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Cultural Beliefs And Practices During Pregnancy In The Regency Of Gorontalo, Tibawa District; A Qualitative Study

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Abstract. Beliefs and cultural practices that are still circulating in the community are not entirely based on science that has begun to develop but are only based on previous beliefs held by the community in the area. Beliefs during pregnancy in the Tibawa Health Center work area are quite varied, ranging from pregnant women being prohibited from consuming pineapple and durian because they are believed to cause miscarriage, and also pregnant women must attach a safety pin to their clothes because they are believed to protect the mother from disturbances by jinns/devils. Objective: This study aims to analyze beliefs and cultural practices during pregnancy in Gorontalo Regency, Tibawa District. Method: This type of research uses qualitative research, with an ethnographic approach. The informants in this study were pregnant women, village midwives, traditional leaders, the community and traditional birth attendants (hulango), with a purposive sampling technique. Research Results: Shows that food taboos for pregnant women are closely related to Gorontalo culture, for example the belief that pregnant women should not eat pineapple because it can cause miscarriage, as well as the habits of pregnant women according to beliefs or taboos in Gorontalo, and molonthalo is a traditional ceremony that must be performed by every pregnant woman in her first pregnancy. Suggestion: Health workers can pay more attention to cultural activities related to pregnant women, so that by doing cultural things, they do not ignore the health of the mother and fetus in her womb.

Keywords: Cashew agroforestry, RHL, KBR, Lake basin, Watershed rehabilitation, Community engagement, Gorontalo