Mapping on the Implementation of the Family Planning Village (KB) Program in the City of Kupang n 2022

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Abstract: The high growth of the population explosion is predicted to hamper the pace of development in various sectors. Therefore, the Government runs several programs to overcome and suppress the high birth rate of the population which is included in the implementation of the BKKBN Program, namely the establishment of Family Planning Villages (KB). In this KB village, it is hoped that the implementation of the BKKBN program and other development programs can run in an integrated and concurrent way. Writing scientific papers aims to map the location of family planning villages in Kupang City based on the distribution pattern of the family planning villages, how the administrative location of the area included in providing information related to family planning programs such as couples of childbearing age, including factors that inhibit EFA can affect population growth. This type of research is a mix method, namely quantitative and qualitative studies. The research population is the coverage of couples of childbearing age who take part in the family planning program in every sub-district/village that has a family planning village in the Kupang city area. Secondary data was obtained through a literature study by collecting and requesting EFA data along with the Sex Ratio from the Family Planning Village House in seven locations in Kupang City. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of one of the work programs of Kampung KB in Kupang City, namely Couples of Childbearing Age (PUS) who participate in the family planning program has been running well but not optimally. In this implementation, it was found that there was support from the government, village level program implementers, and youth organizations. Meanwhile, one of the obstacles found was that there were no printed books containing guides or activity guidelines for cadres.

Keywords: Implementation, Family Planning Village Program, Mapping.

INTRODUCTION

In general, a map is known as a picture of the surface of the earth on a sheet of paper with a smaller size (Yusuf, 2014). Maps are nothing but information on the surface of the earth, but maps can also describe the socio-economic distribution of a community, such as population maps, underdeveloped village maps, tourism maps, historical heritage maps and so on. Maps can be said to contain or contain data that refers to the earth (geo-referenced data), both positions (latitude and longitude coordinate systems) and the information contained therein (Juhadi, 2008). Mapping is the science that studies the appearance of the earth's surface using a tool and produces accurate information (Ambarwati, 2016). Mapping has various functions, including providing information, presenting data, and as an aid in research. During the Covid era, there were many obstacles to implementing family planning programs, especially from the number of hospitals appointed by the government in the journal GeoEco by Theo Tomi Bella Pamungkas stated that the Covid-19 referral hospital available in East Nusa Tenggara Province is only 11 hospitals. The Kupang City Government has formed KB villages which have spread across seven sub-districts in the capital city of East Nusa Tenggara Province since 2016. The aim of forming KB Villages is to improve the quality of life of people at the village level. In one sub-district, we took several

Neighborhood Units (RT) which were then formed into one KB Village, the seven KB Villages that had been formed in Kupang City, namely in Lasiana, Naimata, Manutapen, Oebufu, Naikoten 1, Pasir Panjang, and Alak Villages. . The criteria for family planning villages are that family planning participants who are active in the village are classified as low and the use of long-term contraception is lower. The target group for KB Village is the family because the family is the smallest part of society, as well as youth, children and couples of childbearing age (PUS). the various activities carried out in KB Village involved several related sectors such as the Population and Civil Registry Office of the City of Kupang, the Agriculture Service of the City of Kupang and the NGO Rumah Wanita.

Various activities were carried out such as outreach to the community in the KB Village about juvenile delinquency and drugs and training for mothers in the KB Village in order to improve the economy. It is hoped that the sub-districts that have not yet formed a KB Village can be formed immediately and focus on couples of childbearing age, especially teenagers, so that they become quality families and are able to have children who have superior and quality human resources (HR). Based on the data above, it is known that there are 7 sub-districts, it is hoped that KB villages that have not yet been formed can be formed

immediately and focus on couples of childbearing age, especially teenagers, so that they become quality families and are able to have children who have superior and quality human resources (HR).

The Family Planning Village (KB) program targeted by the BKKBN in 7,166 villages and sub-districts throughout Indonesia in 2017 is closely related to efforts to improve people's welfare and reduce poverty. There needs to be outreach, education and cooperation of various parties to make it happen as another way to build and prosper the people in this area. According to Starawaji, (2009) citing Campbell's, (1989) opinion, there are ways to measure effectiveness in general and the most prominent are as follows: a. program success, b. target success c. Satisfaction with the program, d. Input and output levels, e. Achievement of overall goals.

Effectiveness is used as a benchmark to compare plans and processes with the 18 results achieved. So to determine whether or not a program is effective, effectiveness measures are needed. Budiani, (2007) said that there are several ways to measure effectiveness, and those used to measure the effectiveness of family planning in reducing the rate of population growth are as follows:

Program Objectives
This is a target set by the government. In this case the target of the family planning program is divided into two, namely, the direct target, namely couples of childbearing age (PUS), and the indirect target is the implementation of the family planning program, in reducing fertility with a population approach. Dunn, (2002) argues that "The target group (target group) group) is a person, community or organization to whom a policy or program is expected to have an effect"

Socialization of the Program
It is the starting point that determines the success of the program in achieving the expected goals. In this case the socialization carried out by family planning agencies in providing knowledge and understanding to program targets regarding the importance of family planning programs in reducing fertility rates and other goals set by the government. The success of program objectives Is the extent to which the organization achieves the stated goals, so that the program can be run in accordance with its operational capabilities and the objectives of the family planning program in reducing birth rates, reducing mortality rates, maturing the age of marriage, and increasing

family resilience and welfare, and equitable implementation family planning program. (Budiani, 2007)

Effectiveness Approach
The effectiveness approach is used to measure the extent to which the activity is effective. There are several approaches used to effectiveness, namely:

Target Approach
This approach is used to measure the extent to which an institution succeeds in realizing the goals to be achieved. In this approach the target approach uses the measurement of effectiveness which begins with identifying organizational goals and measuring the level of success of the organization in achieving these goals.

Source Approach
This approach measures effectiveness based on the success of an institution in obtaining the various kinds of resources it needs while also maintaining conditions and systems, this is done so that it can run effectively. This approach is based on the theory regarding the openness of an institution's system to its environment, because an institution has an even relationship with its environment where sources can be obtained from the environment which are the input of the institution and the output produced in its environment.

Process Approach
This approach is used as the efficiency of an internal institution in an effective institution, internal processes run smoothly where the activities of the existing parts can run in a coordinated manner. (Strawajie, 2009).

METHOD
This type of research is a mix method, namely quantitative and qualitative studies Writing scientific articles is done by collecting secondary data from the KB Village Data House which consists of data on couples of childbearing age, Sex Ratio as for books, theses or dissertations, scientific articles, or papers and journals published in other reputable national journals. Primary data collection techniques, especially in making map analysis using survey techniques, are carried out by plotting the coordinates of all stations in the seven areas of Kampung KB which consist of Kelapa Lima District (Lasiana Village), Kota Lama District (Pasir Panjang Village), Maulafa District (Naimata Village), Oebobo District (Oebufu Village), Kota Raja District (Naidakoten Satu Village) and Alak District (Manutapen Village and Alak Village) which have been

selected as samples. Plot coordinates using a GPS (Global Positioning System) or a smartphone using a GPS application. Which can be shown with a continuum to facilitate comparison between dot patterns.
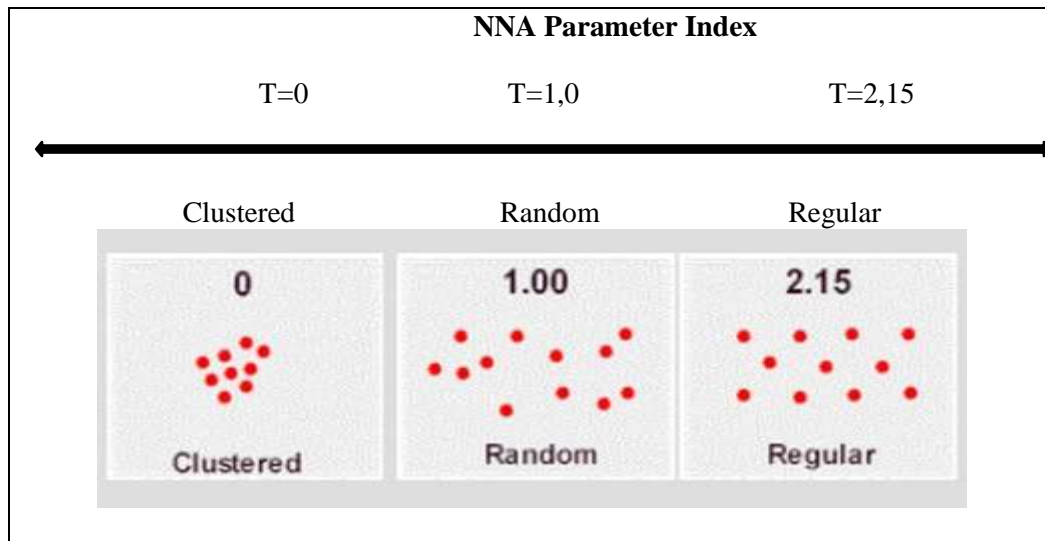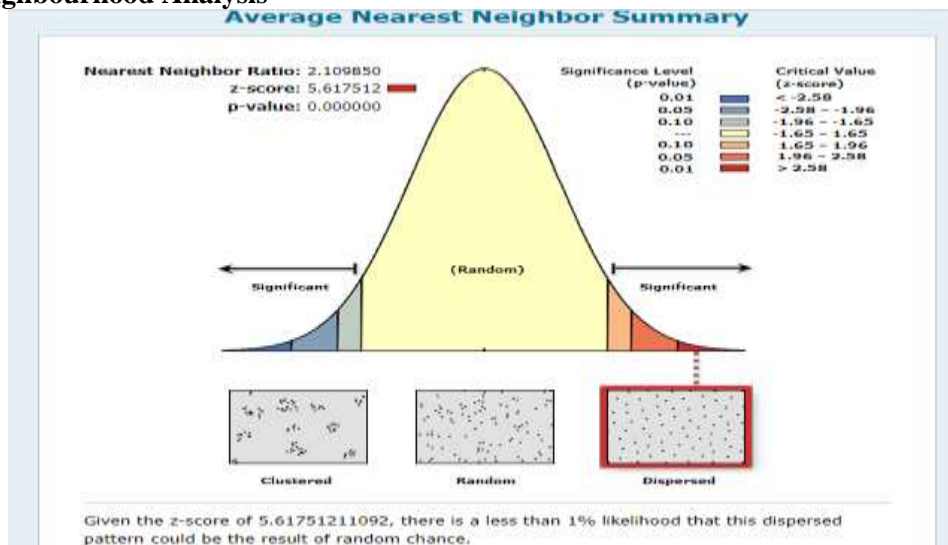

Figure 1: Distribution pattern taking into account the Bintarto and Hadisumarno Distances (1978) in Suhairudin, *et al*., (2022)

The NNA (Nearest Neighbor Analysis) analysis technique was introduced by Clark and Evans. This method is a quantitative analysis of geography used to analyze patterns of distribution of settlements. Nearest neighbor analysis can explain the distribution pattern of the location points by using calculations that consider the distance, the number of location points and the area. The final result in the form of an index calculation has a range between 0 – 2.15. (Peter Haggett in Bintarto, 1978). The closest neighbor parameter T (nearest neighbor statistic) can be represented by a continuum to facilitate comparison between dot patterns. there are 3 types of distribution pattern variations: Clustered distribution pattern, that is if the distance from one location to another is close together and tends to cluster in certain places, with an index value of 0 (zero). Random distribution pattern, i.e. if the distance between one location to another is not regular, with an index value of 1 (one) number 2.15 (two point fifteen.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Nearest Neighbourhood Analysis

Parameter	Pattern
0-0,7	Clustered
0,71-1,4	Random
>1,41	Regular

Average Nearest Neighbor Summary

Observed Mean Distance: 3239.3554 Meters
Expected Mean Distance: 1535.3490 Meters
Nearest Neighbor Ratio: 2.109850
z-score: 5.617512
p-value: 0.000000

Dataset Information

Input Feature Class: Lokasi Kampung KB
Distance Method: EUCLIDEAN
Study Area: 6600430.156167
Selection Set: False

Figure 2: Nearest Neighbor Analysis Mapping Results

Based on the analysis of the nearest neighbors or near neighbor analysis, it shows that the distribution pattern of the seven family planning villages (KB) in Kupang City is Dispersed. These results are seen from the z-score value which is in the range of 5,617.

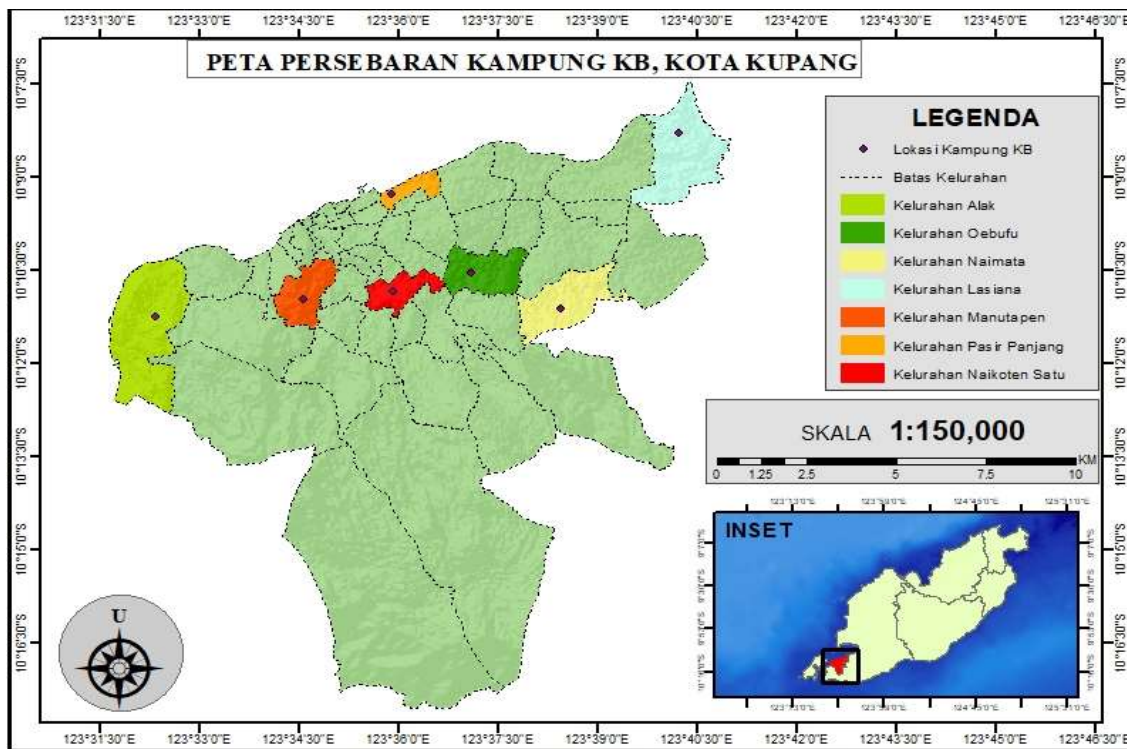**Distribution Map of the Family Planning Villages**

Figure 3: Distribution Map of KB Village, Kupang City

Based on the map above, it is known that the number of KB villages in Kupang City is 7 KB villages spread over several sub-districts including: Kelapa Lima District (Lasiana Village), Kota Lama District (Pasir Panjang Village), Maulafa District (Naimata Village) , Oebobo District (Oebufu Village), Kota Raja District (Naidakoten Satu Village) and Alak District (Manutapen Village and Alak Village).

Map of the Number of Reproductive Couples (Pus)
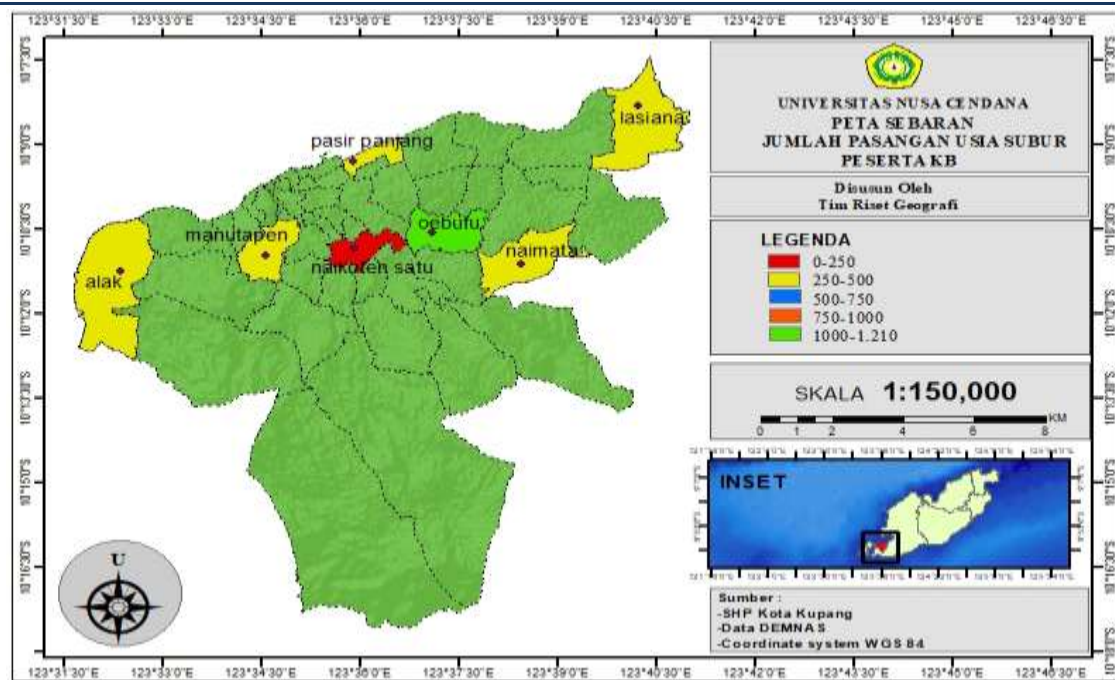
Publisher: SARC Publisher

Figure 4: Distribution Map of the Number of Couples of Reproductive Age (PUS)

Based on the map above, it is known that the number of couples of childbearing age participating in the family planning program from seven KB villages spread across Kupang City varies widely, including: Naikoten Satu Sub-District with a percentage of 17%, Lasiana Sub-District 25%, Pasir Panjang Sub-District 24%, Naimata Sub-District 24 %, Oebufu Village 35%, Alak Village 24% and Manutapen Village 23%. So it can be concluded that the lowest percentage of couples of childbearing age participating in family planning was in Naikoten Satu Village and the highest was in Oebufu Village.

Implementation of the Family Planning Village Program for Couples of Reproductive Age
The implementation of the family planning program for marriage at an early age which often occurs can be due to understanding or pre-marital sex education from areas in the distribution of family planning villages which can be said to be still low. The formation of the Naimata KB Village as a KB Village was accompanied by several reasons so that the village could be chosen to run one of the government policy programs such as the statement of Mrs. Rosalina (Chairman of the Naimata KB Village Data House) regarding the implementation of the following KB program.

"The implementation of the family planning program here started in 2017. For the first time, there were only 6 RTs, but by 2021 21 RTs have joined, which means that all RTs in the Naimata Village have joined. Since the first time this

program was launched, it consisted of 8 sections. each section has its own agenda and work program. (Interview, September 23, 2022).

In the implementation of programs or agendas in one year there must be obstacles or obstacles in implementing them, according to his narrative that.

"The obstacle is that sometimes the sections are not present there, later each section reports on activities that have been running or not running and if those are not running, the section has to work to achieve the target and there has to be a report every month. (Interview, September 23, 2022).

The obstacles for PUS to participate in the family planning program or what are the reasons for PUS not participating in family planning because they still want to have children. It was there that the cadres and midwives provided an understanding that the family planning program did not prohibit not having children but to maintain the distance between the birth of the first and second child. But the choice to participate in family planning also depends on each family because our job is only to provide counseling, not to prohibit not having children. But also another obstacle is that they told the cadres that

"If we have many children, it's not the mother of the extension team who feeds them too." (Interview, September 23, 2022).

In addition to the above, the role of community responses is very supportive or supportive of this activity, such as the RT or RW as well as the community because they are invited when there are meetings related to these programs. Apart from the community, there is also support and cooperation with Dasawisma. The thing that was also asked was related to the government. For counseling about EFA, did it only come from Posyandu cadres who did it or did the related agencies also participate in educating their responses.

"From the BKKBN and also from the midwife who is also the head of Pustu. and also PLKB officers from BKKBN who usually conduct counseling. In addition, at the Posyandu every month there must be an officer from the PLKB who attends and conducts socialization. There are 8 Posyandu here and every month the officers make regular visits to disseminate information about family planning to all PUS. (Interview, September 23, 2022).

As an illustration of the data on the total population in the Maulafa sub-district, the Naimata KB Village is as follows

Table 1: Total Population by Village in Maulafa District, 2021

No	District	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio
1	Fatukoa	3.367	3.284	6.651	102,5
2	Sikumana	10.573	10.625	21.198	99,5
3	Bello	3.831	3.646	7.477	105
4	Kolhua	4.829	4.754	9.583	101,5
5	Penfui	3.291	3.079	6.370	106,8
6	Naimata	2.946	2.980	5.926	98,8
7	Maulafa	7.139	6.902	14.041	103,4
8	Oepura	9.080	8.799	17.879	103,1
9	Naikolan	4.481	4.370	8.851	102,5
	Maulafa	**49.537**	**48.439**	**97.976**	**102,3**

Source: BPS Kota Kupang, 2021

Table 2: Population of Family Planning Participants by RT in Naimata Village in 2021

No	RT	Number of Family Cards	Family Planning (KB) Participants from PUS	PUS not participated in KB	Percentage of PUS that not participated in KB
1	01	111	36	29	8,61 %
2	02	96	30	30	8,90%
3	03	144	31	36	10,68%
4	04	62	17	10	2,97%
5	05	68	13	29	8,62%
6	06	68	13	22	6,53%
7	07	77	21	13	3,86%
8	08	49	6	9	2,68%
9	09	61	21	15	4,46%
10	10	76	13	12	3,57%
11	11	62	12	20	5,93%
12	12	81	16	16	4,74%
13	13	66	16	7	2,08%
14	14	58	11	9	2,67%
15	15	42	4	5	1,48%
16	16	97	29	34	10,08%
17	17	56	12	26	7,71%
18	18	48	8	7	2,07%
19	19	50	11	5	1,48%
20	20	56	18	2	0,59%
21	21	46	12	1	0,29%
	Total	**1.474**	**350**	**337**	**100**

Source: Naimata Village KB Village Data House, 2021

Table 3: Number of PUS Marriages Based on Age of First Marriage According to Age Group of Women in Naimata Village, Maulafa District, Kupang City in 2021

No	PUS	Group of Age	Number of Marriage	Percentage
1	62	0-20 Tahun	9	14,52%
2	62	≥ 21	53	85,48%
		Total number	**62**	**100**

Source: Naimata Village KB Village Data House, 2021

The target of socialization is also to reach junior and senior high school students who remind them that during this period there is a chance of early pregnancy and there the cadres, midwives and BKBN officers work together with the church to conduct outreach to teenagers and who is responsible for this field is the religion section and for socialization related to PUS it is included in the responsibility of the health section.

Supporting Factors for the Implementation of the Family Planning Program for PUS Participants in implementing the family planning program, the inhibiting factors for couples of childbearing age participating in the family planning program include:

1. Public perception of young marriage still needs attention

2. The level of knowledge of couples of childbearing age regarding the objectives of implementing the family planning program

3. Environmental factors can affect a person's behavior, especially in deciding something for his survival. Role models from the family are very important in providing motivation and encouragement to carry out an activity, especially in rural communities. If we look at the results of the discussion above, family support is a supporting factor for family planning

4. Advances in technology, with advances in technology, makes it easier for family planning (KB) implementing officers to carry out

promotions and socialization related to family planning (KB) programs.

5. To support the implementation of the family planning (KB) program, the government and in particular the BKKBN for the province of NTT increase the number of field staff, known as PKB, as field line workers.

Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of the Family Planning Program for PUS Participants

1. Education level of couples of childbearing age that education can also be one of the supporting factors and inhibiting factors in understanding implementing family planning programs.

2. The level of knowledge of couples of childbearing age regarding the objectives of implementing the family planning program.

3. Culture because people still believe in the term many children, lots of fortune.

4. Unmet need for family planning is the need for PUS to have family planning but this need (does not want more children or wants to space the next pregnancy) is not fulfilled and does not use contraception.

5. Lack of outreach from family planning officers.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Family Planning Village (KB) Program in seven areas of the KB village, especially PUS participating in the KB, has not been running actively and optimally. This is because it is assessed from several inhibiting factors such as people's perceptions and understanding of the active participation of family planning participants. Mapping results Based on the nearest neighbor analysis or near neighbor analysis shows that the distribution pattern of the seven family planning villages (KB) in Kupang City is Dispersed or spread out. These results are seen from the z-score value which is in the range of 5,617. The number of couples of childbearing age participating in the family planning program from seven KB villages spread across Kupang City varies widely, including: Naikoten Satu Sub-District with a percentage of 17%, Lasiana Sub-District 25%, Pasir Panjang Sub-District 24%, Naimata Sub-District 24%, Oebufu Sub-District 35%, Alak Village 24% and Manutapen Village 23%. So it can be concluded that the lowest percentage of couples of childbearing age participating in family planning was in Naikoten Satu Village and the highest was in Oebufu Village.

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