

Original Article

The Influence of Community Culture on the Giving of Colostrum to Infants

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Received : 12/06/2021
Revised : 10/07/2021
Accepted : 16/07/2021
Online : 23/07/2021
Published : 31/07/2021

Abstract

Background: Awareness of the importance of breast feeding colostrum is still low, due to the presence of Culture contributes to the behavior of individuals and groups of people, cultures can menompa health behavior and health may worsen. This study aimed to determine the influence of culture on the provision community colostrum in infants in rural districts Kandat Karangrejo Kediri district.

Methods: The design of this study is an analytical cross sectional population of 56 and a total sample of 49 respondents who have a baby aged 7 days - 6 months, which is in the village of Kediri district Kandat Karangrejo districts, with a simple random sampling technique variable in this study consisted of two variables: independent variables which influence the society and culture of the dependent variable, namely the provision of colostrum in children, collect data using culture questionnaire and colostrum. Using chei-square statistical test ($p < \alpha 0,05$).

Results: The results of this study, most of the 40 respondents had a positive culture and most of the 45 respondents gave the colostrum to the baby, based on test results che square p value = 0.002 (There is a cultural influence on giving colostrum to babies in Kandat Village, Karangrejo District, Kediri Regency).

Discussion: The conclusion of this study is no effect on the provision of public culture colostrum to the baby in the Village District of Kandat Karangrejo Kediri.

Keywords

Culture, Colostrum, Infants

INTRODUCTION

Awareness of the importance of breastfeeding is still low, because culture plays a role in the behavior of individuals and community groups, culture can override health behavior and can worsen health, as well as low breastfeeding behavior and colostrum which cannot be separated from the cultural views that have been inherited. hereditary in the culture concerned (1).



Standard International World Health Organization (WHO). Recommend, all babies need to get colostrum (the mother breastfeeds the first hour) to fight infection which is estimated to save one million infant lives. More than 90% of mothers discard colostrum and give solid food early. The colostrum disposal causes 30.56% of neonatal deaths (approximately 12% of IMR). According to the IDHS (2017), breastfeeding decreased from 8% to 3.7% immediately after birth. The results of the 2015 Kediri Health Office survey of the target of 27,136 toddlers with the coverage of breastfeeding 21,551 toddlers or 79.42%. The most data on the status of the lack of breastfeeding in Kediri Regency occurred in Karangrejo Health Center, Kandat District, around 615 toddlers or 72.03% of 27,136 toddlers in Kediri. In Karangrejo Village, there are about 56 babies. This is still very far from what is expected to be achieved, namely the target and is a serious question for government programs that have made breastfeeding and colostrum programs.

Colostrum is very high in carotene and vitamin A. However, due to lack of knowledge about colostrum, many mothers who give birth do not give colostrum to their babies. In various areas, the first milk (colostrum) is deliberately expressed by hand and thrown away, they believe and think that colostrum will have a bad effect on the health of their children. There is an assumption that giving colostrum should be avoided because they believe that the actual release of milk only starts on the 3rd day after giving birth. In fact, if colostrum is not given, due to a lack of vitamin A, many infants and pre-school children suffer from it. Colostrum should not be wasted, but fed to the baby (Christi et al, 2021).

Research Purposes

Based on the data above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the influence of community culture on giving colostrum to babies.

METHODS

The research design used cross sectional analytic, the research population in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency were 49 mothers who had babies aged 7 days - 6 months, the number of samples is 49 respondents and using simple random sampling technique. collect data using culture questionnaire and colostrum questionnaire. Statistical test using che square with 0.05.

RESULTS

1. General Data

Characteristics of respondents based on mother's education, mother's occupation, number of children, mother's age

Table 1.2
Frequency distribution of respondents based on mother's education, mother's occupation, number of children of maternal age in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency in July 2021

No	Education	Frekuensi	Presentage (%)
1	SD	11	22.4
2	SMP	10	20.4
3	SMA	23	46.9
4	Univercity	5	10.2
Total		49	100
No	Profession	Frekuensi	Presentage (%)
1	IRT	8	28.6
2	Labor	23	46.9
3	PNS	4	8.2
4	Private	8	16.3
Total		49	100
No	Number Of Children	Frekuensi	Presentage (%)
1	1	12	24.5
2	2	22	44.9
3	3	15	30.6
Total		49	100
No	Mother's Age	Frekuensi	Presentage (%)
1	<20-24 year	1	2.0
2	25-30 year	39	79.6
3	>31 year	9	18.4
Total		49	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 1.2 shows that almost all of the respondents have high school education, namely 23 respondents (46.9 %), most of the respondents work as laborers, namely 23 respondents (46.9 %), most of the respondents have a second number of children, namely as many as 22 respondents (44.9%). , most of the respondents are 25-30 years old, namely 39 respondents (79.6%).

2. Special Data

1) Community Culture

Table 2.1
Community Culture in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency in July 2021

No	Criteria	Frekuensi	Presentage (%)
1	Positive (T score > T)	40	81.6
2	Negative (T score <T)	9	18.4
Total		49	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

Community Culture in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency in July 2021.

2) Giving Colostrum

Table 3.1
Giving colostrum in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency in July 2021

No	Creteria	Frekuensi	Presentage (%)
1	Given	45	91.8
2	Not Given	4	8.2
Total		49	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 3.1 it shows that almost all of the respondents have given colostrum with the given criteria, namely as many as 45 respondents (91.8%).

3) Community culture towards giving colostrum

Table 4.1
Cross-tabulation results between community culture and colostrum administration in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency Kabupaten

Community culture	Intervensi Colostrum				Total	%
	Yes	%	Not	%		
Positif	39	79.6	1	2.0	40	81.6
Negatif	6	12.2	3	6.2	9	18.4
Total	45	91.8	4	8.2	49	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 4.1 the cross tabulation between the influence of community culture on giving colostrum in Kesamben Village showed a positive value with the provision of colostrum with good categories as many as 39 respondents (79.6%).

4) The influence of community culture on giving colostrum

Table 5.1
Test results between community culture and colostrum administration in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency

	Value	Df	P
Pearson Chi-Square	9.317	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	49		

Source: Analisis che square SPSS 15.

Based on table 5.1 it is known that the p value of the che square test is $p = 0.002 < 0.05$ which means H_1 is accepted. There is an influence of community culture on giving colostrum to infants Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency.

DISCUSSION

1. Community Culture

Based on table 2.1 shows the culture of the people in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency in 2016 almost 49 respondents who had a positive cultural influence, namely 40 respondents or 81.6%, and a small proportion of respondents who had negative cultural influences.

Positive cultural influences obtained positive results, this happened because their education was almost entirely high school. Table 1.1 shows that almost all respondents have high school education, education can affect culture in the growth and health of toddlers, if a mother is highly educated then a mother will be able to understand more about the knowledge of her child's development and health for her toddler, on the contrary if a mother has a low level of education, it will hinder development of their children, because mothers do not have broad enough knowledge about giving colostrum. The same thing was stated by the findings in a study conducted by Swaswono, (1998) awareness of the importance of breastfeeding is still low, because culture plays a role in the behavior of individuals and community groups, culture can override health behavior and can worsen health, as well as breastfeeding behavior and colostrum. which is still low and cannot be separated from the cultural views passed down from generation to generation in the culture concerned. According to Hidayat, (2005) education is a guide for humans to act and fill their lives that can be used to obtain information so as to improve the quality of life and according to Notoatmodjo, (2003) education is all planned efforts to influence other people, whether individuals, groups, or communities do what educators expect.

Based on table 1.1, most of the respondents work as laborers, because working mothers will earn income so it is possible to meet their babies' needs. According to Setiawan, (2015) Work is a change in doing an activity that aims to get results in terms of earning a living. Types and fields of work are closely related to the economic status of individuals, families, and communities. According to Sunar, (2009) said work is an activity that is carried out daily, such as farmers, traders. In big cities, mothers who are active in commercial activities, such as working in factories, running personal businesses as additional income, and engaging in social activities that take up a lot of time outside the home, choose to use formula milk because it is considered more profitable and helpful. they. With formula milk, they don't need to breastfeed their children, and spend a lot of time at home with them.

In table 1.4, most of the respondents are 26-30 years old from the 49 respondents as many as 39 respondents or 79.6%. because mothers who have knowledge about positive culture and have extensive experience in giving colostrum to their children. Based on the results of Utami research (2013) that the increasing age, the better the percentage of knowledge because it is caused by access to information, insight and increased mobility and according to Rindiarti, et all (2012), that the increasing age, the level of maturity and a person's strength in thinking and working is getting more mature.

Based on the results study, the percentage of trust parameters 46% from the questionnaire questions the mother gave her colostrum sincerely and sincerely will get a reward from God. According to the researcher, if the mother does not give



colostrum to her baby, the mother feels guilty because colostrum is very important to her baby. and will strengthen the baby's body power.

According to Arisman's theory, (2007) breast milk should not be disposed of carelessly because it contains human elements. The meaning of this belief is that breast milk should be given to babies not to be thrown away.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the percentage of habit parameters as much as 54% of the questionnaire questions, mothers often threw away colostrum because breast milk was dirty or yellow to golden in color. A total of 3.79% .

According to research, because the mother's knowledge is very lacking in understanding what colostrum is like, even though colostrum is very important for babies, because the content of colostrum is very good for the baby's body power, so the baby is farthest from various diseases.

According to the theory of Proverawati (2009) Colostrum contains carotene and vitamin A which is very high. However, due to lack of knowledge about colostrum, many mothers who give birth do not give colostrum to their babies. In various areas, the first milk (colostrum) is deliberately expressed by hand and thrown away, they believe and think that colostrum will have a bad effect on the health of their children. There is an assumption that giving colostrum should be avoided because they believe that the actual release of milk only starts on the 3rd day after giving birth. In fact, if colostrum is not given, due to a lack of vitamin A, many infants and pre-school children suffer from it. Colostrum should not be wasted, but fed to the baby

2. Giving Colostrum

Based on table 2.2, it is known that as many as 49 respondents, almost all respondents have criteria for giving colostrum to their babies, namely 45 respondents or 91.8%, and a small proportion of respondents have criteria for not giving colostrum to their babies, namely 4 respondents or 8.2%.

The provision of colostrum in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency in 2016 showed that the need for colostrum was met, this is based on table 1.1 which shows that almost all respondents have high school education, namely 23 respondents or 46.9% of 49 respondents. because educational factors can affect the ability to absorb nutritional knowledge obtained by their babies, if a mother has a secondary education and above, then the knowledge gained about colostrum breastfeeding in her baby will be fulfilled and the mother only knows from neighbors who have high knowledge, even though the need for colostrum for toddlers it is very important for the growth and immunity of the baby. According to Notoatmodjo, 2005 efforts to adjust or learn from the community so that people are willing to take actions (practices) to maintain (solve problems), and improve their health. Changes or actions to maintain and improve health produced by health education are based on knowledge and awareness through the learning process. So that the behavior is expected to last long (long lasting) and permanent (lasting), because it is based on the awareness of teaching and learning process activities that provide additional knowledge, skills and can affect the thinking process systematically. Mother's education level has an influence in giving colostrum. The higher the education level of

the mother, the higher the prevalence of breastfeeding immediately after birth. Darti's Research (2005).

Based on table 1.1 most of the mothers' occupations are laborers, namely 23 respondents or 46.9% of 49 respondents. because mothers who work will earn income so it is possible to meet the needs of their babies. then the toddlers in the village of Kesamben almost all of the needs for colostrum are fulfilled. The findings are similar to the findings in a study conducted by Chandra, (2008) work is a change in doing an activity that aims to get results in terms of earning a living. Types and fields of work are closely related to the economic status of individuals, families, and communities. according to Dwi Sunar, (2009) work is an activity that is carried out daily, such as farmers, traders. In big cities, mothers who are active in commercial activities, such as working in factories, running personal businesses as additional income, and engaging in social activities that take up a lot of time outside the home, choose to use formula milk because it is considered more profitable and helpful. they. With formula milk, they don't need to breastfeed their children, and spend a lot of time at home with them.

In table 1.1 most of the respondents are 26-30 years old from the 49 respondents as many as 39 respondents or 79.6%. because mothers who have knowledge about positive culture and have experience in giving colostrum to their children. So it is possible to meet the needs of the baby. Based on the results of research by Rindiarti (2012), the higher the age, the better the percentage of knowledge because it is caused by access to information, insight and increased mobility and in the opinion of Restiyono (2016), that the increasing age The level of maturity and strength of a person in thinking and working is getting more mature.

3. The Influence of Community Culture on Giving Colostrum to Babies in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency

Based on the chi-square test results, the hypothesis H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, which means that there is an influence between community culture and the provision of colostrum in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District Kediri Regency in 2019. This is because the results of the study found the fact that most of the total number of respondents As many as 49 people in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency have a positive community culture and most mothers give colostrum to their babies so that statistically it shows that there is an influence.

According to the researcher's assumption, there is an influence between community culture on colostrum giving, because in community culture that can have a positive impact on giving colostrum, because positive culture can be used as a stimulus to increase colostrum giving so that babies will be immune to disease, because positive community culture can also act as a stimulant from the outside (extrinsic) that can stimulate the emergence of knowledge of the mother how important it is to give colostrum to her baby for the growth and health of her child..

According to Judwanto, (2006) the habit of not separating the baby and mother brings closer the inner relationship between mother and baby. Besides, it also stimulates the release of breast milk as soon as possible when the baby needs it. And according to Arisman, (2007) Breast milk should not be disposed of carelessly because breast milk contains human elements. The meaning of this belief is that breast milk should be given to babies not to be thrown away.

CONCLUSION

Respondents who live in Karangrejo Village, Kandat District, Kediri Regency have described colostrum to babies because people say colostrum is good for newborns and the response has a positive culture in offering colostrum.

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