

Community Participation in Manyaran Village, Banyakan Subdistrict, Kediri District in the Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas Program



Partisipasi Masyarakat Desa Manyaran, Kecamatan Banyakan, Kabupaten Kediri dalam Program Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas

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| ARTICLE INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| <p>Keywords <i>Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas; Community Participation; Village</i></p> | <p>ABSTRACT Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas (KB) in Manyaran Village was established in response to the challenges faced by the community, namely the low awareness of the importance of using long-term contraceptives and the prevalence of marriage at a young age. This study aims to determine the active participation of Manyaran Village community in the Quality Family Village program. This study uses Cohen and Uphoff's theory of community participation to look at community participation in four stages: when making decisions, when carrying out activities, when utilizing program results, and when evaluating the program. This research uses qualitative methods by collecting data through interviews, observations, and documents. The results showed that: 1) Decision Making: The community has not been fully involved in decision-making, especially during meetings; 2) Activity Implementation: Tribina Kampung KB activities have not been implemented evenly in all hamlets; 3) Utilization of Results: The community benefits from additional food for children, vitamins, and new knowledge about the family. In addition, the establishment of Rumah Data Ku also provides social benefits; 4) Evaluation: The community has not actively participated in evaluating the program.</p> |
| <p>Kata Kunci <i>Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas; Partisipasi Masyarakat; Desa;</i></p> | <p>ABSTRAK Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas (KB) di Desa Manyaran dibentuk sebagai jawaban atas tantangan yang dihadapi oleh masyarakat, yaitu rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat akan pentingnya penggunaan kontrasepsi jangka panjang dan masih tingginya angka pernikahan di usia muda. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui partisipasi aktif masyarakat Desa Manyaran dalam program Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori partisipasi masyarakat dari Cohen dan Uphoff untuk melihat partisipasi masyarakat dalam empat tahap yaitu pada saat pengambilan keputusan, pada saat pelaksanaan kegiatan, pada saat pemanfaatan hasil program, dan pada saat evaluasi program. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan mengumpulkan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Pengambilan Keputusan: Masyarakat belum sepenuhnya dilibatkan dalam pengambilan keputusan, terutama pada saat rapat; 2) Pelaksanaan Kegiatan: Kegiatan Tribina Kampung KB belum dilaksanakan secara merata di semua dusun; 3) Pemanfaatan Hasil: Masyarakat mendapatkan manfaat berupa makanan tambahan untuk anak, vitamin, dan pengetahuan baru tentang keluarga. Selain itu, pendirian Rumah Data Ku juga memberikan manfaat sosial; 4) Evaluasi: Masyarakat belum berpartisipasi aktif dalam mengevaluasi program.</p> |
| <p>Article History Send 11thSeptember 2024 Review 06thNovember 2024 Accepted 09th January 2025</p> | <p>Copyright ©2025 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.</p> |



Introduction

Every individual plays an important role in the world's population growth problem. If there is no effort to control the population, a population explosion may occur. In addition, an increase in population without the availability of sufficient facilities will have a negative impact on the quality of life of the community (Mu'awwanah et al., 2020). Uncontrolled population growth in developing countries, including Indonesia, has triggered various complex problems. One of the direct impacts is the spread of poverty and unemployment (Trisnu & Sudiana, 2019).

Facing the challenges of population increase, the Government of Indonesia has initiated the Family Planning Program (KB) as a strategic solution. This program aims to improve the quality of life of the community and encourage sustainable development. In accordance with Law No. 52/2009, the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) is fully responsible for planning and implementing family planning programs throughout Indonesia. In early 2016, President Joko Widodo launched the Family Planning Village Program initiative. This program aims to increase public awareness and outreach of family planning programs. However, based on the latest data from BKKBN in 2021, the name of the program has changed to Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas (Chairani, 2021).

The Family Quality Village Program launched by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) in 2023 has successfully covered 57,563 locations throughout Indonesia. East Java Province has made the highest achievement with a total of 6,264 family planning villages. Kediri District, as one of the target areas of this program, has implemented the Family Quality Village program well (BKKBN, 2023). Of the 26 sub-districts in Kediri District, Banyakan District has three villages that have implemented the KB Village program, one of which is Manyaran Village. Manyaran Village, which has been a pioneer since 2017, has shown progress over the past six years in efforts to improve family quality and address population challenges in the region (Alfua, 2021).

The Quality Family Village Program in Manyaran Village, Banyakan Subdistrict, Kediri District has succeeded in establishing several activity groups, including BKB, BKR, BKL, and UPPKA. The level of community participation in these groups is described in the following data:

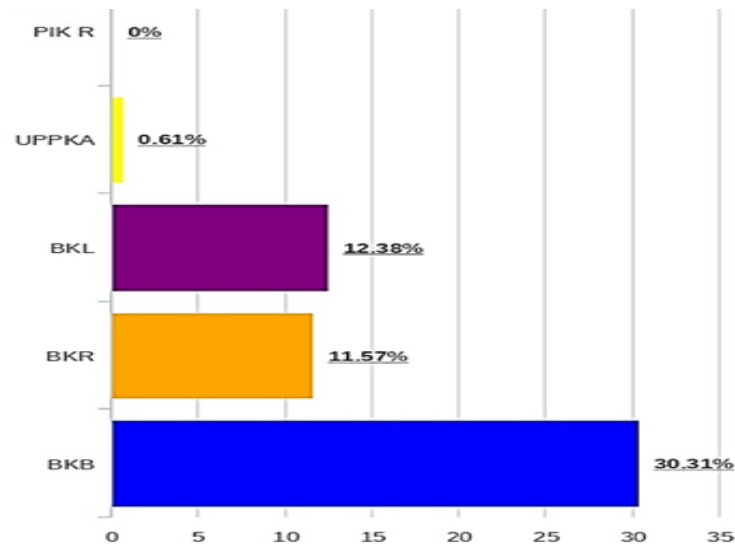


Figure 1: Participation of Manyaran Village Community in the Poktan (Activity Group) of the Quality Family Village Program

Source: (BKKBN, 2023)

Analysis of the figure above on the data of Manyaran Village community participation in the Quality Family Village program in 2023 indicates that the Toddler Family Development program (30.31%) has a significant level of community involvement. This is followed by the Elderly Family Development (12.38%) and Adolescent Family Development (11.57%) programs. In contrast, the Acceptor Family Income Improvement Business program (0.61%) shows a very minimal level of participation (BKKBN, 2023). One aspect of the success of the Family Planning Village Program is the active participation of the community (Asnani & Shodiq, 2022). To achieve the success of the KB Village program, several important things are needed according to (Endah & Kholiq, 2019), including full support from the government, cooperation from various parties, adequate facilities, the enthusiasm of the administrators, and most importantly the active participation of the community. However, based on data (BKKBN, 2023), the participation of Manyaran Village community in KB Village activities is still low, especially in the youth and elderly groups. In addition, KB Village activities in Manyaran Village have not been implemented evenly in all areas and have only been implemented in certain hamlets. Based on the background explanation above, the author intends to conduct empirical research on the involvement of the Manyaran Village community in efforts to realize a quality KB Village.

Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. In this qualitative study, community participation in the KB Village program in Manyaran Village is described in

detail and comprehensively. This research will use two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. The data collection technique uses interview, observation, and documentation methods. This research will conduct direct observations in Kampung KB Manyaran Village to explore in-depth data about the program. And as an additional data source, this research utilizes documents in the form of books, notes, interview transcripts, and archives to examine in depth the implementation of the KB Village Program in Manyaran Village. Given the research focus on community participation in the KB Village Program in Manyaran Village, a purposive sampling technique was applied. The Manyaran Village Head, as the leader of the area, was selected as a key informant to obtain an overview of the program. Furthermore, other informants who have in-depth understanding, such as cadres or community leaders who are active in the KB Village, will be involved in this research. This research analyzes qualitative data in depth. The data obtained will be reviewed, categorized, and interpreted to find patterns and broader meanings. Through descriptive analysis, this research aims to describe objectively and accurately the data on community participation in the KB Village program in Manyaran Village. This analysis is carried out by systematically processing the data that has been collected to reveal facts and relationships between relevant phenomena. In data validity research using the theory from Patton in (Afifuddin, 2018), which is divided into four categories, namely data triangulation, observer triangulation, theory triangulation, and method triangulation.

Result and Discussion

The author will describe the presentation of data based on the author's findings in the field in accordance with the results of direct observation, interviews, and documentation and refers to the focus of the research conducted, namely the theory of community participation according to Cohen and Uphoff (1977) which includes four stages including participation in decision making, participation in the implementation of activities, participation in the utilization of results, and participation in the evaluation of activities. The following are the results of the research that has been carried out:

Participation in decision-making

Community participation in decision-making is crucial. This process involves the community in formulating alternative solutions and reaching consensus on issues of common interest. The demand for community participation in determining the direction of development further underlines its importance. The form of community participation in

decision-making in the Family Quality Village Program (KB Village) in Manyaran Village, Banyakan Sub-district can be seen from several things, including attendance at meetings, discussions, contribution of ideas, response or rejection of the program offered. The following are the results of research on the form of community participation in decision-making in the Family Quality Village Program in Manyaran Village, namely:

Attendance at meetings

Monthly meetings of the Manyaran Village KB Village Program are only attended by the village government and cadres. The community is only involved at the beginning of the program. This indicates passive community participation, according to the Bina Desa Secretariat (1999) as cited by (Arwansyah & Palopo, 2019), where they only receive information without providing input. Although monthly meetings are held to plan activities for Manyaran Village Family Planning Village, only the village government and cadres actively participate. This is in accordance with the informant's statement as follows:

“There is a meeting, the meeting itself is usually attended by the village government and KB village cadres only, once a month. If the meeting with residents is usually only when there is a certain moment, for example, like yesterday when the program was first established, residents were given information that there would be a KB village program.” (Interview result dated May 07, 2024)

The general public was only invited in the early stages of the program. Information conveyed was limited to internal circles such as village government and cadres.

Discussion

As stated by Cohen and Uphoff (1977) as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022), discussion is a form of community participation in the decision-making process. In the context of the Manyaran Village KB Village Program, community participation through discussion is evident in several stages. First, when forming the Pokja management, the community together with the village government jointly discussed to choose the right management. Second, discussions also took place between cadres and the community to determine the time for implementing KB Village activities. Finally, when obstacles arise during the program, the community submits complaints to cadres, then cadres together with the village government find solutions through discussions. This is in accordance with the results of interviews that have been carried out as follows:

“What kind of discussion? If it's with the mothers during the activity, there must be, for example, what day the activity will be held, usually the cadres discuss with the mothers. Official discussions with the village head rarely involve the community. Often, if there are obstacles from the community related to the program, they are accommodated first and then reported to the village government to find solutions together.” (Interview result on May 07, 2024)

Contribution of Thought

According to Cohen and Uphoff (1977), as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022), community participation in decision-making can be realized through contributions of ideas. Based on interviews that have been conducted with informants, it shows that if:

“So far, there are proposals, but very few from the community. But from the community, most of them just obey the activities of this KB village, what day to hold it, the people have obeyed, if they are told to give input, most of them are passive.” (Interview result on May 05, 2024)

Thus, the contribution of ideas in this study shows that Manyaran Village community participation in the KB Village Program is still low. The community tends to be passive, following the decisions of the management rather than providing input.

Response or rejection

As explained by Cohen and Uphoff as cited (Hutagalung, 2022), the community can participate in decision making by providing input, including rejecting a program. Research in Manyaran Village found that the community strongly supports the KB Village program. This support arises because the program provides a better understanding of the importance of family planning and provides a forum for the community to interact through groups such as BKB, BKL, and BKR. Thus, based on the participation framework proposed by Cohen and Uphoff (1977), community participation in decision-making in the KB Village program in Manyaran Village is not optimal. The community tends to be less active in providing input at the decision-making stage, especially in meeting forums. In addition, community awareness to participate in providing thoughts related to program implementation is also still low.

Participation in the implementation of activities

Community participation in the implementation of activities according to Cohen and Uphoff (1977) as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022) is the active involvement of the community in the implementation of programs or development. In this study, the active involvement of Manyaran Village community in the Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas Program (KB Village)

in Manyaran Village. Cohen and Uphoff (1977) as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022) are divided into several scopes, namely participation in the contribution of resources and funds, participation in the form of being involved in administration and coordination and the last form in the activity implementation stage is program elaboration. The following is a description of the discussion of the scope of Manyaran Village community participation in the implementation of activities, namely as follows:

Participation in Resource and Fund Contributions

One of the scopes of community participation in the implementation of activities according to Cohen and Uphoff (1977) as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022), namely participation in the contribution of resources and funds. Based on the research results, the KB Village Program in Manyaran Village has succeeded in gaining full support from the community. All program activities are fully funded by the Village Fund without burdening residents. In addition, community interest in family planning also continues to increase every year. This high level of community participation indicates a strong spirit of cooperation, in accordance with the principles of participation proposed by the Department for International Development (DFID) as cited by (Korwa et al., 2020). This cooperation is very important to overcome the limited human resources in Manyaran Village.

Participation in Administration and Coordination

As described by Cohen and Uphoff, community participation in managing the program can be seen from their involvement in administrative matters. In Manyaran Village, residents have been active in collecting data on family planning participants. Unfortunately, in the program planning stage, community involvement is still limited. However, in general, cooperation between residents, cadres, and officials from various levels in managing data on family planning participants has gone well. This proves that the opinion of Cohen and Uphoff as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022) about the importance of the participation of many parties in the program is true, especially in the context of the KB Village Program.

Program elaboration

The next scope of community participation in implementation according to Cohen and Uphoff (1977) as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022) is program elaboration. The implementation of the Quality Family Village Program in Manyaran Village covers various aspects, ranging from population, reproductive health, family resilience, to family

empowerment. The activities carried out in the field are very diverse, including Posyandu, Posbindu, Sekolah Orang Tua Harapan, and pregnant women's classes. In addition, the community is also actively involved in monitoring children's growth and development, especially to prevent stunting, and conducting routine activities such as mosquito larvae monitoring. Cooperation with the UPTD Puskesmas Tiron further strengthens the implementation of this program. The results showed that the Manyaran Village community was very enthusiastic in participating in all activities organized.

Table 1 List of Activities in Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas Program in Manyaran Village in 2024

| Activity Name | Frequency of Implementation (In one month) |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Bina Keluarga Balita | 1 |
| Bina Keluarga Lansia | 1 |
| Bina Keluarga Remaja | 1 |
| Pos Pembinaan Terpadu | 1 |
| Pos Pelayanan Terpadu | 1 |
| Sekolah Orang Tua Harapan (SOTH) | 2 |
| Kelas Ibu Hamil | 2 |
| Pemantauan Balita <i>Stunting</i> | 1 |
| Pemantauan jentik nyamuk | 1 |
| Pemberian KB Gratis | 1 |

Source: (BKKBN, 2023)

So, based on the description of the discussion, community participation in the implementation of the Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas Program (KB Village) in Manyaran Village, Banyakan District, Kediri Regency is in accordance with the theory according to Cohen and Uphoff (1977) as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022), namely from the three scopes of community participation in implementation which includes participation in the contribution of resources and funds, participation in the form of being involved in administration and coordination and program elaboration has gone quite well.

Participation in the Utilization of Results

Community participation in the utilization of results according to Cohen and Uphoff (1977) as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022) is related to the quality and quantity of program implementation results that can be achieved. In terms of quality, the success of a program will be marked by an increase in output, while in terms of quantity it can be seen how much the percentage of success of the implemented program is, whether it is in accordance with the predetermined target. Participation in enjoying the results can be seen

from three aspects, namely from the aspect of material benefits, social benefits and personal benefits. In this case, the benefits that can be felt by the Manyaran Village Community with the Quality Family Village Program can be analyzed from three sides, including the following:

Material benefits

Based on the research, Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas Program in Manyaran Village has provided tangible benefits to the community, especially in the form of improved nutrition for toddlers. The program's free provision of vitamin A, 90-day supplementary food, and milk has helped to address the stunting and malnutrition problems experienced by many toddlers in the village. This action is in line with the concept of community empowerment, which aims to improve the welfare and capabilities of vulnerable groups, such as stunted and malnourished toddlers. Thus, this research is included in the empowerment goals put forward by Soerjono Soekanto as cited by (Tanjung, 2017) which states that the main purpose of empowerment is to increase community power, especially for weak groups. Weak groups in this case are toddlers in Manyaran Village who experience stunting and malnutrition.

Social benefits

Social benefits based on the research that has been conducted, the results obtained if the social benefits in the Quality Family Village Program in Manyaran Village are the formation of Rumah Data Ku or Population Data House which has three main functions including as an information and data center, an intervention center for population problems, family planning and family development, and as an integration center for KB Village activities. With the Rumah Data Ku, it is in accordance with one of the requirements for the establishment of the Quality Family Village Program put forward by (BKKBN, 2022), namely the availability of accurate population data. With Rumah DataKu, Manyaran Village can be more precise in preparing development plans. Complete population data, ranging from KK to poverty data, helps the village identify community needs. In addition, activities in the KB Village also have great social benefits. Residents from various hamlets become more familiar and get to know each other. So that these social benefits are included in one of the output indicators of the Quality Family Village Program which has been listed in the KB Village Management guidelines (BKKBN, 2017) as cited by (Rohayati et al., 2021), namely the increasingly harmonious relationship between family members and between families and communities in the village.

Personal benefits

The personal benefits received by the Manyaran Village community in the Quality Family Village Program based on the research that has been conducted, the results obtained if the personal benefits obtained by the Manyaran Village community in the Quality Family Village Program (KB Village) are adding insight and knowledge related to families of toddlers, adolescents, and the elderly in activities in the Quality Family Village Program (KB Village) such as activities of Bina Keluarga Balita (BKB), Bina Keluarga Remaja (BKR), and Bina Keluarga Lansia (BKL). With these activities, the Quality Family Village Program in Manyaran Village is in accordance with the specific objectives of the Keluarga Berkualitas Program described by (BKKBN, 2022), namely increasing family resilience obtained through the Toddler Family Development, Youth Family Development, Elderly Family Development, and Youth Information and Counseling Center programs. As well as the personal benefits felt by the Manyaran Village community, namely the existence of free health service facilities such as dental examinations for children and family planning services provided free of charge.

Thus, community participation in the utilization of results in the Quality Family Village Program (KB Village) in Manyaran Village, Banyakan District, Kediri Regency has been running in accordance with the theory of participation in the utilization of results according to Cohen and Uphoff (1977) as cited by (Hutagalung, 2022), which includes three sides of perceived benefits, namely material benefits, social benefits, and personal benefits.

Participation in Activity Evaluation

Referring to the opinion of Cohen and Uphoff (1977) cited by (Hutagalung, 2022), community participation in evaluating a program aims to ensure that program implementation is in accordance with the established plan. In addition, this participation also shows that the community supports the results that have been achieved and considers them useful. In other words, community participation in evaluation is a strong indicator that the program is relevant and meets the needs of the community. In the research results previously described, it was found that the evaluation of activities in Keluarga Berkualitas Program (KB Village) in Manyaran Village based on the KB Village technical guidelines consists of several activities including monitoring and evaluation of activities, and preparation of reports. The monitoring and evaluation activities that are held with a frequency of once a year only involve several representatives from the Manyaran Village community. Thus, community participation in evaluating activities already exists but is not comprehensive.

Conclusion

Based on research on community participation in the KB Village program in Manyaran Village, it is found that participation in decision-making in this program has not been fully involved in decision-making related to the KB Village program. Although they participate in several activities such as the formation of working groups and informal discussions, their participation in meetings is still limited. In addition, the community tends to be passive in providing ideas or suggestions for the program. In general, the community accepts the KB Village program well.

Furthermore, in terms of participation in the implementation of activities, the community in Manyaran Village is increasingly active in participating in the family planning program, as can be seen from the increase in the number of participants each year. They are also directly involved in posyandu activities, such as weighing babies. Manyaran Village provides a village hall as a place for counseling and program socialization activities. The community does not have to pay anything to participate in the KB Village program. All costs are covered by the program. The community, especially the RT/RW heads, are involved in recording active family planning participants and participate in coordination meetings to plan KB Village activities. The KB Village program in Manyaran Village includes various activities such as reproductive health counseling (Tribina), posyandu, posbindu, parents' school, provision of free contraceptives, and monitoring of stunting cases in children under five years of age.

Next, participation in the utilization of results shows that the participation of the Manyaran Village community in the KB Village Program has a multidimensional positive impact. Materially, residents receive food and nutrition assistance for toddlers. Socially, this program facilitates interaction between residents through various activities and provides an information center on population. Personally, residents gain increased knowledge about family health and access to free health services.

At the stage of participation in the evaluation of activities, the Manyaran Village community has not been fully involved in decision-making related to the KB Village program. Although they participated in several activities such as the formation of working groups and informal discussions, their participation in meetings was still limited. In addition, the community tends to be passive in providing ideas or suggestions for this program. In general, the community has received the KB Village program well.

So it can be concluded that in this study it shows that the residents of Manyaran Village have begun to be involved in the KB Village program, especially in activities that

are directly related to them, such as integrated health posts and the provision of additional food assistance. However, they have not been involved much in making important decisions related to this program. In addition, the evaluation of the program has not been carried out comprehensively by the community. Nevertheless, this program has provided significant benefits to the community, such as improving children's health and improving social relations between its residents.

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