

## KNOWLEDGE OF ABORTION IN INDUSTRIAL WOMEN WORKERS

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### ABSTRACT

**Background :** Abortion or abortion (Latin: abortion) is the cessation of pregnancy before 20 weeks of gestation which results in fetal death (Sujiyatini, 2011: 72 in Resty, 2012). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates there are 20 million incidents of unsafe abortion (Unsafe Abortion) in the world, 9.5% of which occur in developing countries. Approximately 13% of the total women who have an abortion who have an unsafe abortion end in death (Soetjiningsih, 2004 in Resty, 2012).

**Method :** This study used a descriptive study. The population in this study were all female industrial workers who lived in the Batamindo Muka Kuning Dormitory at RW 03, totaling 1854 people and a sample of 185 respondents. Sampling in this study used the Consecutive Sampling technique, inclusion and exclusion criteria. The research was conducted in May-August 2017. The results were analyzed by Univariate.

**Result :** Research Results Most of the respondents had less knowledge about abortion in female industrial workers at Dormitory Batamindo Muka Kuning Rw 03 Batam, as many as 127 (68.6%) of respondents.

**Conclusion :** Based on the results of research conducted on 185 respondents, the following results were obtained: Most of the respondents had less knowledge about abortion in female industrial workers at Dormitory Batamindo Muka Kuning Rw 03 Batam, as many as 127 (68.6%) respondents. Suggestion As a source of information so that people can understand knowledge about abortion and be able to have a positive attitude towards social interactions.

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**Keywords: Knowledge, Abortion, Worker**

### INTRODUCTION

Abortion or abortion (Latin: abortion) is the cessation of pregnancy before 20 weeks of gestation which results in fetal death (Sujiyatini, 2011: 72 in Resty, 2012). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates there are 20 million incidents of unsafe abortion (Unsafe Abortion) in the world, 9.5% of which occur in developing countries. Approximately 13% of the total women who have an abortion who have an unsafe abortion end in death (Soetjiningsih, 2004 in Resty, 2012).

For Indonesia, although there are no official figures regarding the incidence of abortion, Budi Utomo et al., It is estimated that out of 100 pregnancies, 30 will end in miscarriage or abortion (Sa'abah, 2001: 79-80). Every year, of the 175 million pregnancies that

occur in the world, there are around 75 million women who experience unwanted pregnancies. There are many things that cause a woman to not want her pregnancy, including rape, a pregnancy that has arrived at an unexpected time, the fetus in the womb suffers from severe defects, pregnancy outside of marriage, birth control failure and so on (Sadik, 1997 in Resty, 2012).

Based on the data from the results of previous research conducted by Gandes Vetro Salim with the title Knowledge Relationship with Attitudes about Abortion in Female Industrial Workers in the Cammo Dormitory Batam in 2016, the results show that knowledge of bad abortion is 32 respondents (16.0%), the knowledge that moderate as many as 81 respondents (40.5%) and good knowledge as many as 87 respondents (43.5%). The results of

a bad abortion attitude were 76 respondents (38.0%) and a good attitude were 124 respondents (62.0%). From the results of the chi-square calculation, the p-value is 0.002 because the p-value <0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and abortion in women workers in the Cammo industry in 2016 (Gandes, 2016).

### **RESEARCH PURPOSES**

Knowledge of abortion in industrial workers is known

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study used a descriptive study. The population in this study were all female industrial workers who lived in the Batamindo Muka Kuning Dormitory at RW 03, totaling 1854 people and a sample of 185 respondents. Sampling in this study used the Consecutive Sampling technique, inclusion and exclusion criteria.

### **RESEARCH RESULT**

**Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Abortion in Female Industrial Workers in Dormitory Batamindo Muka Kuning Batam**

<b>N</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>31.4</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Not good</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>68.6</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>185</b>	<b>68.6</b>

From table 1 it can be seen that out of 185 respondents, it can be seen that most of the respondents have poor knowledge, namely 127 (68.6%) women industrial workers about abortion at Dormitory Batamindo Muka Kuning Batam

### **DISCUSSION**

From the table it can be seen that from 185 respondents, it can be seen that as many as 58 respondents (31.4%) have good knowledge, and 127 respondents (68.6%) have poor knowledge of women industrial workers about abortion in Batamindo Muka Kuning Batam Dormitory in 2017 .

This research is in line with research conducted by Husain et al. (2012) who conducted a study on the level of knowledge and attitudes of young women towards the dangers of abortion at SMAN 1 Manado. The results obtained were the level of knowledge of respondents about abortion, namely 53 respondents (55.8%) had a good level of knowledge, 37 respondents (38.9%) had a moderate level of knowledge, and 5 respondents (5.3%) had a low level of knowledge about the dangers of abortion.

Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (overt behavior). Because from experience and research it turns out that behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge. People who adopt a new behavior (new behavior), in that person a sequential process occurs, which is called AIETA (Awareness, Interest Evaluation, and Trial). Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this happens after people sense a certain object. Sensing occurs through the human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. For the most part, human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

According to the researcher's analysis, in this study, the respondents' knowledge was poor, this can be seen from the answers given by respondents through questionnaires that have been answered by respondents, one of which is about the dangers of having an abortion itself. This is influenced by several factors that cause women industrial workers in the dormitory to have less knowledge, namely that most of them are less educated and come from remote villages so that services to obtain broader knowledge and insights are also limited. This is also supported by the theory expressed by Notoatmodjo, that the higher a person's knowledge, the more knowledge that person has. So as to be able to influence someone's knowledge

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research conducted on 185 respondents, the following results were obtained: Most of the respondents had less knowledge about abortion in female industrial workers at Dormitory Batamindo Muka Kuning

Rw 03 Batam, as many as 127 (68.6%) respondents.

### **SUGGESTION**

Suggestion As a source of information so that people can understand knowledge about abortion and be able to have a positive attitude towards social interactions

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