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The Socialization of the Family Planning Village Program in Kuranji Banjarbaru

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Abstract

Population growth in the Banjarbaru City area has increased rapidly in recent years. Therefore it is necessary to have a family planning program. The family planning program is essential to implement because it contributes to suppressing abnormal population growth and strives for the population's quality so that it can increase. This service activity was carried out for four meetings in 1 round from November 21 to December 18 2022. The method used in this service activity consisted of counselling through a lecture and question and answer system and demonstrating the use of several contraceptives. Community service activities in Kuranji Village, Banjarbaru City, can run smoothly with participants of various ages and work well together during counselling.
Keywords: Outreach, Family Planning Village; and Populations.

Abstrak

Pertumbuhan penduduk di wilayah Kota Banjarbaru meningkat pesat di beberapa tahun belakang ini. Oleh karena itu diperlukan adanya program keluarga berencana. Program Keluarga Berencana sangatlah penting untuk diterapkan karena berkontribusi penting dalam menekan pertumbuhan penduduk yang tidak wajar dan mengupayakan kualitas penduduk agar dapat meningkat. Kegiatan pengabdian ini dilaksanakan selama 4 kali pertemuan dalam 1 bulat dari tanggal 21 November-18 Desember 2022. Metode yang digunakan pada kegiatan pengabdian ini terdiri dari penyuluhan melalui sistem ceramah dan tanya jawab serta adanya upaya demonstrasi pemakaian beberapa alat kontrasepsi. Kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat di Desa Kuranji Kota Banjarbaru dapat berjalan dengan lancar dengan peserta dari berbagai usia dan mereka dapat bekerjasama dengan baik pada saat penyuluhan berlangsung.
Kata Kunci: Sosialisasi, Kampung Keluarga Berencana; dan Populasi.

Preliminary

Sustainable development in the State of Indonesia has a source of problems in the population sector. The high birth and infant mortality rates, the lack of public awareness regarding reproductive rights, and the high rate of population growth which is not proportional to the carrying capacity of the environment. Various development programs are integrated to improve the population's welfare and quality of life. However, without realizing it, the impact is quite significant on the population factor on the welfare of society (Dewi, 2016).

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The results of the 2020 Population Census interim population projection show that the population of Banjarbaru City in 2021 is 258,753 people, consisting of 130,176 males and 128,577 females. The largest population is in the Landasan Ulin District, with 77,982 people or 30.13%. While the population is the least in Cempaka District, namely 36,271 people or 14.01% (BPS, 2021).

The area of Banjarbaru City is 305.24 km² with a population density of 848 people/km², meaning an average of 848 residents inhabit every one km² area of Banjarbaru City. The City of Banjarbaru is expected to be more crowded due to the relocation of the capital of South Kalimantan Province to the City of Banjarbaru. South Banjarbaru District has the highest density of around 3,025 people/km². Meanwhile, Cempaka Subdistrict has the lowest density of around 317 people/km² (BPS, 2021).

The population dependency ratio is the ratio of the unproductive population (ages less than 15 years and those aged 65 and over) to the productive age (15–64 years). The higher the ratio, the higher the burden that productive people must bear to finance the lives of people who are not yet productive and no longer productive (BAPPEDA, 2021).

Although population growth in Banjarbaru City is still relatively high, in the last 5 (five) years, it has experienced a decline in growth, from 2.92% in 2017 to 1.57% in 2021. The high population growth in Banjarbaru City is partly caused by the high migration to Banjarbaru (BAPPEDA, 2021).

The population growth rate in Banjarbaru City continues to increase yearly due to immigrants from outside the City of Banjarbaru. Therefore it is necessary to have a family planning program. The government implemented several strategies, including the village family planning model. The family planning village is one form or miniature model of the comprehensive implementation of the KKBPK program Long-Term Contraception (Zuhriyah et al., 2017).

Socialization refers to all the factors and processes that make humans harmonious in their lives among other people. According to Soerjono Soekanto(Nurdianti, 2014), Socialization can be interpreted as a process in which people are educated to know, understand, obey, respect, and live the norms and values that apply in society. In particular, Socialization includes a process in which citizens learn their culture, self-control, and societal roles. Socialization can occur face-to-face but can be carried out at a certain distance through the media or correspondence; it can also occur formally or informally, intentionally or unintentionally.

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The socialization process generally conveys several messages to the communicant, hoping that the communicant will understand the message and usually aims to influence and even change attitudes. One example is the Socialization of family planning programs. Its journey, this Socialization, did not always run smoothly; several obstacles or difficulties were encountered during Socialization (Wowiling, 2015).

Family planning (KB) in Indonesia began on December 23, 1957, which at that time was called the Indonesian Family Planning Program (PKBI), after which it was changed to the Family Planning Institute (LKBN), which was formed on October 17, 1968. Family planning activities have been increased to become a national movement. The National Family Planning Movement aims to improve the health and welfare of mothers and children, families, and the nation. Another goal is to improve people's living conditions by reducing the birth rate so that population growth does not exceed production capacity. Indonesia is a developing country with a large and unequal population (Fahmi & Pinem, 2018).

Family planning is an effort to space or plan the number of children and the spacing of pregnancies using contraception. Family planning is a movement to form healthy and prosperous families by limiting births (Putra, 2021). In general, family planning can be interpreted as a business that regulates the number of pregnancies in such a way that it positively impacts the mother, baby, father and their families concerned and does not cause harm as a direct result of the pregnancy. It is hoped that with careful family planning, pregnancy is expected so that the act of terminating a pregnancy by abortion will be avoided (Munandar, 2017).

According to the BKKBN, The Family Planning Village (KB) is a regional unit at the RW, sub-village or equivalent level which has specific criteria, where there is the integration of population programs, family planning, family development and related sector development, which are carried out systematically and systematically (Saputra et al., 2019). The purpose of the KB Village, as stated in its work program, is to increase family resilience as well as quality and family welfare through Toddler Family Development (BKB), Youth Family Development (BKR) and Elderly Family Development (BKL) programs. The goal of the Family Planning (KB) movement, namely (Sukmaniar et al., 2017):

1. The objective of quantitative is to reduce and control population growth.

2. The qualitative goal is to realize the Norms of a Happy and Prosperous Small Family (NKKBS)

Meanwhile, the specific objectives of the Family Planning program are:(Triyanto & Indriani, 2018):

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1. To increase program coverage in terms of comprehensive area coverage and the coverage of the population of reproductive age using contraception.
2. We are improving the quality of the contraceptive methods used, thereby increasing the continuity of contraceptive methods, including using contraceptive methods to delay, spacing and stop births.
3. We are reducing births.
4. We are encouraging community independence in planning so that the norm for a happy and prosperous small family (NKKBS) can become necessary in people's lives.
5. Improving health, especially for mothers and children.

Based on the social environment, the Family Planning Village (KB Village) is in Guntung Manggis Village, Landasan Ulin sub-district, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan Province. Kampung KB is a vehicle for empowering the community as part of the BKKBN program to improve small families' quality. Kampung KB is intended as a form of government attention to control the population and improve the welfare of people on the city's outskirts. Judging from the purpose of forming the KB Village, it has a connection with population dynamics.

Method

The method used in this community service activity consists of counselling through a lecture and question and answer system and demonstrating the use of several contraceptives. The community service activity "Kuranji Berplanning Village (KB) Kuranji Banjarbaru" is held for four meetings in 1 month, namely on November 21-December 18, 2022. The implementation is done for half a day from 08.30-11.45 WITA.

Results and Discussion

Most of the socialization activities were related to family planning, the effects of family planning, and contraceptive methods. Family planning is an attempt to regulate the number and spacing of child pregnancies to improve the health and welfare of the family. Family planning also has an impact on families both economically and on the level of welfare of the family.

The function of Socialization is to transfer all kinds of information in the community to its new members so that they can participate in it. While Socialization aims to understand other people's interactions better, we can understand how to think and act in that direction by paying attention to other people, ourselves and our societal position (Nirmala et al., 2011).

Development within a family greatly assists the government in socializing the family planning program; habits within a family will become a culture that can be passed down from

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generation to generation by each descendant. Thus it is hoped that each family can provide early education in the family about family planning programs (Soleha, 2016)

Kampung KB Kuranji also has a family planning program with the same goal: to suppress population growth to create quality and prosperous families by holding outreach activities to increase further public understanding of the importance of contraception for family welfare.

The targets of the family planning program can be classified into two, namely the direct target, Couples of Reproductive Age (PUS) to suppress the increase in birth rates by using contraceptives. In comparison, the indirect goal is implementing and managing family planning with efforts to reduce the birth rate wisely to achieve the general goal of family planning. This counselling activity is not based on coercion; it only provides understanding and opens people's minds about contraception's importance in creating a prosperous family and avoiding social problems (Nurfitriani, 2020).

Socialization activities are carried out face-to-face to communicate directly with the communicant so they can find out responses and complaints directly. At the time the Socialization was carried out, the community who participated in the family planning program revealed that the family planning socialization that was carried out, it had increased their knowledge about development programs from a population perspective, but in reality, the community's understanding of family planning among adolescents was considered to be lacking, the high young marriage rate in Banjarbaru City evidenced this. Various walks of life followed this socialization activity. The following is a series of outreach activities carried out in the Kuranji Family Planning Village, Banjarbaru:

1. Early stages of Socialization

   This initial Socialization was carried out to increase the knowledge of the people of Kuranji Village, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan, regarding the Family Planning program.

2. The second stage of Socialization

   Socialization was carried out at this stage to guide the people of Kuranji Village, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan, regarding the Family Planning program.

3. Socialization of the third stage

   This stage of Socialization is carried out as a program that is carried out with the norms and customs in the community regarding the Family Planning program.

4. Socialization of the final stage

   In this final stage, Socialization is carried out as a goal of the Family Planning program

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Figure 1. Socialization of the Family Planning Program

The activities that have been carried out show that many people still do not want to use contraception and still adhere to the principle of many children and lots of fortune, even though we should think about the worst impact of this principle on the emergence of social problems. Hence, this family planning counselling is very helpful in opening people's minds - a community about the importance of using contraception.

The expected impacts of counselling are (1) awareness to use contraceptives, (2) increased knowledge regarding family planning and contraception, and (3) increased family planning acceptors in the local area. In utilizing this family planning program, namely: 1) the form of Socialization of family planning policies is reflected through Socialization which is carried out by differentiating the characteristics of the community, 2) the principle of Socialization of family planning policies is carried out by taking into account the condition of the existing area, 3) the success factor of Socialization of family planning policies is considered to be a link between implementers with the recipient.

Conclusion

Kuranji KB Village, Guntung Manggis Village, Landasan Ulin District, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan province, is one of the KB villages integrated with several KKBPK program activities. Community service activities in Kuranji Village, Banjarbaru City, can run smoothly with participants of various ages and walks of life. They can work well together when counselling takes place. They were also active in asking questions; some even shared their life experiences during the Socialization, so the activity ran smoothly.

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