

VILLAGE OF FAMILY PLANNING: THE SOCIAL CAPITAL BASED FAMILY ENDURANCE STRATEGY IN RURAL AREAS (CASE STUDY IN WIROKO VILLAGE TIRTOMOYO DISTRICT OF WONOGIRI REGENCY)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse social capital as a strategy for improving the family endurance through Village of Family Planning in the village of the Wiroko District Tirtomoyo Regency Wonogiri. This research is a qualitative study with a case study approach. Data collection techniques using interview methods, observations and literacy studies. Sampling technique uses purposive sampling. The data validity technique uses the source triangulation. The study used interactive analyses from Miles and Huberman. The informant in this study is the community of Wiroko Village, the manager of the village of family planning, country devices and the policy stakeholders of the family planning Regency Wonogiri. The results of this study that the Village of Family Planning became a strategy to increase family resilience. The Village of Family Planning leverages social capital consisting of social networks, trust and social norms to increase community participation, policy stakeholder commitment to increase family resilience. The success of The Village of Family Planning program is influenced by community participation and commitment from policy stakeholders. So that social capital is important as a bridge to succeed this program.

KEYWORDS: Village of Family Planning; Social Capital; Social Network; Thrust; Social Norm

INTRODUCTION

Law No. 52 of 2009 on Population Development and family development as the basis for the implementation of the population program, family planning and family Development emphasized the authority of Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN) is not only limited to the problem of family development and family of prosperous but also concerning the problem of population control. Then the law No. 23 of 2014 about the regional government further reinforces the authority, whereby the appendix of Law No. 23 Year 2014 on the division of the concurrent government affairs between the Central and district governments On the letter N (Division of Government Affairs Section of Population Control and Family planning) confirms the authority in the implementation of population control affairs and family planning between the government, provincial and district governments. Four sub affairs of population control and family planning that must be implemented by the respectively each government is (1) sub population control affairs, 2) Sub family planning affairs, 3) Sub family affairs and 4) sub affairs certification and standardization. In accordance with the direction of national development policy of the government period 2015 – 2019, BKKBN is given a mandate to be able to succeed the Development of Priority Agenda (Nawacita), especially on the agenda of priority number 5 (five) "Improving human quality of life

Indonesia "through population development and family planning, as well as implementing national Development Strategy 2015 – 2019 (Development Dimension) for human development dimension in health and Mental Development/character (Revolusi Mental). Legal basis, strategic environment development and policy direction of government development period 2015 – 2019 above then described in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and strategic Plan (RENSTRA) BKKBN year 2015 – 2019 , with six (6) designated strategic objectives: 1) Lowering the average rate of national population growth (percent per year) from 1.38 percent/year 2015 to 1.21 Peren in 2019; 2) Decrease in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per female reproductive age from 2.37 to 2015 to 2.28 year 2019; 3) Increased Contraceptive Prevalency Rate (CPR) All methods from 65.2 percent to 66 percent; 5) Decreased Age Spesific Fertility Rate (ASFR) from 46 (in 2015) to 38 per 1000 women aged 15 – 19 in 2019; 6) declining the unwanted percentage of pregnancy from women of fertile age from 7.1 percent in 2015 to 6.6 percent in 2019.

In the effort to achieve 6 strategic objectives, BKKBN must be able to strengthen the population program, family planning and family Development that has a strong leverage on the achievement of targets/objectives, as well as strengthening Comprehensive and ongoing priority activities across regional levels. In addition, BKKBN must also contribute to the development of strategic environment and various problems of the program that must be faced today. Some problems that need to get special attention among other stagnation achievement program and the weakening implementation of family planning Program is field line. Based on the internal evaluation conducted and the instructions from Mr. President of Indonesia, then formulated some innovations of the strengthening family planning program for the period 2015 – 2019 especially to carry out priority activities that have leverage achievement of established targets and expands the scope of the family planning program throughout the regional level. Further in the program, the activities that strengthen the achievement of targets/objectives, which can be the icon BKKBN and can directly contact and provide benefits to the people of Indonesia throughout the region level. In this case it was agreed that BKKBN immediately formed a village of family planning.

The village of family planning became one of the strategic to be able to implement the priority activities of the family planning program as a whole in the field line. The village of family planning is a form of miniature model implementation of the total family planning program that involves all fields in the BKKBN environment and synergizes with Ministries/institutions, partners, stakeholders related agencies in accordance with the needs and conditions of the region, and carried out the lowest-ranking government (according to the prerequisite of the village of family planning determination) throughout the districts and cities. Definition of the village of family planning is one of strengthening efforts of family planning Program that managed and organized from, by and to the community in empowering and provide ease to the community to obtain the total service of the family planning program, as an effort create a quality family. All the steps, both starting from the formation step and the establishment, the implementation step, up to the monitoring and evaluation step of activities conducted in the village of family planning, formulated further.

The purpose of the establishment of a village of family planning in various regions in Indonesia is to improve the quality of life of people at the village level or equivalent through population program, family planning and family development as well as development of sectors to create quality small families especially in lagging territories. With such a complex problem eating is necessary synergy between various elements of society both the central government, the area, the private and the community itself to jointly the same facilitates, conduct mentoring and coaching against community. The establishment of a family planning village is also expected to increase public awareness of the development of the population or development based on community needs. In this respect is to improve the quality and maintain the quantity of population, especially the number of children then the program of the family planning became the main projection in this program.

Before the establishment of family planning village, certainly need a study and research related to some prerequisites that must be fulfilled by a location to be formed a village of family planning namely:

1. Availability of accurate residence data.

Population data becomes the key to mapping the potential of the region and the problems that exist as a basis for the determination of priorities, objectives and programs that will be implemented in a residential area of the family planning continuously.

2. Support and commitment of local governments.

The commitment and active role of all the regional devices to provide the support of the program and activities that will be implemented in village of family planning is very important for the prerequisites can be formed village of family planning. Both material and nonmaterial support are the main strengths of the program's sustainability. Wide range of expertise and specializations are needed in the framework of community service so that this support is crucial for program sustainability.

3. Community participation.

The most important aspect of community empowerment programs is how people's awareness to participate and succeed the program as a joint venture for shared prosperity. The community is an important point in this program because it is the subject and the object in village of family planning management. It is hoped that all elements of society are able to make a real contribution in its management, actively involved, and to evaluate with the government to provide solutions to the existing problems.

In the establishment of family planning village, the government established several criteria that fit the focus of the program. Firstly, there are two main criteria that must be fulfilled in the determination of the family planning village namely the number of Pra-KS families and family KS-1

(poor) above the average the Pra KS and KS-1 level at the village where the village is located. As well as the main indicator of the number of the family planning of the participation in which the village is also still below average and still the low use of long-term contraceptive equipment. Secondly, the regional criteria as another aspect of the above two aspects is the establishment of a family planning village in areas slum, coastal, river basin, recondensed railways, poor areas of the city, remote, borders, industrial areas and dense areas population. Thirdly, special criteria such as the availability of data and the family map sourced from family logging or data of accurate civil registration. Other data that is considered is a low school age number. Then from the criteria of program family planning more to the achievement indicators of the family planning program such as the number of active family planning participants is lower than the average achievement of the village. The use of long-term method of contraction and unmeet need is lower than the average achievement of villages. Fourth, the criteria of development of related sectors, more to the social network with related parties and also have an interest in social development of the community from the health, economics, education, settlement and environmental sectors.

One of the family planning village formed in the is Wiroko Village Tirtomoyo District Wonogiri Regency province of Central Java. Wiroko Village becomes one of the rural areas in Wonogiri regency that needs to get serious attention from various parties. Regarding the achievement of the family planning program in the region which is still below average.

One of the strategies taken to succeed and maintain the sustainability of the Village of family Planning program is continuously one of them utilizing the social capital that exists in the community. Social capital is an element contained in the community, the form of value and the norm that is trusted and executed by a part of the community members in daily life, which directly or indirectly affects the quality of life individuals and sustainability of the group. Social capital is customarily associated with efforts to empower, manage and improve social relations as a resource invested to gain benefits and social benefits. The social relation is given by the norm that provides assurance, values that value the development (trust), institutionalized a profitable relationship (reciprocal relationship). Putnam concluded the social capital of the norm and connectedness network is a precondition for the economic development of the community and the creation of effective governance. First, the presence of social networks allows the coordination and communication that foster mutual trust among fellow community members. Secondly, belief has positive implications in people's lives. This is evidenced by a fact that the relation of people who have mutual trust in a social network strengthens the norms regarding the necessity to help each other. All three successes achieved through cooperation in the previous time in this network will encourage for the sustainability of the cooperation in the next time. Social capital will be a bridge for different groups of ideologies and strengthen the community empowerment. Social capital is, in others words, the value of social obligations or contacts formed through a social network. Social network are medium through which social capital is created, maintained and used. In short, social networks convey social capital.

Fukuyama, in his work *Trust: The Social Virtues and The Creation of Prosperity* (1995) Measures social capital using the concept of trust. Social capital will become increasingly strong if in a community the norms of mutual response help and cooperation through the bonds of network of social institutional relations. The belief is closely related to the roots of culture, which are related to ethical and moral effect. Therefore, he concluded that the level of mutual trust in a society is not separated from the values of the culture of society concerned. Belief arises when people alike have a set of adequate moral values to foster honest behavior in life. So important is the concept of belief as the foundation of building community and life based social capital. The family planning program as an empowerment and joint venture program to improve the resilience of the family of course, social capital becomes very important as a foundation for community building. Culture of people in rural areas that still uphold the value of mutual cooperation and solidarity, then in the social capital Empowerment program become the main strength.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

1. Data

The data used in this study is qualitative data. The research was conducted in Wiroko village, Tirtomoyo District Wonogiri District. Data collection techniques through in depth interviews with: (1) Village manager KB, (2) Family planning Extension, (3) Community citizen, (4) Device Wiroko Village (5) Population Office and Family Planning Wonogiri District. In addition, researchers also perform observations, documentation and related literature studies. The Sample in this study is by purposive sampling.

2. Methods

The data used in this study is qualitative data. The research was conducted in Wiroko village, Tirtomoyo District Wonogiri District. Data collection techniques through indepth interviews with: (1) Village manager of family planning, (2) Family planning Extension, (3) Community citizen, (4) Device Wiroko Village (5) Population Office and family planning Wonogiri District. In addition, researchers also perform observations, documentation and related literature studies. The Sample in this study is by purposive sampling.

RESULT

The village of family planning became a vehicle for increased family resilience through community empowerment, especially with other family planning and cross sector programs. The strategy to increase program success is by social capital based management. Social capital is a very important aspect to maintain the continuity of the program and increase community participation. In social capital there are some important aspects including (1) social networking (2) Trust (3) Social norms.

1. Social networking

Social networking in the lives of rural communities allows for interaction, communication and coordination that foster mutual trust among fellow community members. Social networking as an element of social capital that is utilized as a resource for the establishment of family planning village program can be identified into several aspects. First, the social network is formal or is the structure (rules and resources) that initiated the establishment of a family planning village program consisting of the central government, regional and existing village devices in the region. The central government in question here is BKKBN, the local government is the population office and KB Regency/city and local village devices. Secondly, the social network is informal. Informal networks are seen from the grassroots of society, influential figures in local communities such as community leaders and local religious figures. Third, cross-sector social networking or working partners. In carrying out a large program that has a direct influence and impact on the welfare of the community, it is necessary to involve various parties who also have a common interest, so that the common goal can be achieved through co-working. In conjunction with the village of family planning program can join several partners such as health Service, KUA, Babinsa, PKK drive team etc.

Tabel 1.1
Identifying Social Network of Social Capital in Village of Family Planning Management

Aspect	Development and utilization of social capital.
Social Network	<p>Formal Network</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central government (BKKBN) The central government became the initiator and the main funders of the KB village program. Formal structures and resources become the backbone of the program's success. 2. Local Government (Department of State of Wonogiri district) The local government is responsible for activities and cultivating extension personnel and providing financial and resource support. 3. Village Government (Wiroko village device) Wiroko Village is the location where the community of KB is formed to drive public participation and manage the Working Group. <p>Informal Network</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informal figures (religious figures and community leaders) Informal people are important to convince the community and give moral encouragement and convince the community to succeed in the success of The Village of Family Planning Program. 2. Village Community Village communities become the main subject and object in the program. Community participation will be a key to mobilize the The Village of

	<p>Family Planning Program.</p> <p>Cross Sector Networking Partner (Health Office, PKK driving team, Babinsa, KUA, Sector Police). Partners become actors supporting the success of the program with their contributions in accordance with the duties and functions of each</p>
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2. Thrust

Belief is a positive implication of societal life. A fact that the association of people with mutual trust in a social network strengthens the norm about having to help each other. Belief grows and develops in the lives of groups and society does not happen by accident or form suddenly and unexpectedly. Trust occurs through a process involving relationships between actors gathered in the group, community and groups (Usman,2018:50). The aspect of belief as social capital to build KB village can be seen from the trust from local government and village device to give permission and trust to establish and set up a family planning village program in deliberation Agreed that the program is able to contribute to the community especially in maintaining the resilience of families. From the community side, it also gives confidence that this program will provide great benefits for the welfare of society. With the trust given by the community, it will stimulate the citizens to participate success together and manage with this program. Need to underline that this program forms with analysis about the needs of people in rural areas, which are related to the fulfillment of basic rights of one of them is health with family planning program. In terms of public informal figure, the program is expected to bring benefits to the community and the most important is not contrary to the values and culture of local people. New programs that are incorporated need to adapt to various social cultural conditions of society. If the program does not conform to the characteristics of the community, there will be negative impacts for conflict. The role of community leaders becomes important as a bridge between community conditions and the characteristics of the program to be executed.

Tabel 1.2
Identifying Thrust of Social Capital in Village of Family Planning Management

Aspect	Development and utilization of social capital.
Thrust	1. Granting permission from the local village government to form The Village Family Planning in its village area. 2. The belief of the community that Village Family Planning with will provide benefits for the welfare of the village community. 3. The belief of the public informal figure that Village Family Planning will provide many benefits for the community

3. Social Norm

Social norms are an understanding, value, hope and purpose that are believed and run together by a column of people. Norma can be formed from religious, moral and standard guidelines of the secular code of ethics and is a product of social belief. Various policies and commitments from the government by issuing decree and regulations that become a legal basis to implement the family planning village program. With a legal basis issued by the government has provided legal certainty to implement this program. Participation from the community will be given legality with the formation of working groups. This working group will be legalized with a decree that will be issued by local village devices.

Tabel 1.3

Identifying Social Norm of Social Capital in Village of Family Planning Management

Aspect	Development and utilization of social capital.
Social Norm	1. Commitment from policy stakeholders (embodied by regulation) 2. Commitment from village community to participate. (Manifested by the formation of working groups)

DISCUSSION

The Village of Family Planning is designed as an empowerment and joint venture program to increase the resilience of people's families in remote areas and to increase the welfare of the family planning and improve people's wellbeing. Social capital is important as one of the strengths in collecting participation from the community to get involved and succeed in this program. Three important aspects of social capital according to Putnam namely social networks, trust and social norms are important focus in the cultivation of this program. Social networks can be categorized in 3 aspects : social networks that are formal, informal and social networks across sectors. A formal social network covering the formal legal aspects of a central government, the area up to the associated village government. Informal social networks consist of Wiroko village community and also some community leaders and community leaders who have the influence of social social networks in cross-sector nature, consisting of various government services with Related fields such as health service, population office, KUA, police, Babinsa and other partners. The second aspect is the trust given by the community, the formal and informal figure manifested in the granting of permits from the village government to be formed village of family planning in the region. The great hope that this program is expected to provide benefits for the people of Tirtomoyo village. The third aspect is the social norm embodied in the form of a commitment from policy stakeholders to provide legal and formal support through regulations and regulations that provide legal certainty. The community also formed a working group in accordance with the mutual agreement to manage the village family planning.

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