



The Effect Of Children's Value On Family Planning Participation On Mothers Of Couples Of Reproductive Age

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Family planning determines the quality of the family because it has the potential to save women's lives and improve their health status, especially by preventing unwanted pregnancies, birth spacing, and reducing the risk of infant mortality. The low level of family planning acceptance is caused by the influence of children's grades. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of children's cultural, economic, social, and psychological values on the participation of women of childbearing age in the Family Planning program in the working area of the Pijokorling Public Health Center. **Methods:** The population of this cross-sectional observational study consisted of 825 mothers in couples of childbearing age, and 92 of them were randomly selected to be used as samples for this study using simple random sampling technique. This study collects data through observation and interviews. **Results:** Chi-square test and multiple logistic regression were used to analyze the data. The findings of this study indicate that there is a relationship between children's cultural values ($p < 0.001$), children's economic values ($p = 0.001$), children's social values ($p = 0.034$), and children's social values ($p = 0.034$). psychological value of children ($p = 0.020$) and participation of mothers of reproductive age couples in the Family Planning program. **Conclusion:** what is obtained is that children's cultural values have the greatest influence on the participation of women of childbearing age in the Family Planning program in the working area of the Pijorkoling Health Center. Health workers, especially those from the BKKBN (National Family Planning Coordination Agency) in the working area of the Pijorkoling Health Center, Padangsidimpuan District, are expected to continue educating EFA mothers about the importance of participating in the Family Planning Program through health education which emphasizes that women of childbearing age (EFA) are responsible. on their own reproductive health.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country, which means it has a large population and is very densely populated. Indonesia ranks fourth in the world in terms of population growth rate. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's population was 237.6 million people in 2010, growing at a rate of 1.49 per cent. This means that approximately 3.5 million people are added to the population each year. If the growth rate is not slowed, Indonesia's population will reach around 450 million people in 2045 (Juliaan, 2015).

The National Family Planning Movement (GKBN) has been operating for over 40 years and has achieved numerous successes in its management; when measured by the number of couples of childbearing age (EFA) who adhere to the GKBN, 26 million couples of childbearing age (EFA) out of 34 million couples of childbearing age (EFA) in Indonesia. Additionally, based on the 1990 population census, it has affected the demographic side, with Indonesia's population growing at a rate of 1.97 per cent per year from 1980 to 1990. The annual population growth rate of 2.34 per cent between 1971 and 1990, it has succeeded in reducing the population by as much as 0.34 per cent; the population growth rate then fell to 1.66 per cent per year in 1993 and then to 1.40 per cent per year from 2000 to 2010 (BKKBN, 2017) .

Among the obstacles to implementing the family planning program is a limited understanding of the value of children. A value is inextricably linked to the culture that exists within a society, and each society has a particular value attached to something they possess (Sitorus, 2020). These values are generally difficult to change because they have been socialized into each individual (Zulkifli, 2020). Each community member has been instilled with the cultural values prevalent in that society through socialization, from childhood to adulthood, to the point where these value concepts are ingrained in their souls (Krismayanthi, 2020; (Buaton, 2019). That is why it is difficult to replace one cultural value with another.

Another study conducted by Arsyad (2016) research showed that twenty-four variables had a significant relationship with children born alive. According to Oktavia (2015), age at marriage is one of the factors that impact the number of children born. The results of Alayubi (2018) show that the value of children for boys and girls impacts the number of

children in EFA. The more family members (family size) affects the ideal number of children in a family.

The low percentage of new acceptors achieved is associated with the effect of children's values perceptions on family planning participation (Novianty, 2016). Additionally, mothers who participate in the family planning program, particularly in the Padangsidempuan Tenggara sub-district, retain strong religious cultural values, making the family planning program difficult to accept. It is extremely difficult to socialize within the Southeast Padangsidempuan District's customs, particularly regarding the family planning program, where mothers who wish to participate in the program generally feel ashamed and fearful of their husbands; some people believe that family planning is illegal (kill offspring).

This study aims to analyze the influence of children's values from cultural, religious, economic, social and psychological aspects with family planning couples of childbearing age in the working area of the Pijorkoling Public Health Center, Southeast Padangsidempuan District, Padangsidempuan City.

2. METHOD

The type of research used is observational with a cross-sectional data collection method. The subject under study is not given treatment, and data collection is carried out with one measurement. This research was conducted in the working area of the Pijorkoling Public Health Center, Padangsidempuan City, considering that this sub-district is one of the sub-districts in Padangsidempuan City a low participation coverage of the family planning program, which is 85% and has not yet reached 100%. In addition, research on the influence of perceptions on family planning participation has never been conducted in the Southeast Padangsidempuan District.

In this study, the population this study were all women of childbearing age in the working area of the Pijorkoling Health Center, Southeast Padangsidempuan District, as many as 825 women of reproductive age. Based on the calculations carried out using the above formula, it is known that the number of samples from 825 mothers of fertile couples obtained a sample of 92 respondents.

Primary data were collected from respondents by interview using a questionnaire as a guide that had been prepared in advance. Secondary data was obtained from

documentation and reports available at the public health center, the Camat Office, the Health Office, and the Office of the Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regional Office of Padangsidempuan. Tertiary data obtained from reports of previous research results.

The validity test was carried out by measuring the correlation between each question item and the total variable score with the corrected correlation item value in the reliability statistics analysis. If the item value is corrected correlation $> r$ table (0.361), then the value is declared valid. The technique for calculating the reliability index is using the Cronbach's Alpha method, which is to analyze the reliability of the measuring instrument from one measurement provided that if the r -value of Cronbach's Alpha $> r$ table (0.361), then it is declared reliable.

The data that has been collected is processed manually and computerized to convert the data into information. The steps in data processing were starting from editing, namely checking the correctness of the required data—coding, which is giving a numeric code or number to each category. Data entry is entering data that has been collected into a master table or computerized database.

Univariate analysis was conducted to obtain an overview of the frequency distribution of each independent variable which includes the child's grades and the dependent variable, namely participation in the family planning program. Bivariate analysis was used to see how far the relationship between the independent variables, namely child values (cultural values, economic values, social values and child psychology values) and the dependent variable (participation of fertile age couples in the family planning program) using the chi-square test. Multivariate analysis is to see the effect of the independent variables (cultural values, economic values, social values and psychological values of children) on the dependent variable (the participation of mothers of reproductive-age couples in the family planning program) so that it is known which independent variables have a dominant influence on the dependent variable using multiple logistic regression. (Multiple Logistic regression). The requirement to enter the multivariate testing model is if the independent variable in the bivariate analysis has a value of $\text{Sig} < 0.25$.

3. RESULT

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the Level of Cultural Values Children's, Economic Values, Children's Social Values, Child Psychological Values and Family Planning Participation of Couples of Childbearing Age in the Work Area of the Pijorkoling Health Center Padangsidimpuan

Cultural Values Children's	n	%
Good	37	40,2
Bad	55	59,8
Total	92	100,0
Economic Values	n	%
Good	43	46,7
Bad	49	53,3
Total	92	100,0
Family Planning Participation of Couples of Childbearing Age	n	%
Yes	53	57,6
Not	39	42,4
Total	92	100,0

The results of this study indicate that most of the cultural values of children according to EFA regarding participation in family planning are in the bad category, as many as 55 people (59.8%). According to EFA, this study shows that most of the children's economic value regarding family planning participation is in the bad category, namely 49 people (53.3%). The participation of EFA in the family planning program were respondents who at the time of the interview were divided into two categories, namely being family planning acceptors or not family planning acceptors. EFA in the working area of the Pijorkoling Padangsidimpuan Health Center based on the results of the study, most of them did not become family planning acceptors, namely 53 people (53.3%).

Table 2. Relationship Between Children's Cultural Values and Economic Values with The Participation of Mothers of Fertile Couples in The Family Planning Program

No	Cultural Values Children's	Family Planning Participation				Total		P
		Yes		No		n	%	
		n	%	N	%			
1	Good	27	73,0	10	27,0	37	100	<0,001
2	Bad	12	21,8	43	78,2	55	100	

No	Economic Values	Family Planning Participation				Total	P	
		Yes		No				
		n	%	N	%			
1	Good	26	60,5	17	39,5	43	100	0,001
2	Bad	13	26,5	36	76,5	49	100	

The results of the cross-tabulation between children's cultural values and the participation of mothers of fertile couples in the family planning program obtained data that of 37 respondents with good child cultural values, 27 respondents (73.0%) participated in family planning and ten respondents (27.0%) not follow KB. Meanwhile, of the 55 respondents with poor child cultural values, 12 respondents (21.8%) participated in family planning, and 43 respondents (78.2%) did not participate in family planning. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a value of $p < 0.001$, meaning that there is a significant relationship between children's cultural values and the participation of mothers of fertile couples in the family planning program. This variable is a candidate to be included in the Multiple Logistics Regression test ($p < 0, 25$).

The cross-tabulation results between the economic value of children and EFA participation in the family planning program showed that from 43 respondents with good economic values, 26 respondents (60.5%) participated in family planning, and 17 respondents (39.5%) did not participate in family planning. Meanwhile, out of 49 respondents with poor economic scores, 13 respondents (26.5%) took family planning and 36 respondents (73.6%) did not. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a value of $p = 0.001$, meaning that there is no significant relationship between the economic value of children and the participation of EFA in the family planning program. This variable is a candidate to be included in the Multiple Logistics Regression test ($p < 0.25$).

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis of Logistic Regression Between Children's Cultural Values, Children's Social Values and Child Psychological Values with EFA Participation in Family Planning Programs

Variabel	B	P	Exp (B)	95% CI for Exp (B)	
				Lower	Upper
Children's Cultural Values	2,403	0,000	11,051	3,790	32,223
Economic Values	1,626	0,003	5,081	1,758	14,687
<i>Constant</i>	-0,891	0,000	0,151	-	-

The results of the logistic regression test explain that together with the independent variables, namely the child's cultural value and the child's economic value, together directly affect EFA participation in the family planning program. This study indicates that children's cultural values have an influence of 11,051 times on EFA participation in the family planning program. This study indicates that the economic value has an effect of 5.081 times on the participation of EFA in the family planning program.

4. DISCUSS

Currently, the government is still trying to reduce the birth rate. However, it turns out that there are many obstacles in implementing family planning, so that the government has not succeeded in realizing two children per family. The ideal number of children is 4 and 5 children (Tirto, 2018). The motivation to have a small number of children and values about children are important aspects (Syakur, 2018). Sometimes the number of children desired is greater than the number of children cared for properly. The use of contraception is one of the most effective methods for spacing children (Weni, 2019).

The presence of children in a marriage is a dream for husband and wife because children have their value for the family. Having children in a family is one of the needs for parents, both as an economic, social and psychological need. The concept of the value of children owned by each family has generally been fundamental and has become a part of their lives.

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The results of Cenia (2017) and Indraswari (2017) research show that the perception of a person's marriage age will impact the ideal number of children desired by a teenager. The results of Sunaryanto, (2015) research show that socio-economic factors such as the respondent's education, women's working status, economic status, husband's education, husband's occupation, cultural factors, namely region, area of residence, and demographic

factors such as age at first marriage affect the length of time from marriage to the birth of the first child in women.

According to Nuriana (2016), the child's value is related to the child's function towards parents or the needs of parents to be fulfilled. The existence of children in the family functions as a continuation of the lineage, the successor to family traditions, an outpouring of affection, entertainment and guarantees for old age. The child is the link to the lineage; the presence of a child in a family is highly coveted, the child is expected to continue the family lineage so that the family lineage is not interrupted. As the successors of family traditions, children inherit the inheritance of their parents (which are material) and inherit traditional obligations that have been trusted by parents that have been regulated in existing customs. Children can become the successors of parents' obligations in the family and community.

Based on the study results, the researchers assumed that the respondent saw the child as seeing the future. What is the current value of children, that is the future expected by respondents both in terms of culture, economy, social and psychology. However, the value of children does not always have a positive effect on their parents' lives, especially in terms of health. The poor view of EFA mothers on the value of children has resulted in the low participation of EFA mothers in the family planning program, which is an important program to maintain their reproductive health (Sitorus, 2021). According to WHO, health is a condition that shows physical, mental and social health, not just freedom from disease and disability.

The presence of children in the family is highly coveted because children are the hope of the family (Oktavia, 2015). Children have many meanings and functions for the family. Children are highly coveted in both rural and urban families. The number of children owned by EFA is the number of children born alive by EFA women from legal marriages. The number of children owned by each family or EFA is different in number. The number of children owned by EFA can be classified into 2, namely small families and large families (BKKBN, 2015).

The value of children for parents in everyday life can be seen from the fact that children become a place for parents to pour their love (Fella, 2016). Children, as a sign of a successful marriage bond, children are often taken into consideration by married couples to

cancel the desire for divorce(Sugiharto, 2020). The values in the family can be socialized, and family wealth is inherited.

A large number of children is usually based on the strong socio-cultural ties related to the value of children for families, which are still the guidelines and traditions of life . As there are still views of children as gifts from God that cannot be denied, old age guarantees marriage bonds, children as successors of descendants, successors of family history, inheritors of names, inner satisfaction, children as a sign of successful marriage, all of which are inherited values(Sinaga et al., 2017).

According to Listyaningsih (2015) and Oktriyanto (2019), the problem that arises in achieving the Small Happy and Prosperous Family Norm as described above is emphasizing and leading the ideal number towards chess of citizens or families with two children. Two children in two boys, two girls or one boy and one girl, are enough. There are two main problems here; namely the problem of socializing the Small Family Norm or the Family Norm of two children, which is closely related to the social, economic and psychological values of the child, as well as the relatively high mortality rate and how to achieve it technically once the norm has started to develop. From the point of view of contraception technology currently available and acceptable to the community, it is not so easy to limit it to 2 (two) children(Mursyida, 2018).

According to Ismah (2021) and Manurung (2016), couples of childbearing age with more than two children are more than couples of childbearing age with two children. According to Marlina (2017) and Ningrum (2020), knowledge of couples of childbearing age about family planning is very influential in determining the number of children.

However, the decision to add children is up to the decision of the husband and wife, and the decision cannot be separated from the socio-cultural context. However, what is clear is that social change is necessary to support the NKKBS campaign in the Family Planning program in Indonesia. Based on this, the researcher suggests that EFA mothers are wiser in responding to the value of their children and their influence on participation in family planning. After all, family planning is included in reproductive health services because family planning aims to delay, space or limit pregnancies if the number of children is considered sufficient. The desired pregnancy at the right time and condition will better ensure the health and safety of the mother and the baby she is carrying.

5. CONCLUSIOON

In this study, the results obtained that most children's cultural values, children's economic values, children's social values, and children's psychological values were in a bad category. Then the results of the study showed that the participation of women of childbearing age in the family planning program was still low. As for the reason that the EFA mother did not limit the birth of children on the grounds of (1) preserving the culture or customs adopted in order to have an heir to cultural life, assuming that many children have much sustenance, (2) giving birth to many children because they consider children to be a source of sustenance. (3) the assumption that many children mean having many opportunities to have people who can be proud of in the social environment and (3) assume that children can bring happiness to the family, the main deterrent to divorce

The most dominant variable affecting mothers of fertile couples in the family planning program is the child's cultural values. The cultural values of children greatly affect women of childbearing age in family planning programs because they still hold firmly to the traditions or beliefs that exist in society. The Batak tribe, especially those who adhere to patrilineal understanding, consider the value of children, especially boys, to be higher than girls because of their large role in continuing the continuity of the lineage.

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Effective collaboration between government agencies, particularly the BKKBN, and traditional and religious leaders is necessary to correct (correct) community views about the value of children in a culture that impede the decision of mothers of fertile couples to begin family planning, specifically through education and counselling health so that Mothers of Spouses can begin family planning.

It is hoped that health workers, particularly BKKBN at the Pijorkoling Health Center in the Padangsidempuan District, will educate mothers of reproductive age couples about the importance of family planning participation through health education so that mothers of reproductive age couples take responsibility for their reproduction.

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