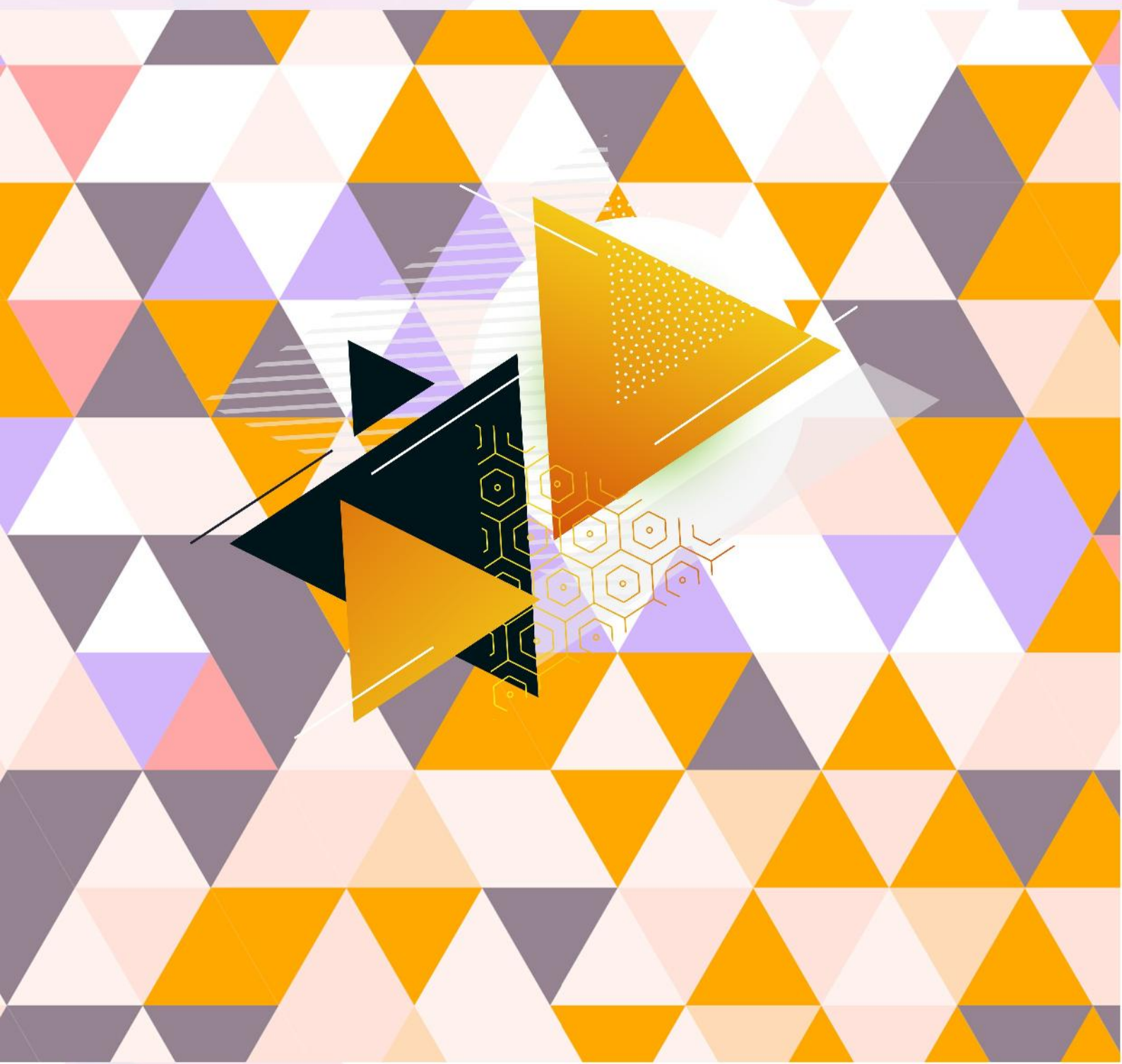


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Factors Affecting Husband Participation in Family Planning Acceptors in Lampulo Village Banda Aceh City in 2020

¹⁾Napisah, ²⁾Ghazali Amin, ³⁾Agustina.

^{1), 2), 3)}Reproduction Health, Faculty of Public Health, University Muhammadiyah of Aceh
Jl. Muhammadiyah No.91, Batoh, Kec. Lueng Bata, Kota Banda Aceh, Aceh.23245
Email : Navisahh9@mail.com, ghazaliamin@gmail.com, agustina.260880@gmail.com,

Abstract

Participation in the use of contraceptives in Indonesia is still very low at around 2.1%. This figure is compared to other countries, such as in Asia, 61.6% and America 67.0%. Knowing the affecting husband participation in family planning acceptors in lampulo village banda aceh city in 2020. This type of research is quantitative analytic descriptive method with cross sectional design. The population used is all the fathers in the data of fertile age couples in the Lampulo Village, Banda Aceh City as many as 511 people and a sample of 100 respondents, taken by random sampling method. The research instrument was in the form of a questionnaire. There are 3 variables related, namely gender roles, knowledge, number of children. And that is not related there are 2 variables, namely economic status and Islamic religious perspective.

Keywords: gender role, knowledge, economic status, number of children, Islamic religious perspective

INTRODUCTION

Family Planning (FP) is a program that aims to provide goals to individuals or husband and wife. This assistance is provided so that the husband and wife get the birth that both parties want and of course avoid unwanted pregnancies¹.

Husband's participation is one of the husband's responsibilities in participating in family planning and reproductive health as well as healthy and safe sexual behavior for himself, his partner and his family. In this case, it is stated that the involvement of men in the family planning program can occur directly or indirectly².

The low participation of husbands in using contraceptives is because information about family planning has not been widely understood by the whole community, and there is still a view that family planning is a woman's business. Efforts to increase the husband's participation in using contraceptives are constrained by several regional regulations that have not yet accommodated the steady type of male contraception. Steady

contraceptive services are also constrained by the availability and readiness of service personnel, many trained personnel have transferred tasks, incomplete equipment, limited access and male family planning services³.

Contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America and lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, the use of modern contraceptives has increased insignificantly from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2016. In Africa from 23.6% to 27.6%, in Asia it has increased from 60.9% to 61, 6%, while Latin America and the Caribbean rose slightly from 66.7% to 67.0%⁴.

In Indonesia, 1.24% of the contraceptive method used the condom, and the MOP was 0.50%. The low participation of men in family planning can have a negative impact on women because in reproductive health it is not only women who always play an active role⁵.

Based on the profile of the Aceh Province health office in 2018, the number

of fertile age couples (FAC) was 897,823. Active family planning participants were 265,966 (30%) including condoms as much as 6%, Male Operative Method (MOP) as much as 0%⁶.

Based on the health office of Banda Aceh City in 2018, the number of Fertile Age Couples (PUS) was 45,863 people. Active family planning participants were 10,363 (22.60%) including 6,228 (6.95%) condoms, 20 (0.2%) male operative methods (MOP). While the new family planning participants were 13,245 (28.88%) including the Male Operative Method (MOP) as much as 0.00%, condoms as much as 9.39%⁶.

Based on Local Area Monitoring data (PWS) of KIA Puskesmas Lampulo Banda Aceh City from January to November 2019, the number of fertile age couples (PUS) was 4,018 people. Includes PUS in Bandar Baru Village as many as 1,227 people, in Lampulo Village as many as 1,022 people, in Lambaro Skep Village as many as 961 people, in Lamdingin Village as many as 626 people, and in Kota Baro Village as many as 182 people.

This study aims to determine the factors associated with the husband's participation as family planning acceptors in Lampulo Village, Banda Aceh City.

METHODS

This type of research is quantitative using descriptive analytic method with cross sectional design. The research was conducted in Lampulo Village, Banda Aceh City and was carried out in February 2020. The population in this study were all fathers in the data of fertile age couples (PUS) in Lampulo Village, Banda Aceh City, namely 511 people.

The sampling technique used in this study was random sampling with a sample size of 100 people. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. To determine the relationship between gender role factors, economic status, Islamic religious perspectives on the participation

of husbands as family planning acceptors were analyzed using the Chi square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Univariate analysis

a. Husband's participation in becoming family planning acceptors

Table 1
Distribution of the frequency of husband participation as FP acceptors in the village of Lampulo, Kecamatan, Kuta Alamkota, Banda Aceh in 2020

Husband's Participation	Frequency	%
Yes	39	39.0
Not	61	61.0
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (processed February, 2020)

Based on the table above, it shows that the husband's participation as family planning acceptors in Lampulo Village were 61 respondents (61.0%) who did not participate in family planning, and 39 respondents (39.0%) participated in family planning activities.

b. Gender Roles

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Husband's Gender Role as FP Acceptor in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Gender Roles	Frekuensi	%
Yes	83	83,0
Not	17	17,0
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (processed in February 2020)

Based on the table above, it shows that there is no gender role in the participation of the husband as family planning acceptors in Lampulo Village as many as 13 respondents (13.0%),

and there is no gender role as many as 87 respondents (87.0%).

c. Knowledge

Table 3
Distribution of Husband's Knowledge Frequency Becomes FP Acceptor in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Knowledge	Frequency	%
Good	66	66.0
Not good	34	34.0
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (processed in February 2020)

Based on the table above, it shows that the husband's knowledge of family planning in Lampulo Village was in the poor category as many as 34 respondents (34.0%), and in the good category were 66 respondents (66.0%).

d. Economic Status

Table 4
Frequency Distribution of Husband's Economic Status as FP Acceptor in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Economic Status	Frequency	%
Enough	76	76.0
Not enough	24	24.0
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (processed in February 2020)

Based on the table above, it shows that the husband's economic status in Lampulo Village is in the insufficient category of 24 respondents (24.0%), and in the sufficient category as many as 76 respondents (76.0%).

e. Number Of Children

Table 5
Frequency Distribution of the Number of Husband's Children as FP acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Number of	Frequency	%
<2 children	53	53.0
≥2 children	47	47.0
Total	100	100

children	Frequency	%
<2 children	53	53.0
≥2 children	47	47.0
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (processed in February 2020)

Based on the table above shows that the number of children in Lampulo Village in the category ≥ 2 children (more than 2 children) is 47 respondents (47.0%), and in the category < 2 children (less than 2 children) as many as 53 respondents (53.0%).

f. Islamic Religious Perspective

Table 6
Frequency Distribution of the Number of Husband's Children as FP acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Islamic Religious Perspective	Frequency	%
Agree	60	60.0
Disagree	40	40.0
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Data (processed in February 2020)

Based on table 6, it shows that the perspective of Islam in family planning participation in Lampulo Village is in the disagree category of 40 respondents (40.0%), and in the agree category as many as 60 respondents (60.0%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

a. Gender Roles

Table 7
The Relationship between Gender Roles and Husbands' Involvement Becoming FP Acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Gender Roles	Husband's participation in	Total	p-value

	becoming family planning acceptors					
	Yes		Not		f	%
	f	%	f	%		
Yes	3	44.	48	55.	87	100
	9	8	2			0.0
Not	0	0.0	13	100	13	100
						02
Total	3	39.	61	61.	10	100
	9	0	0	0		

Source: Primary Data (Processed February, 2020)

The results of the analysis in the table above show that husbands who participate as family planning acceptors with more gender roles are (44.8%) compared to the absence of gender roles (0.0%). Meanwhile, husbands who did not participate as family planning acceptors with a gender role were more (55.2%) compared to the absence of gender roles (100%).

After the statistical test was carried out, it was found that the p-value was 0.002 ($p < 0.05$), so it was concluded that the work hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between gender roles and the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta Alam District, Banda Aceh City.

b. Knowledge

Table 8
Relationship between Knowledge and Husband's Participation Becoming a FP acceptor in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Knowl edge	Husband's participation in becoming family planning acceptors						Total	p-value
	Yes		Not		f	%		
	f	%	F	%				
Good	3	48.	34	51.	66	100	0.07	
	2	5	5					
Not good	7	20.	27	79.	34	100		
		6	4					
Total	3	39.	61	61.	10	100		

9	0	0	0
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Source: Primary Data (Processed February, 2020)

The results of the analysis in the table above show that the husbands who participated as family planning acceptors with good knowledge were more (48.5%) than those with poor knowledge (20.6%). Meanwhile, husbands who did not participate as family planning acceptors with poor knowledge were more (79.4%) than those with good knowledge (51.5%).

After the statistical test was carried out, it was found that the p-value was 0.007 ($p < 0.05$), so it was concluded that the work hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, which means that there is a relationship of knowledge with the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta Alam District, Banda Aceh City.

c. Economic Status

Table 9
The Relationship between Economic Status and Husband's Participation Becoming a FP Acceptor in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Econo mic Status	Husband's participation in becoming family planning acceptors				Total	p-value	
	Yes		Not				
	F	%	f	%			
Enoug h	3	44.	42	55.	76	100	0.03
	4	7	3				
Not enoug h	5	20.	19	79.	24	100	6
		8	2				
Total	3	39.	61	61.	10	100	
	9	0	0	0			

Source: Primary Data (Processed February, 2020)

The results of the analysis in the table above indicate that the husbands who participate as family planning acceptors with economic status are quite a lot more (44.7%) than those with insufficient economic status (20.8%). Meanwhile, husbands who did not participate as family planning acceptors with economic

status were not sufficiently larger, namely (79.2%) compared to moderate economic status (55.3%).

After the statistical test was carried out, it was found that the p-value was 0.036 ($p > 0.05$), so it was concluded that the work hypothesis (H_0) was accepted, which means that there was no relationship between economic status and the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta Alam District, Banda Aceh City.

d. Number of Children

Table 10
The Relationship between the Number of Children and the Participation of Husbands to Become FP acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Number of children	Husband's participation in becoming family planning acceptors				Total	p-value
	Yes		Not			
	f	%	f	%		
<2	2	50.9	26	49.1	53	0.009
Children	7	9	1			
≥2	1	25.5	35	74.5	47	
Children	2	5	5			
Total	3	39.0	61	61.0	100	
	9	0	0	0		

Source: Primary Data (Processed February, 2020)

The results of the analysis in the table above show that the husbands who participate as family planning acceptors with the number of children <2 are more (50.9%) than the number of children ≥2, namely (25.5%). Meanwhile, husbands who did not participate became family planning acceptors with ≥2 more children (74.5%) compared to <2 children (51.5%).

After the statistical test was carried out, it was found that the p-value was 0.009 ($p < 0.05$), so it was concluded that the work hypothesis (H_a) was accepted,

which means that there is a relationship between the number of children and the husband's participation as family planning acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta Alam District, Banda Aceh City.

e. Islamic Religious Perspective

Table 11
The Relationship between the Perspective of Islam and the Participation of Husbands to Become FP acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta District, Banda Aceh City in 2020

Perspective	Husband's participation in becoming family planning acceptors				Total	p-value
	Yes		Not			
	F	%	F	%		
Agree	28	46.7	32	53.3	60	0.054
Disagree	11	27.5	29	72.5	40	
Total	39	39.0	61	61.0	100	
		0				

Source: Primary Data (Processed February, 2020)

The results of the analysis in the table above show that husbands who participated as family planning acceptors with an Islamic religious perspective agreed more (46.7%) compared to the Islamic perspective who disagreed (27.5%). Meanwhile, husbands who did not participate became family planning acceptors with an Islamic religious perspective who disagreed more (72.5%) compared to the Islamic perspective who agreed (53.3%).

After the statistical test was carried out, it was found that the p-value was 0.054 ($p > 0.05$), so it was concluded that the work hypothesis (H_0) was accepted, which means that there was no relationship between the number of children and the husband's participation as family planning acceptors in Lampulo Village, Kuta Alam District, Banda Aceh City.

DISCUSSION

1. Gender Roles

The results of the analysis show that there is a relationship between gender roles and the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors, where the statistical test results show that the p-value is 0.002.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Yuyun Agus Riani (2018), which shows that the most husbands who do not participate in becoming family planning acceptors with gender roles are more with a p-value = 0.001 (H_a) is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between them. significant between the level of gender roles and the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors in Kediri Regency.

The results of the research conducted by researchers indicate that gender roles are one of the factors that influence the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors. Because the man lacks awareness, so he leaves the decision to choose a contraceptive to the wife. Usually given any direction related to family planning, until the contraceptive device is explained one by one by the health worker or the village cadre.

However, it was the fathers who did not want to use contraceptives. Because so far, family planning in men is still considered taboo and still thinks that men cannot get pregnant and cannot give birth, even though the use of contraceptives is the right of husbands and wives, not only wives who can be involved in becoming family planning acceptors. the husband must also be involved. Even though the husband cannot get pregnant and cannot give birth, it does not mean that he cannot and should not be involved in becoming a family planning acceptor.

2. Knowledge

The results of the analysis show that there is a relationship between knowledge and the participation of the husband in becoming family planning acceptors, where the statistical test results show that the p-value is 0.007.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Niken Setyaningrum (2017), showing that most husbands have good knowledge and do not participate as family planning acceptors with a p-value = 0.000 (H_a) which is accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the husband's participation as family planning acceptor in Sumber Agung Jetis village, Bantul⁹.

The results of the research conducted by the researchers showed that the level of knowledge was one of the influencing factors on the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors. According to researchers, someone with good knowledge will participate more in the family planning program.

Notoatmodjo (2010) states that knowledge is one of the domains of behavior by several factors both from internal factors such as physical and spiritual as well as external factors such as gender, age, occupation, parity, education, experience, economy, social relations, and information. Knowledge is the knowledge ability of a person who has an influence on the actions taken by a person, knowledge/ intellectuality also affects one's mindset/way of thinking, the level of one's knowledge will affect one's actions in taking an action, especially in the health sector, especially in using contraceptives¹¹.

The results of the research that the researchers conducted showed that the participation of respondents was related to the respondent's knowledge

in participating in becoming family planning acceptors, the results showed that most of the respondents who had less knowledge did not participate in becoming family planning acceptors, this was because the respondents who were knowledgeable had never received counseling and socialization about condom contraception as a contraceptive for men but the counseling is incomplete and accurate so it cannot increase respondents' knowledge about the benefits of contraception and husbands are not motivated to participate as family planning acceptors in the welfare of their families through family planning.

3. Economic Status

The results of the analysis show that there is no relationship between economic status and the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors, where the statistical test results show that the p-value is 0.036.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Darozatun Nisa (2015), which shows that husbands who do not participate as family planning acceptors with economic status are quite more with a p-value = 0.421 (H_0) is accepted, meaning that there is no significant relationship between economic status. with the husband's participation as family planning acceptor in Cilenggang Serpong, South Tangerang¹².

Economic status is one of the factors that can influence contraceptive use according to Bartrand (1980), however, in this study, economic status is not a factor related to husband participation as family planning acceptors.

The results of the research that the researchers conducted show that fathers who have high economic status or low economic status do not want to participate in using contraceptives,

because these men still think that the use of contraceptives is not the right of a husband but the right of the wife because a pregnant wife and a wife who gives birth, and the right of a husband to only earn a living for his wife and children.

4. Number of children

The results of the analysis show that there is a relationship between the number of children and the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors, where the statistical test results show that the p-value is 0.009.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Kadar Ramadhan (2015), which shows that husbands who do not participate in being family planning acceptors with ≥ 2 more children with p-value = 0.006 (H_a) are accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship between the number of children. with the husband's participation as family planning acceptors in Kontunaga District, Muna Regency¹³.

This can be caused by several factors, such as the presence of a new husband using contraception after having many children or more than 2 children. And there are still some husbands who tend to want to have many children, this is inseparable from the influence of the extended family or the influence of society which includes the assumption that many children have a lot of sustenance or each child has their own sustenance.

Another factor is the sex of the child, if all the children are boys, the parents try to get a girl and vice versa if the children are all girls, the parents will try to have a boy so that the couple does not have contraception.

5. Islamic Religious Perspective

The results of the analysis show that there is no relationship between

the perspective of Islam and the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors, where the statistical test results show that the p-value is 0.054.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Eva Dyah Pratiwi (2015), which shows that husbands who do not participate in becoming family planning acceptors with an Islamic perspective do not agree more with p-value = 0.523 (H_0) is accepted, meaning that there is no relationship. significant between the perspective of Islam and the participation of husbands as family planning acceptors in Argomulyo Sedayu Village, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Some religions allow family planning on the grounds that family planning is considered important for maintaining the health of mothers and children, supporting other population development programs and being part of human rights. But in Islam the differences that arise or there are still actions regarding the idea or movement of family planning itself, but only the approaches and contraceptives used, which for some are considered to agree or disagree with the Islamic perspective.

Some people who do not agree with the use of contraceptives because they think that contraceptives are haram to use, because the purpose is to prevent or limit the number of children. Whereas the purpose of using contraceptives is to spacing births, not to limit children. The type of contraception that is prohibited from the perspective of Islam is vasectomy (permanently severing).

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between gender roles, knowledge, the number of children and the husband's participation as family planning acceptors. And there is no

relationship between economic status, the perspective of Islam and the participation of the husband as an acceptor of FP in Lampulo Village, Banda Aceh City

It is hoped that educational institutions should examine more deeply the problem of the low participation of husbands as family planning acceptors and increase their participation to provide benefits for husbands' participation in family planning. for example, providing counseling about the benefits of being a husband's participation as family planning acceptors.

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