

**EVALUASI PROGRAM KELUARGA BERENCANA DALAM
MENINGKATKAN ANGKA KELAHIRAN DI KECAMATAN
KABANJAHE KABUPATEN KARO**

SKRIPSI

OLEH

DILA PRIHASTARI

NPM : 158520042



**PROGRAM STUDI ADMINISTRASI PUBLIK
FAKULTAS ILMU SOSIAL DAN ILMU POLITIK
UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA
MEDAN
2021**

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA

© Hak Cipta Di Lindungi Undang-Undang

Document Accepted 4/6/22

1. Dilarang Mengutip sebagian atau seluruh dokumen ini tanpa mencantumkan sumber
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk keperluan pendidikan, penelitian dan penulisan karya ilmiah
3. Dilarang memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin Universitas Medan Area

Access From (repository.uma.ac.id)4/6/22

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF FAMILY PROGRAM PLANNING IN CONTROL OF BIRTH FIGURES IN KABANJAHE DISTRICT, KARO DISTRICT

Evaluation of the Family Planning Program in Controlling Birth Rate in Kabanjahe District, Karo District. The study was conducted in Kabanjahe Sub-District, Karo District. Data collection is done by observation, direct interviews and documentation related to research. As for the informants namely For key informants in this study the authors chose the Head of the Population and Family Planning Control Office. While the main informants of this study were the Head of the Family Planning Division and for additional informants, the staff of the District Family Planning Extension Staff, and the community in the Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency. To get clearer information according to the needs of the writer. The results showed that the Family Planning program in controlling birth rates in the Kabanjahe District of Karo Regency was carried out in two ways, namely the installation of family planning contraception services and the services of communication, information and education or counseling. This program is not yet effective. As for the obstacles to the implementation of the Family Planning Program include the low factor of community education that affects their understanding, Lack of experts and extension workers in socializing the Family Planning Program and Limited Costs.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Family Planning Program.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of Study

Family Planning is a government program that emphasizes planning for limiting and spacing the births of babies or offspring by using several contraceptives. Government Regulation No. 87 of 2014 is about population development and family development, family planning and family information systems.

Local governments can make programs and actions to implement family planning programs. Thus the Family Planning Program is also an attempt to temporarily prevent the agreement of husband and wife due to certain situations and conditions, for the benefit of the family, society and country. Family Planning can also be interpreted as family member planning.

In population development and family development based on law number 52 of 2009 family planning program emphasizes on prosperous family. Basically, economic growth will not run if it is not supported by adequate resources.

On the other hand, in improving human resources family planning program must give authority to society based on local government directives so economic growth can be stable. With the development of policy stipulations at various regional levels, oriented decisions must be made. The large population will really implicate for development programs in Indonesia.

Central and local government must provide public service health, education, and employment so that they have the potential to become environmental developments. Although central government has provided attention and commitment, National Family Planning program has a big enough challenge. National Family Planning program has run,

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA has the same view about Family Planning program for sustainable development.

Document Accepted 4/6/22

© Hak Cipta Di Lindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang Mengutip sebagian atau seluruh dokumen ini tanpa mencantumkan sumber
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk keperluan pendidikan, penelitian dan penulisan karya ilmiah
3. Dilarang memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin Universitas Medan Area

Access From (repository.uma.ac.id)4/6/22

Various existing laws and regulations generally mandate the nature of national development for all aspects of life, namely population development and family development to create a just and prosperous society. To influence the pattern and direction, it must be able to achieve the welfare of the community to give birth to the next generation of law - law number 52 of 2009 concerning population development and family development. In order for development to be sustainable, economic development – human resource quality development – population quantity management must be intervened together and integrated. Indonesia also implements population control, known as the Family Planning (KB) program, although this program tends to be persuasive rather than forced. The family planning program emphasizes the rate of population growth so that it can result in population development and family development according to government regulation number 87 of 2014 is that family planning can regulate child birth rates and delivery age intervals so that they can protect reproduction to create a quality family.

The government's goal of family planning is to evaluate quality families, maintenance such as service and arrangement to form a family with ideal marriage age. Thus family planning is also intended to be able to foster a prosperous family. Generally it has run well, but in fact birth rate is so high and the increase in population causes anxiety.

To find out whether Family Planning program has run, the level of professionalism and employees have run their function. In running the function, it effects toward organizational performance achievement.

Kabanjahe district is appointed as Family Planning, which is under the guidance of all City Government Work Units for development program based on the potential that exists in Kabanjahe. By establishing Kabanjahe as Family Planning, this village is being built for City Government Work Units in running development program. This determination is not only a family planning program but also manifesting Kabanjahe as

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA guidance of City Government Work Units in evaluating development

program based on the potential. Therefore, this program is also to increase the welfare of the people through the Family Planning and Family Development Program.

Based on the explanation above, so the researcher was interested to propose research title as follow **“The evaluation of Family Planning Program in controlling birthrate in Kabanjahe district of Karo regency”**.

2. Formulation of Study

1. How was Family Planning Program in controlling birthrate in Kabanjahe district, Karo regency?
2. What was the obstacle in running the Family Planning Program of Karo regency?

3. Objectives of Study

The research objective is based on the background of study researched is to collect data about government's effort in controlling birthrate in Kabanjahe district in Family Planning Program related to public welfare research area, they are:

1. To know the evaluation of Family Planning Program in controlling birthrate in Kabanjahe district, Karo regency.
2. To know the barrier factors of evaluation of Family Planning Program in Kabanjahe district, Karo regency.

3. The Significances of the Study

1. From a practical point of view, result of this research answered to the problem.
2. The benefits for the agency were so that the results of this research become input for improving the quality of work in the future.
3. Increase public awareness and participation for the family planning program so harmony and prosperity in the family, state and nation are created.

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA

© Hak Cipta Di Lindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang Mengutip sebagian atau seluruh dokumen ini tanpa mencantumkan sumber
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk keperluan pendidikan, penelitian dan penulisan karya ilmiah
3. Dilarang memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin Universitas Medan Area

4. Adding insight and experience as well as relationships make the researcher more courageous and responsive to the problems around.

Document Accepted 4/6/22

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Defenition of Evaluation

Evaluation is an activity that compares the results in a standard plan. The activities assess the results obtained during monitoring activities take place. Evaluation also assesses the results or products that have been produced from programs as a basis for making decisions about the level of success that has been achieved and the further actions needed.

According to Willim N, Dunn in Samodra Wibawa and friends (2003: 608) Evaluation refers to several value scales on the results of giving numbers (rate) and assessment, words that express an effort to analyze the results of a meaning of a unit of value.

Farid Mashudi (2015:10) explains: Evaluation gives consideration or value based on certain criteria. In the evaluation there is a process that must be discussed based on when the evaluation is carried out with evaluation. Things that need to be conducted in the evaluation are that there are interviewees, the effectiveness of message dissemination, the selection of the right media, and budget decision making in holding a number of promotions and advertisements.

Generally evaluation is to know whether something that is conducted achieves result. Specifically it aims to decide whether is achieved as explained by Farid Mashudi (2015:9) "Evaluation is assessment. The strategy used to assess the effectiveness to achieve the goal. Faried Ali and friends (2012:101) explains:

Policy evaluation places the policy in an assessment of its implementation and as a result that there is a model that can be used as an assessment both in its implementation and the consequences that will occur. It can be understood that the effect is the final result in setting time.

If the measurement of the performance of a program is to achieve the goals, it is to achieve the outcomes of a program compared to the activities of expected results and the initial objectives of the program implementation.

In the law, it is a national development plan to carry out development. It is called that evaluation is an activity to carefully observe a situation or condition, including of behavior and certain activity. It concludes that in direct and indirect effect or the consequence caused by goal aim, measured by comparing between program results with an estimate of the situation that will occur if the program does not exist.

2.1.1 The Aim of Evaluation

Evaluation is the implementation of the program for the actual implementation of the identification effort. The evaluation is based on achieved implementation result.

The aim of evaluation:

1. Directing the vision/mission so that the expected goals are achieved.
2. Planning an evaluation by linking the planned environmental conditions.
3. Information is provided to improve the implementation of policies/programs.
4. Target to the group that happened.
5. Analyzing the consequences that may occur outside the plan.

2.1.2 The Function of Evaluation

Evaluation is monitoring or it can be considered same, whose activity is taking place to make sure the process to achieve plan to make sure the process and goal based on plan or not. The function of evaluation/monitoring is:

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA, evaluation/monitoring is based on the established standard procedures.

2. Auditing, evaluation/monitoring determines whether the resources and services intended for certain parties (targets) have been achieved.
3. Accounting, evaluation/monitoring of policies is after a certain period and time.
4. The accuracy of the selected operation method.

The evaluation conducted periodically can be internal and external or participatory, as periodic feedback to key stakeholders.

2.1.3 The Indicator of Evaluation

According to Wiliam N. Dunn in Samodra Wibawa and friends (2003: 429), evaluation consists of six indicators, they are:

1. Effectiveness, the action or program is conducted to achieve the goal.
2. Efficiency.
3. Equity, closely related to the competing conceptions, namely justice and fairness.
4. Responsiveness, is about how policy can satisfy the need, preference or value of certain society
5. Appropriateness

2.1.4 The Evaluation of Program

Evaluation is taking a policy in the assessment to accommodate data as information. Program evaluation is also used as a medium for the accountability of a leader to relevant subordinates. Even program evaluation is also important for users in obtaining accurate, objective, and accountable information. According to Sukardi (2009: 3) Several learning facilities, education and training facilities and infrastructure, education and training management, and the relationship between education and training institutions and the community. Program is a policy that is determined through a long process and is agreed

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA
upon by its managers to be implemented by both the academic community and the

Document Accepted 4/6/22

© Hak Cipta Di Lindungi Undang-Undang

administrative staff of the education and training institution. Program evaluation is the

1. Dilarang Mengutip sebagian atau seluruh dokumen ini tanpa mencantumkan sumber

2. Pengutipan hanya untuk keperluan pendidikan, penelitian dan penulisan karya ilmiah

3. Dilarang memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin Universitas Medan Area

Access From (repository.uma.ac.id)4/6/22

process of collecting and analyzing data so that it becomes a broad and comprehensive activity that is used to make important decisions related to the program or project being assessed. Program evaluation is always related to program boundaries or the program is related between the means/media and the final results that are planned in a planned manner. Evaluation is to determine the implementation of effectiveness, both programs that have been running.

2.2 The Defenition of Family Planning

According to Syafrudin and friends (2011:56) "Prosperous family can control population of government program. Family Planning means Family Planning service in entire Indonesia has been easy to be achieved." Family Planning is designed to balance needs and population. The family planning program is an integral part of the national development program and aims to create economic, spiritual and social welfare and socio-cultural aspects of the Indonesian population in order to achieve a good balance with national production capabilities.

The main goal is to improve the welfare of mothers and children. On the other hand, husbands do not need to be bothered by demands for living expenses and children's education costs. More than that, children will get enough attention from parents that later can give a positive impact on the growth and development of the child's personality, so that they become physically, mentally and socially healthy human beings based on what is desired and ruled by religion to become a pious child.

Based on the explanation above, a deliberate human attempt to regulate birth is by spacing the pregnancy in order to achieve a prosperous family. So it is appropriate if family planning becomes one of the national development activities in order to cope with the life faced by the government.

as a reliable resource, it is carried out by directing development to reduce maternal and infant mortality by reducing births or pregnancies through counseling. Trying to provide human rights is to plan the lives of couples of childbearing age.

2.2.1 The Goal of Family Planning Program

According to Silviana and friends (2010:41) “the main goal of family planning program is decreasing meaning rate birth”. The goal is for policy to three steps to achieve the goals:

1. Delay/prevent pregnancy
2. Spacing the pregnancy 20-30/35
3. Terminating pregnancy or fertility.

2.2.2 The Operational Method of Family Planning Service Program

The activities or operational methods of family planning services are part of the strategies used to support the success of national development, in the form of providing health facilities and good service. This aims to attract public sympathy so that family has plan, the activities/methods used are as follows:

1. Counseling services must provide counseling information.
2. Family planning services must be developed for prosperous families, prospective mothers must receive programs so that they can be maintained and can maintain their reproductive function.
3. The government's role is to maintain cooperation between the health office, *BKKBN*, Ministry of Religion and hospitals.
4. Family planning education.

2.2.3 The Impact of Family Planning Program

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA

© Hak Cipta Di Lindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang Mengutip sebagian atau seluruh dokumen ini tanpa mencantumkan sumber
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk keperluan pendidikan, penelitian dan penulisan karya ilmiah
3. Dilarang memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin Universitas Medan Area

The family planning program is a reproductive health problem, so the family planning program must improve health status, it is getting better service of Family

Planning – Romantic Family, the progress of human resources in carrying out their duties in government.

2.2.4 Types of Contraceptive Methods

1. Simple Contraceptive Method.
2. Hormonal Contraception Method.
3. Contraceptive methods are broadly divided into 2, namely the IUD containing hormones (synthetic progesterone) and those containing no hormones.
4. Steady Contraceptive Method.
5. Emergency Contraception Method

2.3 The Defenition of Controlling

Controlling is one of important management function that must be conducted by all managers to achieve the organization goals. Controlling can be meant as management function to make sure the plan. The function of controlling also make sure that organization resource has been used efficiently and effectively to achieve the goal of organization.

Merita Rahma in her research (2015: 69) stated: “Population growth is an effort made by the government since 1970. Based on the Act, the duties and functions of the BKKBN are to carry out population control and carry out family planning. Furthermore, in article 54 paragraph (1) it is stated that in the context of controlling the population and implementing family planning in the regions, local governments establish Regional Family Planning Coordinating Boards (BKKBD) at the provincial and district/city levels.

The evaluation of family planning program in Province becomes central government’s business, while in the district the evaluation. The authority for the evaluation of the program is delegated to the government so it makes the region conducts the

2.4 The Population Growth and Birth Rate

Population growth refers to all species that lead to humans and is often used informally so demographics population growth rate with a population that can be calculated at any time in the number of individuals.

Basically influenced by demographic factors. Births and deaths are called natural factors, while population movements are called non-natural factors related to the size of the frequency of a disease or certain events / events that occur in a population during a certain period of time. Demographic measurement is seen from three levels, namely:

1. The death rate is the permanent loss of signs of human life, death reduces the population.
2. Birth rate is to increase the population.
3. Migration rate is the movement of people from one place to another.

2.5 Thought of Framework

The framework of thought is the researcher's explanation which is based on relevant theoretical studies. This study will evaluate the extent to which the application of family planning programs in overcoming/controlling the birth rate or population growth.

Evaluation is continuous monitoring of the activity planning process. Evaluation can be done by directly following the implementation of activities in order to collect information about what actually happened during the implementation process or program implementation.

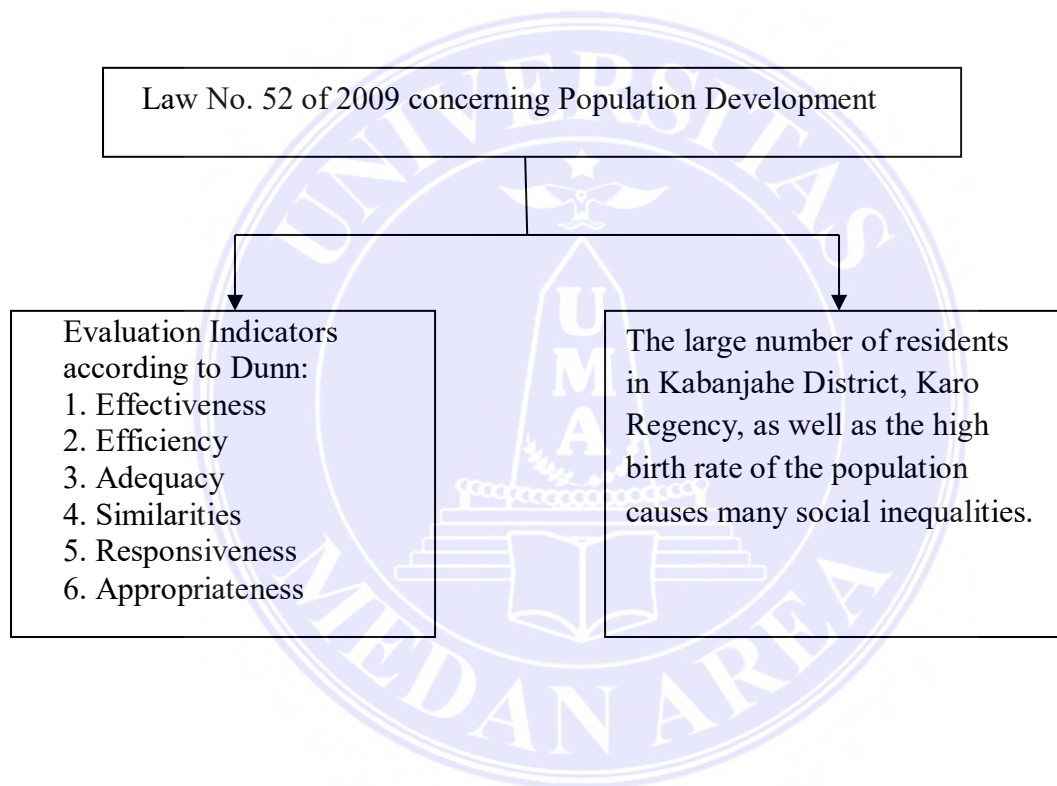
According to Samodra Wiliam N. Dunn in Wibawa et al (2003: 429) evaluation consists of six indicators, namely as follows:

1. Effectiveness
2. Efficiency
3. Adequacy
4. Equity

5. Responsiveness
6. Appropriateness.

Stated that family planning is an effort to increase awareness and participation of the community through maturing the age of marriage, birth control, fostering family resilience to create happy and prosperous small families.

Figure 2. 2 Thought of Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Type, Nature, Location, and Time of Research

3.1.1 The Type of Research

The approach in this research is a qualitative approach. Sugiyono (2015:21) qualitative research method, is research based on the philosophy of post positivism to use research on natural objects. The researcher's experiments were carried out purposively and snowballing with triangulation or combined collection techniques. Data analysis is inductive /qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations.

Qualitative design does not use hypotheses, on the achievement of direct data collection. "The final report for this research has a flexible structure or framework". (Creswell in Jamaluddin 2015: 52).

3.1.2 The Nature of the Research

In this research, researcher used descriptive method. According to Sugiyono (2006:15) "descriptive method is methods in human status research, an object, condition, system of thought, or an even in the present, this type of research seeks to explain certain social phenomena." Descriptive research is intended for careful measurement of social phenomena as they are.

3.1.3 The Location of the Research

This research location was conducted in Office of Population Control and Family Planning at Jamin Ginting Street No. 108 Kabanjahe, Karo Regency.

3.1.4 The Time of Research

The time of the research was conducted in December 2019 to May 2020.

No	Activities	2019		2020		
		Des	Jan	Feb	Mar	April
1.	Proposal Preparation and Guidance					
2.	Proposal Seminar					
3.	Survey Data Collection					
4.	Data Collection					
5.	Result Seminar					
6.	Proposal Seminar					
7.	Survey Data Collection					
8.	Data collection					

3.2 Technique of Collecting Data

Primary data collection and secondary data collection techniques. Primary data collection techniques are data collection techniques directly obtained from the field or research location. Primary data collection techniques can be done by:

1. Observation (Observation); Observation in the dictionary means to look intently.
2. Interview

According to Suyanto (2005:53) interview is “Interview is by asking face to face. However, interview techniques can also be done by using other means of communication, such as telephone and internet”. One form of interview used in this research is an in-depth interview which is a direct question and answer process aimed at informants at the research location with an interview guide. Informants are people who control and understand data, information, or facts from an object of research. In this research, that would the informants be:

- a. Key informants in the study of the Department of Population Control and Family Planning, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency.

The main informants in this study were the Family Planning Division and

- c. Additional informants are Family Planning Extension Assistants (PLKB) and the people of Kabanjahe sub-district, Karo Regency who are also KB participants.
3. Literature Review; Literature review is data collection technique using various such as book, scientific research, research and other reading sources in this study.
4. Documentation

According to Sugiono (2015:15), “Documentation is the past event note”. Documentation can be writing, picture, or monumental work”. It can be said as the real prove of whatever activity that has been conducted by researcher.

3.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis is process in finding and arranging data systematically achieved from interview result, field note, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, explaining into units, conducting synthesis, arranging into pattern, choosing which one the important and will be learnt and conclude so it is easy to be understood by oneself or other. According to Sugiyono (2012:244).

To decide the valid data, checking technique is needed, especially checking information in the field, based on various plan activity result document and field data. In analyzing data, researcher uses two ways, they are:

1. Analysis before in the field, this data analysis is secondary data, which is used to determine the focus of research that is temporary.
2. Data analysis in the field is real evidence from a researcher that has been carried out while researching at a certain period.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research on Evaluation of Family Planning Programs in Controlling Birth Rates in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, it is concluded:

1. The Family Planning Program in Kabanjahe Subdistrict, Karo Regency is still not effective due to the lack of extension workers in disseminating the Family Planning Program.
2. The inhibiting factors of the Family Planning Program depend not only on the limitations of the community but also on the limitations of the institutions that need to be addressed.
3. Lack of understanding, women must get married quickly for fear of being called spinsters or not selling well, besides that women are considered to only be able to work at home.
4. There is an assumption that the installation of this family planning contraceptive causes side effects.

5.2 Suggestions

1. It is hoped that the evaluation of the Family Planning program in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, which has been carried out so far, will continue to be improved for the sake of achieving better results.
2. It is hoped that the Department of Population Control and Family Planning will realize the goals that have been set, so it must increase the number of extension

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA socialize the existing Family Planning Program.

3. It is hoped that to increase the success of the Family Planning Program, the participation of men must also be further increased.

4. It is hoped that the understanding offered to the community must attract the environment in order to increase community participation to participate in family planning.

