**THE RELATIONSHIP OF HUSBAND'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO CONTRACEPTION PARTICIPATION MALE OPERATING METHOD (MOP) I PUSKESMAS UJUNG**

**PADANG SIMALUNGUN DISTRICT**

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***Abstract***

*Rograra Family Planning (KB) is one of the government's efforts to achieve family welfare. The family planning program is an integrated part of the national development program which aims to create a balanced population so that the economic, spiritual and socio-cultural welfare of the Indonesian people can be achieved with a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.2. The Male Operation Method (MOP) is the act of cutting and closing the mant ducts (vas deferens) which carry sperm cells (sperm) out of their reproductive centers in the testicles. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of husbands towards participation in male contraceptive methods (MOP) at the Ujung Padang District Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016. The type of this study was analytic. The population of this study were husbands of fertile couples. The sample in this study were all husbands who visited the Ujung Padang Health Center. The results of the study based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test obtained a p value of -0.03 alpha 0.05. So that it is known that there is a relationship between husband's knowledge of male contraceptive participation. Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, a p value of 0.05 X alpha 0.05 was obtained. So that it is known that there is a relationship between the husband's attitude towards the participation of male contraceptive methods (MOP). It is hoped that the results of the research can become input and suggestions for health workers at the Ujung Padang Health Center in maintaining and improving MOP family planning services in the community. So that it is known that there is a relationship between husband's knowledge of male contraceptive participation. Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, a p value of 0.05 X alpha 0.05 was obtained. So that it is known that there is a relationship between the husband's attitude towards the participation of male contraceptive methods (MOP). It is hoped that the results of the research can become input and suggestions for health workers at the Ujung Padang Health Center in maintaining and improving MOP family planning services in the community. So that it is known that there is a relationship between husband's knowledge of male contraceptive participation. Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, a p value of 0.05 X alpha 0.05 was obtained. So that it is known that there is a relationship between the husband's attitude towards the participation of male contraceptive methods (MOP). It is hoped that the results of the research can become input and suggestions for health workers at the Ujung Padang Health Center in maintaining and improving MOP family planning services in the community.*

***Keywords:Knowledge, Attitude, Husband, Male Contraceptive Method***

**INTRODUCTION**

The high number of live births in Indonesia is a big problem and requires special attention in handling it. One of the forms and programs of the government's special attention in reducing the high birth rate is to carry out development and family planning in a comprehensive and comprehensive manner (Saifuddin, 2006).

The Family Planning Program (KB) is one of the government's efforts to achieve family welfare. The family planning program is an integrated part of the national development program which aims to achieve balanced population growth so that the economic, spiritual and socio-cultural welfare of the Indonesian population can be achieved with a Toral Fertility Rate (TER) of 2.2 (BKKBN, 2005).

The population census in 2010 in Indonesia reached 237,556,363 people. Indonesia's population growth rate is 1.49.96 per year. The total population of Indonesia in 2025 is estimated to reach 273.7 million people, an increase of 67.9 million people from the total population in 2000 (Irianto, 2011).

Improving the quality of family planning services is one of the efforts to reduce the high maternal morbidity and mortality rates. The quality improvement is the participation of men in family planning. The Male Operation Method (MOP), which is commonly called a vasectomy, is one of the main targets to be achieved by the family planning program, namely achieving quality families by 2015 (Hanifa, 2008).

The Male Operation Method (MOP) is the act of cutting and closing the seminal canals (vas deferens) that channel sperm cells (sperm) out of their reproductive centers in the testes (Anggraini, 2012).

The principle is the same as tubectomy in women, namely closing the male genital tract (vas deferens) by performing minor operations on the right and left scrotum. This operation is relatively mild, even lighter

Based on the 2007 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), it shows that the achievements of stable family planning participants/sterilization consisting of vasectomy and tubectomy are still not encouraging. Vascktomi family planning participants were recorded at less than 1%, even IDHS data showed a decrease when compared to the 2002/2003 IDHS, namely 0.4% to 0.244 (BKKBN, 2011).

Up to 2012, there were 220,510 new family planning participants nationally. When viewed annually on contraception use, it can be seen that the number of IUD participants was 137,067 participants (6.78%), MOW was 32,503 (1.61%), MOP was 5,382 (0.27%), condoms were 125,512 (6.21 ”6), implants amounted to 164,872 (8.1696), injections totaled 1,008,577 (49,926), and <46,597 (27.05"2) pill participants (BKKBN, 2013). These results are still below the national achievement target of 25.94 (BKKBN, 2014),

Recording and reporting of contraceptive services nationally in 2013, seen per contraceptive mix, the percentage is MOW (Method of Operation) The low participation of husbands in family planning is basically inseparable from men's ignorance of family planning information and services and reproductive health which is still low. So can reduce men's participation in family planning. One of the factors that supports the low participation of men in family planning is knowledge. Efforts to increase knowledge through promotion of men's family planning with various media and forms are expected to increase public knowledge, especially men, so that they are aware and willing sincerely participate as a participant in family planning. Promotion of sustainable family planning for men must be carried out,considering that men's knowledge and awareness of family planning is still low (BKKBN, 2009).

Affordability of knowledge (Cognitive Access), men/husbands about family planning and reproductive health services and where they can get services is still low. The role of advertising and information media.

**METHODS**

**Research design**

This research method is a quantitative analytic, with an observational design through a cross-sectional approach in which the independent and dependent variables are asked at the same time to the respondents at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency

**Place and time**

**Research Place**

The location of this research was carried out at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency.

**Research time**

The research was conducted in August 2016.

**Data analysis**

Data analysis was carried out in stages which included univariate, bivariate,

1. **Univariate analysis**

Univariate analysis was performed to get an overview of each dependent variable and independent variable. The data will be presented in the form of a frequency distribution.

1. **Bivaria analysis**

Bivariate analysis is to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variables (categorical) and the independent variables (categorical) by using the Kai Square Test or Chi Sguare.

To determine the significance of the results of statistical calculations, a significance limit of 0.05 was used. Thus if the p value < 0.05 then the calculation results are statistically significant and if p - 0.05 then the results of the statistical calculations are not significant.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Contents Results and Discussion**

The research location is the Ujung Padang Health Center which is located in Ujung Padang Hamlet, Ujung Padang District, Simalungun Regency with the type of health center for treatment. Ujung Padang Health Center has a working area of ​​20 villages/nagori. The main task of the Ujung Padang Health Center is to provide services to the community, especially Mother and Child Health (MCH) with services in promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health efforts, namely Family Development / Mother-Child Health (KIA), Community Nutrition Development, Surveillance and Immunization , Public Health, Control of Infectious Diseases including DHF, ARI, Diarrhea, Pulmonary TB, Health Promotion, Pharmacy, Environmental Health and UKGS. The Ujung Padang Health Center in Simalungun district has physical facilities and infrastructure in the building which include » Card Room, General Polyclinic, Pharmacy, Dental Polyclinic, MCH Room, Immunization Room,

**404**

Based on Table 5.3. The distribution of the relationship between husband's knowledge and participation in contraception with the Male Operating Method (MOP) at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016 showed that 75 husbands who had less knowledge included 52 husbands (69,390) who did not directly participate in using MOP contraception and 23 husbands ( 30,790) directly participated in using MOP contraception. Furthermore, out of 33 husbands with good knowledge, 15 husbands (45,590) did not directly participate in using contraception and 18 husbands (54.5”0) directly participated in using MOP contraception. It can be concluded that husbands who are more or less knowledgeable do not directly participate in using MOP contraception from a well-informed husband.

According to the researcher, that the majority of husband's knowledge is lack of knowledge. The researcher concluded from the results of the questionnaire filled out by respondents/husbands that the husband answered that he did not know when it was best to use male contraception. Then the husband did not know the benefits of using contraception and the husband's participation in family planning was very important.

The husband's lack of knowledge cannot be separated from the behavior of participation in the use of contraceptives. from the results of the lack of knowledge, the behavior indirectly does not behave well in the use of contraceptives. And if the husband's knowledge is good, then the behavior directly uses the male contraceptive method.

The results of this study are supported by the theory put forward by Notoatmodjo (2012) that knowledge is the result of knowing someone about an object through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, mouth and so on). High knowledge will influence a person's behavior and have the awareness to do in a better direction.

Research conducted by Prabowo (2009) found that there was a relationship between male knowledge and male participation in family planning. Men with high knowledge of contraception and family planning are more likely to use contraceptive methods than men with low knowledge.

Nuritta (2012) conducted a study on the relationship between husband's knowledge of steady contraception and found that the majority of husbands had little knowledge of stable contraceptive care. This is influenced by a lack of experience and work environment factors and a lack of information

The distribution of the relationship between husbands' attitudes towards Participation in Male Contraceptive Operation Method (MOP) at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016 showed the results of 76 husbands who behaved less, including 52 husbands (68.4Y0) did not directly participate in using MOP contraception, and 24 husbands (31.6Y0) directly participated in using MOP contraception. Furthermore, of the 32 husbands who behaved well, there were 15 husbands (46.9"2) who did not directly participate in using MOP contraception and 17 husbands (53.1"0) who directly participated in using MOP contraception.

**405**

It can be concluded that husbands who have more or less attitudes indirectly participate in using the MOP contraceptive device than husbands who have a good attitude.

Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = 0.05 <α (0.05). So that it is known that there is a relationship between the husband's attitude towards the participation of the Male Operation Method (MOP) contraception at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016.

According to the researchers, the husband's attitude was less "participating in the use of male contraception." The results of this study were obtained from the answers to the questionnaire statements given. Respondents/husbands answering the questionnaire statements did not agree with the use of contraception. One of the benefits of using contraception is to increase the husband's involvement in the family. It can be concluded that the attitude that is lacking in assessing the benefits of using contraception affects the attitudes and behavior of husbands in participating in contraception.

The husband's poor attitude cannot be separated from knowledge about contraception, from the lack of knowledge, the husband also has a lack of attitude. And if the husband's attitude is good, then the husband's knowledge is also to participate in using contraceptive methods for men's operations.

According to (Notoatmodjo, 2007) that attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone's stimulus or object. That's why it is logical to expect that a person will be reflected in the form of behavioral tendencies towards objects. A person's attitude towards an object is a feeling of support or partiality or a feeling of not supporting a particular object.

This research is in line with research conducted by Prabowo (2009), there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the use of contraceptives in men. A good attitude towards the individual will use contraceptives and is considered important in the use of family planning contraceptives.

**CLOSING**

**Conclusion**

1. The Relationship between Husband's Knowledge and Contraceptive Participation in Male Operation Method (MOP) at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016, the results obtained from the Chi-Sguare statistical test obtained a p value of 0.03 Sa (0.05). So that it is known that there is a relationship between husband's knowledge and participation in male contraceptive method (MOP) at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016.
2. The Relationship between Husband's Attitude towards Participation of Male Operation Method Contraceptives (MOP) at the Ujung Padang Community Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016, showed that the Chi-Sguare statistical test obtained a p value of 0.05 Sa (0.05). So that it is known that there is a relationship between the husband's attitude towards the participation of the Male Operation Method (MOP) contraception at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016.

**406**

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**407**