki pengetahuan kurang yaitu sebanyak 46 orang (62,2%), ibu yang bekerja yaitu sebanyak 39 orang (52,7%), ibu yang mendapatkan dukungan keluarga sebanyak 49

orang (66,2%), yang mendapatkan pengaruh dari lingkungan sosial sebanyak 37 orang (50%), ibu yang mendapatkan peran petugas kesehatan sebanyak 42 orang (56,8%). Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan ($P_v = 0,000$ dengan OR sebesar 132,000), pekerjaan ($P_v = 0,000$ dengan sebesar OR 95,000), dukungan keluarga ($P_v = 0,000$ dengan sebesar OR 176,333) dan peran petugas kesehatan ($P_v = 0,000$ dengan sebesar OR 33,222) dengan pemberian MPASI pada bayi usia kurang dari 6 bulan. Sedangkan, hubungan yang tidak bermakna yaitu lingkungan sosial ($P_v = 0,465$ dengan OR sebesar 0,621).

Simpulan dan Saran dari analisis menunjukkan bahwa beberapa faktor mempengaruhi pemberian MPASI pada bayi usia kurang dari 6 bulan. Disarankan lebih bagi orangtua/ibu diharapkan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan mengenai MPASI melalui berbagai sumber informasi.

Keywords: MPASI, bayi, usia kurang dari 6 bulan

INTRODUCTION

Developing a generation that is healthy, intelligent and devout is the responsibility of all components of society, from high-level officials to ordinary people, in fact the main foundation lies with women, namely mothers. Healthy children must be prepared from the time they are in the womb and at birth until their growth and development. Childbirth is a crucial time for babies to get optimal breast milk (mother's milk) as nutrition that can fulfill all the nutritional elements for the baby's development into a healthy and intelligent child.

Exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia is still far from expectations. The results of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) in 2020 and 2002 show that 42.4% of babies received exclusive breastfeeding until the age of 6 months in 2017 and 39.5% in 2020. Another condition that is worrying is 13% of babies under two months of age have been given formula milk and one in three babies aged 2-3 months have been given additional food. Data on Indonesia's health profile in 2004 also shows that exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia is still low, namely 41.67% (Sulistyoningsih, 2019).

Unicef data (2020) states that only 40% of babies receive exclusive breast milk in the first 6 months of life. Meanwhile, according to data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) in 2017-2018, the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding for babies aged zero to six months in Indonesia showed a decline from 62.2% in 2017 to 56.2% in 2008. Meanwhile, the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding in babies up to six months decreased from 28.6% in 2017 to 24.3% in 2008 and the number of babies under six months who were given formula milk increased from 16.7% in 2020 to 27.9% in 2021 (Novina Ika Visyara , et al, 2012).

In Indonesia, especially in rural areas, we often see additional feeding starting a few days after the baby is born. This habit is not good because giving additional food early can result in babies suffering from diarrhea more often, being easily allergic to certain food substances (7.5%), malnutrition or impaired child growth, decreased breast milk production (Narendra, et al, 2008). Apart from that, the baby's digestive system will experience disorders such as stomach ache, constipation (75%) and allergies (7.5%) (Brich in 1986 in a quote from Krisnatuti, 2018).

Based on a preliminary study conducted by researchers at Posyandu Bungalau I, Pondok Pucung Village, South Tangerang Regency in September 2012, there were 20 mothers who had babies under 6 months old, and it was found that 10 babies (50%) of them had been given food alongside breast milk before the baby was 6 months old.

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative method with a cross sectional approach, where data on the independent variable and the dependent variable are collected at the same time. Analytical research is research that tries to explore how and why health phenomena occur.

This research was carried out at Posyandu Bungalau, Pondok Pucung Village, South Tangerang Regency. Data collection time will be carried out in February and April 2022. The sample in this

study were mothers who had babies aged less than 6 months at Posyandu Bungalau, Pondok Pucung Village, South Tangerang Regency and were willing to be respondents in this study, namely 74 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Univariate Analysis

Tabel 1. Distribution of Frequency of Giving MPASI, Knowledge, Work, Family Support, Social Environment and Role of Health Workers with Giving MPASI to Babies Aged Less than 6 Months at Posyandu Bungalau, Pondok Pucung Village, South Tangerang Regency in 2022.

Variables	N (74)	Percentage (100%)
Giving MP ASI:		
Yes	48	64,9
No	26	35,1
Knowledge:		
Good	28	62,2
Less	46	37,8
Work:		
Yes	39	52,7
No	35	47,3
Family Support:		
There is support	49	66,2
No Support	25	33,8
Social Environment:		
There is influence	37	50
No Influence	37	50
Role of Health Workers:		
There are roles	42	56,8
No role	32	43,2

From table 1, 48 respondents (64.9%) provided MPASI, respondents with less knowledge were 46 people (62.2%), 39 respondents (52.7%) worked, There were 49 respondents who received family support in providing MPASI (66.2%), respondents who received the role of health workers in providing MPASI were 42 people (56.8%).

2. Bivariate analysis

Table 2. Relationship between MPASI Provision with Knowledge, Work, Family Support, Social Environment and Role of Health Workers at Posyandu Bungalau, Pondok Pucung Village, South Tangerang Regency in 2022.

Variables	Giving MP ASI		Total (%)	P Value	OR CI 95%
	Yes (%)	No (%)			
Knowledge:				0.000	132,000 (22,512 – 773,981)
Enough	44 (95,7)	2 (4,3)	46 (100)		
Good	4 (14,3)	24 (85,7)	28 (100)		

Work:					
No	38 (97,4)	1 (2,6)	39 (100)	0.000	95,000 (11,441 - 788,838)
Yes	10 (28,6)	25 (71,4)	35 (100)		
Support					
Yes	46 (93,9)	3 (6,1)	49 (100)	0.000	176,333 (27,508 – 1130,328)
No	2 (8)	23 (92)	25 (100)		
Sosial environment					
Yes	22 (59,5)	15 (40,5)	37(100)	0,465	0,621 (0,237 – 1,626)
No	26 (70,3)	11 (29,7)	30(100)		
Role of Health Workers:					
There are roles	39 (92,9)	3 (7,1)	42 (100)	0.002	33,222 (8,155 – 135,341)
No role	9 (28,1)	23 (71,9)	30 (100)		

From table 2, respondents who have less knowledge about giving MPASI (95.7%). An OR value of 132,000 was obtained (95% CI: 22,512 – 773,981), meaning that those with poor knowledge had a 132 times chance of providing MPASI compared to those with good knowledge. Of the respondents who worked, 38 respondents (97.4%) provided MPASI. An OR value of 95,000 was obtained (95% CI: 11,441 - 788,838), meaning that working mothers had a 95 times chance of providing MPASI compared to those who did not work. Respondents who received family support were 46 respondents (93.9%). The OR value obtained was 176.333 (95% CI: 27.508 – 1130.328), meaning that with family support there was a 176.333 chance of providing MPASI compared to those without family support. There were 26 respondents (70.3%) who did not receive influence from the social environment. 46 respondents (93.9%) received family support. An OR of 0.621 (95% CI: 0.237 – 1.626) was obtained, there was no significant relationship. 39 respondents (92.9%) had the role of health worker providing MPASI. The OR obtained was 33.222 (95% CI: 8.155 – 135.341) and this means that mothers who had the role of health worker had 33.222 times the chance of providing MPASI compared to mothers who did not have the role of health worker.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research regarding knowledge, work, family support, social environment, the role of health workers in providing MPASI to babies aged less than 6 months in 2013, it can be concluded that the incident of giving MPASI to babies aged less than 6 months at Posyandu Bungalau, Pondok Pucung Village, South Tangerang Regency in 2013 had the most babies given MPASI at (64.9%), the lack of knowledge category at (62.2%), the working category at (52.7%), the support category at (66.2%).), the category has an influence of (50%), the category has a role of (56.8%). Based on the research results obtained from the 5 variables studied, it turns out that there are 4 variables that have a significant relationship with the incidence of giving MPASI to babies aged less than 6 months at Posyandu Bungalau, including knowledge with $P_v = 0.000$; jobs with $P_v = 0.000$; family support with $P_v = 0.000$; and the role of health workers with $P_v = 0.000$. The variable that is not related to the incidence of giving MPASI to babies aged less than 6 months at Posyandu Bungalau according to the results of bivariate analysis is the social environment with $P_v = 0.465$.

Acknowledgment (If Necessary)

We would like to express our thanks to all parties who have helped in this research especially to Head of the Pondok Pucung Community Health Center, South Tangerang Regency and Pondok Pucung Cadre, South Tangerang Regency.

REFERENCES

- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2015. *Manajemen Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Chairani, S. (2013) Alasan Ibu Memberikan Makanan Pendamping Asi Dengan Pendekatan Teori Health Belief Model Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kecamatan Pesanggrahan Jakarta Selatan Tahun 2013.
- Demsa, S. (2019) Pencegahan Stunting Melalui Intervensi Gizi Spesifik Pada Ibu Menyusui Anak Usia 0-24 Bulan. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Dilaram Et.Al (2017) 'Association Of Water Handling And Child Feeding Practice Withchildhood Diarrhoea In Rural Community Of Southern Nepal', *Journal Of Infection And Public Health*.
- Hidayat, A. A. A. (2011) *Pengantar Ilmu Kesehatan Anak Untuk Pendidikan Kebidanan*.
- Jumiyati (2014) Pemberian Mp Asi Setelahanak Usia 6 Bulan. Available At: [Http://180.250.43.170:1782/Poltekkes/Files/Mpasi.Pdf](http://180.250.43.170:1782/Poltekkes/Files/Mpasi.Pdf).
- Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2017) *Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2016*. Jakarta: Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia.
- Lolli Nababan Sw (2018) Pemberian MP-ASI Dini Pada Bayi Ditinjau Dari Pendidikan Dan Pengetahuan Ibu.
- Maharani, S. (2020) Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Cairan Dan Elektrolit Pada Anak Yang Mengalami Diare. Kediri: Pelita Medika.
- Marmi (2012) *Asuhanneonatus, Bayi, Balitadananakprasekolah*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Maryunani, A. (2015) *Inisiasi Menyusu Dini, Asi Eksklusif Dan Manajemen Laktasi*. Jakarta: Cv.Transinfomedia.
- Masturoh (2018) *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia.
- Minasti (2015) Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan Dan Pengetyahuan Ibu Dengan Pemberian MP-ASI Pada Anak 6-24 Bulan Di Desa Ulapato A Kecamatan Telaga Biru Kabupaten Gorontalo. Gorontalo.
- Molika, E. (2014) *Buku Pintar Mipasi: Bayi 6 Bulan Sampai 2 Tahun*. Lembar Langit Indonesia.
- Molika, E. (2014) *Variasi Resep Makanan Bayi*. Jakarta: Kunci Aksara.
- Mufida, L. (2015) 'Prinsip Dasar Mipasi Untuk Bayi Usia 6-24 Bulan'. Yogyakarta
- Nauli, S. . (2012) Hubungan Pemberian MP-ASI Dini Dengan Kejadian Penyakit Infeksi Pada Bayi 0-6 Bulan Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sindar Raya Kecamatan Raya Kahean Kabupaten Simalungun Tahun 2012. Sumatera Utara: Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Octa, D. R. L., Maita, E., Maya S. & Yulfiana, R. (2014) *Buku Ajar Asuhan Kebidanan Neonatus, Bayi/Balita Dan Anak Prasekolah Untuk Para Bidan*. Yogyakarta: Cv Budi Utama.
- Pangesti, T. (2016) 'Hubungan Pemberian Makanan Pendaamping Air Susu Ibu (Mp Asi) Dini Dengan Kejadian Diare Pada Bayi Usia 0-6 Bulan Di Desa Suluk Kacamatan Dolopo Kabupaten Madiun. Skripsi.