
How to Implement the Family Planning Village Program

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Abstract: *This study aims to investigate Makassar City's Family Planning Village Program's execution. This study examines the execution of the Family Planning Village Program in Makassar City from a qualitative descriptive perspective. Through documentation, interviews, and observation, data was acquired. The data used in this study are made up of primary data, which are essentially the findings from source interviews, and secondary data, which are supplementary data found through observations and interviews. Interactive data analysis, which involves data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion writing, handles data processing in the interim. This study shows that adequate resources are available and that the Family Planning Village Program in Makassar City is effectively implemented in line with the set aims and objectives.*

Keywords: *Public policy; Social; Governance; Political*

INTRODUCTION

This study aims to investigate Makassar City's Family Planning Village Program's execution. This study examines the execution of the Family Planning Village Program in Makassar City from a qualitative descriptive perspective. Through documentation, interviews, and observation, data was acquired. The data used in this study are made up of primary data, which are essentially the findings from source interviews, and secondary data, which are supplementary data found through observations and interviews. Interactive data analysis, which involves data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion writing, handles data processing in the interim. This study shows that adequate resources are available and that the Family Planning Village Program in Makassar City is effectively implemented in line with the set aims and objectives. Meanwhile, there are several causes of child marriage, such as economic, educational and environmental factors (Nirwati n.d.). This was also expressed by (Larisu and Jopang 2022) who stated that child marriage occurs because of a negative environment, low knowledge of teenagers, low level of education and lack of work. In essence, the Generation Planning Program seeks to provide teenagers with a framework for future planning, particularly with regard to family planning. Preventing teenagers from the KRR triad—early marriage, free sex, and drug use—is another objective of this generation planning program. In theory, the Youth Family Building (BKR) and Youth

Information Center (PIK-R) programs carry out the Generation Planning Program.

The study reported in this journal was carried out in Makassar City. The majority of Makassar City is still in rural areas, with a high and erratic rate of child marriage. The Central Java Province's Ministry of Religious Affairs reported in 2016 that Makassar City's rate of child marriage was 30.78%. In actuality, Makassar City is home to BKR Mutiara Kasih, the Central Java Province's representative in the 2020 BKR national competition. The Department of Women Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning of the City of Makassar, an extension of BKKBN at the Makassar City level, is in charge of carrying out the Generation Planning program in Makassar City itself. This research will focus on the Generation Program's implementation..

Making use of the policy implementation model developed by Van Meter and Van Horn. This model focuses on the process of implementing policies, which is made up of numerous interconnected and affecting factors.

a. Public Policy

Public policy is defined as "Whatever government decides to do or not to do" by (Bilu and Tunda 2023), which refers to whatever choices the government makes or does not make. According to (Yunus and Liwaul 2018), public policy is split into two schools, especially those who were Anglo-Saxon and Continental. The Continental School views public policy as a legal commodity, where governmental policies are not developed and decided upon in a hierarchical manner. Public policy is a legal product in Indonesia that is derived from the 1945 Constitution and higher legal regulations. The Anglo-Saxon School, on the other hand, holds that political processes are how governments come to be in order for policies to be produced..

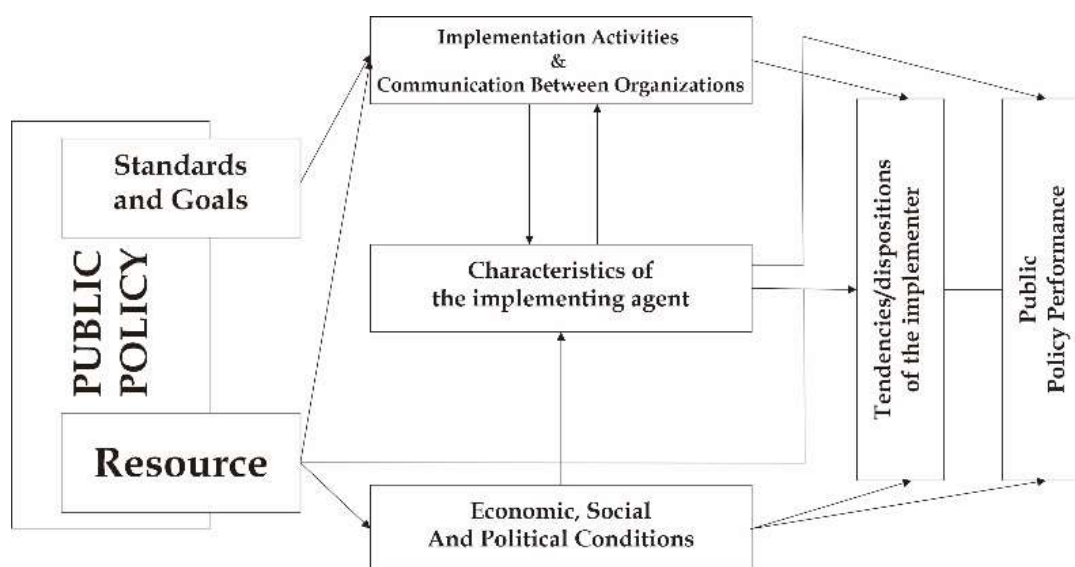
b. Policy Implementation

Without implementation, a policy will not produce the intended outcomes, which makes policy implementation crucial. Implementation, according to (J. Jopang 2018), is an administrative action that may be studied to some extent. It starts with the establishment of goals and objectives, the preparation of an activity program, and the availability of funding to meet policy objectives. Public policy implementation, on the other hand, is defined by (Basri 2022) as a sequence of steps after a decision. An attempt is being made to convert decisions into operational activities in order to accomplish organizational goals. Van Meter and Van Horn's A Model of Policy Implementation used as the model for this study. The top-down

model developed (Kadir and Jopang n.d.) highlights the need for a linear relationship between public policy, implementers, and public policy performance when it comes to policy implementation. The following are a few examples of variables that are listed as having an impact on and interacting with the public policy process:

- 1) The success rate of policy implementation performance can be measured if the standards, measures, and policy objectives are clear and can be realized in accordance with the current socio-culture at the policy implementation level, according to (A. U. Jopang and Harianto 2018). A lack of clarity and specificity in the standards and policy objectives may result in disputes amongst those responsible for implementing the policy. Success with policies will be challenging to attain if the standards and goals are too utopian, impractical, or idealistic to be implemented at the community level. As a result, it's critical to establish goals and criteria for policies that reflect the sociocultural makeup of the neighborhood.
- 2) (A. U. Jopang and Harianto 2018) assert that resources are crucial elements in the application of resource policy. Human resources are the most crucial component of resources. Therefore, it is essential that human resources have the competence, capability, and ability to implement policies; if they are unable to do so, policy implementation will be difficult to succeed in. Other resources, such as financial and temporal resources, are equally vital as human resources. Resources are significant variables in the execution of policies, and they are tied to one another. It will be challenging for the policy to be implemented successfully if one of the resources is either nonexistent or does not fulfill the requirements.
- 3) Implementation agents' attributes. When it comes to implementing policies, (Mikial and Kadir 2023) concentrate on the official and informal organizations involved. This is due to the fact that each implementing agent's unique qualities have an impact on how well policies are implemented. Formal policy implementers, who are typically strict and disciplined, are needed at some stages of policy implementation; yet, flexible, democratic, and persuasive policy implementers are needed at other levels. The scope or area of policy implementation is one of the other factors that must be taken into account when choosing the implementing agent.

Figure 1 Shows the approach model for the policy implementation process (Van Meter and Van Horn).



RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive methodology, specifically detailing Makassar City's adoption of the Family Planning Village Program to address child marriage. Documentation, interviews, and observation were used in this study. Subsequently, (Sugiyono 2013) was utilized for data analysis, employing strategies for data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Source triangulation is used in the data validity test, which involves testing data gathered from many sources, such as interviews conducted between sources, or by comparing the outcomes of observations and interviews.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Makassar City's Generation Planning Program Implementation

1. Policy Goals and Standards

In Makassar City, the Generasi Berencana program defines standards as a set of guidelines that must be followed in order to accomplish the goals of the program. The Makassar City DPPAPPKB Strategic Plan for 2019–2023 shows the standards for implementing the Generasi Berencana Program. While the Generasi Berencana Program's overarching goal is to provide Makassar City's teenagers with a platform for future planning and domestic life. This program's specific goal is to protect youth from the risks associated with drugs, early marriage, and

unfettered sex. A Youth Resilience Guide Booklet published by BKKBN is also included in the Generasi Berencana Program policy and is used as a reference throughout program implementation. The program's goals are outlined in this brochure, Generasi Berencana.

2. Interactions among Implementing Agencies

Information sharing, interorganizational cooperation, and coordination of KB Village activities are ways that the implementing organizations of the KB Village Program in Makassar City communicate with one another. The observation results demonstrate that KB Village activities, which are detailed in the following table, involve cooperation and coordination.

Tabel 1 involve cooperation and coordination

No	Date	Activities	Executive
1	08/07/2023	Selection of KB Village Ambassador Makassar City 2023	KB Village Forum
2	27/07/2023	Stunting Socialization Forkom	Forkom Kampung KB in each sub-district
3	30/06/2022	Socialization of the dangers of child marriage in Sombala Village	Forkom PIK-R Makassar
4	30/06/2022	Establishment of PIK-R Permata Sombala Village board	Forkom Sombala village government

Source: Observation Results

Table 1. demonstrates the necessity of interorganizational communication for the successful operation and accomplishment of the objectives of the KB Village Program. In addition, cooperation and coordination are required due to the function of multiple implementing agents.

The implementation organizations communicate with each other in large quantities and efficiently. Furthermore, in the digital age, social media networks are used for communication, including WhatsApp groups and social media as a platform for information sharing among the young of Makassar City's KB Village.

3. Characteristics of Implementing Agents

Organizational structure, work interaction patterns, and norms that are present in each individual implementer of the KB Village Program in Makassar City reveal characteristics

of the implementers. A bureaucratic organizational structure in the hierarchical form is not present in the KB Village Program implementation process in Makassar City.

The distribution of responsibilities creates a relationship structure in Makassar City's KB Village Program execution. Because PIK-R and BKR members at the village level are still participatory, the pattern of interactions is participatory. On the other hand, the dedication of each KB Village implementer and the efficiency of the labor division provide the norms or ideals that underpin the program's implementation.

4. Economic, Social and Political Environment

Conditions in the political, social, and economic spheres play a significant role on how policies are implemented. Low economic welfare is a result of the state of the community's economy, which is dominated by agriculture. The proportion of impoverished individuals in Makassar City in 2020 was 9.96%. The still-low level of education in Makassar City is undoubtedly impacted by this. One of the reasons for Makassar City's poor Human Development Index is these two items. Makassar City's Human Development Index (HDI), which has a score of 69.57, places it 26th out of all the towns and cities in Central Java.

5. Disposition

As evidenced by the results of research informant interviews, the implementers of the KB Village Program in Makassar City appear to be in favor of the program's existence. This suggests that the implementers' attitude toward the program's implementation is evident in their tendency to accept it. Next. The response to the KB Village Program, which is characterized by the execution of activities in compliance with preset criteria and objectives, provides insight into the mindset of other implementers. By carrying out tasks according to each implementing agent's position and in compliance with the responsibilities and obligations that have been established, another response is also demonstrated. Lastly, the willingness to comprehend the software as it is implemented demonstrates the implementers' accepting attitude.

B. Factors Affecting the Implementation of the KB Village Program

1. Policy Goals and Standards

Standards and goals for the KB Village program's execution in Makassar City are outlined in the 2019–2023 Makassar City Strategic Plan and the Youth Resilience Guide

Booklet.

2. Interactions between implementing entities

The KB Village Program in Makassar City has been implemented with excellent and widespread communication. Coordination and cooperation amongst implementing organizations serve as a type of communication. Every action associated with the KB Village Program is coordinated. While inter-organizational communication is widespread and effective, there are unavoidable issues with it. Based on the study's findings, there are a number of issues, including disagreements among implementing organizations, that arise when the KB Village Program is implemented in Makassar City. These issues include miscommunication and disagreements among implementing organizations.

3. Features of Executing Representatives

The KB Village Program's implementation in Makassar City is undoubtedly impacted by the implementing agent's qualities. These are the qualities that come naturally to a company or agent that implements policy. The implementer's disposition or attitude, established communication channels, and available resources all have a direct impact on the traits of the implementing agent. Furthermore, the current organizational structure reveals the traits of agents implementing policies. The findings demonstrated that an official, hierarchical organizational structure was absent from the KB Village Program's execution. This is seen by the way the KB Village Program in Makassar City divides up the jobs and tasks.

4. Disposition

The mindset of those implementing policies is known as their disposition (Amir 2022). The attitude of agreement or support and understanding of the KB Village Program in Makassar City indicates the disposition of the program's implementing agents. Based on the study's findings, it is evident from the way activities are carried out and the division of labor among the KB Village Program implementers that they agree with and support the KB Village program. The program's implementing agents' inventiveness and originality demonstrate additional support for its execution.

CONCLUSIONS

In order to accomplish the established aims, the KB Village Program has been implemented in Makassar City in accordance with current standards, as demonstrated by the

application of the Van Meter and Van Horn policy implementation model. First, the Makassar City Strategic Plan 2019–2023 and the Youth Resilience Booklet, which are the products of the program's execution, have established the standards and goals of the KB Village Program. The KB Village program is being implemented through BKR and PIK-R, with a target of 20 groups every year. Second, human, financial, and physical resources are used in the development of the KB Village Program in Makassar City. Human resources are stakeholders or agents who carry out policies. Third, communication between implementing organizations is widespread and effective. The collaboration and cooperation in the implementation of the KB Village Program activities demonstrate this. Fourth, the implementing agent's attributes are the implementing agent's inherent qualities. This can be evident in the implementing agent's division of labor, organizational structure, and added value. The KB Village Program's implementation in Makassar City demonstrates a clear division of labor among implementing agents. This results in a non-hierarchical and non-formal organizational structure. Meanwhile, the implementing agent's contributed value is the participatory value offered by the implementing agent at the community level. Fifth, the economic, social, and political environment demonstrates that the Makassar City community is dominated by the lower middle class, which has a low degree of education. Meanwhile, the frequency of child marriages in Makassar City remains fairly high; the cause, aside from economic and educational levels, is the practices that the inhabitants of Makassar City still adhere to.

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