

The Influence Of Husband Support On The Activity Of Pregnant Women In The Class Of Pregnant Women In Kemuning Village, Tarik Sidoarjo District

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ABSTRACT

Pregnant women who come to visit the class of pregnant women will be monitored again at the next hamul class visit. Lack of awareness of pregnant women of the importance of classes of pregnant women, causing the low implementation of classes of pregnant women. So that pregnant women do not know the benefits of classes of pregnant women, mothers do not understand about the health of pregnant women and influence the decision of mothers in the use of health facilities (Prasetyowati, 2012). Based on a preliminary study in the Kemuning village of Tarik Sidoarjo District from interviews conducted with 10 pregnant women shows that there is still a lack of active visits of mothers attending classes of pregnant women in the Kemuning village of Tarik Sidoarjo District. The design of this study included a cross sectional analytic study with a survey approach (survey research). The population in this study were all trimester III pregnant women visiting Kemuning Village, Tarik Sidoarjo District in 2020, sampling with accidental sampling techniques and the sample size in this study were 23 respondents. The independent variable in this study is husband support with ordinal scale and the category is good, quite less, whereas for the dependent variable is the activity of joining the class with a nominal scale and categorized as active and inactive. This research was conducted in January to July 2020 in Kemuning Village, Tarik Sidoarjo District and measured using a questionnaire for the independent variables and the MCH book for the dependent variable. In collecting data from respondents the next step taken by researchers is data processing by editing, coding, scoring, tabulating, data entry, and cleaning. Data analysis in this study used the chi square test. Chi square test results show the value of p value ($0.005 < \alpha (0.05)$) which means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between husband support and active class of pregnant women. Social support and family and husband are very influential on the pregnancy process of a mother, if the pregnancy is accompanied by full support from her husband and family, then the pregnancy process will go well which will indirectly affect the health of the mother and the fetus she is carrying.

Keywords: Class Activeness Of Pregnant Women, Husband Support, Pregnant Women

BACKGROUND

Pregnant women who come to visit the class for pregnant women will be monitored again at the next class visit for pregnant women. Lack of awareness of pregnant women about the importance of classes for pregnant women, causes low implementation of classes for pregnant women. So that pregnant women do not know the benefits of the class for pregnant women, mothers do not understand about the health of pregnant women and influence the mother's decision making in utilizing health facilities (Prasetyowati, 2012).

The number of maternal deaths in East Java Province has decreased significantly, from 642 deaths (2013) to 291 deaths (as of August 2014). The most common cause of death for pregnant women is preeclampsia and most of it is also caused by delays in family decision making to bring high-risk pregnant women to referral centers (East Java Health Office, 2015). There are 3 delays that cause pregnant women to be at risk of being helped, namely: the family is late in making decisions, late in arriving at the referral center, and late in getting treatment, he said. Based on a preliminary study in Kemuning Village, Tarik District, Sidoarjo, from interviews conducted with 10 pregnant women, it was found that the majority of mothers (60%) were not active in attending classes for pregnant women, while mothers (40%) were active in attending classes for pregnant women. This shows that there is still a lack of active visits by mothers to attend classes for pregnant women in Kemuning Village, Tarik District, Sidoarjo

Causes of inactivity for mothers attending classes for pregnant women are due to work, limited time, opportunities, education, knowledge, lack of self-motivation and lack of support from husbands. Pregnant women do not understand and understand about classes for pregnant women, because of the lack of socialization about classes for pregnant women. But there are also people who do not support the activities of pregnant women classes because the community lacks knowledge about pregnant women classes (Prasetyowati, 2012)

Dissemination of guidelines, goals and benefits of classes for pregnant women, including independent practicing midwives to organize classes for pregnant women as well as motivation to improve the attitude of midwives towards classes for pregnant women so that they are more positive can help increase visits by mothers to classes for pregnant women. Mapping based on area and place of residence of pregnant women, making agreements on time and place based on the needs of pregnant women, midwives adjusting and spending time according to the agreement of the class group of pregnant women, increasing competence and choosing learning methods that are not boring, can increase the enthusiasm of pregnant women visiting class pregnant mother. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of husband's support on the activeness of pregnant women in the maternity class in Kemuning Village, Tarik District, Sidoarjo.

METHOD

The design of this research includes cross-sectional analytic research with a survey approach. The population in this study were all third trimester pregnant women who visited Kemuning Village, Tarik Sidoarjo District in 2020. The sample was taken using the accidental sampling technique and the sample size in this study was 23 respondents. The independent variable in this study was husband's support on an ordinal scale and the categories were good, moderate, and lacking, while the dependent variable was participation in classes on a nominal scale and categorized as active and inactive. This research was conducted from January to July 2020 in Kemuning Village, Tarik Sidoarjo District and was measured using a questionnaire for the independent variable and the MCH book for the dependent variable. The collection process was by submitting a letter of introduction from the Faculty of Nursing Study Program DIV Midwifery IIK Strada then submitted to the Village Kemuning, Tarik Sidoarjo District to request permission for initial data collection. After obtaining permission, the researcher then asked the respondent's permission to be used as a subject in conducting a preliminary study to

determine the effect of husband's support on the activeness of pregnant women in the pregnant class. Data collection was done using observation. Researchers proceed to the preparation of the proposal. After the research proposal is carried out, it is then followed by the preparation of a thesis. In collecting data from respondents, the next steps taken by researchers were data processing by editing, coding, scoring, tabulating, data entry, and cleaning. Data analysis in this study used the chi square test with an interpretation if the p value > level of significant (0.05) then the conclusion is that Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected, meaning that there is no effect of husband's support on the activeness of pregnant women in pregnant classes in Kemuning village, Tarik district. Sidoarjo in 2020 and if the p value < level of significance (0.05) then the conclusion is that Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that there is an influence of husband's support with activeness of pregnant women in pregnant classes in Kemuning Village, Tarik District, Sidoarjo in 2020.

RESULT

- **Characteristics of Table Variables**

Table 2. Of Variable Characteristic Frequency Distribution

Variabel	Kategori	n	%
Age	< 20 tahun	3	10
	20-35 tahun	15	50
	>35 tahun	11	37
Education	Base	1	3
	Medium	18	60
	College	11	37
Profession	IRT	12	40
	Private	15	50
	Self-Employed	3	10

Based on table 2 above, it is found that half (50%) are aged 20-35 years, most (60%) have secondary education and half (50%) work in the private sector.

- **Husband's Support About Classes for Pregnant Women**

Table 3. Table of Frequency Distribution of Husband's Support About Classes of Pregnant Women in Pregnant Women

No	Support's Husband	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
1	Good	5	16,7
2	Enough	13	43,3
3	Not enough	12	40
	Total	30	100,0

Sumber : Data Primer Penelitian Tahun 2020

Based on table 3 above it can be interpreted that most of the husband's support (43.3%) is good as many as 13 people

- **Active Participation In Classes For Pregnant Women**

Table 4. Table of Frequency Distribution of the Activeness of Attending Classes for Pregnant Women in Pregnant Women

No	Pregnant Class	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
1	Not Active	17	56,7
2	Active	13	43,3
	Total	30	100,0

Sumber : Data Primer Penelitian Tahun 2016

Based on table 4 above, it can be interpreted that the majority of respondents (56.7%) actively attended classes for pregnant women as many as 17 people

- **The Effect of Husband's Support on the Activeness of Pregnant Women in Pregnant Women's Classes**

Table 5. Cross-tabulation of the Effect of Husband's Support on the Activeness of Pregnant Women in Pregnant Women's Classes

Support's Husband	Pregnant Class				Total	
	Not Active		Active			
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Not enough	5	17	0	0	5	17
Enough	12	40	1	3	13	43
Well	0	0	12	40	12	40
Total	17	57	13	43,3	30	100
P value= 0,005		$\alpha=0,05$		Koefisien korelasi=0,880		

Sumber : Data Primer Penelitian Tahun 2016

Table 5 shows that all respondents who did not receive support from their husbands did not effectively attend classes for pregnant women, namely 5 people (100%) and all respondents who received good support actively attended classes for pregnant women, namely 12 people (100%).

The results of the chi square test show a p value (0.005) $< \alpha(0.05)$ which means that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between husband's support and class activity of pregnant women

DISCUSSION

Husband support

Based on table 3 above it can be interpreted that most of the husband's support (43.3%) is good as many as 13 people. A form of sufficient attention from the husband to the woman (wife) which will make the mother feel calm, so that it has a positive effect on the activity of pregnant women in attending pregnancy classes.

According to Musbikin (2005) husband's support is a form of sufficient attention from the husband to the woman (wife) which will make the mother feel calm, so that it has a positive effect on the growth and health of the baby. Husband's support is needed because the husband

is a good motivator for a mother. According to Gottlieb (1983) quoted by Nursalam (2007) there is an effect of social support on health but how does it happen? Research has primarily focused on the effect of social support on stress as an intermediary variable in health behavior and health outcomes. Two main theories are proposed, the buffer hypothesis and the direct effect hypothesis.

On average, pregnant women do not get the support of their husbands, this is because almost all of their husbands are workers, so that their husbands do not have enough time to pay attention to their wives. Lack of attention from the husband to the wife which will make the mother feel less cared for and the husband does not invite the mother or order the mother to attend pregnant women's classes so that the mother is not active in attending pregnancy classes

Active participation in classes for pregnant women

Based on table 4 above, it can be interpreted that the majority of respondents (56.7%) actively attended classes for 17 pregnant women. Mothers who are not active in attending classes for pregnant women do not gain knowledge and skills regarding pregnancy, pregnancy care, childbirth, postpartum care, newborn care, myths, infectious diseases and birth certificates.

The Pregnant Women Class is a study group for pregnant women with a gestational age between 4 weeks to 36 weeks (before delivery) with a maximum number of participants of 10 people. In this class pregnant women will learn together, discuss and exchange experiences about maternal and child health (MCH) in a comprehensive and systematic manner and can be carried out on a scheduled and continuous basis. Pregnant women's classes are facilitated by midwives/health workers using the Pregnant Women's Class package, namely the MCH Book, Flip charts, Guidelines for Implementation of Pregnant Women's Classes, Handbook for Pregnant Women Class Facilitators and Exercise Books for Pregnant Women (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2011). Factors that influence pregnant women's behavior in taking pregnant women's classes include age, parity, reproductive health status, mother's occupation, mother's education, mother's knowledge about pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum, mother's attitude towards pregnant woman class, mother's perception of pregnant woman class, access to health facilities (distance from residence to health facility) and access to information, economic status (family income), role of health workers, husband's support, community support (Kartini, 2012).

Most of the respondents did not take part in class activities for pregnant women, this was due to the lack of information that mothers got about classes for pregnant women and this program was a program that had just been promoted at the Denpasar II Bali Health Center, so mothers did not understand what pregnant women classes were, the benefits of classes pregnant women and when to hold classes for pregnant women, especially for primiparous women.

The influence of husband's support on the class activity of pregnant women

The results of the chi square test show a p value $(0.005) < \alpha(0.05)$ which means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between husband's support and class activity for pregnant women in Kemuning Village, Tarik District, Sidoarjo Regency in 2020. The strength of the relationship is based on The coefficient correlation is 0.880, which means that the relationship between husband's support and the class activity of pregnant women has a very strong correlation.

Husband's support for his wife is something that is really needed, it is highly recommended that the husband should give greater support to his wife who is pregnant. Husband's support is the availability of financial resources given by the husband to his wife in the form of physical and psychological comfort obtained through the knowledge that the individual is cared for, loved and cared for. Social support and family and husband greatly influence the process of a mother's pregnancy, if pregnancy is accompanied by full support from husband and family, then the pregnancy process will go well which will indirectly affect

the health of the mother and the fetus she contains. Pregnancy will have an impact on the continuity of family life, either in the form of increasing costs, reducing or increasing workload, physical changes and reducing the frequency of relationships with other people, all of which will cause stress for pregnant women (Bobak, 2004 in Nurhidayah, 2013). There is a positive relationship. There is a significant difference between husband's support and the activity of pregnant women classes, mothers who receive less attention from husbands cause mothers to be lazy to attend classes for pregnant women, feel less attention from husbands because husbands work and no one reminds mothers to attend classes for pregnant women so mothers are less active in participating pregnant women class. Meanwhile, pregnant women who get full support from their husbands tend to like giving advice to mothers to attend classes for pregnant women and to accompany mothers when attending classes for pregnant women, causing mothers to become more enthusiastic and active in attending classes for pregnant women.

CONCLUSION

1. Nearly half of pregnant women in Kemuning Village, Tarik Sidoarjo District in 2020 In 2020, they did not receive support from their husbands, namely 13 people (43.3%)
2. Most pregnant women in Kemuning Village, Tarik Sidoarjo District in 2020 did not actively attend classes for pregnant women (56.7%)
3. There is a relationship between husband's support and class activity for pregnant women in Kemuning Village, Tarik Sidoarjo District in 2020

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