Implementation of the Kampung Family Planning Program in Percut Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang

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ABSTRACT
The increasing population growth in Indonesia is a big problem facing the government. In addition, the weakening of the Family Planning program is not sufficiently capable in overcoming the problem of population growth in Indonesia so that efforts or innovations are needed to overcome these problems, so the Family Planning Village program was initiated which is one of the government’s program innovations in strengthening the KKBPK program by narrowing the scope of targets, namely at the regional or village level. This research was conducted in Percut Village, Percut Sei Tuan sub-district, Deli district, Serdang North Sumatra. The method used in this research is descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. The key informants in this study were two people who were very familiar with the implementation of the Kampung KB program, namely the expert staff of the head of the North Sumatra BKKBN and the PLKB of Percut Village. The main informants consisted of two Percut villagers who felt the benefits of the KB Village program. An additional informant for this research is one community leader in Percut Village. Data collection techniques with literature study, in-depth interviews and observation. The data obtained in the field were then analyzed by researchers who explained qualitatively. Finally, conclusions can be drawn from the results of this study. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the Kampung KB Program has not gone well, this can be seen from the implementation of this program which is no longer running and there are many shortcomings from various indicators including resources, inter-organizational relationships, and the disposition of the implementor. Suggestions in this study are the need to find a solution by implementing the Kampung KB program in re-activating the program and improving facilities, relationships between organizations and the disposition of the implementor to be better.

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1. INTRODUCTION
The problem faced by several developing countries today is reducing the number of poverty by using various ways, either through improving economic infrastructure such as building roads,
bridges, markets, and other facilities, building degrees and community participation through improving education and health. However, the main obstacles faced by almost all of them are the same, which generally stems from population problems. Starting from the still high infant mortality rate, and maternal mortality, the low public awareness of reproductive rights, as well as the still quite high rate of population growth, which is not proportional to the carrying capacity of the environment. Population growth is currently increasing, becoming a big problem in Indonesia compared to other countries.

Population dynamics or changes tend to periodic population growth and addition, population growth is the development of the population of an area or country. Based on the Population Census, Indonesia's population has reached 237.6 million people or an increase of 32.5 million people since 2000. This means, every year during the 2000-2010 period, the population increased by 3.25 million people. If it is allocated to every month, every month the Indonesian population increases by 270,833 people or 0.27 million people. (Population Census 2010).

A large population that is not harmonious, harmonious and balanced with the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment can affect all aspects of development and people's lives, while a large and quality population is one of the basic capital and dominant factors for national development. Population is the target and the main actors of development. The developed population is the condition of the population with conditions of change that are better than now in accordance with the noble values of the nation's culture. Therefore, the essence of national development is for the people, by the people and from the people.

The population of North Sumatra Province based on the results of the 2012 census was recorded at 13,215,401 people, until in 2016 the population reached 14,102,911. period time the experience an increase of 887,510 people. Likewise in Deli Serdang based on the results of the 2010-2015 Population Census (SP) it was 1,790,431 people to 2,029,308 people, with a population growth rate of 2.08 percent per year and a population density of 812 people per km2. When viewed per sub-district in Deli Serdang, Percut Sei Tuan Sub-district is the sub-district with the largest population with a population distribution rate of 21.49 (Badan Center for Statistics 2017).

Seeing these conditions, the BKKBN established Percut Sei Tuan District as one of the embodiments of the KB village, precisely in Percut village. Percut Village was selected in the right category as an example area in the implementation of KB Village because Percut Village is an area whose population is classified as Pre-Prosperous 1, a suburban area with a low level of education, and the population has many children. In addition, community participation in family planning is low due to lack of knowledge of the importance of family planning.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is classified as descriptive research using a qualitative approach. Descriptive research is research conducted with the aim of describing or describing the object and phenomena that you want to research. This includes how the elements in the research variables interact with each other and there is also a product of ongoing interactions (Siagian 2011:52). Descriptive research is to describe and describe something that is obtained from the field and then explain it in words. Through descriptive research, the author wants to make a comprehensive picture of the Implementation of the Family Planning Village Program in Percut Village, Percut Sei Tuan District.

The data analysis technique in this study uses qualitative methods, namely by examining the data starting with examining all available data from various collected data sources, studying the data, examining, compiling in a unit, which is then categorized in the next stage and checking the validity of the data and define it by analysis in accordance with the ability of the researcher's power to make researcher conclusions. (Moleong, 2006:247). So in this data analysis, certain formulas are not needed, but only describe as far as possible the data that has been collected and draw conclusions.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Description of Research Result Data
a. Introduction

After conducting research and collecting data in the field, both through interviews and participatory observations with informants, the researchers obtained data and information in relation to "Implementation of the Family Planning Village Program in Percut Sei Tuan Village, Deli Serdang Regency". The data obtained during this study were presented in the form of data analysis which was processed from interviews so that it could be interpreted in the presentation of the data.

The presentation of the data contains data about research informants and research variable data. The presentation of data regarding the results of interviews is to find out the results of research informants consisting of 2 key informants, namely the staff of the head of the Family Planning Population Board (BKKBN) and the Coordinator of the Family Planning Field Officer (PLKB).), 2 main informants, namely the community who play a role and feel directly the implementation of the KB Village and one additional informant, namely the Percut Village community leader.

The data obtained by the author through primary data will be presented in the form of a description in accordance with the reality in the field, while the primary data is a narrative of the results of direct interviews from parties directly involved in the Percut village family planning village program.

b. Discussion of Research Results

According to Meter and Horn Policy implementation is the actions taken by individuals or groups of government and private which is directed to achieve the goals that have been set in the previous policy decisions. (Subarsono 2005:99-102).

The success of policy implementation is determined by many variables or factors, and each of these variables is related to each other. In this study, researchers used indicators of implementation measure according to Donalds S. Van Meter and Van Horn. According to him, there are six variables that affect implementation performance, namely:

1) Policy Standards and Objectives

Policy standards and objectives are something that must be applied in a policy. Policy standards and objectives must be clear and measurable so that they can be realized. When policy standards and targets are too ideal, they will be difficult to realize. The standards and objectives of the policy must also be well understood by the implementers of the policy (implementors). The BKKBN and KB Village Officers in implementing the KB Village program always strive to carry out the program as well as possible so that it is in accordance with the policies and legal domains of Law Number 52 of 2009. The program standards and targets include the procedure mechanism (Standard Operational Procedures), which in this case regarding the program was carried out by the Deli Serdang PPKBD Office, PLKB Percut Sei Tuan District, and KB Village Cadres. SOP itself is used as a guide in the implementation of a program. SOP is used as a reference for steps or stages of action to be taken during the implementation process of an activity. Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the SOP of the KB Village in Percut Sei Tuan village is quite good, the SOP used is in the form of a technical manual for the implementation of the KB Village. An understanding of the general purpose of a standard and policy objectives is important. Successful policy implementation, could be failed (frustrated) when the executors (officials), were not fully aware of the standards and policy objectives. However, judging by the results of the research interviews put forward by Mrs. Siti and Mrs. Nursaadah that the Kampung KB officers understand the goals and objectives and are competent in implementing the Kampung KB program in the village of Percut. So it can be said that the standards and targets for implementing the Kampung KB program are clear enough.

2) Resource

In implementing the Kampung KB policy, the availability of resources is a very important factor to consider. Without the availability of resources, it is very unlikely that the Kampung KB policy in Percut Sei Tuan Village can be implemented properly. Resources have three sub-indicators that are used to support the successful implementation of the
Kampung KB program, including: human resources, budget resources, and also facility resources. Human resources are one of the factors in supporting the success of a program. In the KB village activities in Percut Sei Tuan Village, there are no shortages of human resources. This is as explained by Mrs. Nurita as the Secretary of the KB Village and PLKB Percut village that the KB Village officers consist of 1 head of PPKBD and 19 sub PPKBD divided from 19 hamlets in Percut village. In addition, support from religious leaders and community leaders as well as from village officials is sufficient in implementing the KB Village activities. Budget resources are resources that involve issues regarding funds or initial capital that have been planned in advance within a certain period of time which will later be allocated in an activity. The results of the research related to the budget used were sufficient to cover the existing funding needs during the Kampung KB program process. For the initial budget for the declaration, construction of gates and socialization from the provincial BKKBN, 20 million was given. Furthermore, for the consumption of extension activities and the transportation budget of 100 thousand for the head of the PPKBD service and 50 thousand for the sub PPKBD sourced from the APBD budget, ADD is also assisted. Facility resources here have an important role in supporting and supporting the running of the KB Village Program. The facilities here are in the form of contraceptives and appropriate facilities and infrastructure to support the success of the Family Planning Village program in Percut Sei Tuan village. It has been explained by Mrs. Nurita that the facilities or infrastructure used in supporting the process of implementing this KB Village activity is one of them, namely the place. The places used during the KB village activities are in houses, mosques or at the Percut village hall. However, the existing facilities in Percut village need to be added considering the lack of existing facilities in supporting the success of the KB Village program. In addition, the training for KB Village officers also did not run optimally.

3) Inter-Organizational Relations
Before a policy is implemented, the policy implementer must be aware that a decision has been made and an order to implementing them has been issued, so that they work with their respective authorities. Here the role of communication is very important to synergize every activity. Communication is the process of delivering accurate, clear and consistent and comprehensive information as well as coordination between relevant agencies in the implementation process. Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the researcher has analyzed the communication that has been conveyed related to the Kampung KB program in Percut Sei Tuan village by the North Sumatra BKKBN and the PPKBD deli Serdang Service has been implemented and is trying their best to deliver information from the program to PKB/PLKB, Cadres, TOGA, TOMA, and also related SKPD. In addition, coordination in terms of evaluation, reporting, coordination meetings was also carried out. The delivery of this information is in the form of socialization, the socialization is carried out so that the parties involved or implementers of the Kampung KB program can carefully know, understand what are the objectives, benefits, implementation procedures, and also the objectives of the program. Socialization is carried out in several forms, including making gates and also utilizing print media, namely banners, billboards, etc. Another form of socialization is direct counseling related to the Kampung KB program. Likewise, the statements that have been given by the community which stated that they received an invitation to socialize the declaration of the KB Village. In addition, according to the community, the officers also often coordinate with the community. The Kampung KB program has been running quite well, considering that the coordination between the implementor and the target of the activity has received information about the KB Village. The consistency of coordination between the provincial BKKBN, the SKPD and the village officials regarding evaluation, reporting, coordination meetings as stated by Mrs. Nurita as the PLKB of Percut village did not go well or stagnate due to government problems in Percut Village. From the results of the explanation above, it can be seen that communication and coordination have not run optimally.
4) Characteristics of Executing agent
To implement a policy, good characteristics are needed from the agents implementing the policy. These characteristics include the bureaucratic structure, norms and patterns of relationships that occur in the bureaucracy. The bureaucratic structure of Kampung KB is the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP). SOP itself is used as a guide in the implementation of a program. The SOP used is in the form of a technical manual for the implementation of Kampung KB. Meanwhile, the organizational structure of Kampung KB proposed by Mrs. Nurita as the Secretary of Kampung KB consists of a protector, namely the regent, an advisor, namely the head of the SKPD-KB and cross-sectoral SKPD, the supervisor is the sub-district head, the chairman is the village head, the secretary is PLKB, the treasurer is the head of the PKK, the executor is PLKB, PPKBD/ Sub PPKBD, cadres. Norms that apply in the implementation of the Kampung KB program are not written, only in the form of the officer's obligation to carry out activities properly and report on the activities of the Kampung KB program every three months to the chairman then carry out an evaluation phase which is carried out at the end of the year. Meanwhile, the division of tasks and authorities that have been given is also carried out according to existing procedures. The implementation of the Deli Serdang PPKBD Service, PLKB Percut Sei Tuan Sub-district, and the KB Village Cadres have carried out their respective duties in accordance with the technical manual for the implementation of the KB Village. The character of the Kampung KB officers who are friendly and diligent in litarurrhami to the community also reflects having good characteristics as implementing agents of a policy in influencing the implementation of a program. Based on these results, it can be seen that the bureaucratic structure of division and authority as well as the character of the Kampung KB officers in its implementation is quite clear and good.

5) Implementor's Disposition
The disposition of the implementor includes three important things, namely the response of the implementor to the policy that will gain his will to implement the policy. Second; cognition, namely its implementation of the third policy; the intensity of the implementor's disposition, namely the value preference owned by the implementor. Based on the results of the research above, it shows that the response given by the implementors, namely PLKB and also Cadres in the KB village program activities in Percut Sei Tuan Village, was explained by Mrs. According to him, this KB village, with the existence of this KB village, will later prosper the village community The Percut, and if this program is successful, it will also be a matter of pride for the parties involved in this Family Planning Village Program. In the implementation of the Kampung KB program based on the results of interviews, according to the community, the officers were quite good in carrying out their duties in carrying out the Kampung KB program. They really understand the program and what they have to do. They also understand the needs of the community and are also diligent in conducting outreach activities and socializing with the community. It's just that those who carry out the activities of their officers are the same so that boredom arises in the community, so the community needs new innovations in carrying out activities. The intensity of officers in carrying out activities in terms of time is also inconsistent, besides that the continuity of activities has recently been hampered and is no longer running due to problems with the percut village government so that the Kampung KB officers do not carry out their duties properly. The next problem faced is the need and awareness of family planning in Percut village is not maximized, there are still many children who drop out of school, drugs and early marriage and community participation is starting to decrease due to their respective activities and interests making this problem so complex that officers find it difficult to solve problems. deal with and takes a long time to make a repair change.
In terms of the incentives that have been received and given, it is necessary to have adequate incentives to be given to the implementers of the activities. Incentive itself is a form of appreciating what has been done.
4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis carried out, looking at the problem, observing and conducting in-depth interviews about the implementation of the KB Village Program in Percut Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency, it can be concluded that a program can be said to be successful if it has met the indicators of successful implementation measures. Researchers use indicators of implementation size according to Donalds S. Van Meter and Van Horn in Subarsono (2005), namely: Policy Standards and Objectives. Based on the data analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that the standards and policy targets for implementing the Kampung KB program are quite good. This can be seen from the existence of SOPs (Standard Operational Procedures) in the form of a technical manual for the KB village as well as the implementor's understanding of the standards and objectives of the policy itself. Resource, Human resources and budgets in the implementation of the Kampung program are adequate, but in terms of facilities they are not adequate due to inadequate facilities and lack of guidance for implementers. Inter-Organizational Relations, Communication to the community on implementation has been running effectively, especially in terms of socialization. However, in terms of consistency of coordination in terms of reporting, evaluation and coordination meetings did not go well. Characteristics of Executing Agent, The bureaucratic structure of division and authority as well as the character of the Kampung KB officers in its implementation is quite clear and good, this can be seen from the clear bureaucratic structure and the officers who have the characteristics of implementing agents for a good policy. Implementor's Disposition, The response and understanding of the implementor of the Kampung KB program is quite good, this can be seen from the desire of the implementor to carry out the Kampung KB program well. The incentives provided by the implementor can also be said to be sufficient. It's just that the consistency of activities also does not run smoothly and there are many obstacles and problems in the implementation of this KB Village Program. Social, Political, and Economic Conditions. The response of the community and all parties in the implementation of the KB Village Program is very good and supports the implementation of the program so that it can run well and maximally.

Initially the KB Village program in Percut Village was going well, but now the KB Village program in Percut Sei Tuan Village is no longer running due to problems that befell the Percut Village government, namely the involvement of the Village Head who is also the Chair of the Percut Village KB in the Corruption Case.

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