



{ MUDIMA }



## Literation Analysis of Young Mothers on Child Health

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the literacy of young mothers on children's health. research This research uses mixed research (mixed method), researchers use tools that can be used as data and facts that are obtained comprehensively and thoroughly. The mixed method research model answers the problem formulation quantitatively and qualitatively. As for collecting data using several previous researchers who discussed similar themes, observation and documentation, with data analysis using a qualitative descriptive method which is a method that describes, interprets existing data and analyzes it. From the research above, it can be concluded that literacy for a mother really needs to be honed by following health programs that are usually carried out in each region, or you can use digital literacy, because of the importance of a mother to understand knowledge about child health

## INTRODUCTION

Communities can access various information via the internet quickly and anywhere, such as among young mothers today. There is a lot of news that states that young mothers fall into hoax information or false information (Suganda, 2019). As written on the Jawa Pos website, it is stated that the spread of hoaxes is currently being prioritized among mothers. This was obtained from data findings that there were as many as 8 types of fake news cases spread by mothers that occurred in several cities in Indonesia. It is explained here that mothers really need to understand that false information will have a bad impact on other people who believe it. (Quoted from Jawa.pos edition 12/11/2018)

An article written by Eshet (2004) stated that today's internet users must be able to survive in the face of increasingly tense communication in the virtual world that we know today. In a journal made by Leahy and Dolan (2010) it is also stated that the European Union has recognized the need for digital literacy. Eshet-Alakali et al (2004) suggest that "Having digital literacy requires more than the ability to use software or operate digital devices; it covers a wide range of complex skills such as cognitive, motor, sociological and emotional that users must have in order to use digital environments effectively. Where in his writings Martin (2005) states that digital literacy is awareness, attitude and individual ability to appropriately use digital tools and facilities to identify, access, manage, integrate, evaluate, analyze and synthesize digital resources, build new knowledge, create media expression, and communicating with others, in the context of specific life situations, to enable constructive social action. (Suganda, 2019).

The development of information and communication technology that supports the expansion of online networks and media convergence promotes different information to users through different online media (Tapsell, 2015). However, this convenience has other consequences, such as easy access to a large number of data sources of unknown quality. The Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kemenkominfo) reported that in

2017 there were at least 800,000 websites in Indonesia which he said were spreading false information. In addition, of the 3 thousand online news media in Indonesia, only 100 are certified by the Press Council (Yuliani, 2017). For this reason people should be more careful in choosing and ordering what information is accurate and reliable. Digital media literacy is very important (Putri Nur Tamalla, 2022).

Digital literacy is the ability to understand and use information in different formats and from different sources through computers and internet networks (Gilster, 1997). In contrast, Vanwysberghe (2014) defines it as a technical and cognitive concept that users need to use social media effectively and efficiently for social interaction and communication through websites (Daneels and Vanwysberghe, 2017). Media literacy requires audiences to think about technical factors such as who is the sender of the message, what is the purpose of the message, what persuasive techniques it contains, and the possible interpretation of the message, where all of these skills are important in ordering information today in digital media (Oriza, 2021). At the same time, cognitive competence in reading media refers to the ability to analyze and evaluate media content (Novianti and Riyanto, 2018), including those related to context, relevance and credibility (Vanwysberghe, 2014).

Suwana, Fiona, et al (2017) in her research said that Indonesian women really need skills in terms of digital media literacy in terms of using the internet and improving their quality of life, where the results she got stated that digital media literacy among Indonesian women is still relatively low. This is due to several things, namely inadequate education, lack of opportunities and the patriarchal system in Indonesia.

Four are present. The abilities of media literacy are presented by Gilster (1997). Competence. 1) Internet search, which describes a person's capacity to use the Internet and do research utilizing search engines and critical thought. 2) Hypertext navigation, or the capacity to read and comprehend dynamic hypertext, which is obviously distinct from

book texts. This qualification has several components including knowledge of hypertext and hyperlinks and how they work; knowledge of the difference between reading a textbook and surfing the Internet; information about network activity including bandwidth, http, html and url information; as well as our ability to understand the functionality of the website. 3) There is a content assessment which includes critical thinking skills to recognize the accuracy and completeness of information, to evaluate various information obtained from online media, the ability to analyze background information online awareness. source and producer information and the ability to evaluate a website address by understanding the various domain names it uses. 4) information gathering refers to the ability to collect information in the form of facts and opinions from different digital sources, filter it, process it, and then build it into useful information for life. , and education and employment. This qualification includes the ability to verify or confirm information from various media sources to prove its truth and compilation so that it can be used in life (Jati, 2021).

Therefore, research on digital literacy among parents now needs to be carried out, especially among young mothers, this is because there are so many cases that say that it is young mothers who are very easily influenced by fake news that is spread. in today's internet world, so that people have not been

able to evaluate and better organize the knowledge they receive through digital media, they have not been able to distinguish which information is credible that can be used and which information is not credible to use. From the description above, the researcher was able to break it down into a formulation of the problem, namely how to analyze the literacy of young mothers on children's health

## METHODS

Researchers use tools that can be used as data and facts that are obtained comprehensively and thoroughly. In this study using quantitative research methods to answer the formulation of the problem. As for data collection using some of the writings of previous researchers who discussed similar themes, non-structured interviews, observation and documentation. Researchers conducted this research in Sanggata Village, East Kutai Regency with 200 young mothers as respondents ranging in age from 21 to 30 years. Then analyze the data using the help of using the SPSS program.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

#### Validity Test

The degree to which a measurement tool can measure the desired variable is known as test validity. In the research context, a validity test was conducted to find out whether the instrument used could measure the concept to be studied appropriately (Arikunto, 2010).

Table 1. Validity Test

Literacy		<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Pearson Correlation	1	.642**	.838**
	Sig. (2- Tailed)		.000	.000
	N	200	200	200
Children's Health	Pearson Correlation	.642**	1	.851**
	Sig. (2- Tailed)	.000		.000
	N	200	200	200
Total	Pearson Correlation	.838**	.851**	1
	Sig. (2- Tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	200	200	200

Based on the data in table 1, it can be seen that all instruments have a Pearson correlation value greater than  $r_{Table} = 0.138$  ( $N=200$ ) and a Sig. (2-tailed) correlation for all items of 0.000 is less than 0.05 so

that it can be concluded that all statement items are declared valid, so the questionnaire is declared valid to use.

Normality Test

Table 2. Normality Test Results One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Before	After
N		
Mean		
Normal Parameters Std Deviation		
Absolute		
Most Extreme Positive	200	200
Differences Negative	60,178857	81,19048
Kalmogorov-Smirnov Z	17,374399	10,520557
Asymp.sig. (2-tailed)		
	,106	,125
	,056	,058
	-,106	-,125
	1,119	1,326
	,163	,059

a. Test Disrtibution is Normal

b. Calculated from Data

The mean and standard deviation, calculated using the pretest conditions, are 60.17857 and 17.374399, respectively. With a standard deviation of 10.520557, the average post-test score is 81.19048. Based on the information in Table 1, it is clear that young mothers' average reading skill varies before and after parental participation. The pre-test and post-test values for the value of sig. (2-tailed) are 0.163 and 0.059, respectively, in the table. By using a significance level ( $\alpha$ ) of 5% or 0.05, it is declared normal with the normality of the data distribution, both pretest and posttest. This is because sig. (2-tailed)  $> \alpha$  value, namely  $0.163 > 0.05$  for the pre-test and  $0.059 > 0.05$  for the post-test.

## DISCUSSION

Children born to young mothers may be at higher risk of various health problems, including low birth weight, developmental delays, and behavioral problems (Puspasari & Pawitaningtyas, 2020). It is also important to consider the factors that contribute to child health outcomes among young mothers. For example, poverty, lack of access to health services, and limited education can all negatively affect children's health. Literature analysis can also see the effectiveness of programs designed to support young mothers and improve child health outcomes (Rizal, 2022). Examples of such programs might include home visiting programs, parenting classes, and health care access initiatives. Finally, it is important to consider cultural and societal attitudes towards young mothers and how these attitudes may affect

child health outcomes (Lukiyana, 2020). For example, stigma and discrimination can discourage young mothers from seeking health services or participating in support

Regarding the age of young mothers themselves, there are many opinions, some argue that the age of young mothers is under 21 years old, some argue 12-25 years, but as we know that according to research, young mothers are women aged 20-35 years who have mother's status is called a young mother (Amaliah, 2017). In an area there must be a program on parenting education. The subjects of this study were mothers who were in the adult category (20-35). Here the focus is on a mother having knowledge about nutrition and health for her children, in order to prevent other childhood diseases.

The results shown after the questions and answers during the activity with the mothers were related to 1) ideal parenting education; 2) how to provide additional nutrition and how to avoid bad nutritional values in accordance with local regional food

First, an explanation of inappropriate parenting begins with questions related to parenting errors that still exist, and with proper knowledge realizes that the method no longer applies to childcare. This gives special awareness to mothers so they can evaluate for themselves what they have done and how it affects the child's development.

In principle, young mothers in Sanggata Village, East Kutai Regency know more or less the basics of how to be parents and how to raise ideal children through content, as well as digital news on the internet, but the implementation in some cases is still lacking. there is something that needs to be fixed or re-evaluated regarding ways to educate children, especially those that can have a direct impact on a child's mental health.

Second, how to choose the appropriate food and whether it may be utilized as a food supplement depending on one's financial situation and ease of access to nearby food sources. This is important because most cases of theft are due to poor household food security (Fadzila and Tertiyus, 2019). The

method is enough to apply previously announced by the midwife, such as food and nutrition (Carbohydrates, vitamins, protein, calcium and iron) or things needed during labor (Pregnancy) and after delivery. (Growing flowers). As a first step, good and bad healthy food and drink during childbirth and after birth can be classified, namely easily accessible and guaranteeing health and nutrition during the first 1000 days of pregnancy (HPK) so that the baby can grow and develop optimally. In other words, nutritional status during pregnancy is a strong predictor of growth and development during the first 1,000 days of pregnancy and also influences susceptibility to disease in adulthood (Wrottesley, Lamper, & Pisa, 2016).

At this point, mothers, especially young mothers in Sanggata Village, East Kutai Regency, are more concerned with early childhood health and safety measures, which include housing cleanliness and sanitation, food preparation and eating, and child birth patterns or stunting (Breastfeeding, feed, guide); diet (Providing food according to the measure, frequency and variety); and clean water and sanitation.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of data analysis that has been carried out by researchers, a conclusion can be drawn that digital literacy among young mothers in Sanggata Village, East Kutai Regency regarding digital literacy regarding children's health can be categorized as High Enough seen from the four categories in digital literacy. However, there are several indicators that are still relatively low which still need to be improved among young mothers, namely in terms of the ability to use the internet and search for information using search engines combined with critical thinking, as well as content assessment to evaluate various information obtained from online media, the ability to analyzing background information online awareness (Knowledge assembly), where according to the author this aspect will make digital literacy among young mothers even better in the future.

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