

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAMILY PLANNING VILLAGE (KB) PROGRAM IN NORTH BENGKULU REGENCY

Dimas Prima Yuda¹, Edi Darmawi², Alexander³

^{1,2,3} University Prof. Dr. Hazairin, SH, Bengkulu

Corresponding Author Email: dimasprima169@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Received: 10-07-2024

Accepted: 27-11-2024

Keywords:

Effectiveness, Implementation of the Family Planning Village (KB) Program, North Bengkulu Regency.

In improving the quality of life of the community at the village level or equivalent, KB Villages were formed. Through the Kampung KB program, it is hoped that it can improve the welfare of the community. With the existence of the Kampung KB program, which was originally less public awareness in terms of social awareness, it is now starting to grow again. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the Family Planning Program in North Bengkulu District. This study uses a quantitative method and uses a questionnaire data collection technique that is distributed to respondents from residents of Aur Gading Village who are actively participating in the family planning program, through random sample sampling. The researcher's data analysis technique uses a simple regression test through SPSS 27. The results of the study showed that the significant value of the effectiveness of the program implementation was $0.00 < 0.05$ so it can be concluded that the variable of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the KB Village Program (X) has an effect in North Bengkulu Regency (Y). concluded that there was a positive and significant influence on the effectiveness of the implementation of the KB Village program in North Bengkulu Regency. This means that the more effective the implementation of the KB Village program, the more the welfare of the community will also increase, and vice versa.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human resources are an indicator to determine the success of national development in a country, to support the success of development, it needs to be supported by an adequate development system. The population is the most important element in a country to create a developed and developed country. To reduce the rate of population growth and population problems that occur in Indonesia in this modernization era through the family planning (KB) program.

Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development states that family development is an effort to create a quality family that lives in a healthy environment, and family planning is an effort to regulate the birth of children, the distance, and ideal age of childbirth, regulate pregnancy, through promotion, protection, and assistance according to reproductive rights to realize a quality family, this law supports the family planning program as one of the efforts to Realizing a quality healthy family, pregnancy arrangements in the Family Planning Program are carried out using contraceptives, Ministry of Health (Permatasari et al, 2022)

According to Law No. 10 of 1992 concerning Population Development and Prosperous Family

Development in Article 1 paragraph (12) states that family planning is an effort to increase concern and community participation through maturing the age of marriage, arranging births, fostering families, improving family welfare to realize a small, happy and prosperous outcome.

According to Zuhriyah et al., (2017), family planning villages are regional units at the RW, hamlet, or equivalent level, which have certain criteria, where there is an integration of population programs, family planning, family development and related sector development which is carried out systemically and systematically. The form of activities in the family planning village is to empower the community to be more active in carrying out existing programs.

Regulation of the Regent of North Bengkulu Number 53 of 2016 concerning the Position, Composition and Organizational Structure, Main Duties and Functions, Work Procedures, and Echelons of the Population Control and Family Planning Office of North Bengkulu Regency. The Population Control and Family Planning Office is a regional apparatus that organizes government affairs in the field of population control and family planning which is under the authority of the district. (<https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/60795/perbup-kab-bengkulu-utara-no-53-tahun-2016>).

North Bengkulu Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2016 concerning the Establishment and Composition of the North Bengkulu Regency Regional Apparatus. This Regional Regulation regulates the formation and composition of regional apparatus in North Bengkulu Regency, including the Population Control and Family Planning Office (DPPKB). DPPKB is tasked with carrying out government affairs in the field of population control and family planning (<https://pakarnews.id/daerah/dppkb-bu-berhasil-tingkatkan-pertumbuhan-kampung-kb/>).

Policies are what the government does in certain regions, for example in trade control, inflation control, poverty alleviation, corruption eradication, illiteracy eradication, promotion of family planning programs, and promotion of public housing for low-income groups (Kusuma, 2022).

Family Planning (KB) is an integrated government program that is expected to assist the government in realizing a national development program that aims to create economic, social, and cultural welfare, the existence of this family planning program is clear evidence of the government's implementation in improving the quality of life of families and communities, Family Planning Villages were delivered by President Joko Widodo in 2015 at the State Palace and then in 2016 began to be implemented in various Regency and City (Pratama, 2022).

According to Ramadhiani (2022), a program is a planned activity, so, of course, the planning is directed toward achieving goals, thus the program has a goal and its success can be measured, it can be said that everyone who makes a program, of course, wants to know the extent to which the program is implemented.

Effectiveness is the relationship between the effort spent and achieving the goal the greater the production that contributes to the achievement of the goal, the more effective the organization, program, or activity is, effectiveness is the ability to choose the right goal and achieve it, thus, effectiveness refers to the relationship between the output or result achieved or achieved between the goal or result set or expected in the plan, An organization is said to be effective if the output produced meets the expected objectives (<https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/teori-efektivitas/>).

According to Harefa, et al. (2022), effectiveness is a measure of whether or not an organization achieves its goals. If an organization achieves its goals, then it has run effectively. The effectiveness indicator describes the range of consequences and impacts of the program's outputs in achieving program goals. The greater the contribution of the output produced to the achievement of the specified goals or objectives, the more effective the work process of an organizational unit.

Thoyib, et al., (2021) Effectiveness is the relationship between output and objectives or it is said to be a measure of how far the level of output, policies, and procedures of the organization is. Effectiveness is related to the degree of success of an operation in the public sector so an activity is said to be effective if the activity has a great influence on the ability to provide community services which are predetermined targets.

According to BKKBN Mutiarawati (2015), the scope of implementation of activities in KB Village includes:

1. Population
2. Family Planning and Reproductive Health
3. Family Resilience and Family Empowerment (Family Development)
4. Cross-sector activities (Settlement, Socio-Economic, Health, Education, Perempuan Empowerment Child Protection, and so on are adjusted to the needs of the Kampung KB area).

The effectiveness of the Kampung KB program is defined as a measure of the extent of the success of the implementation of this program in contributing to helping reduce population density and growth rates and encouraging the creation of quality families (Wiandi, 2023).

TABLES

Number of North Bengkulu Regency Family Planning Participants 2021-2023

Year	Number of Family Planning Participants
2021	45.173
2022	37.771
2023	39.125

Source: BKKBN North Bengkulu Regency

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the number of Family Planning (Family Planning) participants in North Bengkulu Regency in 2021 was 45,173 and the number of Family Planning (Family Planning) participants in 2022 decreased by 37,771 people. Then the number of Family Planning (Family Planning) participants in 2023 is 39,125 people. The cause of the decrease in the number of family planning (Family Planning) participants in 2022 is due to the benefits and importance of the family planning (Family Planning Exit) program.

Birth Rate

Year	Points
2020	2.44
2021	2.3
2022	2.35

Source: BKKBN North Bengkulu Regency

Based on the table above, the total birth rate is the number of children that are estimated/born by women during the reproductive period with the assumption that their birth behavior follows a certain birth pattern. The Infant Mortality Rate (AKB) is the number of deaths of infants under one year old, per 1000 live births in a given year.

Maternal Mortality Rate

Year	Sum
2020	175
2021	188
2022	136.64

Source: BKKBN North Bengkulu Regency

Based on the table above, the maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum processes which are used as indicators of women's health.

Family Planning Program Participants	15
-------------------------------------------------	-----------

2. METHODS

1. Population

According to (Sugiyono, 2017), the definition of population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the population in this study are all participants of the Family Planning Village (KB) program in North Bengkulu Regency. This population can be defined as follows:

- 1) Inclusion Criteria:
 - a. He is an active participant in the Kampung KB program in North Bengkulu Regency.
 - b. Age 15-54 years.
 - c. Willing to fill out a research questionnaire.
- 2) Exclusion criteria:
 - a. Not an active participant in the Kampung KB program.
 - b. Under 15 years old or over 54 years old.
 - c. Not willing to fill out the research questionnaire.

2. Sample

According to (Sugiyono, 2017) The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The sample used in this study is *Purposive Sampling*. According to (Riduwan, 2014) *Purposive Sampling* is a sampling method used by researchers if researchers have certain considerations in sampling for certain purposes. Sampling is carried out only based on the researcher's consideration that the desired elements are already present in the sample members taken.

1. Purposive Sampling: Used to select informants who have in-depth knowledge and experience about the Kampung KB program in North Bengkulu Regency.
2. The informants selected in this category are:
 - a. BKKBN officers at the district and village levels.
 - b. Family planning cadres in the village where the research is located.
 - c. Community leaders in the village where the research was located.
3. A total sample of 30 people is a sample of 30 people, with the following details:

**Table
Number of samples**

Sample	Sum
BKKBN Officer	5
KB Cadre	5
Tokoh Masyarakat	5

3. Data Collection Techniques

1). Questionnaire: The questionnaire will be distributed to participants of the KB Village program in 2 villages studied to collect data on their level of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to the KB Village program.

2). Secondary data: Secondary data will be collected from the BKKBN of North Bengkulu Regency such as data on birth rates, maternal mortality rates, and family planning prevalence rates.

3). Observation: observation is expected to provide rich and in-depth data on the implementation of the KB Village program in North Bengkulu Regency. This data can be used to complement the data obtained from interviews and questionnaires, to produce a more complete picture of the effectiveness of the Kampung KB program in increasing public awareness about the importance of family planning, public access to family planning services, and reducing maternal and child mortality rates.

4. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis in this study is to analyze the effectiveness of the family planning (KB) implementation program in increasing the level of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of the community about family planning.

1. Normality test

The normality test was carried out to find out whether the data came from a normally distributed population or not. The normality test of this study used *the Shapiro-Wilk* test because the samples were taken < 30 people with the help of SPSS 27.

Test criteria:

- a. If the p-value $\geq \alpha$ (0.05) then the data is normally distributed;
- b. If the p-value is $< \alpha$ (0.05), then the data is abnormally distributed.

2. Uji T (*Paired Samples test*)

After the data normality test is carried out, then a statistical test is carried out to determine the decision of the research hypothesis. The statistical tests used are *the Paired sample t-test* if the data is normally distributed, and the Mann Whitney-U test if the data is not normally distributed.

Test criteria:

- a. if the value $p \leq \alpha$ (0.05) then H_0 is rejected;
- b. if the p-value is $> \alpha$ (0.05) then H_0 is accepted.

3. Effectiveness Analysis

The analysis of the effectiveness of the family planning (KB) implementation program was carried out using the *N-Gain formula*.

$$N-Gain = \frac{\text{Posttest Score} - \text{Pretest Score}}{\text{Maximum Score} - \text{Pretest Score}}$$

Table Kriteria N-Gain Score

Gain Score Results
<i>Gain</i> > 0.7
0,7 \geq <i>Gain</i> \geq 0,3 <i>Gain</i>

Gain <0.3	3. The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Family Planning Program (KB) on Behavior
<40%	Less effective
40–55%	Quite effective
56–75%	Effective
>76%	Very effective

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Family Planning Program (KB) on Knowledge

Based on the results of the t-*Paired Samples Test* that has been carried out, a p-value of 0.000 was obtained. This value is much smaller than the significance level of α (0.05), which shows that there is a significant difference between knowledge before and after the implementation of Kampung KB. In other words, the results of this statistical test indicate that there is a significant influence of the implementation of the Kampung KB program on increasing community knowledge. In addition, the *N Gain score* for the knowledge variable of 60.75% indicates that the implementation of the Kampung KB program is quite effective in increasing public knowledge about family planning and other related aspects.

These findings are in line with the theory of health education and communication which states that community-based interventions, such as Kampung KB, can significantly increase public knowledge and awareness. According to behavior change theory, increasing knowledge is an important first step in the larger behavior change process. This theory emphasizes that when individuals have enough knowledge, they are more likely to make better decisions regarding their health and well-being. The Kampung KB program, which provides information and education on family planning, fulfills the key elements of this theory by providing relevant knowledge and encouraging active community participation.

2. The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Family Planning Program (KB) on Attitudes

Based on the results of the t-test *Paired Samples Test*, A p-value of 0.000 was obtained, which is much smaller than the significance level of α (0.05). This shows that there is a significant difference between attitudes before and after the implementation of Kampung KB. In other words, the results of this statistical test indicate that there is a significant influence of the implementation of the Kampung KB program on changes in community attitudes. Moreover *N Gain score* for the attitude variable of 60.25%, indicating that the implementation of the Kampung KB program is quite effective in increasing the community's positive attitude towards family planning and related issues.

These findings are in line with behavior change theory which states that community-based interventions can significantly affect individual attitudes. According to this theory, attitude change is a crucial step towards greater and sustainable behavior change. The Kampung KB program, by providing relevant education and community activities, serves as an agent of change that facilitates the improvement of positive attitudes. In the context of this theory, the increase in knowledge is often followed by a change in attitudes that are more supportive of family planning practices, since more informed individuals tend to have a more positive attitude towards concepts that they understand well.

3. The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Family Planning Program (KB) on Behavior

Less effective results t *Paired Samples Test* shows that the p-value is 0.000, which is much smaller than the significance level of α (0.05). This shows that there is a significant difference between behavior before and after the implementation of Kampung KB. In other words, there is a significant influence of the implementation of the Kampung KB program on changes in community behavior. Moreover, the *N Gain score* for behavioral variables of 62.61%, shows that the implementation of the Kampung KB program is quite effective in improving behavior related to family planning and other aspects.

These findings are in line with behavior change theory which states that community-based interventions can lead to significant behavior change. According to the *Health Belief Model* (HBM) and *Theory of Planned Behavior* (TPB), increasing knowledge and awareness through education and intervention can motivate individuals to change their behavior. In the context of Kampung KB, the observed increase in behavior may be due to the increase in knowledge and positive attitudes toward family planning obtained through this program. This theory emphasizes the importance of clear information and social support in driving sustainable behavior change.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study entitled the effectiveness of the implementation of the Family Planning Village Program (KB) in North Bengkulu Regency, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The KB Village Program is effective in increasing community knowledge in North Bengkulu Regency
2. The KB Village Program is effective in improving community attitudes in North Bengkulu Regency
3. The KB Village Program is effective in improving community behavior in North Bengkulu Regency

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Assalamu 'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatu...

Gratitude is always poured out on the presence of Allah swt, for all the graces that He has poured out so that he can compile a thesis entitled: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FAMILY PLANNING VILLAGE (KB) PROGRAM IN NORTH BENGKULU REGENCY can be completed.

With all humility, the author admits that this thesis proposal still has many weaknesses, both its writing and its content or material, in connection with which the author expects constructive criticism and suggestions.

Furthermore, on this occasion, the author would like to express his gratitude to:

1. Mrs. Dr. Henny Aprianty, M.Si., as the Dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Prof. Dr. Hazairin, SH. Bengkulu.
2. Mr. Bobby Mandala Putra, S.IP., M.Si, as the Head of the Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Prof. Dr. Hazairin, SH. Bengkulu.

3. Mr. Edi Darmawi, S.Sos., M.Si as the First Supervisor and
4. The Second Supervisor, Mr. Dr. Aleksander, M.S.i has taken the time, to provide direction, guidance input, and motivation so that this thesis proposal was realized.
5. Mr. / Mrs. Lecturer of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University Prof. Dr. Hazairin, SH. Bengkulu.
6. Comrades who gave a lot of input to the author in completing this Thesis Proposal.

The author is aware that this writing is still far from perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestions are highly expected by the author as valuable input. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful for readers and all interested parties.

REFERENCES

- BKKBN North Bengkulu Regency. Number of North Bengkulu Regency Family Planning Participants in 2021-2023
- BPS North Bengkulu Regency. Number of Population of North Bengkulu Regency in 2018-2022
- Harefa, N. B., Zebua, S., & Bawamenewi, A. (2022). Analysis of the effectiveness of the management of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDES). *Warta Dharmawangsa*, 16(4), 1002-1009.
- Kusuma. (2022). The Performance Of Machine Learning Models In Predicting Suicidal Ideation, Attempts, And Deaths: A Meta-analysis and Systematic Review. *Journal Of Psychiatric Research*, 155, 579-588.
- Mutiawati. (2015). Increasing Knowledge About Healthy and Intelligent Adolescents to Create an Antilowbatt Generation in Vocational Schools. *JMM (Journal of Independent Society)*, 7(2), 1307-1316.
- Pratama, D. E. (2022). The Effectiveness of the Family Planning Village Program in Improving the Quality of Life of Families and Communities in Kemuning Village, Banjarbaru City (Doctoral Dissertation, Ipdn).
- Permatasari, D., & Gultom, L. (2022). Reproductive Health and Family Planning.
- Ramadhiani, E. Implementation of the Kampung Kb Program in Improving Family Welfare in Kebayoran Lama Utara Village (Case Study of Kampung Kb Rptr Delas) (Bachelor's thesis, Faculty of Da'wah and Communication Sciences, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta).
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods Bandung*: CV. Alfabeta.
- Thoyib, M., Subandi, S., & Harsoyo, R. (2021). Managing Multicultural Islamic Education Through Conflict Resolution Learning Development In Indonesia. *Tadris: Jurnal Keguruan Dan Ilmu Tarbiyah*, 6(2), 409-421.
- Law No. 10 of 1992 concerning Population Development and Prosperous Family Development
- Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development
- Wiandi, D. (2023). Effectiveness of the Family Planning Village Program in Cideng Village, Gambir District, Central Jakarta (Doctoral Dissertation, National University).
- Zuhriyah, I. A., Wahyudin, A., Zaman, N., & Nisak, A. K. (2023). Teacher Performance Assessment Development Management In Smart Society 5.0 Era. *Mudir: Journal of Educational Management*, 5(1), 10-18.
- <https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/teori-efektivitas/>.
- <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/60795/perbup-kab-bengkulu-utara-no-53-tahun-2016>.
- <https://pakarnews.id/daerah/dppkb-bu-berhasil-tingkatkan-pertumbuhan-kampung-kb/>.