STUDY ON THE USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICES FOR COUPLES OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN KEDAMPUL HAMLET, DUWET VILLAGE TUMPANG DISTRICT, MALANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT: Kedampul Orchard is a Family Planning village formed by National Population and Family Planning Boards . The problems found in this region are high fertility but the smallest number of acceptors. This research needs to be able to determine the socio-economic and demographic conditions that affect fertility. This research is a survey research with a correlational approach. Sampling using proportional random sampling technique. The results of statistical tests of injectable contraception (sig = 0.000) were more effective than those with pills (sig = 0.045). The results of this study indicate that the factors that influence fertility are age when using contrast devices, while education, employment, and age at first marriage do not affect fertility.

Keywords: *Family Planning Village, Fertility, Contraceptive Devices*

1. INTRODUCTION

Population problems in Indonesia include a large population, uneven distribution, high population growth, low population quality [1]. Indonesia's Population is ranked fourth in the world after the United States. Based on population census data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2010, the total population is 237.641.326 people. The male population is greater than the female. The proportion living in urban and rural areas is almost the same, namely 49,79% urban and 50,21% rural.

The other hands problem is uneven distribution. Residents live centered on the Java Island. About 57,5% of Indonesia's Population live there and the other spread in another areas in Indonesia. In contrast to the area of the island of Java which only reaches 6,8% of the total area in Indonesia. The uneven distribution of the population creates a gap in terms of development. Development will be hampered, resulting in declining economic conditions. This has an impact on inequality in poverty alleviation.

High population growth of 1,68% and dominated by high CBR figures while declining CDR figures. The main cause of this increase is the number or increase in the number of births. The average population is in the middle age (Intermediate), namely at the age of 27,2 years. This figure shows that the Indonesia population is at a productive age. At this level productive age

brings many numbers of impact in social and economic live.

This term is not only happening generally, but also locally and regionally, including in Kedampul Hamlet. So is needed research to find some factors which become impact to increase Fertility number in Kedampul Hamlet. A few of another research mentions that economic factor which give influence to fertility. This point is on the same page with research of [2-4]. These are also making connection with Davis Blake's theory who mention a variable between things which give influence the fertility. On the other hands Kedampul hamlet is a part of Duwet Village where has high birth number, whereas total of their acceptors is low, so that BkkBN make Kedampul Hamlet become Family Planning Village.

Indicators of determining an area to be a Family Planning village are 1) the number of families in the pre-prosperous category; 2) the number of Family Planning members are below the average achievement of village level Family Planning planning participants; 3) Being in a remote area; 4) Low school enrollment rate; 5) low Family Planning participant [5]. Kedampul Hamlet has a criteria as Family Planning village. This area is being in the slopes of Mount Bromo. The majority of population works at farm sector. The low Accessibility makes this area hardly to reached.

Main goal forms Family Planning village is for increase the population life quality through

KKBPK program and forms connected sector, so that can be formed a quality small family. The quality small family can be formed with limit a number of children. Through this point, a number of children can minimize the burden of dependence on each family, so that can increase prosperous of families. Control of limit a number of children connected with contraceptive. couples of childbearing age who become respondent from this research has potential for have child as a productive age.

The use of contraceptives greatly affects the number of children born alive. Knowledge about this tool can be used by couples of childbearing age to choose and use contraceptives to plan a number of children that they want to be. Hopefully couples of childbearing age can choose appropriate contraceptives and most effective to prevent pregnant situation. Characteristic of social-economy and demography from made factors which give impact for fertility, so that with this research expected can give description about characteristic social-economy and demography in Kedampul Hamlet.

Contraceptives is method or tool which used to prevent pregnancy [6]. Problem of Family Planning in Indonesia namely become high acceptor Family Planning non-MKJP compared with MKJP. Family Planning program is very related with contraceptives. Using contraceptives is effective method to pressure a number of born. Not all contraceptives can be used for each of people. This matter must be customized with acceptor of Family Planning. [7] explain about factors which give effect for using contraceptives, including couple, healthy, Contraceptives method factors.

[8] describes the factors which give impact to choose contraceptives, including: 1) social-demography factors, who means acceptor of Family Planning in every country has something different, as from ethnic and religion; 2) social-psychology factors is everything which give impact using contraceptives except the factors what mentions up there.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is including Survey research which take a sample from one population and using questioner as basic tools [9]. This survey is cross sectional survey. The research is using correlation approach what mean to examine the ability of the relationship between dependent variables and independent variables. This research discuss about the impacts between social-economy condition and demography to the fertility in Kedampul Hamlet.

Area for research is in Kedampul Hamlet, Duwet village, Tumpang sector, Malang regency where is formed as Family Planning village by BkkkN. Kedampul hamlet has 778 people as couples of childbearing age. The subjects for this research are 100 respondents. The respondents is determined by propotional random sampling. Determining of this sample of respondents use Dixon and B.Leach patterns [10]. Submitting data use questioner, interview and documentation study. Analyzing of data use regression of Multigroup analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Using Contraceptives of Respondents.

The kind of contraceptives which used by respondent in this research writes on this table 1:

Table 1. Total of respondent who used contraceptives

Kind of contraceptives	Quantity	Percentage (%)
IUD	7	7
Pill	22	22
Injection	69	69
WMO	2	2
Total	100	100

Source : Primary data, 2018.

Table 1 shows the kind of contraceptives who is used by couples of childbearing age has a kind of four contraceptives, namely IUD, Pill, Injection, WMO (Woman Medical Operation). A number of couples of childbearing age women mostly is used contraceptives inject with 69% percentage and at least is WMO with 2% percentage.

3.2 Education of Couples of Childbearing Age

Education rate who get by respondent mostly is elementary school with 67% in other hand at least is 7% of Senior high school. Junior high school is 26%. This results show couples of childbearing age woman has low education.

3.3 Job of Couples of Childbearing Age

Based from intervies with respondent, the following results show occupations from couples of childbearing age women Kedampul Hamlet is:

Table 2. Respondent's Employment Status

Employment Status	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Occupation	49	49
Inoccupation	51	51
Total	100	100

Source : Primary data, 2018.

The results from this research show Couples of Childbearing Age women who have occupation is 49% compared who inoccupation is 51%. The kind of Majority respondents are farmer, bamboo craftsman, trader etc. this results show the percentage of women who have occupation and inoccupation is different.

3.4 Age at first marriage.

Age at first marriage of Couples of Childbearing Age women are in <17-19 years with total of number until 83%, whereas 29-31 is the lowest as 2%. This percentage shows many couples of childbearing age women married at earlier age.

3.5 Age when using contraceptives

Age of respondent when using contraceptives;

Table 3. Age when using contraceptives

Age when using contraceptives	Frequency (f_i)	Percentage (%)	x_i	$x_i.f_i$
16 – 19	33	33	17,5	577,5
20 – 23	28	28	21,5	602
24 – 27	18	18	22,5	459
28 – 31	15	15	29,5	442,5
32 – 35	6	6	33,5	201
Total	100	100		2.282
Average		22,82		

Source : Primary data, 2018.

Age of respondent when using contraceptives which meant age when using one of contraceptives for the first time. Table 4 shows age of respondent when using contraceptives is 23 years. In 16-19 years has the highest percentage as 33% whereas the lowest 32-35 years with 6%.

3.6 A number of alive children.

A number of alive children from Couples of Childbearing Age women is;

Table 4. A number of alive children.

A number of alive children.	Amout	Percentage (%)
1	66	66
2	30	30
3	3	3
4	1	1
Total	100	100

Source : Primary data, 2018.

Table 4 show a number of alive mostly with one child has the highest percentage with 66% whereas a number a live children with 4 chidren has 1% percentage.

3.7 Correlation of education, occupation, age at first marriage, age when using contraceptives for the first time to a number of alive children for contraceptives as pill and inject.

This research also use cross tabulation to find tendency of relate variable of education, occupation, age at fist marriage and age when using contraceptives for the fisrt time don't show tendency with the fertility, showed with volatile numbers. None of correlation is also supported by statistics test is using regression of multigroup analysis.

The results of statistics test using regression of multigroup analysis :

Table 5. Statistical Analysis Results

Dependent Variables (Y)	Moderation Variables : Device of Family Planning (M)	R- Square	F-value	P-value	Conclusion
Fertilitas	Birth control pills	0,588	2,857	0,045	Signifikan
	Injection	0,525	9,629	0,000	Signifikan

Source: Statistical test results, 2018

The results of statistic test shows there is correlation between a kind of birth control pills mostly give impact to the fertility than injects showed with R-square point in 0,588>0,525, but for the effectiveness injects contraceptives more effective than pill showed probability value with error sig 0.045 >0.000. Results of regression analysis of multigroup analysis for each variable:

Table 6. Statistical Analysis Results for Each Variable

Independent variables	Moderation	Regresion	t_{score}	p-value	Conclusion
Education (X1)	Pills	0,233	1,909	0,077	Insignificant
	Inject	0,092	0,935	0,354	Insignificant
Job (X2)	Pills	0,019	0,293	0,774	Insignificant
	Inject	0,131	2,279	0,026	Significant
First Marriage Age (X3)	Pills	-0,028	-,0346	0,735	Insignificant
	Inject	-0,002	0,063	0,950	Insignificant
Age When Using Contraceptives (X4)	Pills	0,065	2,418	0,03	Signifikan
	Inject	0,108	5,202	0,000	Significant

Source: Statistical test results, 2018

The results of statistics test show birth control pills contraceptive methods which give impact are occupation variable and age when using contraceptives for the first time whereas education variable and age at the first marriage don't give impact to the Fertility. Inject contraceptives method is giving great impact to age when using contraceptives than education variable, occupation and age at the first marriage don't have impact to the Fertility.

Contraceptives methods which used in Kedampul Hamlet are kind of four, there are IUD, Pill, inject and WMO. For knowing impact of education, occupation, age at first marriage and age when use contraceptives to the fertility through a kind of contraceptives which used by respondent. The results are for IUD and WMO can not be measured because limited from a number of respondent who use these tools. Based results which gotten for the highest contraceptives effectivity rate is injects contraceptives but which give great impact to the fertility is pill. As statistics pill R-square value is 0,588, this number is higher but human error become blocker from using this stuff. Discipline of Family Planning acceptors is very necessary.

Almost all couples of childbearing age women in Kedampul Hamlet have education grade which is elementary school. This term shows low education there. This caused by difficult accessibility, educational facilities and infrastructure which is not supported. So that makes knowledge of Family Planning in this area also become low. The result of research shows nothing of impact between education to a number of alive children, as same as using pill or injects. This problem caused couples of childbearing age has in view of the number of children desired. This is supported by [11] what is impact attitudes and norms about the fertility are a number of ideal family, choice of genders, knowledge about contraceptives.

Couples of childbearing age women occupation status is almost as good as still working and not, so that nothing different about occupation status to the fertility. A kind of occupation of respondent, majority, is farmer. Based the result statistics results, there are two significant connections and not significant. The significant result showed by injects contraceptives, there is impact between occupation and a number of alive children. Differently pill contraceptives which shows the unsignificant results. The factors which cause is characteristic of contraceptives which used is non- short-term contraceptive methods, so needed punctuality when take the pill.

Age a first marriage of respondent mostly in <17-19 years. This age include early-age marriage. This is happening caused social and economy factors. Based the result of research is connecting between age at first marriage and the fertility. This

matter caused by early-age marriage. This term take a risk to mother and children death.

The average of Couples of childbearing age women are 23 years when use contraceptives. Based the result shows that connection between age and use contraceptives with the fertility. This is caused getting younger of age using contraceptives so getting effective of contraceptives which used it. Function of contraceptives limit a number of born [12-13].

4. CONCLUSION

Based discussion above, there are 1) four kind of contraceptives which used by couples of childbearing age women, namely IUD, injects, Pill and WMO; 2) the most effective contraceptives is injects; 3) there is not connection between education, occupation to the fertility to contraceptives as pill and injects; 4) there is impact between age when using contraceptives to the fertility. Through this research hopefully can give knowledge about the right one contraceptives with Family Planning acceptor and can choose the most effective of contraceptives. Through choosing contraceptives which effective can form a quality of small family.

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