

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FORMING PROGRAM FOR FAMILY PLANNING IN THE BABAKAN VILLAGE PANGANDARAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the implementation of the Family Planning Village in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research methods, data collection techniques through interviews and literature study. Data analysis was carried out through triangulation techniques in which the collected data was reduced, translated and analyzed in descriptive form. The results of research conducted in the Implementation of the Family Planning Village Formation Program have not been carried out optimally, it is seen from several dimensions that are still less than optimal, namely: employee understanding of the KB village; Human resource factors are felt to be lacking; and the availability of funds and equipment, in the dimension of limited sources of funds and equipment to support programs implemented by employees in the field. However, with minimum resources try as much as possible by using a variety of available resources to the maximum. Thus it can be seen how the Implementation of the Establishment of the Family Planning Village in Babakan Village has been carried out to the maximum extent possible with various limitations.

Keywords: Village, Family Planning Program, Regency

Introductions

Village Family Planning is an area unit at the level of the Rukun Warga (RW), hamlet or equivalent, which has certain criteria, where there is an integration of population programs, family planning, family development and related sector development which is carried out systematically and systematically. The problems that have plagued developing countries are very complex, especially in the people's welfare. One of the causes of the low level of community

welfare is due to the imbalance between population and economic growth and health. In addition to a large amount of poverty that occurred, the rapid population growth also had an impact on the population explosion.

This population problem is also one of the serious problems that hit Indonesia. The complex population problems are very influential on economic, education, health, and community welfare factors to improve the quality of life and welfare of the family so that Indonesian people

become a better society that needs support from the government and the community itself

The establishment of the Family Planning Village aims to improve the quality of life of the community at the village level or equivalent, through the Population, Family Planning and Family Development programs and building-related sectors to create quality small families. In the 2015-2019 government period, 6 draft strategies have been established and are expected to be realized, namely:

1. Reducing the average national population growth rate (percent per year) from 1.38 percent/year in 2015 to 1.21 percent in 2019.
2. Reducing the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of women of reproductive age from 2.37 2015 to 2.28 in 2019.
3. Increased contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for all methods from 65.2 percent to 66 percent.
4. Declining unneeded family planning needs from the number of couples of childbearing age from 10.6 percent in 2015 to 9.91 percent in 2019.
5. Decreasing Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) from 46 in 2015 to 38 per 1000 women in the age group of 15-19 years in 2019.
6. Decreasing the percentage of unwanted pregnancies from women of childbearing age from 7.1 percent in 2015 to 6.6 percent in 2019.

The criteria for selecting Village Family Planning are:

1. Main Criteria

- a. The number of Pre-Family Welfare and Family Welfare-1 (poor) is above average, Pre-Family Welfare and Family Welfare-1 at the village level where the village is located.
- b. The number of family planning participants (KB) is below the average achievement of village level family planning participants where the village is located.

2. Regional Criteria

Slums, Coastal/Fishermen, Watershed/ Watershed, Railways, poor areas (including urban poor), remote, border, industrial areas, tourist areas, densely populated.

Judging from the criteria for the selection of Village Family Planning, then in Pangandaran District very fulfilling the criteria of both the main criteria or the regional criteria for the formation of Village Family Planning. In its implementation on the ground, the formation of the Village of Family Planning is not only limited to the formation but also needs concrete steps from various aspects that support the success of the program.

The development of the formation of the Village of Family Planning following the development of science and technology, regional autonomy, and accountability of the implementation of the State, in terms of the development of national and international strategic environments, is a manifestation of a series of public policies.

Public policy which includes a series of objectives or targets which are oriented to the satisfaction of all parties (public satisfaction), which in this case is the subject of policymakers (government) and the object of policy recipients (the public). Where the activities in the context of achieving the objectives, activities, and results are an embodiment of a policy that has been able to be implemented properly. Because indeed the implementation of the policy is something far more important than the policy-making itself.

Based on observations, the implementation of the Family Planning Village formation program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District Pangandaran Regency has not been maximally implemented, it can be seen from the following problems:

1. Not yet optimal delivery of the goals and objectives of the formation of Village Family Planning. Example: the programs and activities delivered cannot be carried out properly by the participants of the Family Planning Village.
2. There are still errors in the implementation of programs and activities by the community around the Family Planning Village. Example: programs that should be aimed at improving education are used for economic purposes.
3. Still high birth rates in the Family Planning Village itself.

Based on the above problems, the researcher suspects that the implementation of the Family Planning

Village Family Planning program in Babakan Village is not yet optimal in Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency, this can be seen from the following indicators:

1. Less than optimal performance of employees of the KBP3A Office in Pangandaran Regency in the formation of the Family Planning Village.
2. Lack of community cares about the formation of the Family Planning Village.
3. the low number of participants in family planning in a certain area.

Seeing from these problems, the author is very interested to explore further through research which is then outlined in scientific work by setting the title as follows: "Implementation of the Family Planning Village Establishment Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency".

Theoretical Framework

Village Family Planning is a regional unit at the level of RW, Hamlet or equivalent which has certain criteria to have planning, implementation in life arrangements to build togetherness, mutual and foster care within the framework of the KKBPK program systemically which is integrated with other sectors specifically to carry out functions family function in order to create a prosperous family that is free from ignorance, poverty and backwardness

1. Review of the Principles for the Establishment of a Family Planning Village

In the formation of the family planning village several principles that underlie the formation of the family planning village itself, namely as follows:

- a. Fostering and increasing family planning participation.
- b. Formed to strengthen 8 family functions.
- c. The services provided are integrated between the KKBPK program and related sectors.
- d. It is a movement initiated by the community, not a government or private project.

2. Overview of the Formation of the Family Planning Village

The purpose of forming the family planning village itself is as follows:

- a. General-purpose
Increasing the participation of families, communities, the role of government, non-governmental institutions and the private sector in implementing the KKBPK program following the needs and conditions of the region.
- b. Special purpose
 1. Increase the commitment of partners and stakeholders.
 2. Increasing community participation.

3. Increase the IEC of the KKBPK program to the target and the community.

4. Increasing make up the field level.

5. Increasing program coordination, cooperation, and integration.

6. Improve the quality of family data and information.

7. Increase the scope of the KKBPK program.

3. The target of Village Family Planning

In its formation, the Family Planning Village certainly has clear targets in the implementation of its programs, namely:

- a. Direct target
 1. Family;
 2. Fertile Age Couple;
 3. Society; and
 4. Toddler, Teenager, Elderly.
- b. Indirect target
 1. Community Figure;
 2. Community organizations (PPKBD, Sub-PPKBD, DKM, Karang Taruna, etc.);
 3. Field Officers and Providers; and
 4. Toddler, Teenager, Elderly.

4. Policy Review

The policy is "an attempt to achieve certain goals with certain means and in a certain time sequence". (Hoogerwerf, 1983: 157). The policy is the translation of policy, while wisdom is the translation of Wisdom. in the Indonesian public dictionary

(Poerwadarminta, KUBI, 1989: 15), the two terms are distinguished as follows:

1. Wisdom means intelligence, skill and policy means: a series of concepts and principles that outline and base the plan for carrying out a job, leadership and way of acting (about government, organizations, etc.), statements of ideals, goals, principles or intentions as a guideline for management as an attempt to reach the target line and the direction line.
2. Policy means cleverness in carrying out the reason (knowledge and experience), wise, sharp, mind other than that it can mean the ability to act when facing difficulties and so on.

Furthermore, the definition of implementation is explained by (Afan Gaffar, 2009: 295). Implementation is one of the stages in the public policy process. Usually, implementation is carried out after a policy is formulated with clear objectives. Implementation is a series of activities to deliver policies to the public so that the policy can bring the results as expected.

Edward III (in Subarsono, 2005) then identified the factors that are considered to influence the implementation of the policy as an independent variable that affects the performance of the implementation. These factors include four variables, namely:

1. Communication;
2. Resources;
3. Disposition; and

4. Bureaucratic structure.

5. Policy Implementation

Actual policy implementation is not merely related to the translation of policy statements into policy actions. In the implementation activities, various factors that will affect the implementation of the activity or policy. In general, the factors that influence implementation have been raised by policy experts, including those put forward by Donald. S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn (1975), Merilee S. Grindle (1980), George C. Edwards III (1980), Daniel Mazmanian and Paul Sebatier (1983), Cheema and Rondinelli (1983), and David L. Weimer and Aidan R. Vining (1999).

According to Grindle (in Subarsono, 2005) policy implementation is influenced by two large variables, namely the content of the policy and the implementation environment (context of the policy). Policy content variables include 1). The extent to which the interests of the target groups or target groups are contained in the policy content; 2). Types of benefits received by the target group; 3). The extent of the desired change in policy; 4). Is the location of a program appropriate; 5). Does a policy has mentioned the implementation in detail, and; 6). Is a program supported by human resources. Policy environment variables include 1). How much power, interests, and strategies do the actors involved in implementing the policy have; 2). Characteristics of

institutions and regimes in power; and 3). The level of compliance and responsiveness of the target

The KB (Family Planning) Village Program is one of the innovations of government programs in strengthening the KKBPK program by narrowing the scope of the target, namely at the regional or village level. The results showed that each indicator in the theory is:

1. Communications containing transmissions carried out by socialization in the form of invitations to socialization at the village hall and given a briefing, clarity of information is still not well understood by the community, and the consistency of the Family Planning Village program is carried out based on technical instructions “Kampung Keluarga Berencana”.
2. Resources that contain sufficient human resources, the budget obtained comes from the Provincial BKKBN, APBD, and ADD, while the facilities provided are in the form of activities and additional books for the cadres.
3. Bureaucratic structure, there are SOPs which use the Technical Guidelines for Family Planning Village as a guideline for the implementation of “Kampung Keluarga Berencana” as well as fragmentation in which the division of tasks carried out by the KBP3A Office in Pangandaran Regency, and cadres are in accordance with the technical guidelines for the

“Kampung Keluarga Berencana”. The three indicators have been said to run according to expectations. Different with other indicators, for disposition indicators which have attitudes and incentives here experience an obstacle, where the obstacle lies in the disposition of attitudes gave by the implementor ie cadres who are less competent or maximal in the implementation of the “Kampung Keluarga Berencana” Program and result in hampered the program.

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Bureaucratic structure, there are SOPs which use the Technical Guidelines for Family Planning Village as a guideline for the implementation of the Family Planning Village as well as fragmentation in which the division of tasks carried out by the KBP3A Office in Pangandaran District, and

cadres are in accordance with the technical guidelines for the “Kampung Keluarga Berencana” (the Family Planning Village). The three indicators have been said to run according to expectations. Different with other indicators, for disposition indicators which have attitudes and incentives here experience an obstacle, where the obstacle lies in the disposition of attitudes gave by the implementor ie cadres who are less competent or maximal in the implementation of the Village Family Planning Program and result in hampered the program.

Research Method

This study uses a descriptive analysis approach, which means a research method that describes the object of research based on existing facts and is ongoing at the time the research is conducted by collecting, compiling and explaining the data obtained for later analysis by with existing theories.

Surakhmad (1990: 140) suggests the understanding of the descriptive analysis method that:

"Descriptive method of analysis is a solution to the problem that exists in the present, the implementation of the description method is inseparable from the collection of data but includes analysis and interpretation of the meaning of the data".

The data in this study is the implementation of the Family Planning Village Establishment Program in

Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency. While the source of the data in this study is KBP3A Service Officers in Pangandaran Regency, and the community in the Family Planning Village in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency. Withdrawing data sources in this study using purposive sampling technique, Sugiyono (2011: 68) Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations.

Overall data collection techniques used in this study are as follows: Literature Study, Observation, and Interview. Data were analyzed to be concise and systematic through several stages. Namely: writing data, editing data, classifying data.

Data validity testing is done by using triangulation techniques, namely check, recheck and cross-check the data obtained. According to Moleong, (2013: 330) that: Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something else. Outside the data is for checking purposes or as a comparison of that data.

The triangulation technique used is an examination technique that utilizes the use of sources (observations, interviews, literature studies and archives). Patton (in Moleong, 2012: 330) said that "Triangulation with sources means comparing by checking back the degree of trust in information obtained through time and different tools in qualitative research".

Result And Discussion

Based on the research results that the Implementation of the Family Planning Village Establishment Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, in general, has been carried out by the factors that are considered to influence the implementation of the policy, however, there are still some indicators whose implementation is not optimal. Implementation of the Family Planning Village Formation Program in Babakan Village Pangandaran District Pangandaran Regency has not been carried out optimally, it is seen by the non-optimal delivery of the goals and objectives of the formation of the Family Planning Village by KBP3A Office officials in Pangandaran Regency, so that the programs and activities delivered cannot be carried out properly. by village planning family participants.

Based on the results of the study it can be seen that the Implementation of the Family Planning Village Establishment Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency has been carried out to the maximum extent possible. This can be seen from the results of the informants' answers stating that the implementation of the formation of the family planning village program has been carried out optimally. This can be shown from the ongoing family planning village formation program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency.

The obstacles in implementing the Implementation of the Family Planning Village Formation Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency are as follows:

- a. The lack of guidance from the Head of Service for field employees has resulted in the ineffective implementation of the program;
- b. Lack of knowledge and understanding from employees on duty in the field;
- c. Lack of availability of funds and equipment KBP3A Office; and
- d. Lack of community understanding in implementing family planning village programs in the field.

Likewise, with the results of observations made by the authors, it is known that there were obstacles in the implementation of the Family Planning Village Establishment Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District Pangandaran District. in the field, so that the family planning village program implemented has not been of maximum use-value.

There are efforts in overcoming the obstacles faced in the implementation of the Family Planning Village Planning Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District Pangandaran Regency as follows:

- a. Improve the understanding/quality of HR from employees;
- b. Increasing the availability of funds and equipment from the KBP3A Office in Pangandaran Regency; and
- c. Increase the understanding of the community in implementing the

village family planning program in the field.

Likewise with the results of observations made known that there were efforts made in the implementation of the Family Planning Village Planning Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted by the author regarding the Implementation of the Family Planning Village Establishment Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency, the authors draw the following conclusions:

Implementation of the Family Planning Village Establishment Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency has not been carried out to the maximum. This was proven by the programs and activities that were delivered could not be carried out properly by the participants of the Family Planning Village.

From the results of observations made by the author, it is known that the Implementation of the Family Planning Village Establishment Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District Pangandaran Regency has not been maximally proven by the programs and activities in the Family Planning Village. The obstacles in implementing the Implementation of the Family Planning Village Establishment Program in Babakan Village,

Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency are as follows:

- a. The low quality of human resources of employees in the field;
- b. The lack of understanding possessed by employees in the field;
- c. Lack of community awareness of the family planning village program; and
- d. The lack of financial support for implementers in the field.

Likewise, with the results of observations made by the authors, it is known that there are obstacles in the implementation of family Planning Village Planning Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency. Village of Family Planning.

There are efforts in overcoming the obstacles faced in implementing the Implementation of the Family Planning Village Planning Program in Babakan Village, Pangandaran District Pangandaran Regency as follows:

- a. Improving the quality of human resources employees in the field.
- b. Improve the understanding of employees in the field; and
- c. Increasing community awareness of the family planning village program.

Likewise with the results of observations made known that there are efforts made to improve the quality of employees and public understanding.

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