INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE

P-ISSN: 2808-5957
E-ISSN: 2808-6724
ijoms.internationaljournallabs.com

THE EFFECT OF HUSBANDS' SUPPORT ON MOTHERS' FAMILY PLANNING IN DAYAK TRIBE

Evy Nurachma[1*], Nina Mardiana[2]

[1] *Department of Midwifery, Politeknik Kesehatan Kalimantan Timur, Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia*
[2] *Department of Health Promotion, Politeknik Kesehatan Kalimantan Timur, Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia*
[*] *hjevynurachma@yahoo.co.id*

ARTICLE INFO

Published: December 10th, 2022

Keywords: *husband support, family planning participation, mothers*

This work is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0

ABSTRACT

The Dayak tribe has a fairly strong magical heritage. The spiritual sciences became a typical symbol of the tribal customs that inhabited the interior of the land of Borneo. F the factors that hinder the development of birth control are the Supernatural World for Dayak Tribe The leaves of dong quai can be material to prevent pregnancy in a very natural way. but the factor of lack of support from the husband greatly affects the attitude of the mother in the Dayak tribe environment in using contraceptives, Purpose, knowing the influence of husband support on the attitude of mothers in birth control in Pampang Village. The design of this study is cross sectional. The sample used was 47 respondents. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling. Analisa bivariate using the chi square test. Most of the mothers in Pampang village had negative attitudes as much as 51.1% and most of their husbands did not support as much as 64.3% and almost half of the respondents participated in family planning as much as 48.9%. A significant relationship between maternal attitudes and husband support with family planning participation in Pampang Village is shown by p value: 0.002 < α: 0.05, and p value 0.02 < α: 0.05.

INTRODUCTION

The Dayak tribe is one of the indigenous tribes of Kalimantan which is very famous for its unique culture. This tribe has a fairly strong magical heritage (Rebeka et al., 2018). Spiritual sciences are a typical symbol of the tribal customs that inhabit the interior of this Borneo land (Selvia & Sunarso, 2020). The supernatural world for the Dayak tribe has indeed been a characteristic of Dayak culture since ancient times.

Dong quai or *Angelica* leaves can be the perfect ingredients to prevent pregnancy in a very natural way. *Dong quai* leaves will work to stimulate menstrual blood to be smoother. This can make the health of the uterus better. Its benefit for preventing pregnancy is to clean the uterus. The participation rate of postpartum birth control in East Kalimantan Province is 22%. The participation of postpartum birth control in Samarinda City was 41%, according to the data from Health Department Samarinda City (2020). The participation of postpartum birth control in the Sungai Siring Health Center was 58.6%, while the participation of postpartum birth control in Pampang Village was 36.3%, so in reality the participation of family planning in the Dayak tribe environment was still very low. Therefore, the role of officers also affects the family planning program in the Pampang Dayak tribe.

In connection with the previous statement, the purpose of this study was to determine the influence of husband support on mothers' attitudes in using contraceptives in the Dayak Tribe environment in Pampang Village.

METHOD

Design with a cross-sectional design with analytical methods using Chi Square tests. The number of samples in this study was 47 people. Includes couples of reproductive age who have babies aged 42 days to 5 months.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it was explained that of the 47 respondents, most of them were 24 people (51.1%) had negative attitudes and a small part, namely 23 people (48.9%) had positive attitudes. It explains that most mothers who have babies aged 42 days to 5 months in Pangpang Village have a negative attitude towards the use of contraceptives. Ramdhani (2008) define attitude as a conclusion of various observations of objects expressed in the form of cognitive, affective, and behavioral responses of individuals. It is supported by research conducted by Novianti (2013), about the attitude of postpartum mothers in the participation of family planning in the Tambak Rejo Puskesmas area, Jombang Regency, from 47 respondents, most of whom were 32 people (64.3%) did not get support from the husband to become a postpartum birth control acceptor and a small percentage of 15 people (35.7%) received support from their husbands. It explains that the husbands in Pampang Village mostly do not support their wives to use contraception immediately before 42 days after giving birth.

Husband's support for birth control is a tangible form of husbands' concern and responsibility towards their wives (Notoatmodjo, 2007). According to Friedman (2010), the most influential factor with husband support is social support which includes emotional support which includes empathy, love and trust as motivation. This is in accordance with previous research conducted by Winata (2015) about an overview of husband support in the selection of contraceptives in Plandaan Village, Plandaan District, Jombang Regency. According to researchers, husband support is indispensable in decision-making in the family. The husband is the head of the family who is in charge of helping the child and his wife in improving a better quality of life, by providing support in making decisions on the use of contraception means that the husband has tried to make it happen.

Based on the results of the study, it was explained that of the 47 respondents, most of them were 24 people who did not participate in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control and a small part, namely 23 people, participated in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control. It shows that the participation of postpartum birth control in Pampang Village is still low. Postpartum birth control is included in health service activities. In Notoatmodjo's book (2005) based on Lawrence Green's Theory, the factors that influence the participation of postpartum birth control are predisposing factors consisting of knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and values of a person towards what is done, for example, the behavior of the mother to become a postpartum acceptor

of birth control will be facilitated if the mother knows the benefits of being a KB (Family planning, *Keluarga Berencana*) acceptor.

The results of this study are in accordance with previous research conducted by Noriani et al. (2018), about the description of IUD use in postpartum mothers at Wangaya Hospital Bali. From this study, the results of postpartum mothers were obtained, only a small part of whom used contraceptives. According to researchers, the low participation of postpartum birth control is due to the lack of information or knowledge of married couples about the importance of contraceptive use immediately after childbirth for the health of the mother and baby. The low participation can also be caused by the lack of proactiveness of health workers, in providing pregnancy check-up services, counseling is rarely given about postpartum birth control plans, as well as the lack of government attention as evidenced by the lack of public service advertisements about the importance of postpartum birth control in print and electronic media.

Based on the results of a study of 24 respondents with negative attitudes, as many as 18 people (75%) did not participate in becoming KB acceptors and only 6 people (25%) participated in becoming postpartum birth control acceptors. Of the 23 respondents who had a positive attitude, 6 people (26.1%) wanted to participate in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control and 17 people (73.9%) did not want to participate in becoming acceptors of birth control. The Pampang Village OR analysis (Odds Ratio) showed a value of 8,500, which means that mothers who have a negative attitude have an 8,500 greater chance of not wanting to participate in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control compared to mothers who have a positive attitude.

According to researchers, most mothers in Pampang Village have a negative attitude towards birth control because the delivery process is an extraordinary event for a mother, causing changes in psychology that require adaptation, mothers have not recovered their physical health, mothers are still busy taking care of babies, and mothers are still traumatized by illness at the time of delivery, this causes mothers to still not think about birth control at that time. In addition, it can also be caused by the mother's lack of knowledge about the importance of birth control immediately after giving birth. Based on the results of a study of 32 respondents who did not get husband support, as many as 20 people (62.5%) did not participate in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control and 12 people (37.5%) participated in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control. Of the 15 respondents who did not have the support of their husbands, 12 people (80%) did not participate in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control and 3 people (20%) participated in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control. The OR (Odds Ratio) analysis showed a value of 6,667, which means that mothers who do not have the support of their husbands have a 6,667 times greater chance of not participating in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control compared to mothers who have the support of their husbands.

The results of this study are in accordance with Lewrin Green's theory in the book Notoatmodjo (2005) which states that husband support is one of the reinforcing factors that can influence wives in behavior. The results of this study support previous research conducted by Susanto & Muhlisin (2016) on the relationship between husband support and the decision to use contraceptives in the Ngemplak Puskesmas area, Boyolali Regency. According to researchers, the

husband is the holder of control in decision-making in the Pampang Dayak family. Husband support is very influential in Family Planning participation. It is husband's role as a motivator.

Figures 1 and 2. Researcher Documentation with Dayak Tribal Communities

CONCLUSION

The attitude of mothers in Pampang Village was mostly negative with 51 respondents stating that husband support was less influential. Husbands in Pampang Village mostly do not support their wives, which is 64.3%. The participation of postpartum birth control in Pampang Village is still low at 48.9%. This is because there is an influence on the mother's attitude with the participation of postpartum birth control in Pampang Village shown with a *p value* of 0.002 $< \alpha\alpha$ 0.05. Of the 24 respondents with negative attitudes, 18 people (75%) did not participate as acceptors of postpartum birth control and 6 people (25%) participated as acceptors of postpartum birth control. Of the 23 respondents who had a positive attitude, 6 people (26.1%) participated in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control and 17 people (73.9%) did not want to participate in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control.

There was an influence of husband support with the participation of postpartum birth control in Pampang Village shown by a p-value of 0.02 $< \alpha$ 0.05.where of the 32 respondents who did not get husband support, most of them were 20 people (62.5%) did not participate in becoming acceptors of postpartum birth control and a small part, namely 12 people (37.5%) participated in becoming acceptors of birth control.

For future research, it is suggested to research further on the topic. It is important to discuss about husband's support on their wives for family planning, especially tribal people who live in remote areas.

REFERENCE

Budiman, R. A. (2013). *Kapita selekta kuesioner: pengetahuan dan sikap dalam penelitian kesehatan*. Salemba Medika.

Dinas Kesehatan Kota Samarinda. (2020). *Data cakupan KB pasca melahirkan.*

Friedman, M. M., Bowden, V. R., & Jonen, E. G. (2010). *Buku ajar keperawatan keluarga: Riset, teori dan praktek* (Trans). EGC.

Noriani, K., Teja, A. Y. R., & Ariyanti, P. Sri. (2018). Gambaran penggunaan kb iud pada ibu pasca melahirkan di ruang bersalin BRSU Wangaya. *Jurnal Riset Kesehatan Nasional*, *1*(1). https://doi.org/10.37294/jrkn.v1i1.39

Notoatmodjo, S. (2005). *Metodologi penelitian kesehatan*. IKAPI.

Notoatmodjo, S. (2007). *Kesehatan masyarakat* (2nd ed.). PT Rineka Cipta.

Novianti, R. I. (2013). Sikap ibu nifas dalam keikutsertaan kb di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tambakrejo Kecamatan Jombang Kabupaten Jombang. *Jurnal Metabolisme*, *2*(4), 1–6.

Ramdhani, N. (2008). *Sikap dan perilaku: Dinamika psikologi mengenai perubahan sikap dan perilaku*. Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Rebeka, M., Ismunandar, I., & Fretisari, I. (2018). Fungsi ritual tari ngayau dalam upacara Nyobeng Suku Dayak Bidayuh Desa Sebujit Kabupaten Bengkayang. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa*, *7*(7).

Selvia, L., & Sunarso. (2020). Keberagaman hubungan budaya antara Suku Dayak dan Suku Banjar di Kalimantan. *Jurnal Antropologi: Isu-Isu Sosial Budaya*, *02*(December).

Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.

Susanto, B. N. A., & Muhlisin, A. (2016). *Hubungan antara dukungan suami terhadap istri dalam keputusan penggunaan alat kontrasepsi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ngemplak Kabupaten Boyolali* [Doctoral Dissertation]. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

Winata, C. (2015). Gambaran dukungan suami dalam pemilihan alat kontrasepsi di Desa Pladaan Kecamatan Plandaan Kabupaten Jombang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bidan*, *2*(1), 27–34.