

Implementation of the KB Village Program in Achieving Quality Families in Percut Sei Tuan Deli Serdang Regency, Indonesian

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Keywords: KB Village, Quality Families.

Abstract: The direction of development today certainly does not merely lead to physical development alone, Mrst more than that overall human development. Starting from the economic aspects, education, technological development, increased access to health, an increase in available infrastructure and an increase in income and prosperity of the community. In accordance with the mandate of Law 52/2009, one of the concrete manifestations in human development is through the Formation of the KB Village. The KB Village program is one of the government programs in the Nawacita development priority agenda as part of strengthening the KKBPK program. This research was conducted in Percut Village, Percut Sei District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra. The author takes in Percut Village because of the author's interest in seeing how the implementation of the KB Village program run in Percut Village. By using data collection tools in the form of interviews, observations and distribution of research questionnaires carried out. Furthermore, the results of the study illustrate how the KB Village program implemented in Percut Village, as a poverty alleviation program, apparently cannot do much in Percut Village.

1 INTRODUCTION

The program to reduce the amount of poverty is the duty and ideals of the country to achieve a prosperous society. The development carried out by the government is a strategy in increasing the welfare of the community, namely 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 are almost all the same, which generally comes from population problems. Starting from the high infant mortality rate, and mothers giving birth, the low awareness of the community about reproductive rights, as well as the still high rate of population growth, which is not comparable to the carrying capacity of the environment. Population growth is now increasingly becoming a big problem in Indonesia compared to other countries, population growth will affect various aspects of life both economically and socially, especially improving the quality of life or the quality of the population in human resources coupled with the large number of uncontrolled population. Population dynamics or changes tend to the growth

and increase of population on a regular basis, population growth is the development of the population of an area or country. Based on the 2015 inter-census population survey (Supas) the population of Indonesia in 2019 is projected to reach 266.91 million. By sex, the number consisted of 134 million men and 132.89 million women (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2015).

Policies in Indonesia to reduce the fertility rate to improve family welfare are carried out through the Family Planning Program. With the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 8 of 1970, a National Family Planning Coordinating Board, abbreviated BKKBN, was formed. One of the Family Planning Programs is the prevention of population problems, which is an integrated part of achieving national development programs and aims to participate in creating economic, spiritual, social and cultural welfare. Family Planning Program in essence aims to increase awareness and community participation through maturing the age of marriage, birth arrangements and fostering family resilience that will contribute to increasing family welfare in order to create a happy, prosperous small family.

Furthermore, to reduce the population and at the same time to improve the welfare of the community,

the government through the BKKBN created the KB Village program. The KB Village was launched by the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Ir. Joko Widodo) in January 2016. The background for the formation of the KB Village was formed, there are a number of things behind it, namely: (1) The KB program no longer resounds and sounds echoed like in the Order era New, (2) to improve the quality of life of the community at the village level or equivalent through the KKBPK program and the development of related sectors in order to create quality small families, (3) strengthening the KKBPK program that is managed and organized from, by and for the community, (4) realizing Indonesia's development ideals contained in Nawacita (Nine Ideals) especially the 3rd priority agenda namely "Starting development from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state" and the 5th Priority Agenda, namely "Improving the quality of life of Indonesian people", (5) raise and revive the family planning program to welcome the achievement of the demographic bonus that is predicted to occur in the future a year 2010-2030. In general, the purpose of the establishment of the KB Village is to improve the quality of life of the community at the village level or equivalent through the KKBPK program and the development of other related sectors in the context of creating quality small families.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Family

The family is defined as a form of social structure in which also applies an institution. The structure of a family is father, mother, and child. Activities that occur in the family are governed by certain rules which the rules that apply in the family are different from the rules that apply in other families. However, these rules are generally in accordance with the institutions that apply to the community concerned. Thus a nuclear family is a social structure consisting of fathers, mothers and children, each of which has its own function and role. Where one of the roles and functions of the family and members in the family is socialization.

In community life there are three (3) family forms, namely First, the nuclear family or family consisting of a father, mother and unmarried child. In the nuclear family the influence of social interaction is still very thick because there is no division of affection or affection, both from the husband to his wife and

parents to children. Second, an extended family consisting of grandfather, grandmother, brother-in-law, uncle, grandchildren and so on. In this family the division of love will increase and parents' giving to children will decrease. The three polygamus families, which consist of several nuclear families led by a family head, in this family the influence of interaction has faded seen from the division of love has expanded because in this case a father will give affection to some wives and some children from several wives who he married. So it will cause jealousy because of the division of husband's love for his wife and father for children. Usually in this family conflicts will easily occur due to jealousy, especially a husband or father who is unfair in giving love.

The family plays an important role in developing welfare, care and basic education for family members (Fahrudin, 2005). In all societies, the responsibility for caring for, caring for and caring for children is borne by the family institution (Nock, 1992). In line with social change, the family has also experienced a drastic change. The family is no longer the only safe institution in providing protection and socialization to family members. Family institutions are increasingly critical and beset by various social problems. Modernization of society has an impact on the formation of new social values regarding family institutions. Simon (1996) said humans at this time began to emphasize individualism (individualistic) and too much emphasis on the economy (economistic). In this context, many people think that the family is no different than just a stopover and no longer a place to give birth, educate and establish relations with their generation of heirs.

Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 Year 2014 it is said that a qualified family is a family formed based on a legal marriage, and is characterized by being prosperous, healthy, advanced, independent, having an ideal number of children, forward-looking, responsible, harmonious and piety to God the Almighty.

2.2 The Theory of Family

Based on Government Regulation No. 87 of 2014 concerning Development of Population and Family Development, Family Planning and Family Information Systems. It is stated that the family function as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

- a. religious function;
- b. social cultural function;
- c. love function;
- d. protection function;

- e. reproduction function;
- f. socialization and education function;
- g. economic function; and
- h. environmental fostering function.

There are many models or theories about family functioning but very few explanations regarding the size of family functioning. Walsh (1982) provides a comprehensive assessment model of normal family processes. According to him, family normality can be seen in four ways, namely; health or absence of pathology, ideal or optimal vision of family functioning, average statistics, normal processes including family life cycles. When Beavers and Hampson (1990) developed a model of family functioning using the concepts of style and competence. The competency dimension is used to assess globally the quality of health or family competence which is applied to several dimensions and sub-dimensions, among others;

1. Family Structure, including authority/power, coalition Parents closeness
2. Family Mythology, including belief and perception of family
3. Negotiation, including relation to solve the problem
4. Autonomy, including expressing expression, responsibility and transparency/openness
5. Influence, including feeling range, mood and tone of voice, conflict and empathy.

Dunst, Trivette and Deal (1988) suggest several indicators of the functioning of family institutions, namely:

1. Family values are values that are shared and practiced by all family members.
2. Family skills view the ability of the family and its members to survive in various situations they face.
3. The pattern of interaction refers to the ability of the family and its members to build and develop patterns of social interaction both within the family and outside the family.

2.3 Family Planning (KB)

Family Planning, according to WHO (World Health Organization) is an action that helps individuals or married couples to: (1) avoid unwanted births, (2) get desirable births, (3) set intervals between births, (4) control the time of birth in relation to husband and wife's age, (5) determine the number of children in the family (Hartanto, 2004).

Family planning is an effort to increase awareness and community participation through maturing the age of marriage, birth control, fostering family

resilience, increasing family welfare to realize a happy and prosperous small family (Juliantoro, 2000).

Family Planning is an effort to create a quality family through promotion, protection, and assistance in realizing reproductive rights as well as providing services, arrangements and support needed to form a family with an ideal marriage age, regulating the number, distance, and ideal age for childbearing. , regulate pregnancy and foster children's endurance and well-being (BKKBN, 2015).

2.4 Family Planning (KB) Village, Government Programs in Managing Welfare

The KB Village was launched by the President of the Republic of Indonesia (Ir. Joko Widodo) in January 2016. The background for the formation of the KB Village was formed, there are a number of things behind it, namely: (1) The KB program no longer resounds and sounds echoed like in the Order era New, (2) to improve the quality of life of the community at the village level or equivalent through the KKBPK program and the development of related sectors in order to create quality small families, (3) strengthening the KKBPK program that is managed and organized from, by and for the community, (4) realizing Indonesia's development ideals contained in Nawacita especially the 3rd priority agenda namely "Starting development from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state" and the 5th Priority Agenda, namely "Improving the quality of life of Indonesian people", (5) raise and revive the family planning program to welcome the achievement of the demographic bonus that is predicted to occur in the future a year 2010-2030. In general, the purpose of the establishment of the KB Village is to improve the quality of life of the community at the village level or its equivalent through the KKBPK program and the development of other related sectors in order to create quality small families. In achieving its goal there are 4 attention that become the program, namely: 1). To bring the service of KKBPK, 2). Strengthening 8 family functions, 3). Active participation of the community, 4). Integrated cross-sector development.

3 METHOD

This research is a descriptive analytic study using a mix method approach to get quality families through

the study of family functions. This research was conducted in Percut Village, Percut Sei District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra. The writer took in Percut Village, Percut Sei Tuan District because of the writer's interest in seeing how the Implementation of the KB Kampung Program in Percut Village, Percut Sei Tuan District. In addition, according to information obtained by the author from BKKBN, one of the villages that implemented the KB village program was Percut Village.

To collect data in this study, it was carried out with in-depth interviews. Interviews were conducted with the staff of the North Sumatra BKKBN Head and the Family Planning Field Officer (PLKB) of Percut Sei Tuan Village and the community.

In the presentation of the data the results of the interview were presented using a software called EZ-text. This software is useful in helping researchers to create a matrix of the questions used.

4 RESULT

4.1 The Perception of Ideal Family

The ideal family is everyone's dream, so parents should strive to make the family happy as the smallest unit in society. If the family is naturally happy to give birth to a prosperous society and to stick to the value of Pancasila. To keep the family away from abandonment is the obligation of all families, both parents and children. The person closest to the child is the father and the mother, if the mother is responsible for the treatment, then the father is responsible for finding the life of his child. The father is only obligated to provide a biological child during a biological child in conditions that require life, he is not obliged to provide for his child who has wealth to sustain himself. A father who is capable but does not provide for his son when his child in need, can be forced by a judge or imprisoned until he is willing to fulfill his obligations. But at our community Kokoro to the tightest it is. Imprison parents for not being able to fulfill or give the breadth of decent livelihood. Disputes despite the disputes of parents and children to the legal line, more to criminal Tindakan. For example, violence in a family is done by one of the family members.

4.2 The Implementation of Family Planning (KB) Village towards the Strengthening of Family Function

Mrs. Yanti considered that the presence of the KB village in this village was very good because according to her, this KB village could increase the knowledge, skills and awareness of mothers and family members in fostering the development of toddlers, balanced growth of children and adolescents, and empowering the elderly to improve their welfare. Public Health Center (Puskesmas or posyandu) provide various health facilities such as immunization, provision of vitamins, weighing infants to determine the child's development. In this Dusun, there are activities that are made for the elderly such as morning gymnastics, and provision of groceries. And for teenagers, there are activities such as mutual cooperation and recitation activities.

According to Mrs. Yanti, the facilities provided in KB Village are adequate, such as free contraception, a posyandu that is conducted once a month. In addition there is also counseling conducted by the Health Extension Workers such as Midwives and similar institutions to increase community knowledge about family planning. This counseling does not run regularly.

The existence of the KB Village program in this Dusun makes family functions more optimal. Whether it's the function of affection (affection), the function of religion, the function of protection, the function of socio-culture, the function of reproduction, the function of socialization and education, the function of economics, and the function of formation.

Mrs. Yanti herself is a spiral contraceptive user who is paired at the village health center. The change that was felt by Mrs. Yanti herself since the existence of the KB village was that health was increasing, and parents were increasingly encouraged to improve the education of children and parents. And in the experience of Mrs. Yanti who already has 3 children, the mother always brings her toddler to the posyandu and sends her children to early children Education program (PAUD) and continues to provide educational facilities to her children. With the existence of this KB village, hopefully this program will continue to run well so that it can improve the quality of health from infants to the elderly.

Mrs. Supini is a midwife who is directly responsible for implementing family planning. Supini said that the KB program has been running for 2 years. Before being placed in Dusun XIV Percut Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang

Regency, he was placed in Bagan. However, the KB Village program is not going well because the people who refuse are limited in their number of children.

According to him, the village program of Dusun XIV, went well and the community was enthusiastic and supported this program. The program that was running was also well scheduled, 2 weeks before the arrival of the KB Mobile, Mrs. Supini would deliver it to the community to attend. However, specific programs do not yet exist, there are only basic programs such as contraception, for other counseling is still not running.

The family planning program that runs also cannot be separated from permission from her husband. Before running program, the wife will ask for approval from her husband. Fortunately, in Dusun XIV, all husbands are very supportive. Family planning programs are still limited in practice because men feel they do not need this program. For men, this program is more effective for women only. However, Dusun XIV men actively participated in every counseling that was held.

Teenagers in Dusun XIV are also enthusiastic in participating in counseling. No teenagers get married early, the average age of married couples is over the age of 20 years. He hopes that there are no couples who get married early, aka not yet entering the mature age to get married. This will also support the birth rate to decrease.

Mrs. Atut is a resident who uses contraception. Mrst does not always follow counseling. According to Atut herself, she agreed with the presence of the KB village because they could get health facilities. This mother always takes her child to the posyandu when she was a toddler. The existence of the KB Village program in this Dusun makes family functions more optimal. Whether it's the function of affection (affection), the function of religion, the function of protection, the function of socio-culture, the function of reproduction, the function of socialization and education, the function of economics, and the function of formation. He felt the positive impact of the KB village program.

Mrs Suyatni is one of the KB post guards. This is also supported by Mrs Suyatni's house factor which is only adjacent to the KB Kampung Pos location. Mrs Suyatni, who usually cleans the KB Village post and reminds the public of the counseling that will be carried out.

According to Mrs. Suyatni, the movers of the KB Village were students. The student in question is also a Flores student who is conducting research in the Mangrove KB village. Mrs. Suyatni explained that the KB Village Post was still in the expanding stage. The post is also not utilized properly because if there

is counseling, it will be carried out at the midwife's house. The KB village post was instead used as a place for community gatherings for events. Counseling programs are also sometimes implemented at the Posyandu of Percut Village. The tools available are also already available on the KB KB mobile Service and sometimes from the Public Health Center (puskesmas).

5 CONCLUSION

According to Meter and Horn Policy implementation is actions carried out by individuals or groups of government and private that are directed to achieve the goals set in previous policy decisions (Subarsono, AG. 2005).

Running the KB Village program needs to involve many parties, the article is that it is an easy task that can be done alone. The number of people involved in this program is on the one hand a positive value, on the other hand it can bring up the negative side if the potential is not well-integrated and well managed. There needs to be a strong and compact team that can unite all the potential to unleash sectoral egos which is still very common.

However, to improve the implementation of the KB Village program, the most important thing is to strengthen the commitment or political will of policy makers at various levels from the Regional Government to the Village Government to provide total support for each planned program. In addition, eliminating sectoral egos is an important key to the success of the KB Village program, because the implementation of this program is not solely the responsibility of the population office but is related to Health, Education, Economy, Community Empowerment to the provision of infrastructure. Cross-sectoral development and partnerships involve the roles of various parties such as the private sector, providers and other stakeholders (Raikhani, et al., 2018).

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