

Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Fertile Ages Against Family Planning at Garuda Pekanbaru Public Health Center

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ABSTRACT

Family planning program is one of effort to reach the prosperity by way giving marriage advise and estranged pregnancy, pregnancy observation, which done by giving drug, installation of appliance and operate action to prevent pregnancy. This Research target is to know the knowledge and attitude illustration of fertile age couple toward family planning program in Public Health Center of Garuda Pekanbaru. This Research Type is descriptive research, the amount the population in this research is Fertile Age Couple in the public Health Center of Garuda Pekanbaru is 14.210 people, and the sample in this research is amounting to 99 people, with the intake sampel technique used by accidental sampling. The research done from the date of 10 July until 8 August 2009 in Public Health Center of Garuda Pekanbaru. Data collecting in this research through spreading questionnaire, data processing with the univarian analysis. Chi-Square analysis results obtained $p = 0,000$ meaning $p < 0.05$ it can be concluded that the existence of Knowledge Relations and Attitudes of EFA to Family Planning in Garuda Pekanbaru Health Center. Untuk it is expected to health workers to maintain and further increase counseling health about family planning

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I. Introduction

Indonesia is the fourth largest country in the world with a birth rate of 5,000,000 per year after China, India and America (Wiknjosastro, 2002). This is a very worrying growth because of this growth is still generated about 3 to 4 million new people in Indonesia per year (Haryadi, 2006). This growth is influenced by the magnitude of the birth rate even though the birth rate can already be lowered, but the absolute number of Indonesian population will continue to grow. Almost the same as the large population in India and the State which is not supported with adequate quality will be a burden for economic development. Very much different if we compare with the large population of about 265 million people for America and 124 million for Japan can be balanced with



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high quality, the population in both countries is an asset for the economic growth of each country (Pareira, 2013).

The government through its program mentioned in the 9th article that is how to realize happy and prosperous small family towards NKKBS organized through family planning program which is done with the effort of raising awareness and participation of society through maturation of marriage age, birth arrangement, family development, and improvement of family welfare, Directed to the growth of awareness, willingness and ability independently in building small, happy and prosperous families (Suharto 1994).

Increasing and extending family planning services is one of the efforts to reduce morbidity and maternal mortality that is so high due to pregnancy experienced by women (Maryani, 2007). Initially, the main purpose of KB is to limit the number of births and birth births. In the middle of the journey, there are many benefits that can be learned from the KB program. With KB is more prosperous pregnant women. The mother can pay better attention to her pregnancy and devote her attention to her children. In addition, mothers avoid the risk of bleeding due to frequent childbirth and the risk of death due to childbirth (Sinsin, 2004).

In Rakernas 2012, BKKBN is amazed to see so varied funds to support the family planning program through contraception. Starting from 100 million per year up to 3 to 5 billion per year for every District and City. Surprisingly, this number is said to depend heavily on the "tastes" of each Regency and City in interpreting the importance of family planning programs (Pareira, 2013).

Many women find it difficult to determine the choice of contraceptives. This is not only due to the limited available methods, but also by their ignorance of the requirements and safety of these methods of contraception. Various factors should be considered, including health status, potential side effects, consequences of failure or unwanted pregnancies, planned family size, spousal consent, even environmental cultural norms and parents. For that counseling is a very important part of integration in family planning services (Saifuddin, 2006).

Of the 19 existing health centers in Pekanbaru city, the highest achievement of active family planning participants was the Tampan Public Health Center with an active participant number of 10,193 (113.15%) of the 9,178 EFA and the lowest was Pasangan Usia Suburkesmas Garuda with the number of active family planning participants 3,210 (22.59%) of the number of EFA 14,210 persons with Minimum Service Standards (KWS-PM) coverage of active KB participants is 70% (Profil Dinas Kesehatan Kota Pekanbaru, 2015).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested to do research about Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Fertile Ages Against Family Planning at Garuda Pekanbaru Public Health Center.

II. Method

This type of research is quantitative with descriptive analytical research design is the type of research that aims to find the relationship between independent and dependent variables (Hidayat, 2007). In this research looking for relationship between knowledge and attitude of Couples Age of Fertile to family planning at Garuda Pekanbaru Public Health center.

The research was conducted at Pasangan Usia Suburkesmas Garuda Pekanbaru and the time of the research was conducted in August until December . Population in this research were all Fertile Ages Against in the work area of Garuda Pekanbaru Public Health center as many as 14,210 people. The sample used is 99 respondents. The sample in this research that come to Pasangan Usia Suburkesmas. The measuring tool used in this research is the questionnaire sheet. Data collection techniques used by researchers that is primary data by way of data collection is done directly (Siyoto, & Sodik, 2015).

III. Results

From the results of research that has been obtained, can be done as follows:

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Pairs Age-Based Age at Education at Pasangan Usia Suburkesmas Garuda Pekanbaru

No	Education	F	(%)
1	Elementary	11	11,1
2	Junior High School	34	34,3
3	Senior High School	47	47,5
4	University	7	7,1
Total		99	100

From table 1 above it can be seen that out of 99 Pairs Age of Suburban Majority educated Senior High School 47 people (47,5%) and minority of 7 Universities (7,1%).

Table 2. Distribution of Knowledge Frequency of Fertile Age Couples on Family Planning at Garuda Pekanbaru Public Health Center in

No	Knowledge	F	(%)
1	Good	50	50,5
2	Enough	37	37,4
3	Less	15	12,1
Total		99	100

From table 2 above it can be seen that from 99 PASANGAN USIA SUBUR, the majority is well-informed on Family Planning 50 people (50,5%) and minority of knowledge less 12 people (12,1%).

Table 3 Distribution of Frequency of Posture Age Fertility Attitude to Family Planning at Garuda Pekanbaru Public Health Center

No	Attitude	F	(%)
1	Positive	52	52,5
2	Negative	47	47,5
Total		99	100

From table 4.5 above can be seen that from 99 Pairs Age of Fertile, the majority have a positive attitude to Family planning as much as 52 people (52.5%).

Table 4. Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Fertile Ages Against Family Planning at Garuda Pekanbaru Public Health Center

No	Knowledge	Attitude				total		<i>X² Hitung</i>
		Negative	%	Positive	%	F	%	
1	Good	3	6,0	47	94,0	50	100	0,000
2	Enough	32	86,5	5	13,5	37	100	
3	Less	12	100	0	0	12	100	
Total		47	47,5	52	52,5	99	100	

Based on table 4.2.1 shows that from 99 respondents in get most of 50 people good knowledge with Attitude mostly 94.0% Positive siakp. The statistical test results obtained Chi-Square value shows $p = 0.000$. The results of the analysis say if the value of $p < 0.05$ means having a meaningful relationship. So based on Chi-Square analysis results obtained $p = 0,000$ means $p < 0.05$ then it can be concluded that the existence of Relationship Knowledge and Attitudes Age of Fertile Against Family Planning at Garuda Pekanbaru Public Health Center.

1. Knowledge of Fertile Age Couples on Family Planning

Based on Table 4. the result of knowledge of EFA to Family Planning included in good category that is equal to 50,0%. From the data seen PASANGAN USIA SUBUR already have a good knowledge of family planning. This indicates that EFA already has enough information about Family Planning. Where information includes knowledge which is the dominant cognitive which is very important for the change of one's behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2005).

From the above general data it can be seen that the knowledge of Couples Age of Fertile about Family Planning in Pair Age Suburkesmas Garuda Pekanbaru supported by several factors. One of them is age factor as seen in table 4.1 which majority is 20-35 years old (91,9%) is productive age in all things like maturity in thinking who have high interest to know everything about knowledge that can increase degree health (Keraft, 2003).

Education of Infertile Age Couple as seen in Table 4.2 The majority are senior high school graduates (45.7%) where education is a process of learning experience that aims to influence one's attitude and behavior. With a sufficient level of education, then he will have a sufficient understanding as well (Notoatmodjo, 2007). And the work factor of fertile-age couples also plays an important role in influencing the knowledge level of fertile couples as shown in Table 4.3, which mostly work as IRT (92.9%), thus enabling these fertile-age couples to have more time in getting information about Family Planning both through print and electronic media and counseling.

2. Attitude of couples of childbearing age to family planning

Based on table 4 it can be seen that the attitude of couples of child-bearing age to Family Planning in Growing Age Patient Garuda Pekanbaru is positive 52.5%. This suggests that most couples of childbearing age already have experience and make good judgments before engaging in activities or joining family planning programs. This is in accordance with Widyatun's (1999) statement, where attitude is the mental and nervous state of preparedness that is governed by experience that gives a dynamic influence on the individual response to all objects and situations associated with it.

Attitude is a reaction or a person's response is still closed to a stimulation or object. The manifestations of that attitude cannot be directly seen, but can only be interpreted in advance of closed behavior. That attitude is a readiness or willingness to act and not an executive of a particular motive. Attitude is not an act of activity, but it is a predisposition to the action of a behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2005).

3. Relationship Knowledge and Attitudes couples of childbearing age to family planning

Based on table 4.2.1 shows that from 99 respondents in get most of 50 people good knowledge with Attitude mostly 94.0% Positive siakp. The statistical test results obtained Chi-Square value shows $p = 0.000$. The results of the analysis say if the value of $p < 0.05$ means having a meaningful relationship. So based on result of analysis from Chi-Square in get value $p = 0,000$ mean $p < 0,05$ hence can be concluded that existence of Knowledge Relation and Attitudes of fertile age couple to family planning at puskesmas Garuda Pekanbaru

These results illustrate the knowledge of the majority of mothers both on family planning, this is supported by the high level of education that has been good in this and the many experiences of mothers on Family Planning such as Notoatmodjo theory (2002), the experience gained will make a person to better know and act according to what has been they

do. And according to the theory of Notoatmodjo (2005), experience is the source of knowledge or experience is a way to gain the truth of knowledge therefore personal experience can be used as an effort to gain knowledge.

Another opinion of Notoatmodjo (2003), that one of the factors influencing one's knowledge is experience and level of education, experience can be gained from one's own experience, although from others, the experience gained can broaden one's knowledge, whereas in general, a more educated person high will have a wider knowledge than someone with a lower level of education. Likewise with attitude, someone who is well-informed will have a good or positive attitude.

IV. Conclusion

Knowledge of fertile-age couples to Family Planning is mostly included in the good category as many as 50 people (50.0%). Attitudes couples of childbearing age to Family Planning mostly positive as much as 52 people (52.5%). There is relationship of knowledge and attitude of fertile age couple to Family Planning at Public Health Center Garuda Pekanbaru with value $p = 0,000$ mean $p < 0,05$

Suggestion It is expected that respondents are more active again looking for information about reproductive health, especially about menstrual disorders. So the knowledge and attitudes of these young women are better. This research can be used as input material to form a program related to reproductive health. For Further Researcher, It is expected for further researcher to do deeper research again

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