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Category: T8 -"APHNI: Health Improvement Strategies Post Pandemic Covid-19" Section: Public Health Education and Training Dyah Pradnya Paramita 1 * , Sundari Mulyaningsih 1 , Ratih Devi Alfiana 1 , Gita Cahya Fitri 1 , Siti Nurunnayah 1,2 1Departement of Midwifery, Faculty of Health Science, Alma Ata University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia; 2Alma Ata Graduate School of Public Health, Yogyakarta, Indonesia Abstract BACKGROUND: The of contraceptive used the Health (JKN) is compared the year.

of contributing is public's perception to the lack of information about modern family planning. Consequently, family planning cadres are needed to provide accurate to people's perceptions modern planning. guideline in pocketbook can help cadres provide accurate information. AIM: This study was conducted to determine the effect of the family planning pocketbook on the knowledge and skills of cadres in changing the couple's perception about family planning. METHODS: The research design was pre-experimental with a one-group pre-test-post-test approach. The research population was 186 people who were the representatives of family planning cadres from Bantul and Yogyakarta city.

The technique performed sampling, 90 were The were using Mann-Whitney U-Test because the data not normal distributed. RESULTS: The demonstrated the and cadres higher receiving family planning with < There an of pocketbook family services the era on cadres' knowledge about the family planning program. CONCLUSION: family pocketbook cadre's and in couples childbearing age perceptions about family planning. Edited by: Sasho Stoleski Citation: Paramita DP, Mulyaningsih S, Alfiana RD, Fitri GC,

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The Influence of Family Planning Pocketbook on Cadres' Knowledge and Skills in Changing the Couples Perceptions in Special Region of Yogyakarta. *Open Access Maced J Med Sci.* 2022 Jan 03; 10(T8):68-72. <https://doi.org/10.3889/oamjms.2022.9484>

Keywords: Pocketbook; Family planning (KB); Knowledge; Skills; Cadres

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Introduction National insurance the effort to ensure that all people access excellent, effective quality services Family services (KB) one the covered National Insurance Based Government No. 59 2014, family services by include control condoms, removal IUD/implants, injections, tubectomy and and the planning at predetermined rate. this the is to the of of ages utilize contraception control birth [2].

the efforts yet to due the of contraception use is cannot the [3], achievement is also previous studies stating that the use of JKN for family planning services by the community is still low. evidence-based the term contraceptive method (MKJP) usage encountered a decrease to JKN introduced [5]. number new planning participants 2015 2018 to below national target [3]. growth in Indonesia [6]. The percentage of the traditional contraceptive methods by couple Indonesia increased, was in The of contraceptive used 0.4%, and increased 0.99% 2015 to health of province 2017, Yogyakarta and district areas the scope active planning at Moreover, *Open Access Maced J Med Sci.* 2022 Jan 03; 10(T8):68-72. 69 Yogyakarta the CPR 71.76% the second-highest need at for province in Indonesia [8].

The research reported internal external influence decision- making selecting methods. essential that contraceptive is provision adequate Thus, can the perception contraception become the basis for choosing the type of contraceptive [9]. A study that limited acceptance accessibility family services are considered one of the causes of low active participation in family planning among men. The limited acceptance family causes knowledge ability cadres conduct education and counseling. Sariyati and Paramita

(2018) found cadres difficulty negative perceptions family because felt less conveying to public for family services the era Based this it necessary determine effect family pocketbooks the knowledge and in the perceptions regarding family planning (KB) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Methods This design pre-experimental a one-group design.

population this study was representatives of family planning cadres from city Bantul with total number 186 Family cadres Wirogunan represented cadres Yogyakarta Mergangsan, In those from the Bantul district were represented by family planning cadres from the Tirirenggo sub-district, Bantul. From two sites, people obtained as according specific Willing participate respondents have smartphone. A simple sampling was to obtain samples. data analyzed Mann–Whitney to the of family services on cadres' knowledge skills changing perceptions about family planning. Results Based the data, respondents' age are into elderly, early late early and adolescence. majority the (37.8%) the elderly years), the number of is teens years). on educational background, most cadres have a secondary educational (54%) at a education (13%). family cadres housewives do formally (83.3%) based on the length of service as cadres, most of have serving 1–5 years and there 3.3% people have serving cadres for 31–35 years. The number of cadres appointed for than years incomparable those have received family planning cadre training.

There are only 32.2% of cadres who have undergone the training. The characteristics described the following Table 1 : Table 1: Respondents' characteristics

Variable	Number	Percentage
Age		
Late teens	1	1.1
Early adulthood	2	2.2
Late adulthood	23	25.6
Early elderly	34	37.8
Late elderly	30	33.3
Education		
Primary education (elementary-junior high school)	29	32.2
Secondary education (high school/vocational school)	49	54.4
Higher-level education (D3/S1/S2/S3)	12	13.3
Employment		
Employed	15	16.7
Unemployed	75	83.3
Length of service as KB cadre/sub officer		
1–5 years	24	26.7
6–10 years	15	16.7
11–15 years	23	25.6
16–20 years	9	10.0
21–25 years	5	5.6
26–30 years	6	6.7
31–35 years	3	3.3
36–40 years	5	5.6

Training history of family planning Receiving training 29 32.2 Never receiving any training 61 67.8 A test conducted before t-test was carried out to figure out the effect of the family planning service pocketbooks on the cadres' knowledge about planning. results the test are described as follows: The in Table 2 that knowledge before the are distributed a level 5% ($0.051 > 0.05$), while the knowledge data after studying the are generally at significance of ($0.047 > 0.05$). of cadres and studying were typically at significance of ($0.152 > 0.05$) and ($0.095 > 0.05$).

To examine the effect of the pocketbook family services the era on the skills of cadres in changing the PUS's perceptions Table 2: Normality test results

Variable	Sig.	Description
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Knowledge before studying the pocketbooks 0.051 Normal Knowledge after studying the pocketbooks 0.047 Not Normal Cadres' skills before studying the pocketbooks 0.152 Normal Cadres' skills after studying the pocketbooks 0.095 Normal Sig. Use Kolmogorov–Smirnov. 70 <https://oamjms.eu/index.php/mjms/index> of planning, analysis carried using the T-test.

Based on these results, to test **the effect of the pocketbook** family services the era on knowledge cadres family the data analyzed a U-test T-test with the following results: The show the difference between the knowledge data of cadres before and after studying is (Table 3). Table 3 shows results p 0.001. can concluded **that there is a significant difference between knowledge before using pocketbooks and after using pocketbooks.** This difference an from family service in JKN to **cadres' knowledge about the family planning program.** Table 3: of knowledge skills family planning Variable Paired Differences OR ? p value Score Mean Std. Deviation Std.

Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper	Pre-test Knowledge*
34	3.7	0.3	2.638
4.384	4.1	3.51	0.001
Post-test knowledge*	37.3	1.4	0.1
Pre-test skills**	12.1	3.2	0.4
3.437	5.897	5.1	4.6
0.001	Post-test skills**	16.7	2.6
0.2	*Pre-post knowledge use Mann–Whitney U-test test analysis. **Pre-post skills use T -test.		

Discussion The of of Republic Indonesia a age nine namely, toddlerhood years), (5–11 years), adolescence years), late (17–25 years), adulthood (26–35 years), adulthood years), elderly years), elderly years), senior (>65 years) Table 1).

in early age has best and abilities those the age categories The Developmental states the elderly a age the of age are responsibilities; thus, a person prefers to play an active role in social activities [12]. Education the of fundamental both and Education a to curious seek experience so that the information, they receive, will turn into Formal consists primary education, secondary education, and higher education. The education the of for the 9 years the period, underlies education. secondary is different level education the education, into high and school. education the after education colleges, institutions, and universities hold [13].

Formal at primary, and education has essential in developing By higher education, learning and gained also Based this and knowledge, can that positive and better skills can be developed. For family planning cadres, high positive and skills make them more adaptive to change, deal with problems well, plan their work, and evaluate it more precisely. This evidence a that that function of is reveal potential human ways control potential has developed. can help improve the quality of life [14]. In study, most number family cadres those had their duties for 1–5 years. This study also found that 5.6% of family planning cadres had carried out their duties for 36–40 years. cadres' of in out task

affect level experience. level experience later related their to out roles.

experience conducting family counseling a role the in counseling to appropriate counseling methods and techniques [15]. Training one of education, which usually to specific and education, training needed achieve successful by tasks hold Therefore, this it expected family cadres increase knowledge and think efficiently, higher and will easier them find ways carry out their job well. Knowledge the of sensing someone's of through senses (eyes, nose, ears, and skin). The range of sensing time to knowledge strongly by object's intensity of attention and perception [16].

This follows 's on the of media knowledge environmental sanitation in health cadres in Cranggang village, also that was significant effect giving media health knowledge environmental in area [17]. et al . a study on Effect Using by on Knowledge Skills Overcoming Breastfeeding It obtained that support research, that is effect of pocketbooks motivator in overcoming problems in breastfeeding [18]. The of as media fulfill aspects that is [Open Access Maced J Med Sci. 2022 Jan 03; 10\(T8\):68-72. 71](#) accepted understood generates in target to its A pocketbook a small that be in pocket is to carry [19].

can used a for information is in that develop potential readers become independent learners [20]. Table 3 also shows the analysis results that the post-test is after pocketbooks as with = It be that is significant between before pocketbooks after pocketbooks. result means influence the for [planning services in the JKN era on](#) improving the skills of in the perception family planning. Skills are behaviors that indicate an individual's ability perform mental physical that be [18]. this the skill of in PUS's of planning and studying pocketbooks an This in the skill occurred respondents properly information the of [family planning services in the JKN](#) era.

The success of pocketbooks learning for in their is pocketbooks fulfilled principles effectiveness efficiency, and productivity [21]. The of study supported research Rahmawati et al . the of pocket by on knowledge and in breastfeeding (in Sewon Bantul This proved that use pocketbooks motivator in breastfeeding [18]. study a needed provide education, counseling health for preconception care and family planning [22]. The of in PUS's perceptions of family planning are defined as the ability of to information education family programs the era an to PUS's of planning the of (WA) The of information education be in approaches, as approach on number targets, approach on delivery and approach on nature.

The of information education with target approach of group, mass In the of information education a approach divided face-to-face non-face- to-face In counseling activities, the

extension workers are not directly related to counseling but utilize and non-printed media [23]. The state the pandemic has the to new such large-scale restrictions. community is longer to community that can crowds residents. innovation is to still share even face-to-face for using social media as a means of communication. At present, one the widely social services the public is WA. The ease of using WA service features makes social frequently by to provide and activities health cadres to the public.

Educational programs through WA can be optimized by sending educational text messages and picture messages. In addition, the group discussion feature on WA gives a significant opportunity to increase interest in learning in cognitive enhancement programs. The WA-based learning method provides an interactive discussion space between the sender and the recipient of the message [24]. close the meeting properly [23]. Conclusion The influences planning services the era the knowledge and in the of of childbearing They related the of study, relevant are to training regular for family planning to their and in the of of age about family planning.

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