

Analysis of Factors Affecting the Low Use of Vasectomy Family Planning (KB) in Rantau Selatan District, Labuhanbatu Regency

Norisa Rambe¹, Heru Santosa², Asfriyati³, Ahmad Budiman Siregar⁴

^{1,2,3,4}University of Sumatera, Indonesia

rambenorisa93@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study was analysis of factors affecting the low use of vasectomy family planning (KB) in Rantau Selatan District, Labuhanbatu Regency. This study uses qualitative research methods with phenomenological approach. Informants were taken using purposive sampling technique. Data collection methods consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary data. The data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative analysis. The results showed that the factors affecting the low use of vasectomy KB were knowledge, rumors/myths in society, culture, husband's attitude, religion, gender, and wife's support.

Keywords

vasectomy; family planning (KB), knowledge



I. Introduction

Vasectomy is a clinical procedure performed to stop a man's reproductive capacity by occlusion of the vas deferens so that the sperm transport pathway is obstructed and the fertilization process (union with the ovum) does not occur. Vasectomy is a minor operation and is lighter than male circumcision or circumcision, generally performed in 15-45 minutes by tying and cutting the seminal ducts in the testicles. This vasectomy is not the same as castration or castration which removes the testicles after surgery, only one small wound in the middle or between the left and right of the scrotum (testicle pouch) (Suratun et al., 2008).

From the definition of vasectomy above, it is known that after a vasectomy, sperm cannot come out of the testes but only semen that carries sperm can get out of the testes so that fertilization is not possible. So, before having a vasectomy, a man who decides to have a vasectomy must first convince himself because he will no longer be able to impregnate a woman in his life.

The use of vasectomy is one of the contraceptive methods made by the government with the aim of contributing to the success of the family planning (KB) program with the hope of having a prosperous and reproductively healthy family. However, in reality, the involvement of men in the use of KB, especially vasectomy, is still far from that of women. This is actually because of the assumption or myth circulating in the community that using a vasectomy can have an impact on male virility or can be said to be impotence.

The use of modern contraceptive methods for men in Indonesia has not developed as expected. The low involvement of men in the use of steady contraceptive methods (vasectomy) is caused by the concern that men after vasectomy will lose their manhood (Suratun, 2008).

The existence of these men's views will certainly have an impact on the involvement of men in the use of vasectomy contraception so that women will fully use contraception, even though not all women can use contraception for reasons of certain conditions, for example, certain conditions are due to the influence of hormones contained in various KB devices such

as birth control pills, injections and implants cannot be used by women with hypertension, mammary fibroadenoma and certain other diseases. If both of them do not use contraceptives, it is likely that they will continue to give birth and of course have an impact on maternal mortality.

Based on the Labuhanbatu Health Profile 2018, the number of maternal deaths recorded was 4 cases of maternal death with the cause of death due to bleeding. This can be reduced by the use of KB because in accordance with the notion of contraceptive use is an activity that aims to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality and control reproductive health, as well as reproductive rights by preventing the occurrence of too old, too young, too close, too often.

Based on a survey that the researchers conducted on men who did not use a vasectomy and men who did use a vasectomy with the characteristics of the number of children > 4 people and age > 35 years. The results of the interview were obtained using KB, fearing that sexual relations would be disrupted or impotence even though this statement is a myth, there is no support from the wife and some say that if the wife dies, the husband wants to remarry and wants to have more children but can't because he has had a vasectomy. While interviews with respondents who had vasectomy said that their wives support their husbands and accompany their husbands to health facilities for KB, other respondents use KB because there is a vasectomy KB safari and received an explanation about KB from health workers.

Data on active KB participants in couples of childbearing age (PUS) males by sub-district in Labuhanbatu Regency in 2020 are 8.3% Bilah Hulu (0.2% MOP, 8.2% condoms), 5.1% Pangkatan (2% male operation method (MOP), 3.1% condom), 8.2% Bilah Barat (0.8% MOP, condoms 7.3%), 5.06% Bilar Hilir (0.7% MOP, condom 4.3%), 4.9% Panai Hulu (0.2% MOP, condoms 4.7%), 0.7% Panai Tengah (0.03% MOP, condoms 0.6%), 7.9% Panai Hilir (0% MOP, condoms 7.9%), 14.9% Rantau Selatan (0% MOP, 14.9% condoms), 9.1% Rantau Utara (0% MOP, 9.1% condoms). Of the 9 sub-districts in Labuhanbatu, Rantau Selatan, Rantau Utara, and Panai Hilir District, the lowest use of vasectomy contraception is 0%. The Rantau Selatan BPKB recapitulation report for 2018-2020 noted that vasectomy KB acceptors decreased drastically from 83 acceptors to 1 person. This is very far from the National Mid-Term Development Plan target of 66%. From the data, it can be seen that the number of active KB participants in men is still relatively low, especially the use of MOP or vasectomy contraception.

According to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), 2018 the factors that influence the low participation of men in KB are the lack of men's access to information, KB and contraceptive services, lack of promotion or socialization about KB, socio-cultural aspects of Indonesian society, is also a factor causing the low awareness of men to play a role in the success of the KB program, it is known that the attitude of the community still perceives KB as the responsibility of women. The use of condom contraceptives reduces comfort during sexual intercourse with a partner compared to other types of female contraceptives, while the vasectomy method is still perceived as a form of castration and will reduce male strength. This wrong view of vasectomy has created a stigma against acceptors who are considered by the local community as men who are afraid of their wives. Worries also arise from women who think that vasectomy will actually increase the husband's chances of being unfaithful to his partner because he doesn't leave a trace.

According to the BKKBN, 2020, the low participation of men in KB occurs because there are still many attitudes of families who think that KB is a woman's business, men's knowledge of KB is still low, rumors circulating in the community that vasectomy is castration, and socio-cultural and religious views on male KB. Vasectomy is a challenge in increasing male KB participation.

This is in line with Sutinah's research (2017), many men view that KB matters are the responsibility of women, some of the obstacles that hinder men's participation in KB are concerns about disturbing their virility, impotence, shame because they are gossips in society. and economic reasons because they think that a vasectomy requires a very high cost, even some men don't want to have a vasectomy because it will be difficult when they want another child. The reasons given by the respondent's wife were, among others, that vasectomy risks opening up opportunities for men to cheat, with vasectomy it is feared that men will feel freer, "safe" if they have an affair, because it is impossible for their cheating partner to get pregnant.

According to Guspianto's research (2019) on the participation of men in the use of vasectomy contraception in Maro Sebo District, Muora Jambi Regency using a qualitative study, it was found that the use of vasectomy was still very low due to lack of knowledge about vasectomy, low public access to promotion and information about vasectomy, access to services. Vasectomy contraception is still limited, and there are still socio-cultural values in the community that do not support KB programs, especially the use of vasectomy contraception.

The purpose of this study was analysis of factors affecting the low use of vasectomy KB in Rantau Selatan District, Labuhanbatu Regency.

II. Research Methods

Research methods are steps taken by researchers to collect data or information to be processed and analyzed scientifically (Octiva et al., 2018).

This study uses qualitative research methods with phenomenological approach. Qualitative research is research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis (Pandiangan et al., 2021). Process and meaning are highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the research focus is in accordance with the facts on the ground (Pandiangan, 2018). The phenomenological approach seeks to identify the nature of human experience about a particular phenomenon. Understanding the experiences of human life makes the philosophy of phenomenology as a research method whose procedures require researchers to examine a number of subjects by being directly and relatively long involved in them to develop patterns and relationships of meaning (Pandiangan, 2015). Phenomenology is always focused on exploring, understanding, and interpreting the meaning of phenomena, events and their relationship to ordinary people in certain situations.

Informants were taken using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique is the selection of samples based on certain characteristics that are considered to have relevance to the characteristics of the population that have been known previously (Pandiangan et al., 2018).

Data collection methods consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary data. Primary data is the data collected in this study is primary data, obtained from the results of in-depth interviews and observations in the field. In-depth interview is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of question and answer while face to face between the interviewer and the respondent or the person being interviewed, with or without using an interview guide in which the interviewer and informant are involved in social life that relatively long. Secondary data are active family planning (KB) acceptors data taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Labuhanbatu Regency, recapitulation data from the Family Planning Extension Center (BPKB) KB acceptors, Rantau Selatan District. Tertiary data is research data that has been officially published such as a journal.

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data from interviews, observations and documentation by organizing the data and choosing which ones

are important and which ones need to be studied and make conclusions so that they are easy to understand. The data analysis technique used in this research is qualitative analysis. The qualitative analysis used by the researcher as proposed by Miles and Hubberman is data collection, data reduction, data presentation and the last step is drawing conclusions (Tobing et al., 2018).

III. Discussion

3.1 Overview of Research Sites

In 2008 Labuhanbatu Regency experienced regional expansion into 3 regencies, namely Labuhanbatu Regency, Labuhanbatu Selatan Regency, and Labuhanbatu Utara Regency. After the division of the region, Labuhanbatu Regency only consists of 9 sub-districts, namely: Bilah Hulu, Pangkatan, Bilah Barat, Bilah Hilir, Panai Hulu, Panai Tengah, Panai Hilir, Rantau Selatan, and Rantau Utara.

Rantau Selatan District is one of the sub-districts in Labuhanbatu Regency, Sumatera Utara Province. Its area is 64.32 Km² with a population of 57,948 people. Rantau Selatan District has a height of approximately 43 meters above sea level which consists of 9 sub-districts, namely Lobu Sona, Sidorejo, Sigambal, Danau Balai, Perdamean, Ujung Bandar, Bakaran Batu, Urung Kompas, and Sioldengan. Of the 9 sub-districts in Rantau Selatan District, the one with the widest area is Urung Kompas Village with an area of 11.05 Km² and the smallest is Sidorejo Village with an area of 1.13 Km².

Rantau Selatan District has the following regional boundaries:

1. To the north it is bordered by the Rantau Utara District.
2. To the south it is bordered by the Bilah Hulu District.
3. To the west it is bordered by the Bilah Hulu District.
4. To the east it is bordered by the Rantau Utara District.

The total population of Rantau Selatan District in 2019 was 80,579 people with the division of men as many as 40,656 people, women 39,923 people, households 19,170. The highest population in Bakaran Batu Village is 16,758 people, while the least is in Lobusona Village, which is 2,635 people. Most of the residents of Rantau Selatan District are Muslim, which is 70.33% while Protestant are 22.00%, Catholic are 5.42%, Hindus are 0.47% and Buddhists are 1.08%.

3.2 Factors Affecting the Low Use of Vasectomy Family Planning (KB)

The results showed that the factors affecting the low use of vasectomy KB were knowledge, rumors/myths in society, culture, husband's attitude, religion, gender, and wife's support.

a. Knowledge

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after someone has sensed a certain object. Knowledge is a very important determinant for the formation of one's actions.

Knowledge can affect a person's health behavior, the higher a person's level of knowledge, the more likely a person's health behavior will be better and vice versa, a low level of knowledge can affect a person's health behavior getting worse.

Health knowledge will affect behavior, as a medium-term outcome of health education. Furthermore, health behavior will affect the increase in public health indicators as health education outputs. People's behavior to check their health will be better if people know what the benefits of health checks are. This behavior will be able to create a positive attitude towards health checks.

From the explanation above, it is clear that knowledge plays an important role in people's lives. Based on the results of interviews, the researchers got a phenomenon about the low use of vasectomy contraception because the informant's ignorance about vasectomy contraception was accompanied by negative issues circulating in the community so that people were increasingly afraid to use vasectomy contraception.

b. Rumors/Myths in Society

In the social sciences, a rumor involves a form of statement whose truth is neither quickly nor confirmed. Rumors are information that has not been verified for its source or truth, usually spread by word of mouth.

Rumors in the form of news even though the truth has not been tested, these rumors have the potential to undermine the existing truth, including the truth about health. The rumors that blow are usually extraordinary so that listeners are so sure of the truth that people who hear believe in rumors or myths for those who hear them.

Rumors about health are very much in the community so that it is detrimental to public health itself because they believe too much in the truth. Rumors circulating are usually believed by the public also because they are influenced by someone's low knowledge.

Similar research to the National Population and Family Planning Agency's finding in an article published in Media Indonesia that many rumors circulated in the community of vasectomy causes impotence, then there are also rumors that vasectomy is the same as castration, but in reality it is completely different because castration is done by removing the two testes that produce hormones. While a vasectomy is only cutting the seed canal 1-2 cm long, accompanied by binding at each end of the cut.

The above statement is clearly a myth that is very far from the truth. In fact, a vasectomy is a small operation that is performed in the area of the sperm duct by cutting and tying it so that the sperm cannot come out with the semen so that men can still ejaculate and orgasm.

c. Culture

The term culture is inherent and even often present in everyday life. Culture is related to human mind and reason. Culture is a pattern or way of life that is developed by a group of people and then passed on to the next generation. Culture is formed from several elements, namely customs, language, works of art, religious and political systems. Culture is the same language that is an inseparable part of humans.

Indonesia, which consists of various ethnicities, certainly has a culture in its society. Sometimes the culture of an ethnic group with another ethnic group can be very different. This causes a positive culture, it can be considered a negative culture of other ethnicities. So it is not surprising that health problems in Indonesia are so complex.

One of the factors that determine public health conditions is public health behavior itself, where the process of forming this behavior is influenced by several factors, one of which is socio-cultural factors, so socializing health to the wider community is very difficult so that it has an impact on the health status of the community. Socio-cultural influences in society play an important role in achieving the highest degree of health. The development in an area has undergone a change in the thought process. Social and cultural changes can have both positive and negative impacts.

There are many examples in Indonesia of the link between culture and public health, which can be detrimental to public health itself. As in this study, the researcher found the results of interviews with informants regarding KB and culture, where the informants believed that many children had a lot of sustenance.

d. Husband's Attitude

Health behavior is the state of a person's self in doing something such as acting, behaving, thinking and providing feedback or response to something in maintaining and improving health. Attitudes are all actions and actions that are based on the convictions and beliefs they have. Attitude is an evaluative statement of everything, it can be an object, person or event. Attitude reflects one's feelings towards something. Attitude has three main components, namely awareness, feeling, and behavior.

Jalaluddin (1992) attitude is a person's tendency to be able to act, think and also feel that he is the best in dealing with objects, ideas and situations or values. According to Jalaluddin, attitude is not behavior but behavioral tendencies by using only certain methods of attitude objects. The object itself can be in any form, namely people, places, ideas, or situations in groups.

The researcher said that the informant's wife was old and was already at risk of giving birth and it was appropriate for KB, but the informant replied that fate had already been arranged and there was no need to be afraid of it. Even though we all know there are causes and effects of life and we need prevention to cause danger in life.

Likewise, in religion it is explained that destiny has two dimensions of understanding destiny, namely the divine dimension and the human dimension. The divine dimension is a collection of verses in the Qur'an that informs that Allah Almighty created all things including creating destiny. Meanwhile, the human dimension is a collection of verses in the Qur'an that informs that Allah commands humans to strive earnestly to achieve the ideals and goals of life that they choose.

e. Religion

Religion according to the Indonesian Dictionary is a system that regulates the system of faith (belief) and worship of God Almighty as well as the rules relating to the association of humans and humans and their environment. Saefuddin (1987) religion is the most essential human need that is universal, therefore, religion is a spiritual awareness in which there is one reality. Religion is vividly brought out as a major theme and it seems to have a stronger influence on how the people (Eskandari, 2020). Religion has the potential to be used as a tool to achieve political power in a nation, which may lead to inter-religious and inter-religious conflict itself (Nuruddin, 2019). The state is obliged to realize harmony in social and state life, guaranteeing harmony between religions and between adherents of religion, guaranteeing the freedom of everyone to have a religion and social freedom in social life (Fadrusiana, 2019).

Based on the results of interviews that researchers conducted with religious leaders, it was found that according to religion, the use of KB, especially vasectomy, is generally prohibited, because the purpose of marriage is to develop offspring so that intentionally using KB will prevent children from having children, while on the other hand, sustenance has been regulated by Allah SWT, this is what makes KB forbidden. KB that is allowed in Islam is periodic abstinence, injection KB is allowed under certain conditions, such as wanting to go on a pilgrimage.

The law on the use of contraceptives in a religious perspective uses the type of research library Research where data is obtained through literature review, exploration of a number of data. The results showed that there are two things that must be known the difference, contraception in Arabic has two meanings, namely tahdidun nasli and tandzimun nasli. Tahdidun nasli means limiting offspring or limiting pregnancy, which is prohibited here, while tandzimun nasli means delaying offspring and its legal existence is allowed. Limiting pregnancy means preventing forever not having children or often known as vasectomy/tubectomy surgery and this is very clear in its law, namely, it is forbidden by all

scholars as well as forbidden according to the Sunnah of the prophet because it is considered to precede the will/destiny of Allah SWT. Infertility is forbidden because in this situation it is easier to get caught in adultery.

f. Gender

Gender is the differentiation of roles, attributes, traits, attitudes and behaviors that grow and develop in society. The word gender can be interpreted as the roles formed by the community and the behavior that is embedded through the socialization process related to the gender of women and men.

Until now KB is only understood for women so that the role of the family becomes unbalanced. Women are considered to be responsible for their reproduction so that the population explosion that occurs seems to be a women's problem. Even though reproduction is the responsibility of married couples, in fact reproduction is only understood as an obligation and a nature that must be carried out by women. Most people consider that the function of reproduction is the responsibility of women. This has led to discrimination and inequality of roles and responsibilities in the family (Ikatan Praktisi dan Ahli Demografi Indonesia, 2020).

This study also found the effect of gender with the use of vasectomy KB as revealed by key informants (Head of DPPKB and PKB Coordinator) that the cause of the low use of vasectomy KB in Rantau Selatan District is one of them because men think that KB is a woman's business, husbands submit KB to their husbands. women so that husbands do not participate in the use of KB.

g. Wife's Support

Family support, especially the wife is a supporter of someone to choose vasectomy contraception. Family support is attitude support, an act of family acceptance of family members in the form of informational support, assessment support, instrumental support and emotional support (Friedman, 2013).

Support from the family really has a big influence in deciding something, especially the nuclear family such as a wife/husband, support for determining health in the family must both contribute to the creation of a healthy and prosperous family. However, in reality, husband/wife support is often ignored in the family, as if considering the decisions taken do not need to be discussed beforehand so that miscommunication between husband/wife is created.

In this case the researcher discusses the effect of wife's support on the use of vasectomy contraception, the researcher found results from interviews that the wife supports the vasectomy KB for her husband because the wife has certain reasons such as the wife cannot use KB because she experiences discomfort when using KB.

IV. Conclusion

The results showed that the factors affecting the low use of vasectomy KB were knowledge, rumors/myths in society, culture, husband's attitude, religion, gender, and wife's support.

Before deciding to have a vasectomy, the use of vasectomy contraception needs careful thought because of the risks experienced by not being able to have more children. So before doing a vasectomy it is necessary to get the correct information about vasectomy. It is hoped that health workers will further increase outreach to the public about vasectomy contraception. For the community, especially couples of childbearing age, to be more active in seeking information about vasectomy, either from the media or directly from health

workers, so as not to be consumed by the myths circulating in the community, in order to achieve a healthy and prosperous family.

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