

## ANALYSIS OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS RELATED TO KBAMA BALI IN COUPLES OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN MARGA SUB-DISTRICT, TABANAN DISTRICT

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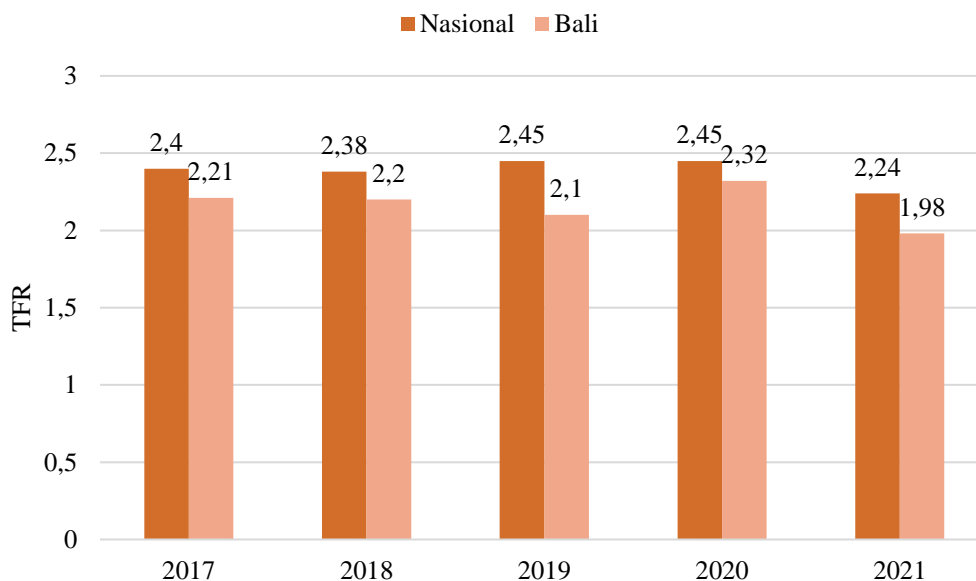
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**Abstract.** This study analyzes the knowledge, attitudes, and actions of couples of childbearing age (PUS) in Marga Sub-District, Tabanan Regency, regarding Bali Governor Instruction No. 1545/2019 on Krama Bali Family Planning (KBAMA Bali). This policy aims to preserve Balinese cultural identity by encouraging families to have up to four children while maintaining reproductive health standards. Using a descriptive quantitative approach, data were collected through structured interviews and surveys with 99 respondents, selected via accidental sampling. The findings revealed that 33.8% of respondents were unaware of the instruction, largely due to a lack of socialization, while 90.7% expressed support for the policy, primarily for cultural reasons. However, 55.5% of the respondents did not implement the instructions in their family planning decisions, citing economic and health-related constraints. This study suggests that further communication, information, and education (KIE) efforts are required to enhance public understanding and align family planning practices with both cultural preservation and population management objectives. Additionally, a periodic knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) evaluation is recommended to assess the effectiveness of the policy across different regions.

**Keywords:** Krama Bali Family Planning, knowledge-attitude-practice (KAP), reproductive rights, demographic policy, cultural preservation, family planning.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Fertility, mortality, and migration affect population growth (Sudibia et al., 2013). An increasing number of births affects population growth. Indonesia has a fluctuating birth rate. The TFR in 2017 was 2.4, decreased to 2.38 2018, increased in 2019 to 2.45, and decreased again in 2021 to 2.24. Even so, the TFR is close to the replacement fertility level of 2.1 children per woman. The Bali Province has a lower TFR than the national TFR. In 2021, Bali has a TFR of 1.98 which means that the average number of children born to each woman in Bali is estimated to give birth to 1.98 children during reproductive age. This indicates that the number of children born to each Balinese woman is below the ideal number needed to maintain population stability, which is 2.1 children per woman (Vollset et al., 2020).



Source: BKKBN Bali Province, 2021

Figure 1: Indonesia and Bali Province Total Fertility Rate 2017-2021

The Bali Province is known for its strong patriarchal culture. Patriarchal culture is a culture that places boys as the highest power holders compared to girls (Apriani & Karmini, 2021). The sociocultural life of Balinese people, especially men, has a privileged position and role. This encourages people to have many children until, in the end, they have sons who are used as family successors. To respect human rights, one of which is the reproductive rights of the Balinese people, the Bali Provincial Government issued Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning the Socialization of the Krama Bali Family Planning Program. This instruction was issued because the Bali Provincial Government has realized a decline in population, especially among ethnic Balinese people (Kurniati et al., 2019).

As a form of Communication, Information and Education (IEC), the Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning is socialized to the community, which provides the opportunity to have three or even up to four children. The government also expects that every family must maintain Balinese local wisdom through the mention of the name Gede, Putu, or Wayan as the first child, and the mention of Made or Nengah as the second child. The third child is usually called Nyoman or Komang, and the fourth child is named Ketut. The issuance of this governor's instruction is also one of the actualizations and implementations of the vision of "Nangun Sat Kerthi Loka Bali" through planned universal development towards a New Era Bali.

One of the points issued through this governor's instruction was to stop the campaign and socialization of the two-children-enough family planning program that has been running for years (Sarmita, 2019). BKKBN's official family planning program campaigns are generally aimed at developing small and prosperous family norms (Singarimbun, 1996). In 2010, the slogan "Two children are better" was campaigned, then in 2013 it was "Let's join family planning, two children are enough". In 2015 it was developed again into "Let's join family planning, two children are enough, Happy and Prosperous." Finally, from 2017 until now, it has become "If you plan, everything is easier" (BKKBN Bali Province, 2022b). This campaign aims to build awareness as well as appeal to achieve a quality family, and planning is necessary.

*Table 1. Number of Fertile Age Couples (PUS) and Number of Active Family Planning Participants in Bali Province by Regency / City in 2021*

Regency/City	Fertile Age Couples (PUS)	Number of Active Family Planning Participants	Percentage
Jembrana	57.649	46.969	81,47
Tabanan	81.119	67.278	82,94
Badung	74.742	58.693	78,53
Gianyar	79.331	61.246	77,20
Klungkung	34.973	30.961	88,53
Bangli	47.661	40.746	85,49
Karangasem	89.103	76.406	85,75
Buleleng	128.581	100.738	78,35
Denpasar	81.575	63.024	77,26
<b>BALI</b>	<b>674.734</b>	<b>546.061</b>	<b>80,93</b>

*Source: Bali Provincial Statistics Agency, 2022*

Communication, Information and Education (KIE) of the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning has differences with the family planning program that has been promoted by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). When compared to Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning KB Krama Bali, the difference lies in the number of children. This instruction focuses more on the reproductive rights of Krama Bali, which provides an opportunity to give birth to more than two and even four children, while still regulating births, spacing, and the ideal age of childbirth.

Based on Table 1, 80.93 percent of couples of childbearing age in Bali Province have become active national family planning participants, or as many as 546,061 PUS out of a total of 674,734 PUS in Bali Province. Although the family planning (KB) program in Bali Province has been running optimally, resulting in the lowest TFR among other provinces, research by McDonald(2008)states that a low TFR can have an impact on the age structure of the population and trigger various problems such as a decrease in the number of workers and an increase in the elderly population, which means that the population will age rapidly. This decrease in TFR is also beyond the expectations of the Bali Provincial Government program, which provides opportunities for people to have more than two children and even four children through Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning the Krama Bali Family Planning Program.

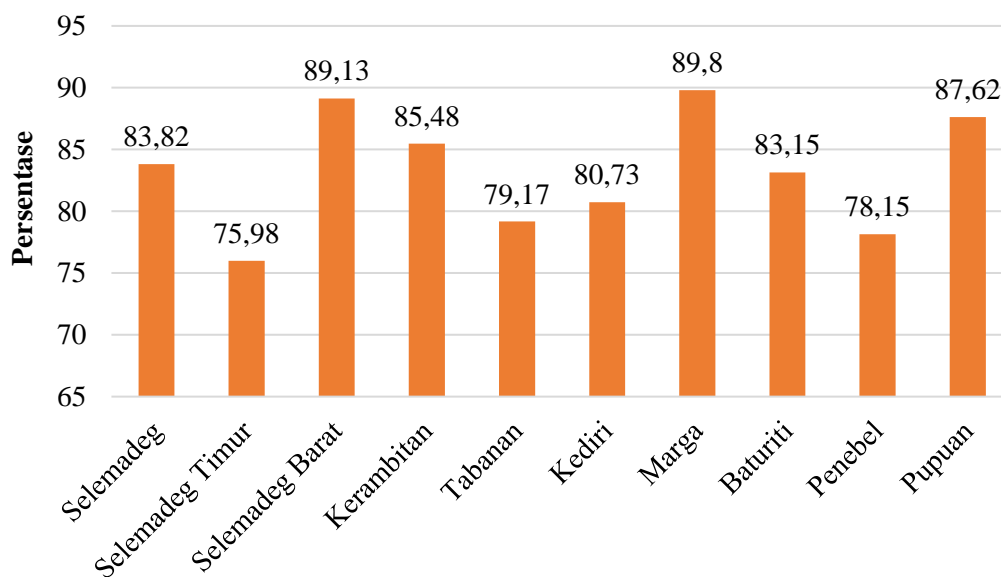
Based on Table 1, there are five districts that have a percentage of active family planning that exceeds the percentage of active family planning in Bali Province: Jembrana, Tabanan, Klungkung, Bangli, and Karangasem. The high percentage of active family planning in an area indicates that the desire to have children among couples of childbearing age in the area is low. This can affect the population growth rate of the region. As shown in Table 2, of the five districts that have highly active family planning participants, only Tabanan Regency had a relatively low population growth rate of 0.90(Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali, 2022).

Table 2. Population Growth Rate of Jembrana, Tabanan, Klungkung, Bangli and Karangasem Regencies Per Year 2020 Population Census Results

Regency	Population Growth Rate	Classification
Jembrana	1,88	Sedang
Tabanan	0,90	Rendah
Klungkung	1,89	Sedang
Bangli	1,79	Sedang
Karangasem	2,12	Tinggi

Source: Bali Provincial Statistics Agency, 2021

Figure 2 shows the percentage of active family planning in Tabanan District by sub-district in 2021. When compared to the sub-districts in Tabanan District, the highest percentage of couples of childbearing age using family planning is in the Marga Sub-district, which is 89.8 percent. This illustrates that there are two possibilities: PUS uses contraceptives as a means of delaying birth or aims to permanently stop fertility. This is not in line with the expected goal of the Bali Governor's instruction related to Krama Bali family planning, which encourages people to have four children by preserving the names of local wisdom. Thus far, information on community perceptions in the Marga sub-district regarding Krama Bali family planning remains unknown; therefore, it is important to conduct research in this area.



Source: DPPKB Tabanan District, 2022

Figure 2. Percentage of Active Family Planning in Tabanan District by Subdistrict in 2021

The community's response to the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning depends on the characteristics of the individual concerned, meaning that each individual's response can be different. The Health Belief Model behavioral theory states that the existence of good or bad perceptions can come from knowledge, experience, information obtained by individuals so that action occurs (Pakpahan et al., 2021, p. 49). This theory emphasizes the attitudes and beliefs of individuals in behavior, especially health behaviors. According to Bloom (1956), the behavioral domain consists of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor or, in a more operational form, can be measured by KAP, including knowledge or knowledge, attitude or attitude, and practice or action (Conner, 2015). The measurement of

knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) can later be used to identify how the knowledge and attitudes of couples of childbearing age regarding the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning and how the practice has been implemented.

The desire to implement family planning refers to the human rights of couples who have their own considerations (Sarmita, 2019). The level of agreement of each couple regarding Krama Bali family planning depends on how support, opinions, views, and acceptance of the policy are provided so that the level of agreement of each person is different. Research conducted by Kurniati et al. (2019) stated that there are people who agree with Krama Bali family planning considering the names Nyoman and Ketut are increasingly rare in Bali, but not a few who disagree because having many children does not necessarily make the family prosperous, depending on its financial ability and choice of the family itself (Kurniati et al., 2019). The level of agreement of couples of childbearing age regarding Krama Bali's family planning instructions has an important effect on how they act or practice in determining the number of children. The higher the level of agreement of couples of childbearing age with the Krama Bali family planning instructions, the higher the preference for the number of children. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of couples of childbearing age related to Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 on Krama Bali Family Planning in Marga Sub-district, Tabanan Regency.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research was designed with a descriptive quantitative approach using Kecamatan Marga as the research location. Location selection was based on the highest percentage of family planning users. The knowledge, attitudes, and actions of PUS related to Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 were the objects of this study. Knowledge variables were measured through indicators of knowledge of the existence of instructions, understanding of instructions, awareness of the phenomenon of mentioning the name of local wisdom, and knowledge of the purpose of the instructions. The attitude variable is measured by indicators of support, opinions, views, and acceptance of Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019. Action variables were measured through indicators of plans to add children, actions after the emergence of the instruction, local wisdom naming and birth arrangements, spacing, and the ideal age of childbirth. All indicators were measured using a Likert scale.

The data in this study can take the form of quantitative data (in the form of numbers), such as the number of family planning acceptors, and qualitative data (not in the form of numbers), such as empirical theories and articles. The data in this study were collected by researchers directly (primary data), such as family income, and secondary data obtained from certain copper sources, such as TFR data obtained from BKKBN. Data were collected through observation, structured interviews, and in-depth interviews. This study focused on 7,876 PUS populations. Based on the Slovin formula, a sample size of 99 PUS patients was obtained. Accidental sampling was used. The data analysis technique used was descriptive analysis.

**3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Respondents' knowledge of the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali**

Knowledge describes the extent to which people know information through sensing. Respondents' knowledge of the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning was measured through indicators of knowledge of the existence of instructions, understanding of instructions, awareness of the phenomenon of mentioning the name of local wisdom, and knowledge of the purpose of instructions using a Likert scale. Based on Table 3, it can be explained that respondents' knowledge of Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 consists of several indicators, as follows:

1. Knowledge related to the existence of the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali (P1.1)

Regarding indicator statement P1.1, most respondents chose the category of moderately agree (CS) at 27.3 percent, agree (S) at 26.3%, and strongly agree (SS) at 11.1 percent. This means that 64.7 respondents were aware of the existence of the governor’s instructions related to KB Krama Bali. However, 19.2 percent of respondents strongly disagreed (STS) regarding the statement, and 16.2 percent of respondents disagreed (TS). Based on these data, it can be said that 35.4 respondents did not know the existence of the Bali Governor's instruction related to KB Krama Bali. Some respondents answered that they did not know about the existence of the instructions. Based on the research data obtained, respondents who answered strongly disagree and disagree were predominantly from the age group of 35 years and above. This is because there has never been a socialization of education related to these instructions, so not all respondents knew about the existence of Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning KB Krama Bali. Information related to these instructions is mostly obtained from social media, which is not guaranteed to be true.

Table 3. Respondents' Knowledge of the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning

No	Statement	Frequency of Respondents' Answers (%)						
		STS	TS	Total	CS	S	SS	Total
1	I am aware of the existence of the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning (KB). (P1.1)	19,2	16,2	35,4	27,3	26,3	11,1	64,7
2	I understand the contents of the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning (KB). (P1.2)	28,3	18,2	46,5	27,3	21,2	5,1	53,6
3	I realize that the mention of the names Nyoman and Ketut is increasingly rare in today's society. (P1.3)	1,0	3,0	4,0	16,2	50,5	29,3	96,0

4	I know the purpose of the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali family planning (KB). (P1.4)	28,3	21,2	49,5	12,1	25,3	13,1	50,5
<b>Average</b>		<b>33,8</b>			<b>66,2</b>			

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

2. Understanding of the contents of the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali (P1.2)

Almost all respondents chose the strongly disagree (STS) and disagree (TS) categories for the P1.2 indicator statement. As many as 28.3 percent of respondents chose the strongly disagree category and 18.2 percent chose disagree. Respondents who answered strongly disagree and disagree predominantly came from the age group of 30 years and above. This means that 46.5 percent of the respondents, especially those aged 30 years and over, did not understand the contents of Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning KB Krama Bali. The low understanding of this instruction was due to the respondents' lack of knowledge regarding the existence of the governor's instruction. The limited availability of information sources was the main reason respondents stated that they did not understand the contents of the instruction, resulting in a low understanding of Krama Bali family planning instruction.

3. Awareness of the phenomenon of the increasingly rare mention of the names Nyoman and Ketut (P1.3)

In indicator statement P1.3, 16.2 percent chose quite agree (CS), 50.5 percent of respondents chose agree (S), and 29.3 who chose strongly agree (SS). This means that 96 percent of respondents realized that the mention of the names Nyoman and Ketut is increasingly rare in today's society. The cause of the decrease in the mention of the names Nyoman and Ketut is the lack of births for third and fourth children. The success of the family planning program in the Marga sub-district may also have affected the number of children born.

4. Knowledge related to the purpose of the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali. (P1.4)

Regarding the purpose of the instruction, 12.1 percent of the respondents chose moderately agree, 25.3 percent of respondents chose agree (S), and 13.1 percent of respondents chose strongly agree (SS). This means that 50.5 percent of respondents knew the purpose of the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali family planning. However, 28.3 percent of respondents chose the strongly disagree (STS) category and 21.2 percent chose disagree (TS) in the P1.4 indicator statement. Respondents who answered strongly disagree and disagree predominantly came from the age group of 30 years and above. It can be concluded that 49.5 percent of respondents in this study, especially those aged 30 years and over, did not know the purpose of Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning KB Krama Bali. Some respondents stated that, logically, the purpose of this instruction was to preserve the names Nyoman and Ketut. This is because most respondents had never read the full content of the Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 on Krama Bali Family Planning. This instruction not only aims to simply add children, but also aims to improve the quality of human resources.

The implementation of socialization related to these instructions is important, so that people are not faced with two camps: Krama Bali family planning and two-child family planning. This triggers a sense of doubt in the community about carrying out instructions without clear socialization. Based on the results of in-depth interviews with Mrs. dr. Ni Luh Gede Sukardiasih, M.For, MARS as a practitioner in the field of population on January 18, 2023 at the Bali Province National Population and Family Planning Agency Office stated that:

"At this time, there is no more such thing as two children are enough; two children are a prosperous family, and men and women are the same, which is no longer valid. What applies now is the new BKKBN slogan, Berencana itu Keren. Thus, the focus now is on how to form quality children. If the slogan of two children is enough and so on, it applies to the past conditions, because there was a significant increase in population, different from the current conditions that have stabilized."

Mr. Prof. Dr. Drs. I Ketut Sudibia, S.U. as an informant who is an expert in the field of population on January 16, 2023 at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University also stated that the area of residence affects the respondent's knowledge regarding the instruction. As not all people use technology, the dissemination of information related to this instruction is still minimal.

"In the past, people went to the villages. In the villages, we socialize the programs created by the government. In the past, in the implementation of the family planning program, Bali became an example because the basis was the entry point through the banjar, so it was known as the KB banjar system. Thus, with the banjar providing information, the community will submit because people in Bali usually have high participation. Now, there is nothing like that; there is only a governor's instruction. I don't know how far the socialization has gone."

**Respondents' Attitudes about the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali**

A person's attitude towards an object describes feelings of support, favor, or feelings of non-support or impartiality toward the object. Respondents' attitudes regarding the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning were measured through indicators of support, opinion, views, and acceptance of the instruction using a Likert scale. Based on Table 4. it can be explained that the respondents' attitude towards Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 consists of the following indicators:

Table 4. Respondents' Attitudes regarding the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali

No	Statement	Frequency of Respondents' Answers (%)						
		STS	TS	Total	CS	S	SS	Total
1	I support the existence of the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning. (S <sub>1.1</sub> )	0,0	15,2	15,2	13,1	46,5	25,3	84,9
2	I have the same opinion with the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning (KB). (S <sub>1.2</sub> )	0,0	12,1	12,1	19,2	57,6	11,1	87,9
3	I have a favorable (positive) view of the Bali Governor's	0,00	6,1	6,1	10,1	54,5	29,3	93,9

Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning (KB). (S1.3)								
4	I accept the existence of the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning. (S1.4)	0,0	4,0	4,0	26,3	30,3	39,4	96,0
<b>Average</b>				<b>9,3</b>				<b>90,7</b>

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

1. Respondents' support for the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning (S1.1)

A total of 13.1 percent of respondents moderately agreed (CS), 46.5 percent of respondents chose the agree (S) category, and 25.3 percent chose strongly agreed (SS) on the indicator of respondents' support for the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning. This indicates that 84.9 percent of the respondents supported the existence of Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning KB Krama Bali. The respondents' attitude in supporting this instruction is based on a cultural background, which in this case is the mention of names to children, such as Wayan, Made, Nyoman, and Ketut, which have been inherited by their ancestors. The percentage of respondents who disagreed (TS) were 15.2 percent. This means that 15.2 percent of the respondents do not support the existence of Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning KB Krama Bali. Based on the research data, respondents who answered disagree were mostly college students and had jobs. Respondents did not support the instruction because they were more concerned with the quality of their children than quantity. Quality children will make positive contributions to their families and environments. In line with this, Prof. Dr. Drs. I Ketut Sudibia, S.U. as an informant who is an expert in the field of population on January 16, 2023 at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University explained that the preservation of Balinese culture is important because it is related to the source of attracting outside tourists to visit Bali. "Indeed, Pak Koster pays great attention to customs and culture. Therefore, I agree to preserve Balinese customs and culture. Maybe he thinks, who supports Balinese culture if there are no those who preserve the number of children. I also agree that we must support the customs and culture we have. Why is that? Guests come to Bali because customs and culture are thick. It is the icon of Bali tourism that causes Bali to progress. Therefore, the culture must be preserved. But it still has to be of high quality."

2. Respondents' opinions on the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali (S1.2)

In indicator S1.2, 19.2 percent of respondents moderately agreed (CS), more chose the agree category (S) of 57.6 percent of respondents and the strongly agree category (SS) of 11.1 percent on the indicator of respondents' opinions on the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning. It can be interpreted that 87.9 percent of the respondents have the same opinion or agree with the Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning KB Krama Bali. In addition to preserving local wisdom, respondents also agreed with this instruction because it gives the right to give birth to more than two or even four children with respect to Krama Bali's reproductive rights. Meanwhile, 12.1 percent of respondents disagreed (TS) with S1.2. Almost all respondents who answered disagree had a college education level. This means that 12.1 percent of the respondents do not have the same opinion as the Bali

Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning Krama Bali family planning. Although this is the right of every human being, the development of this era is very rapid. Every individual must master the technology to carry out daily life. This needs to be considered because it is feared that there will be technology stuttering in children who are born due to parents having limited knowledge.

### 3. Respondents' views on the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali (S1.3)

Of the respondents, 54.5% stated that they agreed (S), and 29.3 percent of respondents strongly agreed (SS) with indicator S1.3 related to respondents' views on the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali. Some respondents chose to moderately agree (CS), at 10.1 percent. This means that 93.9 percent of respondents had a good (positive) view of the Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning KB Krama Bali. Respondents believed that the existence of this instruction would increase the number of new generations, especially ethnic Balinese, so that the ethnic Balinese population would increase. Meanwhile, 6.1 percent of respondents chose the disagree category, which means that they do not have a good view of Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning Krama Bali Family Planning. This is seen in the Province of Bali, which is starting to become densely populated. An increase in births leads to an increase in population growth; therefore, the demand for land for housing will also increase (Prihatin, 2015). This leads to a reduction in open land and land conversion.

### 4. Respondents' acceptance of the existence of the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali (S1.4)

The highest number of respondents chose the strongly agree (SS) category at 39.4 percent and those who chose to agree (S) at 30.3 percent on the indicator of respondents' acceptance of the existence of the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali. Meanwhile, 26.3 percent of the respondents chose to moderately agree (CS). This can be interpreted as 96 percent of respondents accepting the existence of the Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning Krama Bali family planning. Some respondents stated that every policy had advantages and disadvantages. The Krama Bali family planning policy does not require all families to have up to four children but rather the preferences of each family while respecting the reproductive rights of Krama Bali. As many as 4.0 percent of respondents answered disagree (TS), which means that as many as 4.0 percent of respondents did not accept the existence of Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning the Krama Bali family planning. Respondents stated that when increasing fertility, the current quality of education needs to be considered, especially in Tabanan Regency. Education will shape the quality of children, so it is expected to contribute to the economy at the micro and macro levels.

## **Respondents' Actions regarding the Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali**

Action describes a person's actions that have been carried out against a stimulus or an object. Attitudes are not automatically realized in an action. Respondents' actions regarding the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning were measured through indicators of plans to add children, actions after the emergence of instructions, naming local wisdom and birth control, spacing, and the ideal age of childbirth using a Likert scale. Based on Table 5, it

can be explained that respondents' actions towards Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 consist of several indicators, as follows:

1. Respondents' plans to add children (T1.1)

Regarding the indicator of respondents' plans to add children, 16.2 percent of respondents chose to agree (S), and 6.1 percent of respondents strongly agreed (SS). Meanwhile, 8.1% of the respondents stated that they agreed moderately. This means that 30.4 percent of respondents will increase their number of children according to the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning (KB). However, 45.5 percent of respondents answered disagree (TS), and as many as 24.2 percent of respondents answered strongly disagree (STS) to indicator statement T1.1. This means that 69.7 percent of the respondents will not increase the number of children according to Bali Governor Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning Krama Bali Family Planning.

Table 5. Respondents' actions regarding the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali

No	Statement	Frequency of Respondents' Answers (%)						
		STS	TS	Total	CS	S	SS	Total
1	I will increase the number of children according to the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning. (T1.1)	24,2	45,5	69,7	8,1	16,2	6,1	30,4
2	I have added another child with the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning (KB). (T1.2)	24,2	53,5	77,7	10,1	11,1	1,0	22,2
3	I have given the names Wayan, Made, Nyoman, and Ketut to every child I gave birth to. (T1.3)	0,0	2,0	2,0	0,0	33,3	64,6	97,9
4	I have regulated births, spacing and the ideal age of childbirth to implement the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning. (T1.4)	24,2	48,5	72,7	3,0	15,2	9,1	27,3
<b>Rata-rata</b>			<b>55,5</b>			<b>44,5</b>		

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Based on the research data, most of the respondents who chose to disagree or strongly disagree had high school and college education levels.

1. Respondents who chose to disagree and strongly disagree with statement T1.1

Most families with incomes below Rp. 5,000,000. This indicates that the level of education and family income can influence plans to have more children in accordance with the governor's instructions. In line with this, some respondents are also not ready to have three to four children because many things need to be considered, one of which is the readiness of the family to care

for them. The government's effort to preserve culture is very good, but it needs to be considered again how realistic the conditions of the community are, whether they are able to implement or not.

## 2. Children after the Bali Governor's Instruction on KB Krama Bali (T1.2)

In indicator T1.2, 10.1% of respondents chose to moderately agree (CS), 11.1 percent chose to agree (S), and 1.0 percent strongly agreed (SS). It can be interpreted that 22.2 percent of respondents have added more children to the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning (KB). Some respondents chose to disagree (TS) by 53.5 percent and strongly disagree (STS) by 24.2%, against the statement of adding children after the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning. This means that 77.7 percent of respondents did not add more children after Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning Krama Bali Family Planning. Most respondents who answered disagree or strongly disagree had family incomes below Rp. 5,000,000. The COVID-19 pandemic has also significantly affected the income of each family member. Some respondents stated that the addition of children was not due to instruction but to their own desires.

## 3. Giving local wisdom names to each child born (T1.3)

As many as 64.6 percent of respondents chose the strongly agree (SS) category, and as many as 33.3 percent of respondents chose the agree (S) category for the statement giving the names of local wisdom in each name of the child born. It can be explained that almost all respondents or 97.9 percent of respondents have given the designation Wayan/Putu for the first child, Made/Nengah for the second child, Nyoman/Komang for the third child, and Ketut for the fourth child in each child's name. It has been a Balinese tradition for generations to assign these designations based on birth order. A total of 2.0 percent of respondents disagreed (TS) with statement T1.3, which means that 2.0 percent of respondents did not give the titles Wayan, Made, Nyoman, and Ketut to each of their children's names. This is because there is a caste system in Hindu society in Bali, which rarely mentions Wayan, Made, Nyoman, and Ketut in the names of their offspring.

## 4. Birth control, spacing, and ideal age of childbirth to implement the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali family planning. (T1.4)

Respondents who chose moderately agree (CS) were 3.0 percent, agree (S) was 15.2%, and strongly agree (SS) was 9.1 percent. This means that 27.3 percent of respondents have regulated births, spacing, and the ideal age of childbirth to implement the Bali Governor's instruction. Some respondents have reasons because there is a sense of attraction and love for young children, so they have arranged births, spacing, and the ideal age of childbirth for the realization of quality children. In line with this, couples of childbearing age need to plan to determine the number of children, such as regulating the age of marriage and birth spacing, to create quality children. Dr. Ni Luh Gede Sukardiasih, M.For, MARS as a practitioner in the field of population on January 18, 2023 at the Bali Province National Population and Family Planning Agency Office stated that:

"There is something called SIMKAH (Nikah Management Information System), every prospective bride and groom should have a health check 3 months before marriage and

marriage guidance / pre-marriage courses to anticipate the birth of stunting children. In this case, BKKBN synergizes with the Ministry of Religious Affairs to obtain data on prospective brides 3 months before marriage. However, in Bali, especially in Hindu households, three months before the wedding are still looking for an adult ayu, preparing banten, and so on, so reports to the KUA are usually made after the wedding is completed by custom. This is our challenge in forming high-quality children. Quality children are determined by the factory, namely parents, so we need to check nutrition and health standards to give birth to quality children free from stunting."

Respondents mostly chose to disagree (TS) at 48.5 percent and 24.2 percent chose to strongly disagree (STS) with the statement indicator regarding birth control, spacing, and the ideal age for giving birth to carry out the Bali Governor's Instruction on Krama Bali Family Planning. It can be interpreted that 72.7 percent of the total respondents in this study did not regulate births, spacing, and the ideal age of giving birth to carry out Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 concerning Krama Bali Family Planning (KB). Respondents mentioned that the regulation of births, spacing, and the ideal age of giving birth aims to minimize the risk of births that occur, in the sense that it is not to carry out Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019. In addition, some respondents also stated that they had experienced pregnant marriages and/or conceded pregnancies; therefore, the regulation of marriage age and birth spacing was not successfully implemented.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

The results show that 33.8 per cent of the respondents in this study did not know and did not understand the existence, content, and purpose of Bali Governor Instruction No. 1545/2019 due to the absence of socialization. However, 90.7 percent of the respondents supported, agreed with, viewed favorably, and accepted the existence of the instruction for cultural reasons. The respondents' actions regarding this instruction varied considerably. Of the respondents, 55.5% did not practice Krama Bali Family Planning Instruction, which was determined by family economic and health conditions. In-depth communication, information, and education are needed from the KB Program managers in each village to achieve the expected goals through the Bali Governor's Instruction Number 1545 of 2019 and to carry out KAP (knowledge, attitude, and practice) evaluations in each village to determine the actual situation. The purpose of socializing Krama Bali family planning must be emphasized again. In addition to aiming to preserve culture, this instruction also aims to improve the quality of human resources while still paying attention to the age and distance of childbirth.

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