



Implementation Of Family Planning Program in Sidotopo Wetan District

Mohammad Imam Adil Setio Budi¹, Prasetyo Isbandono^{2*}, Dewi Amiratul Mu'minah³, Bagus Tri Hatmaja⁴, Devi Hidayatul Khasanah⁵, Dwi Tutik Susanti⁶

¹²³⁴⁵⁶Bachelor of Applied Public Administration, Faculty of Vocational Studies, Surabaya State University, Indonesia

prasetyoisbandono@unesa.ac.id

Abstract. The Family Planning Program (KB) is a government initiative to help individuals and families manage the number and distance of births of children. The goal is to control population growth, reduce birth rates, and improve people's quality of life. Policy goals include maternal and child welfare, population control, prevention of unwanted pregnancies, birth spacing, and reduced risk of death. This research uses the Van Meter & Van Horn implementation model with 6 variables including standards, objectives, and policy objectives by BKKBN. Resources involve HR, social, economic, and political. Implementing agents are demonstrated through attitudes or actions that affect society and policy understanding. Evaluation is carried out with KB implementing agents such as BKKBN, DP3A, PLKB. The attitude of the tendencies of the implementers is seen in the Related Offices, BKKBN, DP3A, PLKB, KB Cadres, and PKM. Supporting attitude, critical monitoring, evaluation, and important understanding. Communication between organizations and implementing activities is established in Sidotopo Wetan village through direct information and distribution of brochures. The impact of the economic, social, and political environment is measured through community influence and support. The problem in this study is the number of residents and the lack of public awarene

Keywords: Policy, Family Planning (KB), Implementation.

1. Introduction

A family planning program is a government or agency initiative designed to help individuals and families consciously manage the number and spacing of children. The family planning program aims to provide access, information, and reproductive health services to people so that they can make informed decisions regarding family planning. In this program, various contraceptive methods and reproductive health services are provided to enable individuals and couples to control their reproduction according to their wants and needs. The family planning program

also includes education on the importance of reproductive health, healthy relationships, and rights and responsibilities in forming a family. The main objectives of the Family Planning Program are to control population growth, reduce high birth rates, and improve the quality of life of people by ensuring that basic needs such as education, food, housing, and health services are met in a sustainable manner. The family planning program has a positive impact on social, economic, and environmental well-being and gives individuals the right to make decisions about their bodies and families.

Amidst the dynamics of global and regional development, population issues have become one of the important aspects that affect various aspects of development. With an increasingly complex society, population regulation is considered a key factor in achieving sustainable development goals. Law No. 52/2009 aims to achieve a balance between population growth and the state's ability to fulfill the basic needs of the population, such as education, health, food, and shelter. The law also recognizes the right of every citizen to decide for themselves on the number of children and the spacing of their births. This includes the right to information, education, and services related to reproductive health and family planning. Law No. 52/2009 emphasizes the importance of education and information on reproductive health and family planning for every citizen, so that they can make informed decisions about family planning. The family planning program in this law does not only emphasize individuals, but also provides support to communities and families in implementing the principles of family planning. (Syamsul et al., 2020) [1] This law aims to create a healthy, productive, and prosperous society by taking into account environmental sustainability. Law No. 52/2009 emphasizes the importance of easy and affordable access to reproductive health services, including various contraceptive methods. This law attempts to establish a positive mindset and awareness in the community regarding family planning policy as an integral part of national development. By regulating population and family, this law reflects Indonesia's commitment to sustainable development that encompasses social, economic, and environmental aspects. It provides a foundation for the evaluation and updating of population and family policies in accordance with the development of society, science, and technology (Sumarno et al., 2009) [2].

In 2021, the number of residents has reached 272, 68 million people and experience and increase in 2022 reaching 1.17% with a total population of 275.77 million people, while in 2023 itself still experienced an increase of 1.13% with a total population of 278.69 million people.

From the data that has been validated by BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics), this is certainly not separated from the growth rate of the Indonesian population which has not been able to be controlled. Tavip further said that globally, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 is considered to be the replacement level where a generation will replace the previous generation. So that there is no uncontrolled population growth. This calculation is done with the assumption of a low mortality rate, life expectancy above 70 years and migration is ignored. However, the results of research at the global level show that the replacement fertility rate

in the period 1995 to 2000 varied greatly between countries, ranging from 2.09 in developed countries to 3.43 in biodeveloping countries of the African continent. Tier related to the ongoing activities, Tavip said that BKKBN has been trying its best to provide the best work to the community, especially related to the Family Development, Population, and Family Planning (Bangga Kiencana) program. And the results are calculated through the use of key performance indicators every year. BKKBN itself stands for the National Population and Family Planning Agency. BKKBN is an institution that is responsible for controlling population growth and family planning in Indonesia. BKKBN is a state-owned institution that was formed in 1957 as LKBN, then changed its name to BKKBN in 1970 [3]. BKKBN has the main task in the field of population control and family planning. BKKBN's main task is to specifically coordinate and advocate in controlling population growth by providing education and regulation in terms of family planning. One of BKKBN's flagship programs is the "KB Village Program." This program is implemented by involving communities at the village level as agents of change in disseminating information and family planning services. (Niegara et al., n.d.).

There are nine BKKBN key performance indicators, including the TFR and the Adolescent Birth Rate (Age Specific Fertility Rate - ASFR) aged 15-19 years as well as the Family Development Index or IBANGGA in 2022. The achievement of the KPIs is calculated by using data from the Family Data Collection or PK 2021 which was implemented in 2022. Siemientara in 2023 BKKBN is currently conducting an update of Family Data Collection where data collection activities have been completed at the end of July. Pendataan Keluarga is a complete data collection of Indonesian families that is conducted every five years. The 2021 Family Census has successfully collected data and information related to the Bangga Kiencana program from 67,457,760 families. Measurement and calculation of the current results of the main work of the Bangga Kiencana program are carried out at the national and provincial levels. One of the results that can be conveyed from the achievement of the BKKBN's main performance indicators in 2022 is that the TFR reached a level of 2.14 from the target of 2.21 or reached 103.3% calculated based on the BKKBN's KPI in 2022. The achievement of this tier shows that the efforts made by the government so far, especially in relation to controlling the national population, are on the right track towards the ideal target of 2.1 children per woman. BKKBN is optimistic that this target can be achieved by 2024. Implementation of family planning program is more encouraged in the era of President Suharto, what is done in the program is to limit the number of children as stipulated in article 16 of the government regulation number 7 of 1977. (Fishbein et al., 1977) [4] Based on the results of the Central Bureau of Population Statistics in the last five years the average population growth rate of Surabaya City is increasing. Based on this tier of government regulations, each province has established several regulations in order to improve the welfare of the community through the Family Planning program. One of the provinces that has issued this regulation is East Java Province. In order to support the based government regulations based on the aforementioned Government Regulation, East Java Province issued East Java Province Governor

Regulation (PERGUB) No. 37 of 2019 on the Occupation , Organizational Structure, Job Description, and Functions, as well as the Working Procedures of the Office of Womens' Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning of East Java Province. This sub-government regulation is then followed up by each city or district which then forms rules regarding the family planning program.(Adquisitionies et al., 2019) [5].

This program is manifested in concrete form, in several regulations. (2023perwali3578055, n.d.) [6] REGULATION OF THE WALIKOTA OF SURABAYA NUMBER 55 YEAR 2023 ABOUT GRAND DESIGN OF HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF 2023-2048. In CHAPTER II ARTICLE 4 SECTION 2 which reads:

The Family Planning Program as referred to in paragraph (2) includes:(a)maturity of the age of marriage; (b) desired pregnancy setting;(c)fostering family planning participation;(d)the use of drugs, devices and or methods of regulating pregnancy;(e)increasing access to family planning; and (f) improved education and the role of women.

In Sidotopo Wetan Village, the only point that has been implemented is point d. the use

of drugs, tools and or methods of regulating pregnancy. While the other points are still not implemented properly. In website SurabayaNetwork.id public relations of the Surabaya city government provides information on one of the sub-districts with the second most populous tier in Surabaya, precisely located in the Sidotopo Wetan sub- district of Kienjieran sub-district. Where the population in Sidotopo Wetan Village in 2020 was 61.124 million people, it increased to 61.508 million people and in that year became the second most populous population in Surabaya. There are 3,550 who participate in the family planning program in the tieri kelurahan, while there are still many who do not participate in this family planning program, as manyas 3,803 are mentioned in the BKKBN website. It can be concluded from these problems that the purpose of this research in the Sidotopo Wietan sub-dis trict of Kienjieran aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the Family Planning Program in Sidotopo Wietan sub-district esab nttthe eory of Van Meter and Van horn.

In its implementation, the family planning program uses various contraceptives such as condoms, pills, injectables, implants, IUDs/spirals, MOP/vasectomy, or MOW/tubectomy. Couples of childbearing age can choose a contraceptive according to their preferences and needs. Although the family planning program in Kielurahan Sidotopo Wietan is similar to programs in other places, differences arise in the way it is implemented, depending on the implementers and the participation of the local community. The analysis of the implementation of the family planning program in Sidotopo Wietan Kecamatan Kienjieran Surabaya City was carried out by detailing the indicators of successful implementation, in accordance with the

theory of Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn. To assess the implementation of the family planning program in Kielurahan Sidotopo Wetan, each success indicator was evaluated through the activities carried out by the implementers.

The reason for using Van Meter Van Horn's theory is because this theory has a relationship with implementation problems, including the implementation of policies that cannot be considered good or effective, because there are still problems in several indicators, namely in the implementation of policies.

3rd indicator (Characteristics of implementing agents) With the ineffectiveness of the implementing agents, it is better to do a new selection of IMP cadres so that the KB program can run according to the initial objectives and can be implemented motivate and educate the community so that more people participate in the family planning program and can also reduce and minimize the density rate in Sidotopo Wetan Village. So that implementing agents are able to carry out and carry out their responsibilities, 5th indicator (Communication between organizations and implementing activities) Communication of implementing agents to the community is still lacking, because communication is carried out during the GREBEK KB event which is only carried out once a month. Therefore, communication between implementers and the community is less effective. In addition, implementers lack education or understanding related to the KB program. And also many people choose not to participate in the KB program rather than participate in the KB program, and the 6th Indicator (Economic, social and political environment) Lack of public awareness related to family planning programs, where these indicators are included in the social environment indicators. Increasing public awareness regarding the implementation of family planning programs is very important in achieving the success of family planning policies. In facing population challenges, increasing community understanding and participation is key. Targeted and inclusive socialization of the benefits, ways of implementation, and objectives of the family planning program can provide a deeper understanding to the community. Real efforts are needed to provide accurate information, mitigate misperceptions, and embrace active participation from various stakeholders. layers of society. At the same time, collaboration between the government, non-governmental organizations, and community leaders can play a strategic role in raising public awareness, so that family planning programs can be implemented more effectively and sustainably.

Problem Formulation

a. How is the Implementation of the Family Planning Program in Sidotopo Wetan?

Destination

1. Analyzing the Implementation of the Family Planning Program in Sidotopo Wetan

Research Benefits

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research is expected to contribute ideas about the family planning program.

2. Practical Benefits

- a. Community To inform and educate the public about the importance of the family planning program.
- b. Government

Provides input that can be considered and resolved in running the family planning program.

1.1. Public Policy

According to the explanation of Dye (Widodo, 2006: 12), refers to all options chosen or not chosen by the government. This involves a series of targets and objectives of government programs. Generally, public policy is formed when society is faced with complex problems that require steps to solve them, as expressed by Udoji (Wahab, 1997: 5). According to Friedrich (Agustino, 2006: 7), public policy includes actions or proposals aimed at overcoming obstacles or opportunities in a particular environment, with the aim of achieving desired results. In this case, government decisions need to have well-defined and consistent goals, aiming to have a positive impact on people's lives. The Family Planning (KB) program in Indonesia can be classified as a public policy because it aims to overcome rapid population growth for the sake of development and community welfare.

1.2. Public Policy Implementation

1.2.1 Definition of Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is an important element of a series of public policy processes. This process includes interconnected stages, such as agenda setting, policy formulation, policy enactment, and policy evaluation (Winarno, 2002: 29). However, it needs to be recognized that research on policy implementation has received less attention from political scientists and policy makers (Winarno, 2002: 104). This indicates that the study of policy implementation is not neglected, but due to the complexity of the interactions within it. One statement states that "The process of implementation is not an aspect that policy makers and policy analysts take seriously." However, this does not mean that these obstacles cannot be surmounted (Winarno, 2002: 105). According to Webster's Dictionary, implementation is the act of providing the means to carry something out and giving practical effect to something. In this perspective, policy implementation can be interpreted as an effort to implement policy decisions, which are often manifested in the form of laws, government regulations, judicial decisions, executive orders, and executive orders (Wahab, 2005). Tangkilisan (2003) explains that Jones analyzes policy issues by detailing the concept of functional activities. He highlighted the tier of government implementation measures related to several programs that have been considered legitimate, focusing on the role of the bureaucracy as executing agency. Implementation is considered to be a dynamic process that involves continuous effort in determining what can and will be done. It is important to emphasize that the policy implementation step does not begin until targets and inputs are set or signaled through policy settings. Therefore, the implementation step is only formed after the law has been decided, and funds are allocated to support policy implementation (Winarno,

2002:102). From this overview, it can be argued that the policy implementation process involves the behavior of administrative bodies in implementing the program and raises political, economic, and social forces that can control all participating parties, with positive and negative impacts on policy objectives.

1.2.2 Elements of Policy Implementation

Elements in policy implementation have a crucial role. In other words, to realize the effective implementation of public policy, this is necessary to have the elements as a means. According to Abdullah and Smith (Tachjan, 2006: 26) [7], the crucial elements in question involve the implementer, the program, and the target group.

a. Policy Implementation

The main part responsible for implementing public policy is the administrative units or bureaucracy at each level of government. Smith (Tachjan, 2006: 27) also emphasizes that the government bureaucracy has a key role in the implementation of public policy. Bureaucratic units function as a forum for carrying out various administrative activities related to public policy processes. Therefore, the bureaucracy has the right to take the first steps from setting organizational goals and objectives, analyzing and formulating programs, organizing, implementing operational movements, to monitoring and assessing. Through this step, it is expected to produce outputs that support the success of public policy implementation.

b. Programs to be Implemented

Administrative policies that are general in nature need to be described in operational programs so that they can be implemented effectively. Operational programs here are programs that can be interpreted and can be carried out by the implementers. This design should provide a detailed description of the allocation of resources required, methodology, work procedures, and standards to be followed. Policy implementation is often identified as program implementation. In line with this view, Siagian (Tachjan, 2006: 32) emphasizes that the program to be implemented must have signs, such as target achievement, the time period required, the amount of costs and resources, the type of agendas that will be carried out, and the workforce required.

c. Target Group

Target groups are people or institutions in the community that will receive the impact of the policy. They are expected to accept and adapt to the policy in accordance with their expectations. The characteristics of the target group, such as group size, gender, education level, experience, age, and socioeconomic situation, can affect the effectiveness of implementation. Neighborhood factors also contribute to the characteristics of the target group. For example, in the family planning program in Sidotopo Wietan sub-district, Kenjeran sub-district, Surabaya city, couples of childbearing age are the target group. The acceptance of the policy by the target institutions is controlled by the communication factor, and therefore, the quality of

communication is a critical factor in achieving the effectiveness of public policy implementation. In this context, the communication media used to disseminate the content and activities of the policy program to the target institutions has an important role (Tachjan, 2006:36)

1.3. Policy Implementation Model Donald S. Van Miertier and Carl E. Van Horn

Thomas R. Dyie defines model as a representation or abstraction of political life. It reflects an attempt to simplify political realities. There is no perfect model for policy implementation; each model has advantages and disadvantages that depend on the context. A concrete example of a policy implementation model is the top-down approach proposed by Donald S. Van Miertier and Carl E. Van Horn. Van Horn. Nugroho (2011) reveals that the top down approach emphasizes the task of the bureaucracy in implementing the policy politically, using the logic of thinking from the top down. This approach focuses on policies and evaluating their effectiveness. In the context of my research on the family planning program, the program is an example of a top down approach because it was implemented as a response to the significant population growth in Sidotopo Wietan Surabaya. The Surabaya City Community Empowerment and Family Planning Agency (Bapiemas and KB) was established as the entity responsible for the implementation of the family planning program. This agency transferred its responsibility to all sub-districts in Surabaya. Soiebarsono (2008:99) describes six variables in Van Miertier and Van Horn's policy implementation model that have an impact on the implementation work. These variables are important factors in assessing the success of policy implementation.

1.3.1 Policy Standards, Goals, and Objectives

Policy standards, goals, and objectives in a program must be detailed and measurable in order to be implemented. Non-fulfillment of policy standards and objectives can result in biased implementation and potential conflicts among implementation actors. The standards, objectives, and goals of the Family Planning (KB) Program have been clearly formulated and are in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Surabaya Metropolitan City Government. To ensure the success of the program and the achievement of its objectives, an investigation is scheduled to determine whether the program and objectives have been achieved, especially in relation to the target group as beneficiaries.

1.3.2 Power Sources

In principle, even with sufficient and adequate human resources, difficulties in successful policy implementation may arise if funding allocation is inadequate. The same thing applies to time resources, where time constraints that are too tight can become a problem, even if human resources work efficiently and fund allocation runs smoothly (Agustino, 2008: 142-143).

1.3.3 Characteristics of implementation agents

Implementing agencies have characteristics that include bureaucratic structures, norms, and patterns of relationships within the bureaucracy, as well as overall influence program implementation. Agustino (2008: 143) focuses on the formal and informal institutions implementing agencies in implementing public. Therefore, this matter has a high significance, because the results of (public) policy implementation are highly influenced by the personalities that are compatible and in line with the implementers. This research highlights the importance of understanding the characteristics of implementation agents and their impact on the implementation of the Family Planning program in the Sidotopo Wietan sub-district, eikn ijeran sub-district.

1.3.4 Attitude / disposition of the implementers

This variable takes three key perspectives, including the implementer's responses to the policy, which have the potential to influence his/her motivation in implementing the implementer's understanding of the conditions associated with the policy, and the intensity of the implementer's disposition, which reflects his/her essential values. The implementation of the family planning program requires positive responses and awareness from the implementers, because their responses and understanding play an important role in driving the implementation of the program. Lack of good response from the implementers to the program can result in low motivation and awareness, hindering the optimal implementation of the family planning program and creating difficulties in achieving the desired goals.

1.3.5 Inter-organizational communication and implementation activities

The implementation of top-down policies and programs generally involves many stakeholders who are interested in reaching the targets that have been set. For that reason, the success of the program requires effective coordination and cooperation between institutions. Coordination is a key mechanism in public policy implementation. The better the coordination and communication between the parties involved in the implementation process, the less likely mistakes will occur and vice versa. It is also important to understand how communication and coordination works between the family planning program implementation units and between the program implementation units and the community.

1.3.6 Socio-economic and political environment

This variable involves the aspect of economic resources that can strengthen the effectiveness of policy implementation. The interest group contributes by providing support for the implementation of the policy, which is determined by the characteristics of the participants, as well as the influence and pressure from the community and the surrounding environment. Considerations also include whether the political class supports the implementation of the policy. Social, political, and economic conditions that are not improving can trigger a review of the current performance of the policy implementation. Therefore, this research explores the dynamics of social, political, and economic conditions in an area, both directly and indirectly, which can

affect the implementation of policies, especially in the context of the Family Planning (KB) program.

2. Method

This study is qualitative in nature, describing a research that produces descriptive data in words, both oral and written, as well as observable behavior of the research subjects. This research focuses on the implementation model of Van Mier & Van Horn using 6 variables that affect the implementation process and are the basis for data collection. Indicators in the tier theory include the size and objectives of the policy, resources, characteristics of the implementers, attitudes/disposition of the implementers, interorganizational communication and implementer activities, economic, social and political environment. The tier data is taken from biersumbier data from objects that have previously been observed. The data collection techniques used in this research are interviews, observations, and documentation. An interview is a conversation between the researcher (the individual who needs information) and the research object/informant/narrator (the individual who provides information about an object). Interviews were conducted with several narrators, among others: Mrs. Rietno Wulansari, Secretary of the Sidotopo Wietan Urban Village, Mr. Nahron Bahri, Head of the Kiesra Section of the Sidotopo Wietan Urban Village, and several community members as the object of following or not following the family planning program.

The choice of using descriptive qualitative research was chosen because it is able to provide a description and a holistic description of the family planning program implementation in Sidotopo Wietan Village, Kienjieran Sub-district, Surabaya. This approach is suitable for responding to research questions by collecting information in the form of sentences, diagrams, and illustration to elaborate the problem. Research data was collected through interviews with various sources, both oral and written.

3. Result and Discussion

The family planning program has a vision of "Balanced Population Development," [8] and its mission is "To realize population-oriented development and happy and healthy small families." The success of this program is achieved through a decrease in the population growth rate, a decrease in the infertility rate, the institution of the Norma Kecil Keluarga Kecil Bahagia dan Sejahtera (NKKBS), and an increase in community participation. This analysis helps to understand whether the family planning program is well or poorly implemented in the tier:

3.1. Standards, Goals and Objectives of Policy

Paragraf Policy Standards:

BKKBN, as the National Population and Family Planning Agency, has established a policy standard for family planning programs in Indonesia. These standards include requirements to control population growth, improve maternal and child welfare, and manage birth spacing.

Policy Objectives:

The main objectives of this policy are to achieve effective population control, improve the welfare of mothers and children, and manage birth spacing. BKKBN is committed to ensuring that the community gets the maximum benefit from the family planning program.

Policy Objectives:

Family planning programs are actively implemented in various health facilities, including Community Health Centers (CHC), Posyandu Mielahirkan (PMB), Indeks Masyarakat Pieduli (IMP), Hospitals (RS), Health Facilities (Fas ies), and Family Planning (KB) services. Policy goals include achieving maternal and child welfare, population control, prevention of unwanted pregnancies, birth spacing, and mortality risk reduction.

Introduced in 1957, this policy has a crucial role in creating better living conditions for Indonesians. The success of the program is measured by achieving the targets that have been set in accordance with the policy standards that have been made by BKKBN.

3.2. Power Sumber

BKKBN, which serves as a provider of resources to support the family planning program in Kelurahan Sidotopo Wietan, considers that the main types of resources in running the program involve human resources, social, economic and political aspects. These resources are generally acquired or distributed by institutions such as BKKBN, DP3A, PLKN, and PKAI. The importance of resource allocation for family planning programs is reflected in the practice that involves reviewing or updating every month. This is crucial to ensure that adequate resources are available to support the effectiveness and targeting accuracy of the family planning program. The effectiveness of this program, in the end, is measured based on the use of resources that are in accordance with the conditions of the local community. In addition to involving the above human resources, the family planning program also involves KADER IMP, KADER IMP itself stands for Rural Community Institution / Field Line Workers, IMP itself is essentially a forum for the management and implementation of the national family planning program starting from the village / kelurahan level, hamlet / RW to the RT level.

IMP at the village level is called PPKBD, which is a person or several cadres in an organizational forum who voluntarily play an active role in implementing/managing family planning programs at the village level. The role of IMP cadres is very important and is a reliable force to maintain the family planning program at the village level. the success of the family planning program in the community. IMP cadres now have 6 roles in order to participate in the success of the family planning program, which has become known as, "Six Devotional Roles". The six roles of

the institution are: Organizing, Meeting, IEC, and Counseling, Data Collection, Activity Services, and Independence.

3.3. Characteristics Of Applicable Agents

The family planning program involves various agencies to carry out their duties. Among them are the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), the Department of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A), the Family Planning Posyandu (PLKB), and the Family Planning Health Center (PPKBK). These implementation agencies require key characteristics, such as the ability to influence the social community regarding the family planning program. They work by disseminating information and services, especially during KIIE (Communication, Information, and Education) activities in people's homes or through family planning griebiek events. The most important interactions usually occur during griebiek events or community activities that involve families. It is important for the implementing agents to have a strong understanding of the policies and guidelines of the family planning program in order to convey information correctly and accurately. Their effectiveness is measured or evaluated in kecamatan, kelurahan, Posyandu Keluar Bieriencana (PKM), Pertiemuan Keluar Bieriencana (PKK), and kader meetings, where information and services are always delivered in a structured manner. With the ineffectiveness of the implementing agents, it is better to carry out a new selection of IMP cadres so that the KB program can run according to the initial objectives and can motivate and educate the community so that more people participate in the KB program and can also reduce and minimize the density rate in Sidotopo Wetan Village. So that implementing agents are able to carry out and carry out their responsibilities [9].

3.4. Disposition Of Applicants

The implementation of The Family Planning Program (KB) in Sidotopo Wietan Village involves a number of factors, parties that influence attitudes and dependence in implementing the program. The relevant Dinas Tier, BKKBN, DP3A, PLKB Kecamatan, Kelurahan KB Kader, and PKM have an important role in shaping attitudes that support the success of the family planning program. The expected attitude of program implementers is to do their best to ensure that the family planning program runs as intended. This is reflected in the participation of the community in Sidotopo Wietan Village which supports the family planning program, where this positive trend needs to be maintained and strengthened. The critical time to monitor or change the attitudes of family planning program implementers is when providing understanding to the community in Sidotopo Wietan Village about the family planning program. The importance of understanding and monitoring the attitudes or beliefs of family planning program implementers lies in the ability to influence and convey correct information to the community in Sidotopo Wietan Village. The effectiveness of the family planning program can be measured and evaluated by looking at the extent to which program implementers have a supportive attitude, and whether the program has reached its target well. Through careful monitoring and understanding of the attitudes of implementers,

efforts can be strengthened to maintain the continuity and effectiveness of the Family Planning Program.

3.5. Inter-Organizational Communication And Implementation Activities

In the family planning program, the management of inter-organizational communication is the joint responsibility of BKKBN, PLKB (Family Planning Service Center), DP3A (Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning), and the family planning coordinator. The most effective form of communication to support program implementation activities is by providing information directly and through the distribution of brochures to the community in Sidotopo Wietan sub-district. Critical inter-organizational communication points are located at meetings in the sub-district, village, and RW halls of each Sidotopo Wietan sub-district. The critical time to ensure smooth communication is during the family planning griebiek event in Sidotopo Wietan sub-district. The maintenance of effective communication between organizations is very important to ensure good coordination in the implementation of family planning program. The success of this program implementation activity is measured by the level of good and satisfying success, reflecting the synergy between the various parties involved in the effort to implement the family planning policy in Sidotopo Wietan Village. However, it is felt that the communication of implementing agents to the community is still lacking, because communication is carried out during the KB GREBEK event which is only held once a month. Therefore, communication between the implementer and the community is less effective. In addition, implementers lack education or understanding related to the KB program. And also many people choose not to participate in the KB program rather than participate in the KB program [10].

3.6. Economic, Social, And Political Environment

The implementation of the family planning program in Kielurahan Sidotopo Wietan is influenced by various stakeholders, such as the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), Department of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A), Posyandu Family Planning (PLKB), kecamatan, and kadier family planning in their respective regions. In the economic environment of Kielurahan Sidotopo Wietan, the main factors affecting program implementation involve human, social, economic and political resources. The sensitive point in the social environment is the community in Sidotopo Wietan sub-district, which has not received enough information about the level of population as well as the attitudes, expectations, and empathy of the Sidotopo Wietan sub-district community towards the family planning program. Monitoring changes in the political environment that can affect the family planning program policy is conducted once a month. It is important to understand and respond to these changes in order to know the expectations and desires of residents or communities in Sidotopo Wietan sub-district regarding the family

planning program. The impact of the economic, social and political environment on the success of the program is measured through the significant influence and support of the community in Sidotopo Wetan urban village, reflecting that this environment has a major impact on the success of the family planning program.

4. Conclusion

Indonesia's Family Planning Program (KB) has a clear vision, namely "Balanced Population Development," with the aim of achieving development that focuses on population aspects and family happiness. Although data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows an increase in population, the Family Planning Program, which BKKBN is the managing agency, continues to control population growth. Positive progress is seen in the reduction of the birth rate and the active involvement of the community through the implementation of the Norma Keluarga Kecil Bahagia dan Sejahtera (NKKBS). Program assessment at the local level, for example in Kelurahan Sidotopo Wetan, Surabaya, is conducted by considering various factors such as standard policies, resources, implementer characteristics, implementer attitudes, inter-organizational communication, and environmental impacts. While there are challenges, such as a lack of community participation in some areas, efforts are ongoing to improve community understanding and participation. The program also actively uses various contraceptives according to the preferences of couples of childbearing age. Thus, the Family Planning Program is an important initiative in achieving the goal of controlling population growth and improving family welfare in Indonesia.

Advice

Based on the description of the implementation of the family planning program in Sidotopo Wetan Village, Sub-district Kenjeran, Surabaya City, recommendations for improving the implementation of the family planning program in the area are as follows:

1. Improvements are needed in communication and coordination between implementers and the community through socialization activities, with the aim of providing residents with a better understanding of the family planning program, increasing participation, and creating a supportive environment.
2. Selection of IMP cadres should be done by considering their abilities and qualifications, so that implementing officers have the appropriate expertise. It is necessary to establish guidelines that direct the selection of IMP cadres in accordance with their duties and responsibilities.
3. Provide easy-to-understand education which conveys the good benefits of the KB program.
4. Organize periodic and routine socialization at least once a week, which can be done through local media such as brochures, magazines distributed to the community or community meetings to disseminate information about the KB program and explain its positive side

References

- [1] Sumarno, G. and, Hf, V. D. C., Di, M. P., & Hf, V. D. C. (2009). No主観的健康を中心とした在宅高齢者における健康関連指標に関する共分散構造分析 Title. ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF BOOKVALUE PER SHARE ON THE COMPANY'S STOCK PRICE ON THE JAKARTA STOCK EXCHANGE (CASE STUDY). LQ-45 GROUP COMPANIES) Oleh, 5(3), 1-8.
<http://eprints.uanl.mx/5481/1/1020149995.PDF> Syamsul
- [2] Statistics, B. P. (2023a). Mid-year Population (Thousand), 2021-2023. Central Bureau of Statistics. https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/12/1975/1/jumlah-penduduk-pertengahan_tahun.html
Statistics, B. P. (2023b). Population Growth Rate (Percent), 2021-2023. Central Bureau of Statistics.
- [3] SurabayaNetwork.id. https://surabaya.jatimnetwork.com/surabaya/pr_521919034/ini-5-kelurahan-terpadat-dan-5-kelurahan-terjarang-di-surabaya-urus-kendudukan-bisa-secara-online-BKKBN. (2023). SIDOTOPO WETAN HARMONIOUS. BKKBN.
<https://kampungkbb.bkkbn.go.id/kampung/50536/sidotopo-wetan-harmonis>
- [4] Fishbein, M., Ajzen, I., Hill, R. J., Fishbein, M., Ajzen, I., Peltier, T., Strobel, L., Ajzen, I., [1] Madden, T. J., Fishbein, M., Hall, T., Way, H., & Ajzen, I. (1977). N主観的健康感を中心とした在宅高齢者における健康関連指標に関する共分散構造分 Title. Contemporary Sociology, 22(2), 31-53.
- [5] Adquisiciones, L. E. Y. D. E., Vigente, T., Frampton, P., Azar, S., Jacobson, S., Perrelli, T. J., Washington, B. L. L. P., No, Ars, P. R. D. a T. a W., Kibbe, L., Golbère, B., Nystrom, J., Tobey, R., Conner, P., King, C., Heller, P. B., Torras, A.
I. V., To-, I. N. O., Frederickson, H. G., ... SOUTHEASTERN, H. (2019). No主観的健康感を中心とした在宅高齢者における健康関連指標に関する共分散造分析 Title. Duke Law Journal, 1(1), 1-26
- [6] Surabaya Mayor Regulation. (2022). SURABAYA MAYOR REGULATION NUMBER 134 OF 2022 CONCERNING GUIDELINES FOR PROVIDING jourmFOODIN THE CITY OF SURABAYA. (2023perwali3578055, n.d.)
- [7] Country, I. A., Surabaya, K., Planning, P. K., Society, B. P., Planning, K., Surabaya, K., Field, P., Planning, K., Kb, P., Institution, K., Rural, M., Kb, P., Orange, K., Lakarsantri, K., Kb, P., Orange, K., Lakarsantri, K., Surabaya, K., Meter, D. S.
Van,... Kb, P. (n.d.). KECAMATAN LAKARSANTRI CITY OF SURABAYA Abstract.
- [8] S., Bakri, B., & Limonu, H. S. (2020). USE OF BIRTH CONTROL AMONG MARRIED WOMEN IN RURAL AND CITY (Study of SDKI Results 2017 Gorontalo Province). Indonesian Population Journal, 15(1), 71.
<https://doi.org/10.14203/jki.v15i1.461>
- [9] <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/12/1976/1/laju-pertumbuhan-penduduk.html>
- [10] Subagio, M. A. H. (2023). These are the 5 most populous and 5 least populated villages in Surabaya, where civil registration can be done online.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

