

Implementation of The Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas (KB) Programme in Order to Increase Welfare Of Community Members

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ABSTRACT. Welfare and poverty issues are problems that arise in every country, especially in developing countries. The Indonesian government has created a programme to optimise various services to the community, including aiming to create a quality family. This research examines the implementation of the Quality Family Village programme in Sendangagung sub-district, Kapanewon Minggir, Sleman Regency. This research aims to describe the implementation of the Quality Family Village programme and the inhibiting and supporting factors during the implementation of the Quality Family Village programme towards the welfare of community members. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. The data collection techniques used were interviews, document studies, and observation. While the data analysis techniques used by researchers are data collection, data reduction, data analysis and conclusions. Factors that hinder the implementation of the Quality Family Village programme are limited human resources, lack of facilities and infrastructure, and lack of funds. Supporting factors come from the enthusiasm of the Sendangagung Village community itself and the government that is involved so that the Quality Family Village programme in creating the welfare of community members can be implemented.

KEYWORDS: policy implementation; quality family village; community welfare

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's population is increasing rapidly and rapidly, leading to an increase in unemployment and poverty. In dealing with the problem of population increase, the Indonesian government, in particular, created the Family Quality Programme (KB). The government also focuses on implementing the programme so that it can be useful in the development and development of Indonesian society. Implementing the Family Planning programme nationally is mandated to the National Family Planning Population Agency (BKKBN) as a non-ministerial institution that is the official technical implementing agency of the programme that carries out hierarchically structured activities in Indonesia (Syawal, 2019).

Population is an important component in enhancing sustainable development. The increasing number of people will affect the development of a country, so a special Quality Family Village programme is needed to address the increasing population. The increasing population growth rate will certainly be a problem in various countries, including Indonesia. Indonesia's high population growth rate is a burden for development and the quality of natural and human resources (Ramadhani & Tukiman, 2020).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2019, there were 500,688 couples of childbearing age and 374,289 active family planning participants. The performance report of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) of Yogyakarta Special Region Province in 2020 showed that the percentage of unmet family planning needs in Yogyakarta Province was 9.04%. This figure shows that the set target has not been achieved. However, the percentage has decreased from 9.9% in 2018 to 9.04% in 2020. This is due to the large number of people who use traditional contraceptives such as consuming traditional herbs and medicines, and the calendar method, this system is carried out by using backward calculations of women's fertile period and avoiding having sex during the fertile period. Not only that, other factors are also closely related to these achievements, such as demographic characteristics, socioeconomic characteristics, attitudes, access and quality of services.

Many experts explain that families with many children are more likely to live in poverty than families with fewer children. Families with many children can create competition in household expenditure to fulfil the needs of their children. Conversely, families with fewer children tend to have more savings than families with more children. Therefore, it is necessary to regulate the number of children in the family through the Quality Family Village. Poor families who are not protected by contraception generally have many children, which will add to the life problems they face. Not to mention the chain of poverty that is difficult to break, such as poor families will give birth to new poor people and so on. Through the population control programme, the government actually wants to help break the cycle of poverty experienced by these poor families. Through the Family Quality programme, it is hoped that families can manage their family members in such a way as to improve the quality of life of their family members. So that in the end it will encourage economic growth and community welfare. The Family Quality Village (Kampung KB) programme is one of the excellent programmes with the aim of reducing the population rate, becoming a quality family and improving community welfare. This programme is in line with the government's national development policy in 2015-2019 in succeeding the National Development Agenda (Nawacita), (Nurbaena, 2020).

A Quality Family Village is defined as an area unit at the village/county level where there is integration and convergence of the implementation of empowerment and strengthening of family institutions in all its dimensions to improve the quality of human resources, families and communities. The central government, local governments, non-governmental institutions and the private sector play a role in facilitating, assisting and fostering the Quality Family Village programme. The Quality Family Village seeks to empower and make it easier to get total family planning services as an effort to improve quality prosperous families for the community (Handi et al., 2020).

Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2022 on Optimising the Implementation of Quality Family Villages was issued with the aim of improving the quality of human resources and empowering and strengthening family institutions through optimising the implementation of Quality Family Villages in each village / kelurahan. With the Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 3 of 2022, it is expected to be able to produce quality families with the characteristics of peaceful, independent and happy families, which in turn contribute to the development of the country at large. Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2022 mandates 13 Ministries/Institutions and Regional Governments to implement and take steps in a coordinated and integrated manner in accordance with their respective duties, functions, and authorities to improve family quality in order to optimise the implementation of Quality Family Villages through the Provision of family data and population documents; Family behaviour change; Increased coverage of services and referrals to families; and Structuring the family environment (Novrizaldi, 2022, ¶ 12, <https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/kick-implementation-impress-quality-family-village>, obtained on 20 December 2022).

To create a quality family, the Sleman Regency Regional Government still has a poverty percentage rate in 2019 reaching 8.08%, and in 2020 it will increase to 8.79%, while in 2021 it will increase again to 9.10%. The implementation of the Quality Family Village Programme can help families become happier and more prosperous, and free from poverty, ignorance and backwardness. The Quality Family Village Programme has targets aimed at optimising community family planning services, the hope is that by limiting the number of child births, it can change the standard of living, planning for the future of their children is more secure and prosperous, and create a quality society (Ramadhani & Tukiman, 2020).

Improving community welfare needs to be done because welfare is the ultimate goal and benchmark of development implementation. The implementation of family planning in the community is expected to be able to improve family welfare through regulating the number of children so that it can fulfil family needs properly. The Quality Family Village Programme is a form of reorientation of government policy that not only focuses on suppressing the rate of population growth, but also on improving the quality of the population and family welfare. Improving family welfare requires great attention, so that it can play a strategic role and value in supporting the success of development. The establishment of Quality Family Villages can improve the quality of life of the community through the Population Family Planning and Family Development (KKBPK) programme and build related sectors with the aim of realising small quality families. The improvement of the KKBPK programme states that

the implementation of the Quality Family Village has an impact on increasing active participants of family planning users (Restiyani & I, 2019).

The Quality Family Programme plays an important role in improving the quality of human resources, because through the norm of a small happy prosperous family (NKKBS), families will be able to create a healthy, nutritious, intelligent and educated generation, so the successful achievement of the active Family Planning programme in Sleman Regency in 2021, which reached 96.92%, is an important target and achievement of Family Planning participants per Kapanewon in Sleman Regency in 2021.

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in conducting a study of the Implementation of the Quality Family Village Programme in order to improve the welfare of the community members of Sendangagung Kapanewon Minggir Village, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region. The direction of the research focus will discuss how the process of implementing the Quality Family programme is implemented and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Policy Implementation

In the context of public policy studies, programme implementation can be framed as part of policy implementation. This can be explained because programmes and activities are part of policy instrumentation. In general, implementation in the large Indonesian dictionary means implementation or application. The term implementation is usually associated with an activity that is carried out to achieve certain goals. According to Edward III's Policy Implementation theory (Arifin Tahir, 2015: 61), there are four variables that determine the success of a policy implementation, namely: (a) Communication, is something that greatly determines the success of achieving the objectives of the implementation or implementation of a programme/policy. Communication involves the process of information delivery or transmission, the clarity of the information and the consistency of the information conveyed. Knowledge of what they are doing can work if communication goes well, so that every policy decision and regulation. Resources, are important factors for effective programme implementation, where without resources the programme or policy is just a paper document. (b) The disposition or attitude of policy implementers is an important factor in approaching the implementation of a public policy. If the implementation of a policy is to be effective, then policy implementers must not only know what to do but also have the ability to carry it out, so that in practice there is no bias. (c) Bureaucratic structure, which is in charge of implementing policies, has a significant influence on policy implementation, one of the important structural aspects of any organisation is the existence of standard operating procedures (SOPs).

SOPs serve as a good guideline for each implementer in their actions. An organisational structure that is too long will tend to weaken supervision and create red-tape, which is a complicated and complex bureaucratic procedure. Based on the explanation above regarding policy implementation, in the focus of this research the researcher uses the theory of policy implementation according to Edward III which states that there are four variables that determine the success of implementing a policy. These variables are communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. The reason researchers use Edward III's theory of public policy implementation is because the Quality Family Village programme is Top-Down, meaning that the programme is launched by the government to the community, which aims to increase public awareness about population-based development, to reduce high birth rates, and to control poverty so that people can improve the quality of their welfare. Where variables or indicators put forward by Edward III are variables that explain comprehensively about implementation performance and can be more concrete in explaining the actual implementation process.

Quality Family Village

According to Law No. 52/2009 on population development and family development, a quality family is a family formed based on a legal marriage and characterised by being prosperous, healthy, developed, independent, having an ideal number of children, forward-looking, responsible, harmonious and

devoted to God Almighty as well as family conditions that have tenacity and resilience and contain physical and material capabilities to live independently and develop themselves and their families to live harmoniously in improving the welfare of physical and mental happiness. Meanwhile, according to the Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2022 on Optimising the Implementation of Quality Family Villages, the objectives are as follows: (1) Provision of population data and documents, (2) Behaviour change, (3) Increased service coverage and referrals to families, and (4) Structuring the family and community environment. The National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) is determined to build quality families to realise superior human resources (HR) towards an advanced Indonesia. The determination is to build a new spirit and new way within the non-ministerial government agency. BKKBN has recently rebranded the programme as *Bangga Kencana* (Family Development, Population and Family Planning).

The *Bangga Kencana* programme must be able to reach all Indonesian families, including families who are experiencing difficulties, especially in poor, densely populated areas, fishing areas, slums, and other disadvantaged areas. One of these efforts is the establishment of Quality Family Villages or KB Villages, which have been launched by President Jokowi and currently 15,923 Quality Family Villages have been formed throughout Indonesia. BKKBN also establishes medium and long-term policies and programmes related to the management of population development and quality family development with the following objectives: a. regulate desired pregnancies; b. maintain health and reduce maternal, infant and child mortality; c. improve access to and quality of information, education, counselling, and family planning and reproductive health services; d. increase men's participation and participation in family planning practices; and e. promote infant breastfeeding as an effort to space pregnancies. The BKKBN is a non-ministerial government institution that is under and responsible to the President through the Minister of Health. BKKBN has the task of carrying out government duties in the field of population control and family planning. A quality family is a kinship unit between a mother, father, and their children that has good quality. According to Dwi Anugrahi (2020), quality family characteristics include: (a) looking for and forming a conducive environment, (b) giving gifts in the form of praise when children succeed in doing good things, (c) fostering hopes for themselves and their families for a better life, (d) providing good examples to children, (e) always giving good advice and reprimanding deviant behaviour and actions. (f) repeating good and beneficial things.

Community Welfare

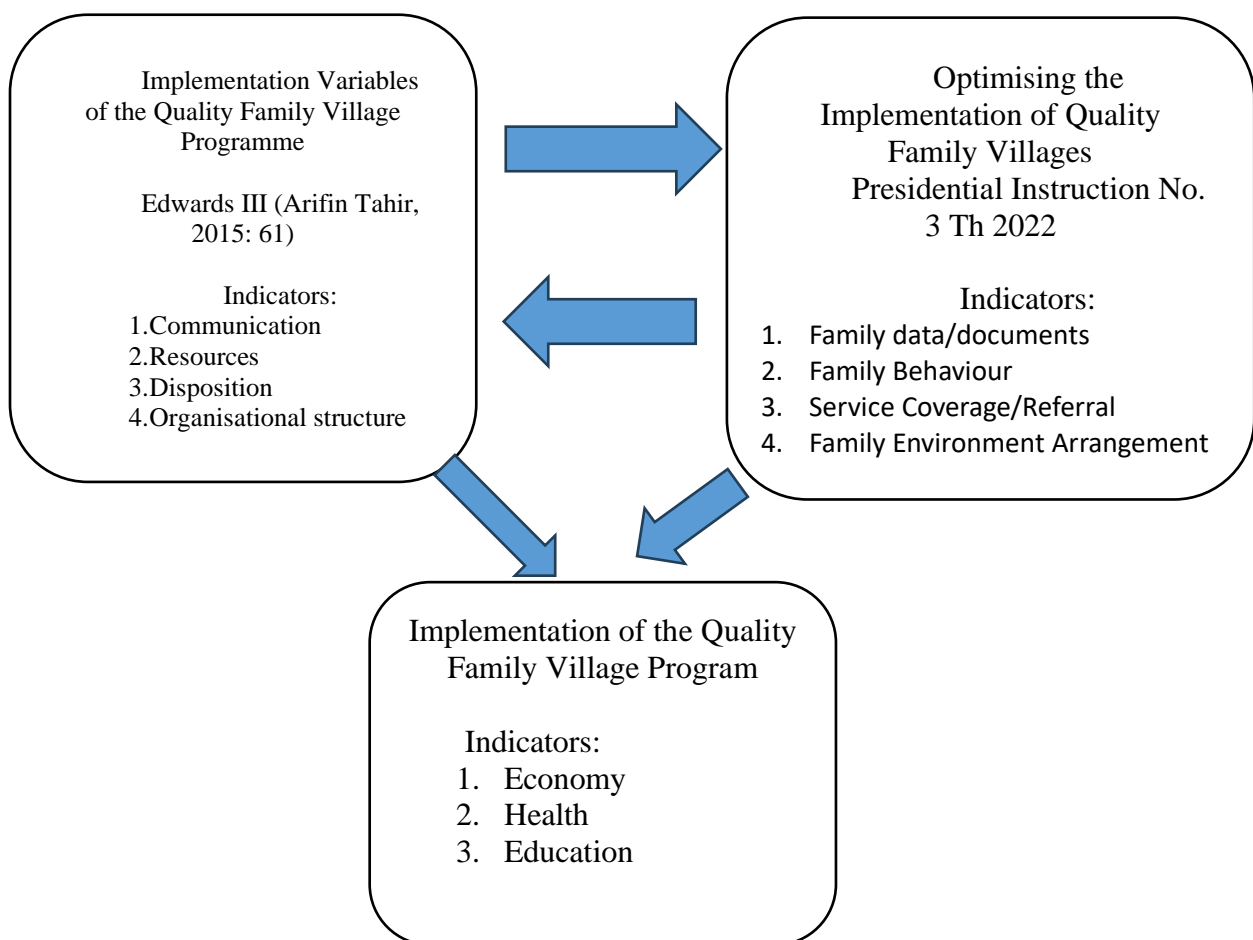
Allah SWT has guaranteed the welfare of his servants and animate beings as mentioned in the Qur'an Surah Hud (11) verse 6: (And there is not a single moving (animate) creature on earth but all of them are guaranteed by Allah their sustenance. He knows the place where it dwells and the place where it is stored. All (is written) in a clear Book). The context of prosperity can be interpreted in the word happy, where in the context of happiness there are various meanings. Likewise, in the context of prosperity in the family and society, namely a society that is sufficient for its material needs, sufficient for family happiness, sufficient for the happiness of the people around it. There are still many contexts of the meaning of welfare itself, which later hopes that the Quality Family Village programme, in addition to reducing the population, can also prosper the lives of the community itself. Welfare according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary comes from the word prosperous which means safe, *sentosa*, prosperous and safe (apart from all kinds of disturbances, difficulties, and so on).

Community welfare is an integral part of the economic development paradigm, economic development is said to be successful if the level of community welfare is getting better. Gaps and inequalities in people's lives are caused by the success of economic development without an increase in community welfare (PN Lestari, 2018). The aspects of family welfare are collected using indicators in accordance with the thoughts of sociology experts in building family welfare by knowing the dominant factors that become the needs of each family. These dominant factors consist of (1) the fulfilment of basic needs, (2) the fulfilment of psychological needs, (3) development needs, and (4) self-actualisation needs in contributing to the community in their environment. Indicators of Community Welfare of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) which presents the level of development of the welfare of the Indonesian people over time and its comparison between provinces and regions of residence (urban and rural). This publication presents various aspects of welfare for which data is available and measurable.

To facilitate interpretation, changes in welfare levels are assessed according to eight areas, including Population, Health and Nutrition, Education, Labour, Consumption Levels and Patterns, Housing and Environment, Poverty, and other Social Issues that become references in efforts to improve the quality of life.

Conceptual Framework

This research will analyse how the implementation of the Quality Family Village program in an effort to improve community welfare in Sendangagung Minggir Sleman sub-district. The implementation of the Quality Family Village programme is measured by indicators according to Edward III in Arifin Tahir, 2015: 61, namely: communication, resources, disposition and organisational structure. Then the welfare can be measured by indicators such as: economy, education and health.



METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative methods. While seen from the type, this research includes phenomenological research, which reveals the reality that occurs and the experiences gained by each individual and understands and reveals things that are not visible from individual subjective experiences. Here the researcher conducts research that goes directly to the field and describes the existing reality in order to obtain relevant data through interviews, observation and documentation. Qualitative research methods according to Sugiyono (2018) are research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism, which are used to research on scientific conditions where the researcher himself is the instrument, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis are more pressing. Creswell & Guetterman (2018) also explain that qualitative research is a type of research that makes the researcher very dependent on information from objects or participants on a broad scope, general

questions, data collection mostly from text or words of participants, and explaining and analysing the text collected subjectively.

Tables and Figures

Figure captions and table headings should be sufficient to explain the figure or table without needing to refer to the text. Figures and tables not cited in the text should not be presented. The following is an example for Table 1.

Table 1: Title of the Table

Type of Media	Frequency	Percentage
Television	40	4.2
Printed Media	30	6.4
Social Media	40	2.1
Radio	20	3.9

Tables and figures should be placed close after their first reference in the text. All figures and tables should be numbered and table headings should be aligned left above the tables. Figure captions should be centred below the figures as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Title of the Figure

Note that the equation should be presented on a separate line from the text with a blank space above and below. Equations should be clear and expressions used should be explained in the text. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Quality Family Village Programme in Sendangagung Sub-district is an effort by the government to improve the welfare of the community in the area. In the theory of Policy Implementation according to George C Edward III (Indiahono, 2017: 31-32) in achieving the success of programme implementation, there are several indicators that can affect the success of programme implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Programme implementation can run well and optimally if these 4 indicators are fully implemented.

Communication, is important for the beginning of the basis of a plan, besides that communication supports the continuity of life, exchanging information and the need to achieve the goals of each individual or group. Good communication will produce something good too.

Communication is the most important indicator in the success of the programme in Sendangagung KB Village. A programme that is implemented can be said to be good if the communication between the implementers of the KB Village programme and the target group also occurs well.

Based on the results of research related to communication that has been carried out so far in the KB Village, it shows that communication is one of the most important indicators and determines the success of achieving goals for the sustainability of a programme. Judging from the people of Sendangagung Village, those who know and are enthusiastic about the KB Village programmes show that the information disseminated by the implementers of the KB Village programme is clearly conveyed. Communication is also needed to coordinate all related parties to carry out all programmes in the KB Village.

So far, the communication mechanism to the community has also been carried out through socialisation activities. Socialisation has been carried out well by the implementers of the KB Village program to the target group of the program in a process, both from the understanding of KB Village, explaining what the objectives of KB Village are, what programs are implemented in KB Village and

who are the targets of the KB program and the implementor conducts counseling to the surrounding community, this is the implementor's effort to conduct socialization, because the target of the program in KB Village is the community in the Sendangagung Village area itself. This is supported by the opinion of one of the residents as follows:

"As a member of the community, when officers deliver the KB village programme, I am very happy. Officers carry out their duties to socialise, they are very good at doing it, in the delivery process, it can be easily understood by myself as a community. Then what can make the community itself enthusiastic about the KB Village Program because the program in the future can bring goodness and be very helpful for the community" (Interview conducted with Mrs. Cahyo Indarti, Sendangagung Village Community conducted on 4 June 2023).

Based on this explanation, it shows that the communication between the implementers and the target group went well. The target group received and understood the socialisation carried out related to the program in KB Village. Resources are one of the indicators that play an important role in the success of programme implementation. In this indicator, researchers can describe based on the results of the interview research that has been conducted.

A policy must be supported by adequate resources, both human resources and financial resources. Although the policy has been carried out with good communication and coordination, if the implementor lacks the resources to implement the programme, the programme implementation will not run optimally. Based on the results of the research conducted, it shows that human resources greatly support the effectiveness of a programme. Actually, the quality of the implementers is very good as seen from the delivery of information to the beneficiaries of the programme. But unfortunately, in terms of numbers, it is still quite lacking. This was conveyed by Mr Raden Heru Prasetyo Wibawa, SE, M IP, as follows:

"The human resources are still inadequate. Even I, who am responsible for managing this KB village, feel that it is not optimal. The participation of the leaders is also not optimal because this is a relatively new programme. (Interview conducted with Mr Raden Heru Prasetyo Wibawa, SE, M IP, Lurah Kalurahan Sendangagung, conducted on 6 June 2023).

In addition to human resources, there are also budget resources that determine the success of this programme. Budget resources are resources that involve funds to support the needs of programmes in KB. In the 2018 guidebook for the management of the Quality Family Village, it is written that the principle of financing the KB Village is prioritised as an effort to foster the participation and concern of the KB Village community itself. However, given the limited ability of the community in the KB Village, a strong commitment from the local government is needed to support the financing of the KB Village through legal sources. The sources of KB financing itself include community contributions, APBDesa/Kalurahan, APBD II, APBN, Village/Kalurahan Fund Allocation and Village/Kalurahan Fund. So related to budget resources in KB villages experience obstacles.

According to Edward III's policy implementation theory in Agustino (2008), the disposition in question is the character or characteristics possessed by policy implementers, such as honesty, commitment, democratic nature that comes from the personalities of the KB Village programme implementers. This disposition is very clearly needed. If each implementer has a good character or characteristics, then he will implement the policy in accordance with the expected goals. Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it is known that the implementers of the KB Village programme have facilitated and carried out programmes and activities very well and responsibly. This is as stated by one of the interviewees as follows:

"The implementers of the program in the KB Village of Sendangagung village itself in my opinion are good, what I see is that they carry out their duties well, are trustworthy, if there is something directly discussed, then they are very cooperative, compact in running the KB Village program" (Interview conducted with Mrs. Cahyo Indarti conducted on June 4, 2023).

Furthermore, for the implementers of the KB Village programme in the KB Village, seen from their understanding and knowledge, it shows that the extension workers and programme managers are very committed and responsible for their duties. Then for the community itself, they responded and accepted the KB Village programme. The community feels very helped by the KB Village programme

which is facilitated by the KB Village Programme itself. This is reinforced by the informant's statement as follows:

"The strength for community empowerment is in a very influential figure in a community. A figure is able to mobilise the whole. For example, we hold the Pokja chairman, especially if there are trainings and so on, unless it is special, for example for what we will launch the basis, it means that there are members and also with other sections, like that" (Interview conducted with Mrs Dra Dwi, Wiharyanti, M Si, Head of the Population Control and Family Planning Division of the Sleman Regency P3AP2KB Office conducted on 8 June 2023).

Organisational structure, the organisational structure often involves several institutions in the implementation process, so effective coordination between related institutions is needed to support successful implementation. Based on the results of research in the field, the following statements from key informants can be presented:

"The bureaucratic structure here is in accordance with their respective duties and work when running the program, the cadres in charge of the posyandu section carry out their duties and focus on what they do, then there is the elderly posyandu, yes they carry out each that has been assigned and mandated according to their respective roles, they cooperate with each other and contribute well so that in the future they can always help the community to prosper" (Interview conducted with Mrs. FX Krisniyati, S. IP Family Planning Extension Officer Kapanewon Minggir conducted on 2 June 2023).

Furthermore, Mr Raden Heru Prasetyo Wibawa, SE, M IP also explained a similar statement as follows:

"So, for the organisational structure is very good, according to what has been distributed each task, so it's not just from one group, they also remain compact and work hard according to what has been planned, they run the KB village program very well which will make the KB village program run effectively" (Interview conducted with Mr Raden Heru Prasetyo Wibawa, SE, M IP, Lurah Kalurahan Sendangagung, conducted on 6 June 2023).

From the results of the interview above, we can conclude that to support the work of the bureaucracy, coordination and relationships between institutions in the implementation of this programme can run well. All resources and related institutions are equally compact in coordinating and contributing to each other without leaving their main tasks.

Edward III says that the structure of the bureaucracy concerns the suitability of the bureaucratic organisation that organises the implementation of public policies. In the results of the above interviews related to the organizational structure, the implementers of the KB Village program have carried out according to their respective duties, and then they work well, work hard according to the mandate, and can run the KB Village program effectively.

The aspects of a prosperous family are collected using indicators in accordance with the thoughts of sociological experts in building a prosperous family by knowing the dominant factors that become the needs of each family. These dominant factors consist of the fulfilment of basic needs, psychological needs, development needs, and self-actualisation needs in contributing to the community in their environment. In this case, the level of community welfare is grouped into 3 (three) stages, namely economic factors, health factors and education factors.

Increased economic growth, it will also increase community income, with an increase in the amount of income, the ability of the community to meet their needs will be better. The KB Village Programme has the name of the Prosperous Family Income Improvement Programme (UPPKS) which is a programme whose implementation is integrated with the Family Planning (KB) programme which aims to improve family economic conditions, as explained by Mrs Dra, Dwi Wiharyanti, M Si.

"One of the welfare improvements is the economy, and in KB villages it is called the Family Welfare Income Improvement Programme (UPPKS). The UPPKS program is one of the outputs that we can assess, which initially did not exist and then existed, initially one became two, three, four and so on, so the economy increased and they were able to make independent sales" (Interview conducted with Mrs Dra Dwi, Wiharyanti, M Si, Head of Population Control and Family Planning Division of DP3AP2KB Sleman Regency conducted on 4 June 2023).

The Family Planning Village Programme has been successful in increasing family income in Sendangagung Minggir Sleman sub-district because it increases family income. The existence of the Family Quality village programme can provide good changes in terms of increasing the income of economic factors. Good economic factors and an increase, it will affect a prosperous society.

Health factors are a very important part of the creation of a healthy community. General health conditions are influenced by environmental factors, community behaviour and health services. The importance of the government implementing good health services to the community.

The implementation of the Quality Family Village programme has a good influence on the welfare of the community from health factors. The implementers of the Quality Family Village programme have succeeded in running the programme as a means of community empowerment, one of which is the existence of posyandu for both toddlers and the elderly which until now is still routinely carried out properly, and the existence of mobile health centres is very helpful for the closest access for people whose homes are far from their residence, and the socialisation from the health centre helps the community to know the latest information about health factors, which health factors themselves need to be considered properly. This is as expressed by one of the following informants:

"With the existence of the Quality Family Village, we have made the existing Posyandu an increase in the optimisation of health services, this Posyandu now has a prosyandu for children or toddlers, an elderly posyandu and so on" (Interview conducted with Mr Raden Heru Prasetyo Wibawa, SE, M IP, Head of Sendangagung Village, conducted on 6 June 2023).

Education is one of the important indicators in measuring community welfare and plays an important role in the human aspect. A higher level of education is expected to have a good quality of life so that welfare is achieved.

Based on the data obtained from informants, it is known that the implementation of the Quality Family Village programme has made the community aware of the importance of good education, making the community smarter and more mature in understanding children's education. Educational factors can strengthen the capacity of education units and related education elements in implementing family education programmes in a sustainable manner and improve the quality of family education services. This is in line with the opinion of the following resource person:

"In terms of education, actually with the KB Village, there has been a lot of improvement, because starting from toddlers, children have been put into playgroups/PAUD. This is indeed quite good in terms of improving education, education services at the golden age, from playgroups/PAUD, kindergarten, elementary school, all receive attention from the current KB village program" (Interview conducted with Mr Raden Heru Prasetyo Wibawa, SE, M IP, Lurah Kalurahan Sendangagung, conducted on 2 June 2023).

Based on the results of the research, it is known that the implementation of the Quality Family Village provides an increase in family welfare through economic factors, educational factors and health factors. These factors are very helpful for the success of the Quality Family Village programme in improving community welfare in Sendangagung Kapanewon Minggir Sub-district, Sleman Regency.

It is everything that has the nature of inhibiting or even blocking and holding something from happening.

Based on the results of the interviews conducted, there are several inhibiting factors in implementing the Quality Family Village programme, namely limited human resources (HR), inadequate facilities and infrastructure, lack of funds. These limitations are the main inhibiting factors in the implementation of the programme in the Quality Family Village. This is as expressed by Mr Raden Heru Prasetya Wibawa, SE, M IP:

"There are several components, one at the government level, there is still a lot of lack of intensity towards the activities of the Quality Family Village, the second is the level of human resources or the community's own understanding of what the Quality Family Village is so that it may not be maximised, the third is probably the funding factor because all of that cannot be separated from activities, including the covid factor, which is also an obstacle because automatically for 2 years there have been no meetings and no activities" (Interview conducted with Mr Raden Heru Prasetyo Wibawa, SE, M IP, Head of Sendangagung Village, conducted on 2 June 2023).

Furthermore, Mr Isdiyanto also explained a similar statement as follows:

"The financing of KB Village activities or programmes is very little, as well as the human resources are very low, there should be special attention from the government, coaching for cadres, RT administrators, RW administrators, PKK, etc. is very important" (Interview conducted with Pak Isdiyanto, Head of Dukuh Kisik I Sendangagung Kalurahan conducted on 7 June 2023).

These are factors that support the successful implementation of the family planning village programme.

Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, there are several main supporting factors in the implementation of the programme in the Quality Family Village, namely from the community itself. People who are enthusiastic just to get information or even who want to participate directly are very supportive of the sustainability of programmes in the Quality Family Village. Another supporting factor is the government who participates in the field during the programme implementation. Indirectly, the government not only supports and facilitates, but also participates in the sustainability of the programme in the Quality Family Village.

This is as expressed by Mr Raden Heru Prasetyo Wibawa, SE, M IP as the supervisor of the Quality Family Village said:

"There are so many supporting factors that we have not used the community's awareness that a prosperous family is indeed needed by the community, but there are still one or two people who can be said to be an obstacle, there are some beliefs or streams that are lacking or have a different understanding of family planning, so family planning is now mandatory but for family planning, the orientation is only to birth, pregnancy prevention and others, the orientation is not knowing that actually now it has become a prosperous family" (Interview conducted with Mr Raden Heru Prasetyo Wibawa, SE, M IP, Lurah Kalurahan Sendangagung, conducted on 2 June 2023).

After paying attention to the results of interviews and extracting data in the field related to the implementation of the KB Village Program in Sendangagung Village, we can discuss that from the indicators of the Implementation of the Quality Family Village Program in Sendangagung Village. Among them are Communication, Resources, Disposition and Organisational structure. From the Communication indicator, it is indicated that it has been well implemented. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of residents for this programme because of the support of information that is well conveyed. This proves that the communication between programme managers and the community has been going well. Slightly different from the communication indicator, the next indicator of resources lacks support from the stakeholders of this programme. Both human resources and budget resources. Not all cadres focus on this programme and the lack of budget is the reality obtained in the field. Then the third indicator is related to disposition. Based on the results of discussions with resource persons, information was obtained that the programme managers have a strong commitment and are responsible for the smooth running of the programme. This is a strong asset in the implementation of a programme. The last indicator is the bureaucratic structure. However, the institutional environment will be very influential in the implementation of a programme. The support of the bureaucracy and related institutions for the KB village programme is very supportive of the smooth running of the programme. The pattern of coordination and communication that has been well established makes the programme run smoothly even though in some cases there are limitations.

Then to support this programme even better, the Sleman Regency Government has issued Sleman Regent Regulation Number 40.1. Year 2022 concerning the Implementation of Quality Family Village which contains the main contents of the KB Village programme in the future must meet the following indicators. Family Data/Documents, the data must match the situation in the field, the data collection criteria must be standardised, each agency must be uniform in determining the actual community conditions. Family Behaviour, the mental attitude of the community must be directed to become an advanced and productive community. All forms of assistance must be educational in nature so that they can be independent. Service Coverage/Referral, all forms of guidance from the government must be directed according to the criteria and actual conditions. Arrangement of the Family Environment, awareness of the environment must be prioritised, each should not be selfish, togetherness in realising a prosperous community must be carefully programmed in order to achieve perfect results. This is a new challenge for the managers of the Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas programme.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research along with the results of interviews and documents obtained, the researcher outlines several conclusions. The Quality Family Village Programme in Sendangagung Sub-district has been running well, this is known from 3 indicators (communication, disposition and bureaucratic structure) that are available and running well. While 1 other indicator, namely resources, still does not support this programme. The Quality Family Village Programme has provided welfare impacts to the community in terms of education, health and economy. There are still factors inhibiting the implementation of this programme, including limited resources, infrastructure and funds. Meanwhile, the supporting factors for the smooth running of this programme are the strong commitment of the managers and the enthusiasm of the community.

The provision of facilities and infrastructure both in terms of places and equipment used in supporting policy implementation must be improved. The Quality Family Village programme is the mandate of Nawacita regarding improving the quality of life of the community, it is hoped that it will always receive great support from all parties both in terms of budget and policy. Related stakeholders must immediately provide maximum financial support so that the implementation of the Quality Family Village Policy in Sendangagung sub-district runs well. Likewise, cross-agency cooperation is immediately sought to the maximum as well, because the problem of community welfare is a big problem that must be solved collectively. The central government to the village government must have a linear line in developing, executing, and evaluating this programme professionally and proportionally.

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