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The Relationship Between Knowledge and Husbands' Attitudes Regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive in Huraba Village

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ABSTRACT

A condom is a contraceptive device made of rubber/latex, shaped like an impermeable tube with a tightly closed end and equipped with a sperm collection pouch. To date, the increase in condom use has not met the target, reaching only 41%. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and husbands' attitudes regarding condom use as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024.
This research is a correlation study using a cross-sectional design. The data sources are primary and secondary data, using a questionnaire as an instrument, and analysis using the chi-square statistical test using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution). The sample size for this study was 38 husbands.
Based on the research results table on the relationship between knowledge and husband's attitudes regarding condom use as a contraceptive, the results obtained from the Chi-Square test table in the Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) column show the probability value. The sig. value is 0.000, which means that the value ($p<0.05$) and the calculated $\chi 2$ value = 30.968 > $\chi 2$ table = 5.991 with df = 2 and a significance level of 0.05%.
From the results of the study of 38 respondents, it can be concluded that husbands' knowledge about the use of condoms as a contraceptive is "Good" in 15 people (39.5%), and husbands' attitudes are "Positive" in 24 people (63.2%), and there is a relationship between knowledge and husbands' attitudes about the use of condoms as a contraceptive. Therefore, it is hoped that husbands can expand their knowledge about condoms as contraceptives so that they can participate in family planning programs.

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INTRODUCTION

A condom is a contraceptive device made of rubber/latex, shaped like an impermeable tube with a tightly closed end and a sac to collect sperm. Most condoms are made of thin latex rubber, but some are made from animal tissue (goat intestine) or plastic (polyethylene) (Meilani, et al.,).

The condom is pulled over the erect penis to collect semen (sperm) during ejaculation and prevent sperm from entering the vagina. Latex and polyurethane condoms are effective in preventing HIV/AIDS transmission and reducing the risk of sexually transmitted infections (Sulistyawati, 2011).

According to history, condoms have been used in Egypt since 1350 BC. It wasn't until the 18th century that these sheaths were given the name "condom," which at that time was used to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Theoretically, condom failure only occurs if the condom tears due to carelessness, insufficient lubrication, or pressure during ejaculation. According to Tietze (1960), in fertile couples who have coitus 120 times per year and always use condoms during sexual intercourse, there will be 10-21 pregnancies per 100 women per year. In practice, this figure

higher, at around 15-36 pregnancies per 100 women per year. Influencing factors include irregular use, motivation, age, socioeconomic status, education, and so on (Sulistyawati, 2011).

Some of the advantages/benefits of condoms are that condoms are a suitable contraceptive if intercourse is rare or unexpected, condoms also do not contain hormones or chemicals so they do not cause side effects (Jones, 2005,).

Other advantages of condoms are that they are inexpensive, readily available (no prescription required), easy to carry, require no supervision, and reduce the possibility of sexually transmitted infections. Condoms can also be used as a backup method to protect other primary contraceptive methods if the primary method is ineffective, such as in the following circumstances: during the first month of starting oral contraceptives (pills), when a woman fails to use the pill for a cycle, if a woman is taking medications known to reduce the effectiveness of the pill, during the first month of using an intrauterine contraceptive device (Sulistyawati, 2011).

Besides having advantages, condoms also have weaknesses, including: material weaknesses that can cause the condom to tear due to the urge to ejaculate, or there are small holes so that the condom does not function effectively, condoms are a single-use contraceptive device and sometimes there are couples who are allergic to condom rubber, some couples think that condoms make the sensation feel dull and a barrier when they want a complete feeling during sexual intercourse (Sulistyawati, 2011).

According to the 2002-2003 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI), the achievement of male family planning participants is still low at only 1.3% (MOP 0.4% and Condoms 0.9%), while according to data from the National Family Planning Coordinating Board in 2009, male participation in wanting to use condoms is only around 1.3% of the 76.8% of men who understand condom use for health. To realize male participation in the Family Planning and Reproductive Health program quantitatively nationally, participation and support from all parties is needed.

In another context, some people still lack confidence in the effectiveness of condoms in preventing HIV transmission. As a result, the number of AIDS sufferers in Indonesia has been increasing year after year. According to the Ministry of Health, there were 17,699 AIDS cases in Indonesia as of June 2009, while 43,118 HIV cases were receiving treatment (DepKes, 2009).

So far, the increase in condom use among fertile couples in 2009 has not met the target. The government targeted a 300% increase in condom use from 2008 to 976,000 in 2009.

However, the increase has only reached 41%. This is despite condoms being the only contraceptive that has a dual function, preventing both unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (BKKBN, 2009).

In relation to this, new breakthroughs are needed in the form of efforts to increase male participation in the Family Planning and reproductive health program, including by providing information to prospective brides and grooms, that the family planning program is not only intended for women, but also for men, both in terms of concern and in the use of contraception, because this is a matter of mutual interest for husband and wife (BKKBN, 2008).

In 2023, HIV cases in Indonesia showed an increase. Data from the Ministry of Health showed more than 500,000 HIV cases in Indonesia, with 515,455 people identified as living with HIV (PLHIV) as of September 2023. Although 88% of them have been detected, only 40% are receiving treatment, which is a concern due to the higher risk of transmission.

These HIV cases primarily impact housewives, who account for 35% of total infections. This is linked to transmission from at-risk husbands. Each year, an estimated 5,100 new cases occur among housewives. Furthermore, mother-to-child transmission is also significant, contributing 20-45% of total infections. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia)

Meanwhile, the total number of new AIDS cases throughout 2023 reached 16,410, with the highest number in West Java. Other provinces on Java Island, such as East Java and Central Java, also recorded high numbers of cases. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia.)

From the results of a preliminary survey conducted by researchers to 10 husbands, it was found that all of them were not interested in using condoms due to certain reasons, including 1 person saying that they felt a lack of support, especially from health workers in providing information, services and guidance to husbands about condoms and 9 other people said they were reluctant to use condoms as a contraceptive because they thought it would reduce pleasure during intercourse, fear of tearing and leaking, hassle, fear of setting a bad example for their children if the condom was placed carelessly and their children found out.

Based on the background and phenomena, the author is interested in examining the relationship between knowledge and husbands' attitudes regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024.

METHODS

This correlational study used a cross-sectional design, which is a study designed to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, using a point-in-time approach, observation, or data collection. This means that each research subject is observed only once, and measurements are taken of the subject's character status or variables at the time of the examination. This does not mean that all research subjects are observed at the same time (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The population is the entire research object or object being studied. These objects can be humans, animals, plants, other inanimate objects, as well as events and phenomena occurring in society or nature (Notoatmodjo, 2015). The population in this study was all husbands who resided in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency during the research period, a total of 150 people. total of 38 sample members (Notoatmodjo, 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

This study aimed to determine whether there is a relationship between knowledge and husbands' attitudes regarding condom use as a contraceptive. The study was conducted in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, with 38 respondents. The characteristics of the respondents based on the study are shown in the following table:

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age Group in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024

No.	Age	f	%
1	20-35 years	3	7.9
2	>35-<45 years	16	42.1
3	45-55 years old	14	36.8
4	>55 years	5	13.2
	Total number	**38**	**100**

Source: Field data obtained in December 2024

Based on the distribution table above, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied regarding husbands regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, most of the respondents were aged >35-<45 years, as many as 16 people (42.1%) and a small number of respondents were aged 20-35 years, as many as 3 people (7.9%).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Education Level in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024

No.	Level of education	f	%
1	Elementary School	7	18.4
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	4	10.5
3	High School/Equivalent	19	50
4	D 3	3	7.9
5	SI	3	7.9
6	S2	2	5.3
	Total number	**38**	**100**

Source: Field data obtained in December 2024

Based on the distribution table above, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, the majority of respondents had a high school education of 19 people (50%) and a small number of respondents had a master's degree of 2 people (5.3%).

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Occupation in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024

No.	Type of work	f	%
1	civil servant	4	10.5
2	Self-employed	25	65.8
3	Trader	4	10.5

4	Employee	2	5.3
5	Doctor	2	5.3
6	Others (TNI)	1	2.6
	Total number	**38**	**100**

Source: Field data obtained in December 2024

Based on the distribution table above, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied regarding husbands regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, most of the respondents had jobs as entrepreneurs, as many as 25 people (65.8%) and a small number of respondents had jobs as TNI, as many as 1 person (2.6%).

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Respondents According to Parity in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024

No.	Parity	f	%
1	No children	1	2.6
2	Number of children 1	10	26.3
3	Number of children 2	14	36.9
4	Number of children 3	11	28.9
5	Number of children >3	2	5.3
	Total number	**38**	**100**

Source: Field data obtained in December 2024

Based on the distribution table above, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied regarding husbands regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, most of the respondents had 2 children, as many as 14 people (36.9%) and a small number of respondents did not have children, as many as 1 person (2.6%).

Table 5 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Information Sources in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024

No.	Resources	f	%
1	Television	9	23.7
2	Health workers	29	76.3
	Total number	**38**	**100**

Source: Field data obtained in December 2024

Based on the distribution table above, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied regarding husbands regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, most respondents obtained information from health workers, as many as 29 people (76.3%) and a small number of respondents obtained information from television, as many as 9 people (23.7%).

Husband's Knowledge about Using Condoms as a Contraceptive

The level of husbands' knowledge about using condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024 can be seen in the following table:

Table 6 Frequency Distribution of Husbands' Knowledge Levels on Condom Use as a Contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024

No.	Level of Knowledge	f	%
1	Good: 15-20 correct questions	15	39.5
2	Enough: 8-14 correct questions	11	28.9
3	Less: 0-7 questions correct	12	31.6
	Total number	**38**	**100**

Source: Field data obtained in December 2024

Based on the distribution table above, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied regarding husbands regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, most respondents had knowledge in the "Good" category, as many as 15 people (39.5%) and a small number of respondents had knowledge in the "Sufficient" category, as many as 11 people (28.9%).

Husbands' Attitudes Regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive

Husbands' attitudes towards the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency2024 can be seen from the following table:

Table 7 Frequency Distribution of Husbands' Attitudes regarding Condom Use as a Contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024

No.	Attitude	f	%
1	Positive: those who get a score of 11-20	24	63.2
2	Negative: those who get a score of 0-10	14	36.8
	Total number	**38**	**100**

Source: Field data obtained in December 2024

Based on the distribution table above, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied regarding husbands regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, most of the respondents had attitudes in the "Positive" category, as many as 24 people (63.2%) and a small number of respondents had attitudes in the "Negative" category, as many as 14 people (36.8%).

The Relationship Between Knowledge and Husbands' Attitudes Regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive

The relationship between knowledge and husbands' attitudes regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024 can be seen in the following table:

Table 8 Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Knowledge and Husbands' Attitudes regarding Condom Use as a Contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024

Connection	Respondents' Attitudes	
	Positive	**Negative**

		who got a score of 11-20		who got a score of 0-10		Total number	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
Respondent Knowledge	**OK, those who get a score of 15-20**	15	39.4	0	0	15	39.5
	Enough, which gets a score of 8-14	9	23.7	2	5.3	11	28.9
	Less, those who get a score of 0-7	0	0	12	31.6	12	31.6
Total number		**24**	**63.1**	**14**	**36.9**	**38**	**100**

Source: Field data obtained in December 2024

Based on the distribution table above, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied regarding husbands regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, there were 15 respondents (39.4%) who had good knowledge with a positive attitude, 9 respondents (23.7%) had sufficient knowledge with a positive attitude, 2 respondents (5.3%) had sufficient knowledge with a negative attitude, and 12 respondents (31.6%) had insufficient knowledge with a negative attitude.

Chi-Square Test of the Relationship between Knowledge and Husbands' Attitudes regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive Device

The Chi-Square test of the relationship between knowledge and husbands' attitudes regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024 can be seen in the following table. :

Table 9 Chi-Square Test of the Relationship between Knowledge and Husband's Attitudes regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive Device

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30.968(a)	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	39,585	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	26,853	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	38		

a 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.05.

Source: Results of SPSS 11.5 for Windows 2007 on the relationship between knowledge and husband's attitudes regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive.

A chi-square test was conducted to determine whether there was a relationship between knowledge and husbands' attitudes regarding condom use as a contraceptive. This was based on the following hypothesis:

Ha: There is a Relationship between Knowledge and Husband's Attitude regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive Device

Ho: There is no relationship between knowledge and husband's attitude regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive.

If Probability (p) > 0.05 then H0 is "accepted"

If Probability (p) < 0.05 then H0 is "rejected"

From the Chi-Square test table above in the columnAsymp. Sig. (2-sided) shows the probability value. The sig. value is 0.000, which means that the value (p<0.05), then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means "There is a Relationship between Knowledge and Husband's Attitude regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive Device."

Discussion

Husband's Knowledge about Using Condoms as a Contraceptive

Based on the frequency distribution table of knowledge, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied, husbands knew about the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024.Most of the respondents had "Good" knowledge, amounting to 15 people (39.5%). This was influenced by several factors, namely:

1. The majority of respondents were aged >35-<45 years (16 people) (42.1%), aged 45-55 years (14 people) (36.8%), and aged >55 years (5 people) (13.2%). According to the researcher's assumptions at the time of the study, respondents aged >35 years were generally able to answer the questionnaire correctly compared to respondents aged <35 years. This is supported by several expert opinions:

   According to Mubarok (2007), as a person ages, changes occur in their physical and psychological (mental) aspects. These changes include changes in size, proportions, the loss of old characteristics, and the emergence of new ones. Psychologically/mentally, a person's level of thinking becomes more mature and adult. This means their level of knowledge improves.

   According to Nursalam and Pariani (2000, p. 134), age is the length of an individual's life span, calculated from birth to their birthday. The older a person is, the more mature and capable they are in their thinking and working.

   According to Notoatmodjo (2007), age influences a person's comprehension and thought patterns. As a person gets older, their comprehension and thought patterns develop more, resulting in better knowledge.
2. Most respondents had a high school education (19 people) (50%), a diploma (3) education (7.9%), a bachelor's degree (7.9%), and a master's degree (2) (5.3%). According to the researcher's assumption at the time of the study, respondents with high school and college education were easier to understand and comprehend the questions and statements of the questionnaire given compared to those with elementary and junior high school education who had to be explained repeatedly. This also affected their questionnaire answers. Respondents with high

school and college education were generally able to answer the questionnaire correctly. This was further supported by the opinions of several experts:

According to Mubarok (2007), education means guidance given by one person to another so they can understand something. It is undeniable that the higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information, and ultimately, the more knowledge they possess. Conversely, a low level of education will hinder the development of attitudes toward accepting newly introduced information and values.

According to Nursalam and Siti Pariani (2000, p.134), the higher a person's level of education, the easier it is for them to receive information, so the more knowledge they have.

According to Notoatmodjo (2003), education determines a person's mindset and insight, the higher a person's education, the more knowledge is expected to increase.

According to Notoatmodjo (2007), education means guidance provided by one person to the development of others according to certain ideals that determine how humans act and live their lives to achieve safety and happiness. Education is necessary to obtain information, for example, about things that support health, thereby improving the quality of life. Education can influence a person's behavior, including lifestyle, especially in motivating them to participate in development. In general, the higher a person's education level, the easier it is to receive information.

3. c. Most of the respondents have jobs as self-employed as many as 25 people (65.8%), work as civil servants as many as 4 people (10.5%), work as traders as many as 4 people (10.5%), work as employees as many as 2 people (5.3%), work as doctors as many as 2 people (5.3%), work as TNI as many as 1 person (2.6%). According to the researcher's assumption, the respondents' work takes up more time outside the home, so that respondents get information faster. This is supported by the opinions of experts:

   According to Mubarok (2007), the work environment can provide someone with experience and knowledge both directly and indirectly.
4. Most respondents (14 people) had two children, 11 (28.9%), and two (5.3%) had more than three children. According to Notoatmodjo (2007), the number of children also affects a person's level of knowledge. The more children, the better their knowledge.
5. Most respondents (29 people) obtained information from health workers, and the rest (9 people) obtained information from television. This is supported by expert opinion:

   According to Mubarok (2007), the ease of obtaining information can help speed up a person's ability to acquire new knowledge.

   According to Notoatmodjo (2007), information obtained from both formal and non-formal education can have a short-term impact (immediate impact) resulting in changes/increases in knowledge.
6. Based on the researcher's own assumptions, the study location was urban, making information readily available, and the respondents' economic status was generally good. This was evident in the respondents' homes and occupations. Most of the

homes were permanent, and all respondents were in good health at the time of the study. This significantly impacted their knowledge. This was further reinforced by expert opinion:

According to Notoatmodjo (2007), the environment is everything surrounding an individual, including the physical, biological, and social environment. The environment influences the process of knowledge transfer within individuals within that environment. This occurs due to reciprocal or indirect interactions that are interpreted as knowledge by each individual. A person's economic status also determines the availability of necessary facilities for certain activities, thus socioeconomic status will influence a person's knowledge.

According to Notoatmodjo (2005), health means a person's physical, mental, and social state is functioning optimally and in balance. This balance will be disrupted if someone is ill. The learning process will also be disrupted if someone is in a less than optimal physical, mental, or social state.

Husbands' Attitudes Regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive

Based on the frequency distribution table of attitudes, it is known that of the 38 respondents studied regarding husbands regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024 The majority of husbands' attitudes were "positive," as many as 24 people (63.2%). Based on the researcher's assumptions, husbands' attitudes were also influenced by education and sources of information.Most respondents (19 people) had a high school education (50%), 3 people (7.9%) had a diploma, 3 people (7.9%), 2 people (5.3%) had a bachelor's degree, and 29 people (76.3%) had a master's degree. Most respondents obtained information from health workers, and the rest obtained information from television (9 people) (23.7%). In the research location, health workers are considered important, especially in the health sector. This causes the public to tend to follow the information they convey. This then forms a "positive" attitude.reinforced by opinionAzwar. S, (2003, p. 30) stated that educational institutions have an influence in the formation of attitudes because education lays the foundation of understanding and moral concepts in individuals. Understanding of good and bad, the dividing line between something that is permissible and something that is not permissible is obtained from education. Mass media as a means of communication in the form of television, radio, newspapers, magazines and others have a major influence in the formation of a person's beliefs and opinions. In conveying information as its main task, mass media carries messages containing suggestions and tasks that can direct a person's opinion. The existence of new information about something provides a new cognitive basis for the formation of attitudes towards it. The suggestive messages carried by this information, if strong enough, will provide an affective basis in assessing something so that a certain attitude direction is formed.

The Relationship Between Knowledge and Husbands' Attitudes Regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive

From the two discussions above, it can be stated that "The Relationship between Knowledge and Husband's Attitudes regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive Device inHuraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024is knowledgeable

"Good" with a "Positive" attitude. This can be seen from the higher the husband's knowledge, the more influence it will have on the husband's attitude. If the husband's knowledge is "Good", then the husband's attitude will also be "Positive".

Based on table 4.9, it can be seen that the chi-square correlation analysis obtained a value of$\chi 2$count = 30.968 > $\chi 2$ table = 5.991 with df = 2 and a significance level of 0.05%. Therefore, it can be concluded that Ha is accepted, namely "There is a significant relationship between knowledge and husband's attitude regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Environment IV, Satria Village, Binjai City District in 2012".

This is in line with the husband's level of knowledge regarding condom use as a contraceptive, which will then foster a positive attitude reflected in the husband's actions. This is further supported by the statement that knowledge is a crucial domain for shaping a person's actions. If new acceptance or adoption of behavior is based on knowledge, awareness, and a positive attitude, then that behavior will be long-lasting. Conversely, if the behavior is not based on knowledge and awareness, it will not last long (Notoatmodjo, 2007, p. 144).

CONCLUSION

From the results of research on 38 respondents based on data analysis and discussion regarding "The Relationship between Knowledge and Husbands' Attitudes regarding the Use of Condoms as a Contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024", it can be concluded that :Husband's Knowledge about Condom Use as a Contraceptive Device in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024 was "Good" at 39.5%. Husband's Attitude about Condom Use as a Contraceptive Device in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024 was "Positive" at 63.2%. There is a significant relationship between "Knowledge and Husband's Attitude about Condom Use as a Contraceptive Device in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024". This can be seen from the data analysis that has been done, namely the Chi-Square correlation analysis obtained a calculated $\chi 2$ value = 30.968 > $\chi 2$ table = 5.991 with df = 2 and a significance level of 0.05%. So it can be concluded that Ha is accepted, namely "There is a significant relationship between knowledge and husbands' attitudes regarding the use of condoms as a contraceptive in Huraba Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024".

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