

Relationship Knowledge Of Male Of Fertilizer Couple About Condom Contraception With Men's Participation Fertile Age In Using Condom Contraception In The New Neighborhood Of The Bamboo Field

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ABSTRACT

Family planning is an attempt to measure the number and distance of children desired. Family planning acceptors in Indonesia are 6,665,203 acceptors. Active family planning acceptors who use condoms are 182,626 acceptors (2.74%). Contraception is an attempt to prevent pregnancy. Condoms are sheaths or rubber made of various materials including rubber, plastic, and natural materials that are placed on the penis to collect sperm when a man reaches ejaculation during sexual intercourse. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge of men of childbearing age about condom contraception with the participation of men of reproductive age in using condoms. The research method used is cross sectional. The population in this study were all male couples of childbearing age in Neighborhood V of Baru Ladang Bambu sub-district, Medan Tuntungan District in 2020. The sample technique used was purposive sampling of 40 respondents through. The results of the analysis showed that the majority of male couples of childbearing age who had sufficient knowledge participated 52%, ages 20-29 60%, basic education (SD-SMP) 53%, the majority of male couples of childbearing age worked as farmers 97.5%, the majority of sources information from neighbors 42.5% of the results of the chi-square statistical test, namely $p = 0.002$. It is recommended to health workers in Neighborhood V, Baru Ladang Bambu sub-district to provide counseling about condom contraception and its health benefits.

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1. Introduction

Family planning is an attempt to measure the number and distance of children desired. Contraceptive methods work on the basis of preventing male sperm from reaching and fertilizing a woman's egg or preventing a fertilized egg from implanting and developing in the uterus, contraceptive methods can also be classified based on how they work, namely barrier methods, for example condoms that block sperm. Sulistyawati, 2012).

Family planning aims to form a small family in accordance with the socio-economic strength of a family, by regulating births, maturing the age of marriage in order to obtain a happy and prosperous family that can meet their life needs (Sulistyawati, 2012).

Factors that affect contraception are effectiveness, safety, frequency of use, side effects, as well as the willingness and ability to use contraception regularly and correctly, besides that, contraception considerations are also based on costs and the role of religion and culture regarding contraception (Sulistyawati, 2012).

Worldwide condom use is more common among men 73% women 63% condom use can prevent the risk of contracting HIV / STI condom use above the national average in Ontario (73%),

Alberta (73%), Northwest Territories (78%) and Nuvavut (79%), and below average in Quebec (60%) and Manitoba (65%) and condom use has not decreased by province or region (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2012001> accessed on 26 May 2015 at 15.20 WIB).

In Indonesia, the use of condoms as a family planning method is currently still low, this is caused by various factors, one of which is the negative image attached to condoms, condoms are often associated with someone's uncleanness, illicit sex, unfaithfulness, on the contrary, husbands who use condoms are a who likes to maintain personal hygiene from their partners and increase enjoyment in sexual relations, while the problem of infidelity has nothing to do with condoms (Angraini, et al, 2014).

KB acceptors in Indonesia are 6,665,203 acceptors and active family planning acceptors who use condoms are 182,626 acceptors (2.74%). From the results of a pre-survey conducted by researchers in September 2019, data was obtained in the Baru Ladang Bambu sub-district, Medan Tuntungan District. In 2020 there were 10,666 couples of childbearing age, among others, found in the highest neighborhood of 6,042 EFA there were 43 acceptors (2.95%) condom users (<http://harsonosites.com/2014> accessed on 19 May 2015 at 14.00 WIB).

From the data in the North Sumatra BKKBN for Medan City in August 2012, 1,982,810 couples became active family planning participants as many as 1,266,071 or 63.8%. From the number of couples of childbearing age who were successfully fostered into family planning participants using condoms and the male surgical method (MOP), it was still very low, namely 4.62% condoms and 0.30% MOP as contraceptives (BKKBN North Sumatra, 2012).

Based on the description above, the authors are interested in conducting research on "The Correlation of Knowledge of Men of Childbearing Age About Condom Contraception with the Participation of Men of Childbearing Age Couples in Using Condom Contraception in Environment V, Baru Ladang Bambu Village, Medan Tuntungan District, 2020".

2. METHODS

The type of research used is *analytical observation* with a cross sectional approach, namely the measurement of the independent and dependent variables will be carried out at the same time. The population in this study were male couples of childbearing age in Neighborhood V of Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu, with a sample of 40 male couples of childbearing age. This research was carried out from January to May 2020.

3. RESULTS

TABLE 1
KNOWLEDGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE

Characteristics	Category	f	(%)
age	20-29	24	60
	30-35	16	40
total		40	100
Education	Basic (SD-SMP)	21	52
	Intermediate (high school)	17	43
	High (Diploma, PT)	2	5
Amount		40	100
Profession	entrepreneur	1	2.5
	Farmer	39	97.5
Amount		40	100
Resources	Health workers	15	37.5
	Newspaper, Magazine	5	12.5
	Tv, Radio	3	7.5
	Neighbor	17	42.5
Amount		40	100

Based on the results above, the characteristics of the majority of respondents are in the age of 20-29 years 60%, basic education (SD-SMP) 52.5%, from work the majority of respondents work as farmers 97.5% and from sources of information the majority are from neighbors 42.5 %.

TABLE 2

KNOWLEDGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE COUPLES OF CHILDBEARING AGE ABOUT CONDOM CONTRACEPTION

Knowledge	f	%
Well	9	23
Enough	21	52
Not enough	10	25
Amount	40	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of the 40 respondents had sufficient knowledge (52%) about condom contraception.

TABLE 3
KNOWLEDGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN USING CONDOMS

Participate	f	%
Yes	15	37.5
Not	25	62.5
Amount	40	100

Based on the results above, it can be seen that of the 40 respondents the majority did not participate in using condoms (62.5%).

TABLE 4
CROSS-TABULATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF MEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE ABOUT CONDOM CONTRACEPTION AND PARTICIPATION OF MEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN USING CONDOM CONTRACEPTION

mapper-huan	Participate						Chi-Square Uji Test
	Yes		Not		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Well	6	60	3	10	9	23	P = 0.002
Enough	4	40	17	57	21	52	
Not enough	0	0	10	33	10	25	
Amount	10	100	30	100	40	100	

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of 9 respondents who have good knowledge the majority of participation uses condoms 60%, of 21 respondents who have sufficient knowledge the majority participate in using condoms 57%, and of 10 respondents who have less knowledge the majority do not participate in using contraception. condom 25%

The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained P value = 0.002. This means that the P value is smaller than (0.05) and thus Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, namely the knowledge of men of childbearing age about condom contraception has a relationship with the participation of men of childbearing age in using condom contraception.

4. DISCUSSION

Knowledge

The results of the analysis showed that the majority of 40 male couples of childbearing age had sufficient knowledge about condom contraception, 52%, male couples of childbearing age who had less knowledge about condom contraception 25% and male couples of childbearing age who had good knowledge of condom contraception 23%. Men of childbearing age have sufficient knowledge because the education level of the majority of men of childbearing age has basic education (SD-SMP) 53%, where the level of education greatly affects a person's level of knowledge. This shows that the higher the level of a person's knowledge, the higher the level of knowledge. From the data, it can be seen that the respondents who have a secondary education level (SMA) are 43%, while those with higher education (diploma, college) are 5%.

The majority of male couples of childbearing age also have 97.5% farmer jobs so that they get sufficient information from the surrounding environment and only 2.5% of men of childbearing age who are self-employed are self-employed. This shows that there is enough information about condom contraception so that male couples of childbearing age can understand about condom contraception and what are the benefits of using condom contraception.

This study is in line with Ayu (2012) research entitled the relationship between knowledge of men of childbearing age with behavior in participating in using condom contraception, showing that

research conducted on 30 respondents already had good knowledge of 30% enough 50% less 20% about condom contraception, almost all respondents know the benefits of using condom contraception.

Participation of men of childbearing age

The results of the analysis showed that the majority of 40 male couples of childbearing age did not participate in using condoms, 62.5%. The results of this study indicate that male couples of childbearing age do not participate in using condom contraception, influenced by the level of knowledge of male couples of childbearing age about condom contraception, which is mostly sufficient. The participation of men of childbearing age is also influenced by the education level of men of childbearing age, the majority of whom have basic education, so that men of reproductive age can receive information about participating in using condoms. Meanwhile, it was found that 37.5% of men of childbearing age who participated used condoms, and 62.5% did not participate in using condoms due to lack of knowledge about condom contraception. Men's participation is the responsibility of men in participating in family planning, as well as sexual behavior that is healthy and safe for themselves, their partners and their families. It can be said that the participation of men is one indicator of the success of the family planning program in making a real contribution to realizing a small family (<http://diglib.unimus.id/pdf>). This study is in line with Ayu (2012)'s research entitled the relationship between knowledge of men of childbearing age with behavior in participating in using condom contraceptives, of the 30 respondents who used condoms, namely 12 people (35.6%).

Knowledge Analysis and Participation

Judging from the results of research conducted on 40 male couples of childbearing age in Neighborhood V, Baru Ladang Bambu sub-district, Medan sub-district, of 9 male couples of childbearing age who have good knowledge, the majority of them participate in using condom contraceptives 60%, out of 21 male couples of childbearing age. 57% of men who have sufficient knowledge participated in using condom contraception, and out of 10 men of childbearing age who had less knowledge, the majority did not participate in using condom contraception, 33%.

From the characteristics of male couples of childbearing age, the results obtained are that the majority of male couples of childbearing age are at the age of 20-29 years 60%, male couples of childbearing age are 40-35 years old, 40% are male couples of childbearing age with the majority of primary education (SD-SMP) 52%. , male couples of childbearing age have secondary education (SMA) 43%, male couples of childbearing age have higher education (college diploma) 5%, it is also found that the majority of male couples of childbearing age work as farmers 97.5% and male couples of childbearing age are entrepreneurs 2, 5% and sources of information from neighbors 42.5%.

The knowledge of men of childbearing age about condom contraception greatly affects the participation of men of childbearing age in using condom contraception. Where the higher the level of knowledge of men of childbearing age, the better the participation of men in using condom contraception. This result means that the P value is smaller than (0.05) and with $p = 0.002$ then there is a relationship between the knowledge of men of childbearing age about condom contraception and the participation of men of reproductive age in using condoms.

The results of this study are in line with Agung's research (2011) entitled the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of men about family planning with men's behavior in participating in using family planning contraceptive methods which states that there is a relationship between men's attitudes towards family planning and men's behavior in participating in using family planning contraception with the correlation value between the attitudes and behavior of men in participating in using family planning contraceptive methods is x^2 count = 12,969 greater x^3 the significant level is 0.000 where the statistical significance level is smaller than the significant level 5% (0.05).

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research regarding the relationship between knowledge of men of childbearing age about condom contraception with the participation of men of childbearing age in

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using condom contraception in Environment V, Baru Ladang Bambu subdistrict, Medan Tuntungan District in 2020, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Knowledge of men of childbearing age about condom contraception in Neighborhood V of Baru Ladang Bambu sub-district, Medan Tuntungan Sub-district. In 2020, 52% had sufficient knowledge, namely 25%, and 23% had good knowledge.
2. Participation of male couples of childbearing age in using condom contraception in Neighborhood V, Baru Ladang Bambu sub-district, Medan Tuntungan District. In 2020, participation in using condom contraception was 37.5% and non-participation in using condom contraception was 62.5%.
3. There is a significant relationship between the knowledge of men of childbearing age about condom contraception with the participation of men of childbearing age in using condom contraception where the better the knowledge of men of reproductive age about condom contraception, the better men of childbearing age will participate in using condom contraception with a P value. =0.002

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