



Differences in Normal Childbirth Assistance Skills between Model Media and Video Media

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ABSTRACT

The development of the current era demands quality human resources. One vehicle to improve the quality of human resources is education with various learning media. This research is a comparative analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The population consisted of 39 students, a sample of 32 students was selected by simple random sampling. The independent variables are media and video models, while the dependent variable is the skills of normal childbirth assistance. The results showed that 11 respondents (69%) had skills in the capable category, while respondents with video media had skills in the advanced category, namely 10 respondents (62%). Data analysis using SPSS with the Mann-Whitney test using $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a value of $p = 0.000$ so that $p < \alpha$ in conclusion there are differences in delivery assistance skills with model and video media. Seeing these results, it is necessary to think about the use of media in accordance with learning objectives to increase learning motivation to improve skills.

Keywords: Normal Childbirth, Model Media, Video Media

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INTRODUCTION

The development of an increasingly modern era, especially in the current era of globalization, requires quality human resources. Improving the quality of human resources is an absolute prerequisite for achieving development goals. One vehicle to improve the quality of human resources is education. Efforts to improve the quality of learning processes and outcomes as part of improving the quality of education can be carried out through an assessment system.¹

Efforts to improve and improve the quality of education never seem to stop. Many reform agendas have been, are being implemented, and will be implemented. Various innovative programs contributed to enliven education reform. Education reform is not enough just to change the curriculum sector. Curriculum updates will be more meaningful if followed by changes in learning practices inside and outside the classroom. Indicators of curriculum renewal are shown by changes in learning activity patterns, selection of educational media, determination of assessment patterns that determine educational outcomes.²

Based on the results of quality rapid investigations conducted in the Provinces of Central Java and East Java, it was found that the majority (80%) of birth attendants working in health facilities were unable to carry out delivery care according to the desired standards. The unavailability of service standards, limited knowledge and skills required, and the lack of adherence by officers to standards results in low performance and quality of service. One effort that can be done is to increase the knowledge and skills of health workers in assisting childbirth.³

Media is something that conveys messages and can stimulate the thoughts, feelings, and desires of the audience (students) so that they can encourage the learning process. Creative use of media will enable better learning. In essence the process of teaching and learning is a process of communication. Teaching and learning activities in the classroom are a separate world of communication where lecturers and students exchange ideas to develop ideas and understanding. Without the media in communication, deviations often appear so that communication becomes ineffective and inefficient, partly due to the tendency of verbalism, unpreparedness of students, lack of interest and enthusiasm, and so on. In addition, without the media will reduce learning motivation, reduce the absorption and understanding of student learning. One effort to overcome this situation is the use of integrated media in the teaching and learning process so that the ambiguity of the material presented can be helped by presenting the media as an intermediary.⁴

On the basis of the above thoughts, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title: "Differences in Normal Delivery Assistance Skills Between Model Media and Video Media in Semester III DIII Midwifery Students at Lamongan Islamic University".

METHOD

This research is a comparative analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The independent variable in this study was the use of model media and video media, while the dependent variable in this study was the skills of normal delivery assistance. The population of this study were 39 students of the DIII Midwifery Study Program at the Vocational School of the Islamic University of Lamongan. Samples were taken using simple random sampling technique as many as 32 respondents. Data was collected using a checklist instrument (Normal Delivery SOP with 1 needing improvement, 2 capable, 3 proficient) and processed by editing, coding, scoring and tabulating and tested with the Man Whitney test. Implementation will begin in April – June 2021.

RESULTS

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Normal Delivery Assistance Skills Using Media and Video Models in the DIII Midwifery Study Program, Vocational School, Islamic University of Lamongan

No	Media	Keterampilan				Total	%		
		Beginning	%	Able	%				
1	Model	1	6	11	69	4	25	16	100
2	Video	0	0	6	38	10	62	16	100
	Total	1	6	17	107	14	87	16	100

Source: Primary Data 2021

Based on table 1, it is interpreted that a small number of respondents who used the media model were able to carry out normal delivery assistance skills, namely 11 respondents (69%) and a small number had initial skills, namely 1 respondent (6%). Meanwhile, more than half of the respondents who used video media were proficient in performing childbirth assistance skills, namely 10 respondents (62%) and none of the respondents had initial skills (0%)

The results of data analysis using the SPSS 16.0 program with the Mann-Whitney statistical test using $\alpha = 0.05$ and $p \text{ value} = 0.000$ so that $p < \alpha$ means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, it can be concluded

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis using the SPSS 16.0 program with the Mann-Whitney statistical test using $\alpha = 0.05$ and $p = 0.000$ so that $p < \alpha$ means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, it can be concluded that there are differences in normal delivery assistance skills between model media and video media.

Media in a limited sense as a learning aid. This means that the media can be used as a tool used to motivate students. By using the media, it is hoped that the material being taught will become clearer, easier, more interesting so that it will attract students to learn.⁵ Learning media is a very important and

inseparable part of the learning process. With the development of science and technology, it will further encourage efforts towards renewal and utilizing technological results in the implementation of learning.⁵ Each learning media has advantages and disadvantages. Among these advantages and disadvantages, each learning media has its own charm that can motivate students to what is conveyed.¹

In the national education system, the formulation of educational goals uses the classification of learning outcomes from Benyamin Bloom, who broadly divides them into three domains, namely the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains. Assessment used in delivery assistance through direct observation of clinical skills demonstration on an anatomical model or client. Implemented according to the steps described in the skills assessment checklist form, and carried out at a certain time.⁵

Media models are less able to reach a wider class so that small groups are needed in learning the skills of normal childbirth assistance. In addition, learning with media models can only be done in the classroom or laboratory.⁶ Based on the results of interviews with several students, they said that learning using videos was more interesting and made it easier to learn because students could repeat themselves by looking at video recordings if they forgot what had been taught. Whereas if only using media models, students will recall what has been taught so that in detail they are unable to imitate the skills that have been taught.⁷

Based on the results of the interviews, it is known that almost all students have mobile telecommunication devices that can be used to transfer video recording data. So that students can easily take advantage of video media when learning normal delivery assistance skills. The use of video media allows students to learn normal delivery assistance skills anywhere and anytime.⁸

Based on age, it is known that most of the respondents are aged 19-20 years. Adolescents have an age limit of 12-20 years, which is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. In adolescence, humans cannot be called adults nor can they be called children. Adolescence is known as the age that causes fear. So it is possible that students with a teenage age will be more active in learning because of feelings of fear or embarrassment if they are not able to carry out normal delivery assistance practicum as a responsibility that must be completed.⁹

At the age of adolescence is the stage of achieving independence and identity that is very prominent, they want to feel the best among others, during adolescence it is known that the age that causes fear so that it is likely that students will study harder because of feelings of fear in labor practicum, so students want to get the best grades among others, so try hard to complete.¹⁰

While adults have an age limit between 20-40 years, where adults have a paradigm or thinking that is mature and clear compared to teenagers, and can analyze and be able to conclude a decision. For students who are of mature age, childbirth assistance skills up to the capable level are considered a good achievement because at this level they are considered able to achieve their responsibilities without having to try to stand out the best among other friends.¹¹

CONCLUSION

Skills for assisting normal deliveries using media models at DIII Midwifery Study Program, Vocational School, Islamic University of Lamongan More than the majority of respondents who used media models were able to perform skills for assisting normal deliveries.

Skills for assisting normal deliveries using video media at the DIII Midwifery Study Program at the Vocational School of the Islamic University of Lamongan. More than the majority of respondents who use video media are proficient in childbirth assistance skills.

There are differences in the skills of normal childbirth assistance between model media and video media in the DIII Midwifery Study Program, Vocational School, Islamic University of Lamongan

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