

Research Article

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUSBAND SUPPORT AND MASS MEDIA ON THE USEGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE TOOLS IN LANGARA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, ISLAND KONAWA DISTRICT

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Abstract

Background: Based on an initial survey in Langara communities showed that from 15 communities in Langara Health Center, their husband gave less support to use a contraceptive tool. Then the mothers said that because of the lack of support from their families with the reason that their husbands complained during sexual intercourse, the husbands were afraid of the side effects of contraception used by their wives. Some of the mothers said they had an unpleasant experience due to weight changes. In addition, the Langara community still lacks knowledge about contraceptives, health facilities are still far from residents' homes. The use of contraceptives plays an important role as the main decision maker regarding the choice of contraception. This study aims to analyse the relationship between husband support and mass media on the usage of contraceptive tools in Langara Public Health Centre in Island Konawa District.

Methods: Type of quantitative research with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all families who were in the working area of the Langara Health Center as many as 2,007 families. A sample of 331 people with sampling using the Lemeshow formula.

Results: The results of the statistical test of the husband's support variable show the value of X^2 count = 18.21 > X^2 table = 3.841 and the value of Phi (Φ) = 0.354 and the mass media variable X^2 count = 16,426 > X^2 table = 3.841 and the value of Phi (Φ) = 0.522.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between husband's support and mass media with the use of contraceptives in the work area of the Langara Health Center, Konawa Islands Regency.

Key words: Husband, Support, Media, Contraceptive

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is also enjoying a demographic bonus period, which is a period in which the number of non-productive age population (<15 years and >64 years) is much smaller than the productive age population (15-64 years), this is due to the demographic transition as a result of the population growth continuously over a long period of time. This fact shows that Indonesia has not been able to achieve the RLF so that efforts to reduce births are still needed. The condition of Indonesia's TFR causes high population growth and increased fertility rates(1).

The results of a survey of active Family Planning participants in Indonesia in 2018 showed that injectable contraception was still the main injection for couples of childbearing age (EFA) with a percentage of injectable family planning (53.80%), followed by injectable contraception (28.30%), amplant (21.99%), Intrauterine Device (IUD) (6.79%), Female Operation Method (5.59%), condom (3.69%), and Male Operation Method (MOP) (0,49%). Based on the results of a survey of active family planning participants in Indonesia in 2018 and the coverage of new and active Disaster Family participants in Indonesia in 2014 is not much different from the data obtained from the Indonesian Ministry of Health data. In development, the 2019 SKAP-KKBPK sample coverage covers 34 provinces in Indonesia, with national and provincial parameter estimation levels so that it is estimated that 67,725 households will be sampled (out of 1,935 clusters). In April 2020 there was a 10% decrease in active participants or acceptors compared to the previous month. In April, there were around 26 million active family planning participants, where in March there were 36 million acceptors. "Active family planning per month is 36 million, in April it fell a lot. The decline between provinces is an average of 10%-15% from the previous acceptors"(2).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Southeast Sulawesi Province, the population growth rate in the 2010-2018 period was an average of 2.18%, while between 2018-2020 it decreased by 1.97% per year. For PUS, there were 431,255 people from active acceptors, recorded as many as 324,069% of participants who used injectable contraceptives (38,87%), injections (35.61%), implants (14.02%), condoms (5, 91%), IUD (2.89%), MOW (2.16%) MOP (0.50%)(3).

Several factors that influence the use of contraception are the role and support of the husband. Husband's support also affects the use of contraception, because wives who receive support from their husbands will use contraception continuously while those who do not get support will use few contraception.(4).

Based on an initial survey conducted on several Langara communities, from 15 communities in the working area of the Langara Health Center, they said that support was still lacking in the use of contraceptives. Then the mothers said that because of the lack of support from their families with the reason that their husbands complained during sexual intercourse, the husbands were afraid of the side effects of contraception used by their wives. Some of the mothers said they had an unpleasant experience due to weight changes. In addition, the Langara community still lacks knowledge about contraceptives, health facilities are still far from residents' homes. The use of contraceptives plays an important role as the main decision maker regarding the choice of contraception.

The choice of contraception must be decided well, taking into account the needs, benefits and side effects of using it. The support provided by the husband strengthens the use of contraceptives for the wife, and even feels calm to be a family planning participant if her husband provides full support, including accompanying counseling, installing contraceptives,



accompanying control and always protecting the wife when something unwanted happens.

METHOD

Types of quantitative research with cross sectional approach (5). The population in this study were all families who were in the working area of the Langara Health Center as many as 2,007 families. A sample of 331 people with sampling using the Lemeshow formula(6). Table 1 shows that from 331 respondents, there are 218 respondents (65.9%) who have husband's support in the quite supportive category including 139 respondents (63.8%) using contraceptives in the category of using and using contraceptives in the category of not using 79 respondents (36.2 %). Then there are 125 respondents (34.1%) who have husband's support in the less supportive category, of which there are 78 respondents (69.0%) using contraceptives in the category of using and using contraceptives with the category of not using 35 respondents (31.0 %). The results of the statistical test showed the calculated X2value = 18.21 > X2 table = 3.841 and the value of Phi (Φ) = 0.354. This

shows that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a weak relationship between husband's support and the use of contraceptives in the work area of the Langara Health Center, Konawe Islands Regency.

Table-2 shows that from 331 respondents there are 263 respondents (79.9%) who have sufficient mass media including 174 respondents (66.2%) using contraceptives with the category of using and using contraceptives with the category of not using 89 respondents (33.8%). Then there are 66 respondents (20.1%) who have mass media in the less category, of which there are 42 respondents (63.6%) using contraceptives in the category of using and using contraceptives with the category of not using 24 respondents (36.4%). The results of the statistical test showed the calculated X2 value = 16,426 > X2 table = 3.841 and the value of Phi (Φ) = 0.522. This shows that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a moderate relationship between the mass media and the use of contraceptives in the work area of the Langara Health Center, Konawe Islands Regency.

Table 1 Analysis of the Relationship between Husband's Support and Use of Contraceptive Devices in the working area of the Langara Health Center, Konawe Islands Regency

Husband's support	Contraception				Total		Statistical analysis value
	Use		Do not use				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Enough support	139	63.8	79	36.2	218	65.9	X ² Counts = 18.21
Not supportive	78	69.0	35	31.0	125	34.1	X ² table =3.841
Total	217	65.6	114	34.4	331	100	Phi(Φ) = 0.354

Primary Data Sources, 2021

Table 2. Analysis of the Relationship between Mass Media and the Use of Contraceptive Devices in the working area of the Langara Health Center, Konawe Islands Regency

Mass media	Contraception				Total		Statistical analysis value
	Use		Do not use				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Enough	174	66.2	89	33.8	263	79.9	X^2 Counts = 16,426 X^2 table = 3.841 $\Phi(\Phi) = 0.522$
Not enough	42	63.6	24	36.4	66	20.1	
Total	216	65.7	113	34.3	331	100	

Primary Data Sources, 2021

DISCUSSION

Relationship between Husband's Support and Use of Contraceptive Devices

Husband's support is verbal or non-verbal information, advice, real help or behavior given by a woman's official life partner (wife). (7). Husband's support refers to social support that is seen by the family as something that can be accessed/provided for the family such as social support can or cannot be used, but family members view that supportive people are always ready to provide help and assistance if needed. (8).

The results of the univariate analysis in table 5.6 of husband's support can be seen that from 331 respondents, the largest number of respondents is husband's support with a supportive category of 218 (65.9%) respondents, and the smallest is husband's support with a non-supportive category, namely 113 (34.1%) respondents. Respondents who have husband's support in the supportive category can be seen on the questionnaire, namely the husband always provides support in the form of informational support, emotional support, instrument support and appreciation support. A good husband's support will make it easier for his wife to choose contraceptives, many women

of childbearing age are afraid to use contraceptives due to several factors including: fear of gaining weight, changes in body posture or even changes in skin integrity.

The results of the bivariate analysis in table 5.13 show that from 331 respondents there are 218 respondents (65.9%) who have husband's support in the quite supportive category including 139 respondents (63.8%) using contraceptives in the category of using and using contraceptives in the category of not using. 79 respondents (36.2%). Then there are 125 respondents (34.1%) who have husband's support in the less supportive category, of which there are 78 respondents (69.0%) using contraceptives in the category of using and using contraceptives with the category of not using 35 respondents (31, 0%) This is because the husband is the first and foremost person in giving encouragement to the wife before the other party gives encouragement and attention to a husband for his wife who will use contraceptives. In the use of contraception, husband's support is needed. It is known that in Indonesia the husband's decision to allow his wife is an important guideline for the wife to use contraception. If the husband does not allow or support, only a few wives

who dare to continue to install the contraceptive. Husband's support is very influential in making decisions to use or be influenced by socio-cultural factors. that in Indonesia the husband's decision to allow his wife is an important guideline for the wife to use contraception. If the husband does not allow or support, only a few wives who dare to continue to install the contraceptive. Husband's support is very influential in making decisions to use or be influenced by socio-cultural factors. that in Indonesia the husband's decision to allow his wife is an important guideline for the wife to use contraception. If the husband does not allow or support, only a few wives who dare to continue to install the contraceptive. Husband's support is very influential in making decisions to use or be influenced by socio-cultural factors.

Statistical test results show the value of X^2 count = 18.21 > X^2 table = 3.841. This shows that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between husband's support and the use of contraceptives in the work area of the Langara Health Center, Konawe Islands Regency. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by (9) that from the results of the study there is a significant relationship because the husband is seen as the head of the household and everything must be communicated properly between husband and wife, also because there is sufficient knowledge for the husband, thus motivating the wife to use contraceptives, of course, the type of selection also cannot be separated. of the husband's role because this type of contraception has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Mass media relations with use of contraceptives

Mass media is a tool used in delivering messages from sources to recipients by using mechanical

communication tools such as newspapers, films, radio, TV, and others. (10). Mass media is anything that can be used to convey information from the sender to the recipient so that it can stimulate the thoughts, feelings, concerns, and interests of the recipient, or a source of information is everything that can be used by someone so that they know about new things and have certain characteristics. characteristics that can be seen, read, studied, studied, analyzed, utilized, and developed in educational activities, research, and transformed to others (11).

The results of the univariate analysis of table 5.8 of the mass media can be seen that from 331 respondents, the largest number of respondents is mass media with sufficient category as many as 265 (79.9%) respondents, and the smallest is mass media with less category, namely 66 (20.1%) respondents. Respondents who have sufficient categories can be seen on the questionnaire, namely mothers who use contraceptives assisted by advertisements seen on television broadcasts, as well as printed media such as brochures. Meanwhile, respondents who received little information about the use of contraception can be seen as not really caring about the use of contraception or indifferent about the information conveyed.

Based on table 5.15 shows that from 331 respondents there are 263 respondents (79.9%) who have enough mass media including 174 respondents (66.2%) using contraceptives in the category of using and using contraceptives in the category of not using 89 respondents (33.8%). Then there are 66 respondents (20.1%) who have mass media in the less category, of which there are 42 respondents (63.6%) using contraceptives in the category of using and using contraceptives with the category of not using 24 respondents (36.4%). This is because many respondents now get information not only from television but from health service workers at posyandu and puskesmas.

Based on the results of research in the Merak sub-district, Tangerang district, the source of information that affects the use of contraception from the mass media (87.9%) is television. Sources of information can be an intermediary in the delivery of information, efforts to display messages or information to be conveyed by communicators either through print media, electronic media and online media (magazines, TV, radio, internet, and others). Access to information sources is important in increasing knowledge and awareness about what is happening in the community(12).

Statistical test results show the value of X^2 count = 16,426 > X^2 table = 3,841. This shows that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between the mass media and the use of contraceptives in the work area of the Langara Health Center, Konawe Islands Regency. This research contradicts the research conducted by Rachmayani(13) The obtained p-value = 0.055, which means the value ($p = 0.055$) > 0.05, indicates that there is no significant relationship between sources of mass media information and contraceptive use behavior in WUS in North Sumatra.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between husband's support and mass media with the use of contraceptives in the work area of the Langara Health Center, Konawe Islands Regency, so it is necessary various promotions in various media about contraception can increase contraceptive use.

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