

Maternal behavior in determining labor delivery: Phenomenology study on traditional birth shamans and midwives as childbirth assistance in tisnogambar village, bangsalsari district, jember regency, indonesia

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Abstract

The selection of birth attendants is one of the reproductive rights of a person in deciding where to give birth and who will assist the delivery. Safe delivery ensures that all birth attendants have the knowledge, skills and tools to provide safe and clean assistance, as well as providing postnatal care to mothers and babies, so that mothers and babies are healthy ensured. Maternal mortality is closely related to childbirth assistance and every minute a woman is rumored to die from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth. The purpose of this study are: Describe and analyze the factors that underlie maternal behavior in the selection of birth attendants; Describe and analyze the actors who play a role in maternal behavior in Deciding childbirth assistance. The perspective of this research is descriptive - qualitative. The results of this study are: First, the socio-cultural factors of the community in the tradition of giving birth with the same traditional birth attendant fostered a personal bond between maternal and shamans in birth planning assistance. Second, the quality of quack services to mothers is more dominant than the level of maternal education and economics in determining birth attendants. Third, maternal knowledge is predisposing factors that drive behaviors utilization of antenatal care services in health facilities; fourth, the choice of delivery assistance depends on the accessibility to health services items, namely the affordability of the location of the service, the type and quality of services available. ; Fifth, the level of education and maternal makeup Socioeconomic conditions rarely Involved in making decisions to Determine the helper delivery and submitted to parents / husband; Sixth, the calculation of social and economic costs as labor costs is a maternal consideration in Determining birth attendants and place of delivery; Seventh, maternal behavior in choosing birth attendants is determined by the intensity of interaction with various actors; eighth, Collaboration and commitment of all stakeholders, namely the Village Government, Health Center, non-commissioned officer and the police, Health Cadres, Shamans, Community Leaders and Maternal Ensure the success of public health services. maternal behavior in choosing birth attendants is determined by the intensity of interaction with various actors; eighth, Collaboration and commitment of all stakeholders, namely the Village Government, Health Center, non-commissioned officer and the police, Health Cadres, Shamans, Community Leaders and Maternal Ensure the success of public health services. maternal behavior in choosing birth attendants is determined by the intensity of interaction with various actors; eighth, Collaboration and commitment of all stakeholders, namely the Village Government, Health Center, non-commissioned officer and the police, Health Cadres, Shamans, Community Leaders and Maternal Ensure the success of public health services.

Keywords: Shaman, Midwife, Maternal, health centers, pregnant women's behavior

1. Introduction

In developing countries a maternal mortality is the tip of the iceberg relating to the availability of facilities and poor maternal care. An estimated 287,000 maternal deaths occurred worldwide in 2010, which mostly occurs in countries with low and moderate incomes (low and middle income countries) where it is actually avoidable death (Lancet Glob Health 2014). Country with high maternal mortality rates in addition to the problem of death also has a huge burden of complications and disability as a result of pregnancy. It is estimated that "for every pregnant woman who dies, approximately 20 or more injury, infection, disease or disability".

Selection of birth attendant is one of the efforts made to seek help in dealing with the birth process. Selection of auxiliary labor force is one of the reproductive rights of a person in deciding where to give birth and who is going to help her labor later. Safe delivery ensure that all birth attendants have the knowledge, skills and tools to provide

help that is safe and clean, and provide postpartum care to the mother and the baby, so that mothers and babies healthy ascertained.

Deliveries by skilled health personnel is a strategy to address the issue of maternal and child health in Indonesia. Ability and skill birth attendants greatly affect the occurrence of the death of mother and baby. According to the results of the 97 countries that there is a significant correlation between aid delivery with maternal mortality. The higher the maternity coverage by health personnel in the region will be followed by a decrease in maternal mortality in the region (MOH, 2008). Deliveries by non-medical personnel (TBAs) pose a problem because they are not based on scientific work, their knowledge of the physiology and pathology of labor is still very limited, so they are not familiar with antiseptic action that can result in high rates of maternal and infant mortality.

Helper and the labor as well as difficult access to health services have a very strong correlation to maternal and

infant mortality. Selection of birth attendants affected by several things, namely the influence of parents, husbands and close relatives surrounding environment even (Anonymous, 2012). Based on the description above background, it is important to do research on the study of maternal behavior at birth attendant election in Jember.

This study aims to describe and analyze the factors that influence maternal behavior related to the selection of a midwife birth attendants in Jember and to describe and analyze what factors that influence maternal behavior related to the selection of a shaman birth attendants in Jember.

2. literature Review

2.1. Social structure

According Radcliffe-Brown, social structure is a complex series of social relations in a society that is tangible. Thus, the social structure includes social relations between the individual and the individual differences and social classes according to their social role. According to Evans-Pritchard, the social structure is the relationships that remain and unite social groups on a broader unit. Meanwhile, according to Beattie, Social structures are the parts or elements in society that are arranged regularly to form a systematic unity.

2.2. Attitude

According Koenjoroningrat (2004) defined attitude as a disposition or mental state in the soul and person individual to react terhadap environment (either human or community environment, both the natural environment, as well as physical environments). Although located in an individual, attitudes usually also influenced by cultural values and often also sourced to the cultural value systems. According to Alport (1935) in Rusmi (2009) ^[9], the attitude is one's readiness to act. According to the Eagle and Chaiken (1993) in the book A. Henry and Dewi M. (2010: 20) suggests that attitude can be positioned as a result of the evaluation to the object of the attitude expressed in the processes of cognitive, affective (emotional) and behavior. Meanwhile, according to Fishbein in Ali (2006)

2.3. behavior

The behavior of a biological view is an activity or activities of the organism in question. Thus, human behavior is essentially an activity of man himself. Therefore, human behavior has a very wide expanse, include: travel, speak react, dress, and so forth. Even the internal activities (internal activity) such as thought, perception, and emotion is also a human behavior. It can be said that the behavior is what is done by humans, whether that can be observed directly or indirectly (Notoatmodjo, 2011: 135) ^[8]. Skinner (1938) ^[10], a behavior expert suggests that the behavior is the result of the relationship between the stimulus (stimulus) and the feedback and response.

2.4. Labor

Childbirth is the process of opening and thinning of the cervix, and the fetus down into the birth canal. Birth is a process where the fetus and amniotic fluid is forced out through the birth canal. Labor and birth is a normal physiological events. The birth of a baby is also a social event that mothers and families eagerly wait for nine months. When labor begins, the mother's role is to deliver the baby. The role of health workers is to monitor the

delivery for early detection of complications, in addition with the family to provide assistance and support to maternal (Depkes RI, 2009).

2.5. Theory of Action

The theory of action stresses the importance of the need to focus on the micro level of social life, the way people interact with each other in a state of social relationships on an individual basis, not a macro level the way the whole structure of society affect individual behavior. They argue that we should not think about society as structures that already exist that do not depend on individual interactions. For the theory of action, society is the end result of human interaction, not the cause. Only by studying how humans can interact can we understand how social order is created (Jones, et al, 2016: 25)

3. Research Methods

3.1. Research focus

The focus of this research is formulated to limit the problems of research on maternal behavior in labor elections in Jember. In this study, maternal behavior in labor elections more widely studied in terms of social, cultural, and demographic because research is still rare.

3.2. Types of research

According to Taylor and Bogdan (in Sutinah and Suyanto, 2006: 166), "understanding qualitative research can be defined as research that produces descriptive data about the words spoken and written, and the observable behavior of people who researched". Furthermore, according to the qualitative approach Bungin (2013: 29), is when someone conducts research with the goal of the research is limited, but with the limitations of existing research target it, dug up as much data about the target of the study. Thus, although the target of the study is limited, but the depth of unlimited data.

3.3 Data Analysis Techniques

Miles and Huberman (1992: 16) explains that an interactive model there are some activities or activities that are carried out continuously by researchers, namely the collection of data (data collection), the reduction of the data (data reduction), presentation of data (data display), and withdrawal conclusions or verification (conclusion drawing or verification).

4. Discussion

Research on Maternal Behavior In Deciding Helper Childbirth In the village Tisnogambar Bangsalsari District of Jember, trying to dig and found the maternal behavior and the actors who play a role in decision-making by maternal, capable of finding the way people act and regulate their behavior in the face of pregnancy and childbirth.

4.1 Maternal Behavior In Determining Delivery Helper

Skinner (1938) ^[10], a behavior expert suggests that the behavior is the result of the relationship between the stimulus (stimulus) and the feedback and response. So too is KBBI III (2001: 859), is the behavior of individual responses or reactions to stimuli or environment embodied in the movement (gesture); not just the body or speech, According to Martin Fishbein in the theory of Planned Behavior, behavior (behavior) is something done an

observable, measurable and repeatable. Describe the behavior of real-influenced tindakan appropriate intention and perceived behavioral (Bhisma Murti, 2018: 39) ^[7]. Fisben shows the correlation between perceptions / thoughts / views of someone with behavior. While Maternal were pregnant women. Maternal behavior is strongly influenced by the perception / opinion and knowledge in determining the baby birth attendant.

Factors underlying the maternal behavior in election helper childbirth in the village Tisnogambar Bangsalsari Subdistrict Jember

Based on data from observation, interviews and documentation of this research, there are a variety of factors or reasons underlying the decision in selecting and determining maternal birth attendant. Ideally, the selection of the aspects that guarantee delivery natural process of birth was normal and healthy, both to the mother and baby to be born. For according to WHO (2005), maternal deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth are closely linked with birth attendants; every minute someone dies from complications related to pregnancy and childbirth.

1. Socio-Cultural Society tradition Related Pregnancy and Childbirth

The study of maternal behavior towards pregnancy and childbirth examine maternal interaction as individuals and as members of a community in addressing the birth of his child. Although on the one hand there are economic constraints, on the other hand there is a need for optimally handling pregnancy. In addition, there are also bonds of various values, norms, traditions of a society that is usually done during pregnancy until delivery. The ceremony - the ceremony of pregnancy and childbirth is actually a real expression of the perception of religion, or culture. Perceptions of religion can not be separated from the religious affiliations. Jember Tisnogambar community believes that the problem of sustenance, marriage and death only God knows, human beings can only try, work and pray. Every religion / belief have to do what is commanded by religion and avoid or leave everything that is forbidden by religion to gain a happy life and sejatera world and the hereafter. Belief in religious values have an impact on indigenous rituals that are slowly dwindling. Even if there are requirements implemented soon, but does not reduce the significance of the ritual function. Most of the people who carry out the ritual is justified merely preserve the ancestral culture. Even if there are requirements implemented soon, but does not reduce the significance of the ritual function. Most of the people who carry out the ritual is justified merely preserve the ancestral culture. Even if there are requirements implemented soon, but does not reduce the significance of the ritual function. Most of the people who carry out the ritual is justified merely preserve the ancestral culture.

2. Maternal education level In the village Tisnogambar

Maternal behavior in choosing a birth helper is influenced by various factors, either directly from within the capital and outside. One of them is the maternal characteristics such as age, education and employment. Data maternal Village Tisnogambar show that in general, maternal education level is still low. Profile informant maternal education this study indicate that SD berjumlah four (4) informant, or 57%, SMP

1 person or 14%, and SMA 2 informants or 29%. An understanding of pregnancy and childbirth also associated with the level of education and experience, the circle of social and community work Tisnogambar village. Attitudes and behavior of the above causes of maternal susceptible to various diseases. So that cases of tuberculosis attacking those who reject their babies immunized. Even Leprosy affects many citizens Jatisari and Siraan. While Krajan village more exposed to the attitude and behavior of the urban community. This phenomenon can also be reviewed based on some of the key concepts Parsons theory of action, namely: First, the basic elements for a social action is to be voluntaristic (social action based on social values that are shared voluntarily and accepted or recognized by members of the public). Secondly, in its analysis using the framework Parsons lot of interest (mens-ends framework). The core idea Parsons are: (1) any action that purpose, (2) the action happens in a situation, which each element is certain, and other elements used by acting as a tool to achieve that goal, and (3) normatively the action is set in connection with the determination of the tools and goals. Thus, the action was seen as a set of social reality is the smallest and most fundamental (Johnson, D.1981)

3. Maternal Knowledge About Pregnancy and Childbirth

Lack of knowledge about the signs of maternal childbirth can cause death. It menimpah alm. Mother Rodiyah. The signs of childbirth does not understand. He thinks like a lavatory, was to give birth. As a result, when the baby's head out before her call shamans from the next village. This action is performed on mutually experience of the two children rescued by the shaman in his home. After Shaman disconnect the cord and placenta giving birth and then bathing the baby, then the mother Rodiyah bleed until he was unconscious. In such conditions, only taken to hospital but was not helped / died. Maternal knowledge about pregnancy and childbirth is very important to encourage maternal checkups. It's been a part of pregnancy care to prevent complications and death when labor, maintain growth and health of the fetus. This service is called the behavior of prenatal care (antenatal care). Utilization of antenatal care services by a number of Maternal in Indonesia has not fully in accordance with the guidelines established. This tends to make it difficult for health workers in fostering health care maternal regularly and comprehensively, including early detection of risk factors for pregnancy is important to be addressed, as indicated in the study data in the Village Tisnogambar, among others, there are maternal refuse immunization and peawatan other pregnancy.

4. The layout of Health Services (Accessibility)

The cause of maternal mortality is the most frequent bleeding and hypertension. (Compare this with the case of Mrs. Royidiah in this study). However, the Indonesian community in the village including the Tisnogambar already tebiasa with all kinds of traditions, including in terms of delivery. Adherence to accomplish their tradition of making the role of TBAs in the area (the village) is getting stronger even difficult to slide let alone replaced. Shamans always there in any event births, especially in rural communities. Whereas competence ila shaman was minimal compared to the health workers. The limited competence of the shaman

can increase the risk of maternal bleeding and even death. In fact, people are still choosing to give birth to use the services of TBAs. Many reasons are put forward by people, particularly maternal and families and prefer shaman than a midwife, choose to give birth at home rather than at the health center / hospital. One of them access to health care facilities, however the results of observations by researchers, to the geographical conditions, especially access to health care to actually be no problem or obstacle to maternal Tisnogambar to the health center or to the IHC. Karenajarak from the village to the health center Tisnogambar Bangsalsari only 4.1 km that can be reached within 7 minutes by car or 6 minutes by motorbike. But to the hamlet Jatisari located on a plateau rather far from the clinic.. But the difficulty is actually resolved because the village Tisnogambar available Ambulance. One of them access to health care facilities, however the results of observations by researchers, to the geographical conditions, especially access to health care to actually be no problem or obstacle to maternal Tisnogambar to the health center or to the IHC. Karenajarak from the village to the health center Tisnogambar Bangsalsari only 4.1 km that can be reached within 7 minutes by car or 6 minutes by motorbike. But to the hamlet Jatisari located on a plateau rather far from the clinic.. But the difficulty is actually resolved because the village Tisnogambar available Ambulance. to the geographical conditions, especially access to health care to actually be no problem or obstacle to maternal Tisnogambar to the health center or to the IHC. Karenajarak from the village to the health center Tisnogambar Bangsalsari only 4.1 km that can be reached within 7 minutes by car or 6 minutes by motorbike. But to the hamlet Jatisari located on a plateau rather far from the clinic.. But the difficulty is actually resolved because the village Tisnogambar available Ambulance.

Community Socio-Economic Conditions

Condition socioeconomic be one of the considerations ator people's behavior in choosing health care.

Labor costs

Based on the data obtained in this study, illustrated that people's behavior about childbirth over labor costs

associated with the preparation, including to buy baby completeness. This is due to the reality that the cost is often a barrier to obtaining good health care.

People's behavior toward childbirth especially the perspective of BPJS can be explained by the assumption of symbolic interaction of Blumer (1969: 2), which states that: (1) human act against an object on the basis of meaning - the meaning of which is owned by the object - the object was for them ; (2) the meaning - the meaning is the result of social interaction in the community; (3) the meaning - the meaning evolved and modified in the interaction takes place, namely through the process of interpretation used by each individual in his involvement with a sign - a sign that they face. Thus, what is called the social structure by the functional structural actually is the result of community interaction.

4.2 The actor who plays against maternal behavior in deciding the birth attendant in the village Tisnogambar Bangsalsari District of Jember

Many factors determine the decisions regarding birth attendant. Consideration of decisive or dominant actors in decision making are also diverse. Thus, any decision of consequence or impact on the maternal and infant. Therefore, complications and / or death of maternal and newborn mostly occurs in around the time of delivery. One reason is that help is not done by health personnel who have midwifery competencies (professional).

In addition to the factors - the above factors, maternal behavior in determining birth attendants also with the contribution of various parties, namely the family (husband, in-laws and parents), Kader Health, Midwives and Government (Village Head). Moreover, the system of patriarchal kinship Indonesian society and patterns of obedience patron-client. Basically, pertolongan childbirth is an act done by a midwife or other health personnel with appropriate competence in the process of the birth of the fetus from the womb starting from the signs of the birth of the baby, cutting the umbilical cord to the placenta.

In-laws / parents

Data of this study found that the District Bangsalsari be the biggest participants, some 500 couples "marriage isbat" (couples who were married back) for illegally married couples. Isbat marriage is intended that long-term residents of wedlock have a marriage certificate. This shows that in the District Bangsalsari included in Tisnogambar. Dampaknya much going early marriage is:

- These families are not. have a marriage document so it can not be so difficult BPJS insurance participants access to a health center midwife moreover Hospital.
- The couple is not ready economically so that they live with their parents (family husband or wife's family). As a result, at the time of birth, the decision to choose birth attendants exist on the part of parents.
- There is also a community (family) that are not willing to part with their parents, whether it's your husband or wife's parents. They want to take care of their parents, or because they have not been able to.
- Factors that always, be taken into consideration is the cost of labor in the midwife and healer. Cheaper in the shaman.

- In addition, the decision of parents / in-laws are also associated with hereditary habit that helped the shaman (a family tradition)

1. Husband

The husband is the head of the family who is responsible for his wife's labor, delivery options and who helped her labor. This is related to the cost of financing, these two organizations against the risk of labor actions and baby care costs. Often the decision to choose birth attendants exist on the part of parents. Husband rationality inferior to traditional law.

2. Maternal

The main desire maternal persalinanan process that is safe, comfortable and smooth. Therefore, maternal always looking for references or opinions of family (in-laws / parents) So the reason maternal choose birth attendants in TBAs driven by a sense of security and trust has been handed down. Childbirth experience smooth, safe, and fast becoming the basic consideration of many maternal choose shamans as helper.

3. Health cadre in the village

The research data shows that the health worker is a citizen volunteer in the field health assigned to assist in the development of public health. Health workers often also referred to as a village health promoters (prokes). Cadres function is able to carry out a number of activities in the environment. Activities performed a simple nature but should also be useful for communities and groups.

Activities that can be done by a health worker, for example: Giving anthelmintic, diarrhea, Salt sugar solution, and others, weighing babies and toddlers as well as providing information about community nutrition routine; health case records, provide reports about vaccinations, distribution of drugs or contraceptives KB, Education about the importance of Norma Small Family Happy and Prosperous (NKKBS);

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1. Conclusion,

5.1.1 Factors Underlying the Maternal Behavior In Election Helper Childbirth In the village Tisnogambar Bangsalsari Subdistrict Jember

1. Social and cultural factors in the tradition spawned by the same TBAs hereditary foster personal ties between maternal and shamans in planning helper labor.
2. Service quality shaman to maternal more dominant than the level of maternal education and the economy in determining birth attendant.
3. Maternal knowledge are predisposing factors that drive behavior antenatal care utilization in health facilities.
4. Selection of birth attendants depending on the accessibility of health care is the location where the affordability of service, type and quality of services available.
5. The level of education and socio-economic conditions make maternal rarely involved in the decision to determine the birth attendant and handed over to the parents / husband.
6. Kalkulasi social and economic costs as labor costs into consideration in determining maternal birth attendants and labor.

5.1.2 The actor who plays against maternal behavior in deciding the birth attendant in the village Tisnogambar Bangsalsari District of Jember

1. Maternal behavior in choosing a birth attendant is determined by the intensity of the interaction with different actors.
2. The cooperation and commitment of all stakeholders, namely the village government, health centers, government official and police, health cadres, Shaman, Community leaders and Maternal ensure the success of public health services.

Thus, cooperation and commitment of all stakeholders, namely the village government, health centers, government official and police, health cadres, Shaman, Community leaders and Maternal and intensity of interaction with maternal midwife bring change maternal behavior in choosing a birth attendant.

5.2 Suggestion

1. for the Government of Jember Regency

Government of Jember district shall revise the decree governing the partnership midwife and healer as a health care system that is based on the analysis of the situation on the public health situation in Jember, especially the health of mother and child, so that the implementation of the policy by implementing health service unit in Jember can integrated.

2. for PHC Management Bangsalsari

Management Health Center Bangsalsari need to increase participation in health development efforts in Jember through increased coordination and cooperation with various parties and optimize the involvement of health workers and resources mediator between community health centers / power kesehatan.

3. for Further Research

Keep in advanced research related to the image of shaman as 'experienced parents' charisma understanding of tradition in caring for and attending births establish social status charismatic shaman in traditional medical services. The analysis can be used as material for the health sector strategic policy formulation in order to improve the health status of people in Jember.

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