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Description of The Knowledge and Attitude of The Husband Towards Contraception Method of Men's Surgery (MOP) on Poris Plawad Utara Subdistrict, Cipondoh, Tangerang City, Banten

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Abstract

In 2050 the world population is expected to reach 9 billion people, with the world population growth rate of about 1.3% which means there are about 78 million additional inhabitants 1 year (UNPFA, 2002). In Indonesia, the population growth rate between 2000 – 2002 is about 1.3% or about 7.3 million people every year. Indonesia is the fourth largest population country in the world after the People's Republic of China, India, and the United States (Ahmad, 2009). The data provides a warning that the world's population, especially the Indonesian population, is still relatively high, without any efforts to control the population so that the results of development in various sectors will be difficult to achieve to the maximum. Based on a preliminary survey of researchers interviewing Couples of Childbearing Age (PUS) it turns out that 6 out of 10 Couples of Childbearing Age do not know or understand about MOP contraceptives or vasectomies. Therefore, the researchers are interested in researching about the description of the husband's knowledge about contraceptives on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Kel. Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City, Banten.

Keywords: Contraception, MOP, Knowledge, Attitude, Vasectomy.

Introduction

In 2050 the world population is estimated to reach 9 billion people, with a world population growth rate of around 1.3%, which means there are around 78 million additional people every year. In Indonesia, the population growth rate between 2000 – 2002 was around 1.3% or around 7.3 million people every year. Indonesia is the country with the fourth largest population in the world after the People's Republic of China, India and the United States.

This data provides a warning that the world population, especially Indonesia's population, is still relatively high, without efforts to control population, it will be difficult to achieve maximum development results in various sectors. The Family Planning (KB) program is one of the efforts that has been implemented in the last three decades to overcome population problems, especially birth control, which has proven to be quite successful, among other things, with a fertility rate or Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.6. This figure is above the average TFR for ASEAN countries, namely 2.4.

Based on the results of the Inter-Census Survey (SUPAS), Indonesia's

population in 2018 was 269.6 million people. Where the male population is 135.34 million more than the female population, which is only 134.27 million.

Meanwhile, in Banten Province, until 2018, the fifth highest number was recorded in Indonesia after West Java Province, East Java Province, Central Java Province and North Sumatra Province. The family planning program is an integrated part of the National development program which is one of the ways to overcome population problems which aims to participate in creating the welfare of the Indonesian population through the use of various contraceptive methods to regulate pregnancy spacing or limit the number of children in the family.

Increasing men's participation in family planning, especially vasectomies, is one of the targets to be achieved by the family planning program, namely achieving quality families by 2015. Although vasectomies are the most effective method of family planning, do not interfere with sexual relations, are safe, and have relatively cheap operating costs, in reality There were fewer vasectomy participants than tubectomy (female sterilization), with a ratio of 1: 8.

The Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) shows that the achievement of stable family planning/sterilization participants consisting of male sterilization (vasectomy) and female sterilization (tubectomy) is still not encouraging. Since 1987 when the first SDKI was implemented until the 2007 SDKI, vasectomy contraceptive participants were recorded at less than 1%, in fact the SDKI data shows a decrease compared to the 2002/2003 SDKI, namely 0.4% to 0.2%.

Based on the results of the implementation of the sub-system for recording and reporting contraceptive services nationally in 2013, looking at the combined contraception, the percentages are MOW (Female Surgical Method) (1.16%), MOP (Male Surgical Method) (0.16%) and condoms (6.38%). The majority of new family planning participants in 2013 were dominated by family planning participants who used Non-Long Term Contraceptive Methods (Non MKJP), namely 85.41% of all new family planning participants. Meanwhile, only 14.59% of new family planning participants used long-term methods such as IUD, MOW, MOP and Implant.

Meanwhile, the achievement of male family planning participants at the 3rd provincial level was for MOP (0.25%) and condoms (5.95%) (BKKBN, 2008). The low participation of men in family planning and reproductive health is basically inseparable from the operation of family planning programs which have so far been implemented targeting women as targets.

Likewise, the problem of providing contraceptives is almost all for women, so that society's mindset has a dominant perception, namely that those who get pregnant and give birth are women, so it is women who must use contraceptives. Therefore, since 2000 the government has made various efforts to increase men's participation in family planning and reproductive health through established policies.

The use of modern male contraceptive methods in Indonesia has not developed as expected. The low involvement of men in using the vasectomy contraceptive method is due to the concern that fathers/husbands will lose their virility after a vasectomy. The use of vasectomies as a contraceptive

has not yet become a culture, among other things, due to social, cultural, community and family environmental conditions which still consider men's participation as not yet or not important, knowledge and awareness of men and their families regarding family planning is low and limited acceptance and accessibility of male contraceptive services. limited.

Based on a preliminary survey, researchers conducted interviews with couples of childbearing age (PUS), it turned out that 6 out of 10 couples of childbearing age did not know or understand about MOP contraception or vasectomies. Because of this description, researchers are interested in researching the description of husbands' knowledge about contraceptives on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Kel. Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City, Banten.

The aim of this research is to determine the description of husbands' knowledge and attitudes towards MOP contraception on JL. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 District. Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City, Banten in 2020.

Method

This research is descriptive quantitative research with a survey method. The population in this study was 200 couples of childbearing age (PUS) on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara Subdistrict. When collecting initial EFA data in RT 03/04, Poris Plawad Utara Village, Cipondoh, Tangerang Banten City, researchers found a population of 200 family cards (KK). The sample size based on the Slovin formula in the research was 67 people.

The data collection technique was carried out by providing consent statement sheets and distributing questionnaires to couples of childbearing age (PUS). Then explained until finished and the questionnaire was taken at that time by the researcher. Data obtained from primary data and secondary data. In this research, the instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out in two ways, namely: Univariate analysis and bivariate analysis.

Result

1. Univariate Analysis

Table 1 Frequency distribution of respondents based on respondent age on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City.

No	Husband's Age	Frequency	Percent
1	25- 35 years	20	30%
2	36- 45 years	38	57%
3	>45 years	9	13%
Total		67	100%

The research results in the table above show that of the 67 respondents, there were 20 husbands aged 25-35 years (29.9%). There were 38 husbands aged 36-45 years (56.7%). There were 9 husbands aged >45 years (13.4%).

Table 2 Frequency distribution of respondents based on respondent education on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City

No	Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Not Attending School/Primary School	7	10%
2	Middle/High Sch	45	67%
3	College	15	22%
Total		67	67

The research results in the table above show that of the 67 respondents, 7 people (10.4%) had their last education based on not attending school/primary school. The last level of education of respondents was based

on junior high school/high school as many as 45 people (67.2%). Respondents' last education was based on tertiary education as many as 15 people (22.4%).

Table 3 Frequency distribution of respondents based on the number of respondents' children on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangeran City

No	Number of Children	Frequency	Percent
1	0-4 Child	59	89%
2	≥5 Child	8	12%
Total		67	100%

The research results in the table above show that of the 67 respondents, 59 respondents had 0-4 children (88.1%). There were 8 respondents who had >5 children (11.9%).

Table 4 Frequency distribution of respondents based on respondent's economy on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City

No	Economy	Frequency	Percent
1	Rp. 1.160.000-4.210.000	34	51%
2	Rp. 4.270.000-7.500.000	30	45%
3	> Rp. 8.512.000	4	4%
Total		67	100%

The research results in the table above show that of the 67 respondents, respondents who earned Rp. 1,160,000-4,210,000 per month there are 34 people (50.7%). Respondents who earn Rp. 4,270,000- 7,500,000 per month there are 30 people (44.8%). Respondents with income > Rp. 8,512,000 per month there are 3 people (4.5%).

Table 5 Frequency distribution of respondents based on MOP contraceptive use on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City

No	MOP Contraceptive Use	Frequency	Percent
1	Use	0	0%
2	Don’t Use	67	100%
Total		67	100%

The research results in the table above show that of the 67 respondents, all respondents did not use MOP contraception (100%).

Table 6 Frequency distribution of respondents based on husband's source of information regarding MOP contraception on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City

No	Information	Frequency	Percent
1	There isn't any	31	46%
2	Print Media	11	16%
3	Electronic Media	25	38%
Total		67	100%

The research results in the table above show that of the 67 respondents, there were 31 people (46.3%) who had no source of information regarding MOP contraception. There were 11 people (16.4%) as sources of information from print media. Sources of information from electronic media were 25 people (38%).

Table 7 Frequency distribution of respondents based on husband's knowledge of MOP contraception on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percent
1	Good	8	12%
2	Fair	27	40%
3	Less	32	47%
Total		67	100%

The research results in the table above show that of the 67 husband respondents, based on knowledge, 8 (12%) were good, 27 (40%) were sufficient and 32 (47%) were poor.

Table 8 Frequency distribution of respondents based on husband's attitude towards MOP contraception on Jl. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara, Cipondoh, Tangerang City

No	Attitude	Frequency	Percent
1	Positive	39	58%
2	Negative	28	42%
Total		67	100%

The results of the research in the table above show that of the 67 husband respondents, 39 people (58%) based their husband's attitudes on positive and negative, namely 28 people (42%).

Discussion

1. Knowledge

The research results shown in table 7 show that of the 67 respondents there were 8 respondents (12%) in the "Good" category in terms of knowledge of MOP contraception on JL. KH. Mustofa RT 03/04 Poris Plawad Utara. This is because a small number of husbands understand the meaning, purpose, benefits, side effects, and how to use or apply MOP contraception, as evidenced by the respondents' ability to answer the questions asked well. This is in accordance with the theory which explains that knowledge is all information obtained from various sources with the help of the five human senses.

Understanding is defined as the ability to explain correctly about known objects, and to be able to interpret the material correctly.

There were 27 respondents (40%) in the "Enough" category. This is because respondents only know, but do not understand. According to theory, "Know" is defined as remembering material that has been studied previously. Included in this level of knowledge is remembering something specific from all the material studied or stimuli that have been received. Therefore, this is the lowest level of knowledge.

There were also respondents in the "Poor" category in terms of knowledge about MOP contraception, namely 32 respondents (47%). This is because most respondents lack knowledge about MOP contraception, and lack curiosity, such as reading literature related to vasectomy contraception. This is supported by the theory which states that knowledge or cognitive domain is very important for the formation of a person's behavior.

There were still many questions answered incorrectly by respondents, which were included in the category of knowledge about MOP contraception. This shows that there are still many respondents who do not understand about MOP contraception or vasectomies.

2. Attitude

The research results shown in Figure 8 showed that the majority of respondents had a "Positive" attitude towards MOP contraception, 39 respondents (58%). Meanwhile, 28 (42%) were "Negative". Attitudes towards MOP contraception are influenced by personal experience, the influence of other people who are considered important, culture and mass media. Attitude is a mental and nervous state of readiness regulated through experience that exerts a dynamic or directional influence on an individual's response to all objects and situations related to him. Meanwhile, attitude is a

reaction or response that is still closed from a person to a stimulus or object.

Conclusion

Most of the respondents fell into the "Good" category, 8 respondents (12%). However, there were quite a few respondents in the "Enough" category, 27 respondents (40%) and "Not enough" 32 respondents (47%). Meanwhile, 39 respondents (58%) had a "Positive" attitude towards MOP contraception and 28 (42%) had a "Negative" attitude. Attitudes towards MOP contraception are influenced by personal experience, the influence of other people who are considered important, culture and mass media. There were still many questions answered incorrectly by respondents, and there were still many negative attitudes of respondents towards MOP contraception. which question is included in the category of knowledge and attitudes about MOP contraception. This shows that there are still many respondents who do not understand about MOP contraception or vasectomies. This needs to be taken into account, because the level of knowledge and attitude is one of the factors in raising awareness of husbands' participation in MOP contraception.

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