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## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF WITH ACCEPTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE SELECTION OF SHORT-TERM CONTRACEPTION METHODS

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### ABSTRACT

Family planning (KB) is an effort to regulate the birth of children, the ideal distance and age to give birth, regulate pregnancy, through promotion, protection and assistance in accordance with reproductive rights to create a quality family. There are two methods of family planning, namely long-term contraceptive methods and long-term contraceptive methods. short. analytic survey using quantitative research methods with a descriptive cross sectional research design. The cross sectional research is intended that the data collection and analysis between the independent variables or independent variables, namely knowledge and beliefs, with the dependent variable or the dependent variable, namely the participation of acceptors in the selection of long-term contraceptive methods in Ranjeng Village, Cisitu District, Sumedang Regency. Bi-variate analysis used the Chi-Square Test to determine the relationship between the variables studied. This study shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and short-term contraception with a p-value of 0,009 and no significant relationship between trust and short-term contraception with a p-value of 0,092. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the knowledge variable has a relationship while the trust variable has no relationship with the selection of short-term contraceptive methods. It is hoped that female students can become input and evaluation materials related to the relationship of knowledge and trust with theselection of short-term contraceptives.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

According to Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development. Familyplanning (KB) is an effort to regulate the birth of a child, the distance and ideal age of childbirth, regulate pregnancy, through promotion, protection and assistance in accordance with reproductive rights to realize a quality family. The national family planning movement has so far succeeded in encouraging an increase in community participation in building small families that are increasingly independent. This success must be considered and even continue to be improved because these achievements have not been evenly distributed, while this birth control activity is still lacking in the use of long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) (BKKBN,2012).

MKJP is a contraceptive that is known to be effective because it can provide protection from the risk of pregnancy for a period of 10 years depending on the type. Contraceptives included in the MKJP are types of implants, intra-uterine device, male operation methods, and female surgery methods (BKKBN, 2011). Based on the 2012 SDKI, the proportion of MKJP usage in Indonesia from 1994 to 2012 continued

to decline. Data on the use of contraceptives in Indonesia, injections 66,49%. Pill 15,55%. implant 8,85%. UD/AKDR/spiral 1,41% and 1,19% female sterilization/tubectomy/MOW as much as 0,52%. (0,44%), others (0,26%), male sterilization/vasectomy/MOP (0,15%), and intravag/female condom/diagram (0,05%). The details, 229,640 pills, 35,144 condoms, 167,999 injections, 11,555 intrauterine devices (IUD) or intrauterine devices in utero (AKDR), 21,454 implants aka birth control, 31 male surgical methods (MOP) aka vasectomy, and 481 female surgical methods such as tubectomy. The achievement of family planning (KB) participants according to the Population in December 2019, in Sumedang Regency 108,834 participants of inject able birth control, pills around 26,629, Implant 12,087, IUD 16.24, MOW 7,360, and MOP 25. For data on active family planning participants in the working area of the cisitu sub-district health center 2021 Cisitu Village 04.40%, Situ Village blooms 0,24%, Pajagaan Village 22,55%, Cigitung Village 8,20%, Sunda Village blooms 01,11%, Lingga Jaya Village 01.38%, Ranjeng Village 2,30%, Cilopang Village 02.54%, Cinangsi Village 15,38%. for data on contraception participants in ranjeng village KB Injectable 343, KB Pill 124, Implant 77, IUD 77, MOW 45, MOP 0, Condom 17.

## 2. METHOD

This research is an analytical survey research using quantitative research methods with a cross-sectional descriptive research design. Cross-sectional research is intended that data collection and analysis between independent variables, namely knowledge and beliefs, and bound variables or dependent variables, namely the participation in the selection of long-term contraceptive methods. In Ranjeng Village, Cisitu District, Sumedang Regency at the same time, descriptive research is a study conducted to describe or describe a phenomenon that occurs in the community.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. Results

#### a. Univariate Analysis

##### 1. Knowledge

**Table 1 Distribution Frequency of Knowledge Level**

Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
True	3	4,2%
Wrong	68	95,8%
Total	71	100%

Based on table 1. it can be seen that the percentage of respondents mostly with the wrong category was 68 (95,8%) respondents.

##### 2. Belief

**Table 2 Distribution Frequency of Belief**

Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Believe	1	1,4
Nervous	47	66,2
Not sure	23	32,4
Total	71	100%

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the percentage of respondents is mostly with the undecided category, which is 47 (66,2%) respondents.

## 3. Short-term Contraceptive

**Table 3 Distribution Frequency of Short-term Contraceptives**

Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Injection	7	9,9%
Pills	41	57,7%
Condom	23	32,4%
Total	71	100%

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the percentage of respondents mostly with the birthcontrol pill category is 41 (57,7%) respondents.

**b. Bi-variate Analysis**

1. The relationship between knowledge and the selection of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village in 2022

**Table 3. Cross-tabulation of knowledge and use of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village**

Variables	Category	Bound Variables			Total	P- Value
		Short-term contraceptives				
		Inject able	Pills	Condom		
		f	f	f		
Knowledge	True	0	0	4	3	0,008
	Wrong	3	32	11	68	
	Total	3	32	13	71	

The table above explains the cross-relationship between knowledge and the use of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village in 2022, where 3 people answered correctly, 68 people answered incorrectly, with a total of 71 respondents. From statistical calculations, it was found that a p value of 0,008 with a value of  $\alpha = 0,05$  means that p value has a relationship between knowledge and the use of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village in 2022.

2. The relationship between beliefs and the selection of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village in 2022

**Table 4. Cross-tabulation of belief use of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village**

Variables	Category	Bound Variables			Total	P-Value
		Short-term contraceptives				
		Inject-able	Pills	Condom		
		f	f	f		
Knowledge	Believe	1	0	0	1	0,076

	Nervous	3	24	14	41	
	Not sure	3	15	6	24	
	Total	3	32	13	71	

The table above explains the relationship between beliefs and the use of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village in 2022, where 1 person is sure, 41 people are hesitant and 24 people are not sure with a total of 71 respondents. From statistical calculations, it was found that p-value of 0,076 with a value of  $\alpha = 0,05$  means that p value has no relationship between belief and the selection of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village in 2022

### 3.2. Discussion

In this section, the author presents the results of research based on the results of data processing and questionnaires from 71 respondents in a statistically uni-variate and bi-variate statistic regarding the relationship of knowledge and confidence in the selection of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village in 2022. It can be seen that the percentage of respondents is mostly in the wrong category as many as 68 (95,8%) of respondents. Knowledge is fact, truth or information obtained through experience or learning called posteriori, or through introspection called priori. Knowledge is seen when a person uses his mind to recognize certain objects or events that have never been seen or felt before. The results showed that out of 71, where 3 people answered correctly, 68 people answered incorrectly, with a total of 71 respondents. The results of the chi square statistical test show that a p value of 0,008 with a value of  $\alpha = 0,05$  means that the p value has a relationship between knowledge and the use of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village in 2022. Based on table 2 it can be seen that the percentage of respondents is mostly in the doubtful category, namely as many as 47 respondents, 23 un-sure, and 1 sure.

Confidence is an attitude shown by humans when they feel they know enough and conclude that they have reached the truth. Because belief is an attitude, then one's belief is not always true or belief alone is not a guarantee of truth. The Family Planning Program is an integrated (integral) part of the national development program and aims to create economic, spiritual and sociocultural welfare for the Indonesian population so that a good balance can be achieved with national production capabilities. Because family planning is a government program designed to balance needs and population, this family planning program is expected to accept the Small, Happy and Prosperous Family Norms (NKKBS) which are oriented toward balanced growth. Planning for the number of families with restrictions that can be done is by using contraceptive methods, both MKJP and Non MKJP. From the statistical test results, it was obtained that the value of  $p = 0.006$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and the selection of short-term contraception in Ranjeng Village in 2022.

Knowledge can also be defined as combining data and information. Data are raw facts, while information is data that is viewed from a certain point of view. According to Turban there is a relationship between data, information and knowledge (Efrain Turban, Aronson, & Liang, 2004). Data is a collection of facts, measurements, and statistics. Information is data that is organized and processed accurately. Knowledge is information that is contextually relevant and workable. This is in line with the opinion of Dewi and Notobroto (2014) who stated that acceptor knowledge about contraception is very closely related to the choice of contraceptives, because having good knowledge of certain contraceptive methods will change the perspective of acceptors in determining the most appropriate and effective contraception to use. Thus making acceptors feel more comfortable with certain contraception. A similar study was conducted by Nurlisis and Winda (2016) at the Rumbai Community Health Center. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge and support of the respondent's husband and the use of short-term contraceptive methods with a p value of 0,006. Thus the researcher assumes that knowledge is related to the selection of short-term contraceptive methods (non-MKJP). Knowledge is a key that must be possessed by an acceptor in determining the choice of contraception, knowledge can also remove the mother's anxiety about the stigma of side effects caused by contraceptive methods, both MKJP and Non MKJP.

From the results of the statistical test, it was obtained that the value of  $p = 0,076$  ( $p > 0,05$ ) it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between belief and the choice of short-term contraception in Ranjeng Village in 2022. Confidence and belief (English: belief) is an attitude shown by humans when they feel they know enough and conclude that they have reached the truth. Because belief is an attitude, one's belief is not always true or belief alone is not a guarantee of truth. Example: At one time, humans once believed that the Earth was the center of the solar system, later they realized that this belief was wrong. Corresponds to It is similar with the research of Basra and friends (2016) on "Factors related to the selection of short-term

contraceptive methods". namely beliefs and cultural values ( $p=0,653$ ), age values ( $p=0,471$ ) and educational values ( $p=0,656$ ).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

1. An overview of knowledge with actor participation in choosing short-term contraceptive methods in Ranjeng Village in 2022. It appears that the percentage of respondents is mostly in the wrong category as many as 68 (95,8%) of respondents.
2. An illustration of the confidence with actor participation in choosing short-term contraceptive methods in Ranjeng Village in 2022. It can be seen that the percentage of respondents is mostly in the doubtful category, namely 47 (66,2%) respondents.
3. Description of the selection of short-term contraceptive methods (Non MKJP). It can be seen that the percentage of respondents is mostly in the category of birth control pills, namely 41 (57,7%) respondents.
4. Cross-relationship between knowledge and the use of short-term contraception in Ranjeng Village in 2022, where 3 people answered correctly, 68 people answered wrong, with a total of 71 respondents.
5. From statistical calculations, it was found that a p value of 0,008 with a value of  $\alpha = 0,05$  means that the p value has a relationship between knowledge and the use of short-term contraceptives in Ranjeng Village in 2022.

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