ABSTRACT

Contraception is an attempt to prevent pregnancy. These efforts can be temporary and permanent. Contraception is the prevention of fertilization of egg cells by sperm cells (conception) or prevention of the attachment of fertilized eggs to the uterine wall. The purpose of the study is to find out the description of postpartum mothers’ knowledge in the selection of contraceptives in Pitago Village West Tobelo District, North Halmahera Regency. Descriptive research type, where descriptive method is a method that serves to describe or give an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are, without analyzing and making generally accepted conclusions. Postpartum contraception selection in Pitago Village, West Tobelo Subdistrict, North Halmahera Regency, the selection of injectable contraceptives was 23 respondents with good knowledge of the number 0 with a percentage of 0%, sufficient knowledge of the number of 9 respondents with a percentage of 30%, lack of knowledge of 14 respondents with a percentage of 46.66%. Good knowledge of pill contraception is less than the 0% percentage. Good knowledge of IUD contraception number 1 percentage 3.33%, sufficient knowledge 0% percentage, knowledge is less than 0%.
contraceptive sterilization of good knowledge the
number of 2 respondents is 6.67% percentage, then it
can be concluded the description of the mother's
knowledge in the selection of contraception after
childbirth in Pitago Village, West Tobelo District, North
Halmahera Regency. very less with a presentation of
≤55%.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important problems faced by
developing countries, such as in Indonesia, is the
population explosion. The population explosion resulted
in rapid population growth because of the lack of
knowledge and cultural patterns in the local community.
(1)

Family planning is an effort to measure the
number of children and the distance of birth of the
desired child. Therefore, the Government plans a
program or method to prevent and delay pregnancy. (2)

According to the World Health Organization
(WHO) (2014) contraceptive use has increased in many
parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America
and is lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, modern
contraceptive users have increased insinificantly from
54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2014. Regionally, the
proportion of fertile couples aged 15-49 years reported
the use of modern contraceptive methods has increased
by at least the last 6 years. 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 have increased
slightly from 66.7% to 67.0%. Approximately 225
million women in developing countries want to delay or
stop fertility but do not use any contraceptive method for
the following reasons: limited choice of contraceptive
methods and experience of side effects. Needs that have
not been met for contraception are still too high.
Injustice is driven by population growth. (3)

The coverage of new family planning
participants and family planning was active in Indonesia
in 2014 with a number of fertile age couples (EFA) of
47,019,002. New KB participants totaling 7,761,961
(16.15%) included 3,855,254 injections (49.67%),
1,951,252 birth control pills (25.14%), 441,141 condoms
(5.68%), implants as many as 826,627 (10.65%), IUD
(Intra Uterine Devices) of 555,241 (7.15%), Female
Operating Methods (MOW) of 116,384 (1.5%), Male
Operating Methods (MOP) of 16,062 (0.2%). Whereas
35,202,908 active family planning participants included
3,896,081 (11.07%), MOW of 1,238,749 (3.52%), MOP
of 241,642 (0.69%), implants of 3,680,816 (10.46%),
1,110,341 condoms (3.15%), injections as much as
16,734,917 (47.54%), and birth control pills as many as
8,300,362 (29.58%). (4)

According to data from the District Health Office
of North Halamahera users of IUD contraception 2%,
Iplan 8%, Condoms 3%, Injections 75%, Pills 3% (5)

While the initial data taken from Pitu Health
Center, Tobelo Tenga District, North Halmahera
Regency from January to May in 2018 contraceptive
users were 143 contraceptive users.

METHODS

The type of research used in this study is
quantitative research with a descriptive approach that
aims. To see a description of the level of knowledge of
postpartum mothers in the selection of contraception in
Pitago Village, West Koa District, North Halmahera
Regency. (6)

As for descriptive understanding according to
Sugiyono (2014), is a method that serves to describe or
give an overview of the object under study through data
or samples that have been collected as they are, without
analyzing and making generally accepted conclusions.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE
a. The population in this study was postpartum mothers
   in Pitago Village, West Koa District, amounting to
   143 people in North Halmahera Regency.

b. Samples (6)

   The sample is a part that is taken from the whole
   object that is examined and is considered to have the
   entire population. According to Noto Admojo, if the
   population is less than 100, all can be taken, but if the
   population is more than 100, it can be taken 10%, 20%,
   and 25%. The estimated number of samples is 28.

RESULTS

a. Description of Research Results

   This research is a descriptive study, where
   descriptive method is a method that serves to describe or
give an overview of the object under study through data
or from 28 samples that have been collected as they are,
without analyzing and making generally accepted
conclusions.

b. Characteristics of Respondents

   Table 1. Distribution of Respondents' Frequency by Age in
   Pitago Village, West Koa District, North Halmahera
   Regency.
Based on the data in table 1, shows that of the 36 respondents obtained the number of ages 20-35 were 28 people (93.33%) and 36-45 as many as 2 people (6.67%).

**Table 2.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on education level in Pitago Village, West Tobelo District, North Halmahera Regency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMP</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of the data in table 2 show that out of 36 respondents with elementary education background as many as 14 respondents (38.89%), junior high school 9 respondents (25%), high school 12 respondents (33.33%), and undergraduate, namely 1 respondent (2.78%).

**Table 3.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on work in Pitago Village, West Kao District, North Halmahera Regency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRT</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>36.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of the data in Table 5.4 show that the respondents who were in the work of the Farmers were 17 respondents 56.67%, IRT 11 respondents 36.67%, honorary 1 respondent 3.33%, and PNS 1 respondent 3.33%.

c. Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis was carried out to see the frequency distribution of data from dependent and independent variables in the study regarding the description of the level of public knowledge about postpartum contraceptive selection.

**Table 4.** Frequency distribution based on postpartum contraception elucidation, in Pitago Village, Kao District, West Halmahera Regency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contraception</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injections</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>76.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implant</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterilization</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condom</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on table 5.5 shows a description of the level of community knowledge about contraception postpartum, injection of 23 respondents percentage of 76.67%, pill number of respondents 0 percentage of 0%, plan number of respondents 4 percentage of 13.33%, IUD number of respondents 0 percentage of 0%, sterilization of the number of respondents 2 percentage 6.67%, condom the number of respondents 0 percentage 0%.

**Table 5.** Frequency Distribution based on the description of the level of knowledge of mothers in Pitago Village, Kao District, West Halmahera Regency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>36.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>46.66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on table 5.6 shows the frequency distribution based on knowledge, both 5 respondents with presentations 16.67%, enough knowledge 20 respondents with a percentage of 36.67% and less knowledge 14 respondents 46.66%.

**DISCUSSION**

The age of 30 respondents was obtained from the age of 20-35 as many as 28 people (93.33%) and 36-45 as many as 2 people (6.67%), where in the age between 20-35 is productive age.

Education that from 30 respondents with elementary education background as many as 14 respondents (38.89%), junior high school 9 respondents (25%), high school 12 respondents (33.33%), and Bachelor is 1 respondent (2.78%) where one's knowledge is measured from education, so the higher one's education the better the person's knowledge.

Employment that out of 30 respondents with the most occupational background of Farmers 17 respondents 56.67%, IRT 11 respondents 36.67%, honorary 1 respondent 3.33%, and PNS 1 respondent 3.33%.

Contraceptives that from 30 respondents, the most contraceptive selection was injection contraception.
with the number of respondents 23 percentage 76.67%, the number of respondents 0 percent 0%, the percentage of respondents 4 percentage 13.33%, IUD number 0 respondents 0% percentage, sterilization of the number of respondents 2 percentage 6.67%, condom the number of respondents 0 percentage 0%.

Mother's knowledge that out of 30 respondents who were knowledgeable, both 5 respondents with presentations 16.67%, enough knowledge 20 respondents with a percentage of 36.67% and less knowledge 14 respondents 46.66%. description of mother's knowledge in postpartum contraception selection. in Pitago Village, West Kao District, North Halmahera District, the selection of injectable contraceptives was 23 respondents with good knowledge of the number 0 with a percentage of 0%, sufficient knowledge of 9 respondents with a percentage of 30%, lack of knowledge of 14 respondents with a percentage of 46.66%.

Good knowledge of pill contraception is less than the 0% percentage. Contraception Good knowledge implants number 2 respondents percentage, 6.67% sufficient knowledge 2 respondents percentage 6.67%, lack knowledge 0 percentage 0%. Good knowledge IUD contraception number 1 percentage 3.33%, sufficient knowledge 0% percentage, knowledge is less than 0%. Contraceptive sterilization of good knowledge the number of 2 respondents is 6.67%, the knowledge is sufficient the amount of 0 percentage is 0%, knowledge is less than 0% percentage. condom contraception good knowledge, enough, less, 0% percentage

**REFERENCES**


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