

IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM THROUGH MALE PARTICIPATION IN THE USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IN MEDAN KOTA SUB-DISTRICT MEDAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

Despite the availability of various contraceptive methods, men's participation in the family planning programme is still limited, mainly due to cultural and religious considerations towards the vasectomy method. In addition, family planning services for men are still dominated by women as Family Planning Field Instructors (*PLKB*). This has resulted in men being reluctant to consult in its implementation. This raises a question mark as to why the Family Planning Programme is not so visible among the community? The purpose of this research is to find out how the implementation of family planning programme through men's participation in the use of contraceptive methods in Medan City Sub-district, Medan City. The method used is descriptive research method with qualitative approach. The data were analysed qualitatively using the Merilee S. Grindle Model with two main variables, namely policy content and policy environment. The results concluded from the policy content indicator showed that Medan Kota Sub-district really needed a family planning programme because the number of poor people in Medan Kota Sub-district was still a concern, and from the policy environment indicator showed that there was full support from the government regarding long-term family planning methods.

Keywords: *Implementation, Family Planning Program, Men's Participation in the Use of Contraceptive*

A. INTRODUCTION

Population problems in Indonesia include a large population, uneven distribution, and low quality (Ali, 2020). This certainly has a complex impact on the development of the country including in the fields of administration, economy, and human rights. In the economic sector, the population growth rate can have a negative impact on economic growth in Indonesia (Sapitri, 2021). This is related to the complex relationship between population, environment, and economy caused by urbanisation (Cahyo et al., 2023). Until now, Indonesia is in the fourth position with the highest population density in the world. This data is as described by *BPS* that in 2023 the population of Indonesia reached 278.8 million people (Rizaty, 2023). This number shows that Indonesia is already in the phenomenon

of population density. As is well known, high population density can lead to a lack of space for development and infrastructure, thereby reducing the country's ability to develop the economy and reducing the quality of life of the people (Ardiansyah et al., 2022). In addition, overcrowding can also adversely affect public health and increase environmental burden (Sintia & Hendrati, 2023)(Nurhidayati et al., 2020). For this reason, it is important for the Indonesian government to respond to the issue of population density which can have a major impact on Indonesia's growth rate in various fields.

The Indonesian government is certainly making various efforts to overcome as well as overcome the problems caused by population density. One of the efforts made by the Indonesian government to overcome the impact of overcrowding is to enforce the Family Planning programme (Wono & Teguh, 2016). Family planning is a government policy that is used as an effort to control population growth through birth control. To do this, the government collaborates directly with programmes implemented by *BKKBN*, local governments, and communities. The family planning programme is implemented in accordance with *Undang-Undang Nomor 52 Tahun 2009* on Population Development and Family Development, which covers child birth control, the ideal age for termination of pregnancy, and others. To date, several regions have implemented family planning programmes and have contributed to the reduction of population density. In general, family planning programmes aim to help married couples avoid unwanted and unwanted births, and to regulate the spacing of children (Adinda et al., 2023). To carry out the family planning programme, there are various ways that can be done, such as conducting counselling to married couples, emphasizing male participation, and increasing public awareness about the impact of population density (Atuti, 2016)(Mustofa, 2018)(Maolana & Zaenuri, 2022). In implementing the family planning programme, data collection, programme planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation are carried out (Firmansyah & Pranawukir, 2021).

Based on the previous explanation, the family planning program can certainly be supported by cooperation between regions in Indonesia. This certainly encourages each region to participate in the success of the family planning programme to realise Indonesia's growth towards a better direction. Therefore, researchers are interested in looking at the implementation of the family planning programme in one of the major cities in Indonesia, Medan City. In 2023, Medan City has a population of 2,494,512 people. However, several other studies explain that the implementation of the family planning programme has not been optimal due to problems in programme mapping, human resources, interorganisational communication, and budget allocation (Nasution et al., 2023). In addition, factors such as education level, knowledge, and culture also affect the participation of couples of childbearing age in the family planning programme. This is certainly a common problem in every region in Indonesia. The main problem is active community participation in implementing the family planning programme (Aisyah et al., 2016). This is also influenced by the low level of education and income of the community, which become obstacles in implementing the family planning programme (Fa'izah & Priyono, 2023). In addition, it is known that the budget and infrastructure in Indonesia are also an

obstacle in implementing family planning programs as well as less than optimal family planning counselling and services (Siregar & Lubis, 2021)(Wulandari, 2022).

Pre-research researchers found that the problem in the implementation of the family planning programme in Medan City is the low participation in terms of their reproductive life, which is still marked by the low participation in family planning for men. The Medan City Government has issued the *Peraturan Wali Kota Medan No. 13 Tahun 2020* on Family Planning Villages which outlines coordination recommendations for each area selected as a family planning village through the kelurahan and dusun. However, in terms of policy implementation theory, the low male family planning participation is due to various factors including the lack of political, socio-cultural and family support for men to use contraceptives as well as the lack of knowledge and awareness for men due to their low access to information on male participation in family planning and concerns about the impact on male virility. To answer the problems that the researcher found during the research period, the researcher is interested in knowing how the implementation of family planning programme in Medan City and the primacy of men's participation through various methods as a driver of the success of family planning programme in Medan City. Thus, this research can answer what are the inhibiting factors of family planning programme implementation in Medan City.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

Public policy is a set of interrelated decisions made by government officials or agencies on matters related to government functions, including public welfare, energy, health, education, crime, defence and security, and cities, among other topics(Dunn, 2000). There are two types of definitions of public policy, namely definitions that highlight the main goals and objectives of policies, and definitions that highlight the impact of government actions(Mallett et al., 2001). In addition, (Dye, 2021) explains that whatever the government decides to do or not do will become public policy. To make a policy, there is a policy process that is carried out through stages including the Policy Agenda, Policy Formulation, Policy Adoption, Implementation, and Evaluation (Anderson, 1984). Furthermore, (Dye, 2021) simplifies the stages between identification of problems and agenda setting with Anderson's policy agenda stage. At the policy formulation stage, there is an analytical step that should be carried out, namely forecasting.

Policy Implementation

One of the most important phases in the public policy process is policy implementation. In order for a policy programme to have the expected impact or achieve the desired goals, it must be implemented (Winarno, 2012). Any action taken by individuals, officials, or government or private groups that is directed at achieving the policy objectives outlined in the policy decision is referred to as policy implementation. It includes both temporary efforts to translate decisions into operational terms and ongoing efforts to achieve the major and minor changes mandated by policy decisions (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975). In theory, the

implementation of a policy is how the policy can achieve its objectives - no more and no less - and effective policy planning will contribute to good results (Nugroho, 2021). Implementation of a program is a response to a policy that has been chosen as a reference basis when deciding on program implementation activities in an effort to achieve policy objectives (Daradjat et al., 2023).

To measure the success of a public policy implementation, researchers use an analysis of the success of policy implementation according to (Grindle, 1980) which includes the Content of Policy, namely the interests that influence, the types of benefits that can be obtained, the degree of change to be achieved, the location of decision making, programme implementers, the resources used. Context of Policy, namely Power, interests and strategies of the actors involved, Characteristics of institutions and regimes in power, level of compliance and response from implementers.

Family Planning Programme

Family planning is a programme that aims to assist married couples in regulating births, avoiding unwanted births, and regulating the distance between children (Adinda et al., 2023). This programme is also related to aspects of health and the quality of human resources, such as reducing birth rates, understanding contraception, reproductive health management, and improving family welfare (Laksana et al., 2023). In addition, family planning also involves the participation of husbands, and education related to family planning also aims to increase men's participation in family planning (Julieta, 2023) (Noor et al., 2023). The family planning programme also involves men's participation as family planning acceptors, and determinants of men's participation include economic status, education, and region of residence (Sari et al., 2023). The family planning programme also involves midwives as the frontline, but these midwives have legal risks, so protection from local governments is needed (Ujianingtyas, 2023). There are various efforts that can be made to support the success of the family planning programme through male participation, namely contraceptive methods.

Contraceptive method is a method or tool used with the aim of preventing pregnancy. The choice of contraceptive method is influenced by various factors such as age, education, knowledge, access to health services, social support, and preferences of married couples (Handayani & Afrika, 2023) (Andini et al., 2023). According to Armory JK (2016), the choice of contraceptive methods currently available for men is divided into 3, namely condoms, interrupted coitus and vasectomy. In the selection of contraceptives, there are 29 various contraceptive methods that have been grouped based on their respective categories. Simple contraceptive methods consist of 2, namely simple contraceptive methods without tools and contraceptive methods with tools. Vasectomy is a permanent form of contraception and is considered a safe and effective method. It renders the sperm unable to reach the semen expelled from the penis during sexual intercourse, thus rendering the man infertile. It is important for men to understand the procedure well and get support from their partner and family before undergoing vasectomy (Yulianti, 2018).

Participation

The participation referred to in this study is participation in government programmes. Participation in government programs is an activity that involves the community in the implementation of government programs to achieve state development. Many factors influence community participation, especially internal factors that encourage participation from within, because it is the community itself that knows what it really needs at this time (Asyia & Agusta, 2021). There are several strategies that the government can take in increasing community empowerment participation, namely identifying the mission, goals, and current organisational structure, conducting external and internal analysis, formulating strategies, implementing strategies, and evaluating results (Irianto et al., 2023).

C. METHOD

This research uses descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative method is a research approach based on post positivism and is used to research on natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments). In this method, the researcher acts as the main instrument, data collection techniques are triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive and qualitative, and the focus of research is meaning, research findings from both inductive and qualitative methods place more emphasis on meaning than generalisation (Sugiyono, 2013). This research was conducted at the *BKKBN* of North Sumatra to obtain policy sources and reasons that the Family Planning Programme is a National Programme championed by *BKKBN*.

As additional data, the author conducted interviews at the Medan Kota Sub-district Office to facilitate researchers in conducting research. This is because Family Planning Field Officers are stationed at the Sub-District Offices in Medan City. Data collection techniques in this study used interviews, observation, and documentation methods. This research uses several techniques to analyse the data which include, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2018)

D. EXPLANATION

Implementation of Family Planning Programme through Men's Participation in the Use of Contraceptive Methods in Medan City Sub-district, Medan City.

The implementation of the family planning programme through men's participation in contraceptive method use in Medan City can be a reference to various studies conducted in various regions in Indonesia. Several studies have shown that men's participation in family planning programmes is still relatively low, and factors such as community openness, education level, and socio-cultural barriers affect men's participation in contraceptive use (Atikah, 2012). In addition, efforts such as education, training, and socialisation have been shown to increase men's participation in the family planning program (Oktaviana et al., 2021). Based on data presented by *BKKBN*, the use of contraceptive methods in men is only 2% of all contraceptive users. As many as 1.2% use condoms, while 0.8% uses the vasectomy method. Lazy and complicated is considered as one of the causes of

the low use of condom contraceptive methods in men. Therefore, to increase men's participation in contraceptive method use in Medan City, efforts can be made such as increasing education, socialisation, and training, as well as adjusting to the socio-cultural factors that influence men's participation. To answer the issue of family planning programme implementation, researchers used Grindle's theory in determining the success of programme implementation, namely:

- a. Interests of the target group. These interests relate to the number of interests and the extent to which interests influence the implementation of family planning programmes.
- b. The type of benefit or type of benefit relating to the positive impact of the results of the implementation of the family planning programme
- c. The degree of change achieved relates to a clear measure to determine how much change should be achieved in the implementation of the family planning programme
- d. The location of decision-making is related to the decision-making to be implemented as well as clear authority in the implementation of the family planning programme
- e. Programme implementers are related to programme implementers who must have skills or be competent and capable in carrying out the implementation of the family planning programme.
- f. Resources involved. These resources relate to human resources, and financial resources, which support the implementation of the family planning programme.

In addition, the Policy Environment or Implementation Group is described as follows:

- a. The power, interests and strategies of the actors involved are related to the strategies used by the implementers so that the implementation of the family planning programme runs as desired.
- b. Characteristics of institutions and regimes in power relating to the existence of institutions and regimes that is in power over the family planning programme
- c. The level of compliance and the response of implementers relating to the attitude of compliance and the response of implementers in responding to the KB programme

1. Policy Content

a. Target Group Interests

These interests relate to the number of interests and the extent to which interests influence the implementation of the family planning programme. In this case, the Head of the *KBKR* Division gave the following statement:

"Family planning is broad, therefore people who have family planning in general only know that family planning is to not want to have more children or only want to create a distance from one child to another, even though behind it all can generate their economic growth, with the distance between children it is already profitable in terms of the family economy".

In line with the above statement is in line with the Head of the *KBKR* Division, Subdivision of *KB* Participation Development for Government and Private Lines, namely:

"Basically, the family planning programme is contained in several approaches but from the evaluation of the family planning programme that we continue to do such as presenting programmes that prosper the community, but the most relevant for now is the economic interests of the community but most people have family planning only to keep children apart"

This is also in line with the Subdivision of Family Planning and Reproductive Health, namely:

"Most of the family planning acceptors are just family planning to keep the distance between one child to another child, rarely among them who think that if they have family planning, the economy will be more advanced, therefore the family planning programme is to build a prosperous family."

Based on the interview results related to the interests of the target group, the implementation of the family planning programme is not only for the spacing of births, but also to stimulate the economic growth of the community in Medan Kota Sub-district.

b. Type of Benefit

The type of benefit in question is related to the positive impact of the results of the implementation of the family planning programme. From this understanding, here the researcher asks about the benefits felt by family planning participants or male acceptors. Based on the results of interviews with acceptors in Medan Kota Sub-district as follows:

"The first acceptor gave his statement related to the perceived benefits, namely better endurance in sexual relations with his wife."

A more detailed explanation of the first acceptor's second benefit is that when having sexual intercourse, his waist used to hurt a lot, but now it does not hurt anymore since using the vasectomy method. In line with that, the second acceptor provided support for the first acceptor's statement, namely:

"By using the family planning programme, I am helped in economic matters because if I do not use vasectomy, a child will be born to the mother while my children are already 5 and also every child certainly needs the cost of his life later. When I agreed to do the vasectomy method, I was given 500,000 rupiah and during my treatment in a week, I was also given an allowance of 50,000 rupiah, so it really helped my family's economy."

From some of the informants' statements above, there was also a statement from the third acceptor of the researcher's informant who was interviewed, as follows:

"I am not sure about the vasectomy method because of my fear that I will not be able to have offspring anymore, because when I attended family planning counselling, the extension worker's statement said that each method has advantages and disadvantages plus vasectomy

has disadvantages in terms of wanting to have offspring again having to do surgery again. Therefore, I chose to use condoms instead of vasectomy."

In line with the statement of the third acceptor, the next informant also did not use the vasectomy method and also the condom method in the family planning programme because:

"Yesterday, I participated in the family planning counselling activities and I already know the advantages and disadvantages. Actually, I want to participate in the family planning programme, but in reality I do not have a preference for the methods in the family planning programme."

Through the previous statement, the last informant as a rejection of the methods in the male family planning programme is:

"If asked about the benefits of the family planning programme, I would strongly reject the programme because it contradicts what has been taught by religious leaders. In line with that, in principle, the religion that I adhere to also does not justify a limit on the number of children; basically children are a source of fortune."

Based on the results of interviews related to the types of benefits of the family planning programme, there are two views, namely, the first view states that the family planning programme through existing methods is very helpful both from health and economy. The second view of the informants above is that they refuse to take family planning because of various reasons ranging from reasons of incompatibility to problems of religious principles.

c. Degree of Change

The degree of change referred to in this study is a clear measure to determine how much change must be achieved in the implementation of the family planning programme. From the statement of the head of the *KBKR* field, the desired degree of change in the family planning programme for male participants is:

"In general, the family planning programme aims to help mother-child health and public health. Therefore, the concentration of the *BKKBN* realises the concern for reproductive health, family economy and population growth."

In line with the statement of the Head of the *KBKR* Division, the *KBKR* Sub Division also said:

"Previously I would like to emphasise that the health of mothers and children is very important, therefore we from the *BKKBN* not only treat the use of contraceptives but also treat people who participate in the family planning programme from pregnancy to birth. This is in order to reduce the number of stunting in Medan Kota Sub-district, because Medan Kota Sub-district has a number of stunting that is quite alarming around one hundred people affected by stunting quoted from (Medan.tribunnews.com)"

From the previous statement of the Head of the *KBKR* Division, the next informant in the Subdivision of Public and Private Family Planning Participation Development stated the same statement as the previous informants, namely:

"It is true that the family planning programme does not force people to implement the family planning programme because it is their right, but for people who are economically disadvantaged, it would be better to follow the family planning programme organised by *BKKBN North Sumatra* in order to create family economic stability."

Furthermore, informants who answered related to the degree of change desired by the *BKKBN* with the Information Communication and Education Advocacy statement:

"The change that *BKKBN* wants is to change the perception of the community who say they want to distance the birth of a child by not using contraceptives, it turns out that it is a wrong thing because in fact if you do not use contraceptives it causes unmet need, namely failure to delay children."

Based on the results of the informant interviews above related to the desired degree of change including; changing people's perceptions that the family planning programme does not have a deadly effect, on the contrary it is very helpful for the health of mothers - children, the economy and the stability of population growth.

d. Location of Decision Making

In this study, what is meant by the location of decision-making is the decision-making to be implemented as well as clear authority in the implementation of the family planning programme. As for what the researcher informants wanted to ask, namely about the decision of *BKKBN* regarding the problem of the lack of male participation in the use of contraceptive methods from the statement of the Head of the *KBKR* Division said:

"It all depends on each region what the district and city communities need because *BKKBN* cannot force someone to join the family planning programme. This makes *BKKBN* the leading sector. In certain programmes *BKKBN* also has its own programmes such as; male family planning counselling, implementation of Communication and Education, development of male family planning counselling."

In line with that, the Coordinating Subdivision of *KBKR* stated:

"Formerly the authority of family planning was in the hands of *BKKBN*, over time the Regional Autonomy Law was formed where the affairs of each region were carried out by each region respectively. Therefore the local government has its own programme; *BKKBN* also has its own programme."

The same thing was also stated by the Advocacy Information Communication and Education informant, namely:

"Actually, the family planning programme from *BKKBN* has been running from year to year, but the causes of the problem of lack of male participation in using contraceptive methods are various factors ranging from the lack of community knowledge in the benefits of

family planning to religious principles. Even though the BKKBN has made a decision so that men's participation in using contraception is one of them by doing Information Communication and Education correctly."

Various informants who have asked researchers related to the location of decision-making, the results of the interview are that the *BKKBN* makes a decision such as the leading sector, meaning that *BKKBN* is in control of the implementation of the family planning programme. For implementation in the regions, there are several techniques that all depend on each region and have also carried out Information Communication and Education correctly.

e. Programme Implementation

One of the indicators of policy content from Grindle's theory is the existence of programme implementers. In this study, programme implementers are implementers who must have skills or be competent and capable in carrying out the implementation of the family planning programme. Therefore, the researcher asked directly to the Head of the *KBKR* Division how the *KB* programme implementers were.

"Regarding family planning programme implementers, they are assigned to each sub-district office in Medan City. Specifically in Medan Kota sub-district office there are eleven (12) *PLKB* as the most *PLKB* in the sub-districts in Medan City, nine of which are directly supervised by *BKKBN* including the *PLKB* coordinator and three of which are supervised by *OPD PPKB*."

PLKB from *BKKBN* confirmed that there are two family planning programme implementers in Medan City sub-districts. The rest of the *PLKB* from *BKKBN* said as follows:

"We are assigned to the Medan Kota sub-district office. Every implementer who has been assigned to various areas must have all the information about the family planning programme, as well as the implementation procedures of the family planning programme."

In relation to the informant's statement above, the *PLKB* from *PPKB* stated:

"We are well aware of our duties in implementing the family planning programme and our work is monitored by GPS in one application."

The *PLKB* coordinator also confirmed the previous informant's statement, namely:

"As the implementer of the family planning programme, of course, we have a fighting spirit in working seriously as well as concentration so that it can run properly and also fulfil the existing duties and functions."

From the comprehensive informants, the *KB* cadres responded well to what was stated by the interviewed informants in terms of programme implementers. The cadres said in the form of:

"In terms of the family planning programme implementers in Medan Kota Sub-district, frankly, I have seen their performance is quite good in providing direction and information to the community, especially in

Medan Kota Sub-district. One thing that we should know together is that the responsiveness of the *PLKB* can be relied upon."

In this interview, the researcher obtained information that became a bright spot for the researcher related to the *PLKB* in Medan Kota Sub-district. What is meant by this bright spot is that the family planning programme implementers in Medan Kota are already running in accordance with their tasks and functions and are also very responsive.

f. Resources

From several previous indicators, resources are the last indicator to complete the policy content formulated by Grindle. In this regard, the resources referred to in this study are human resources and financial resources in the element of supporting the implementation of the family planning programme. Answering the issue of human and financial resources, researchers directly asked informants who according to researchers were able to answer the description of resources, starting with the head of the Family Planning and Reproductive Health Division:

"So far, most of the budget has been combined, not specifically the amount for men, the amount for women, and the operational amount. Related to human resources in the implementation of the family planning programme field extension workers (*PLKB*) have an average education level of senior high school from the existing number but if in its implementation the *PLKB* officers already understand what is their main task and function."

The next informant who will answer about resources is the Sub Division of Family Planning Participation Development of government and private channels in this case he said:

"Lately the budget for male family planning, I can say that from year to year the amount has decreased, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, activities related to interaction with the community are very limited, so the budget is also reduced."

The *PLKB* Coordinator of Medan Kota Sub-district as an implementer who is concerned with counselling activities also gave his response as follows:

"So far, for extension activities in Medan Kota Sub-district, they (*PLKB*) have received facilities (financial resources) that are very helpful in the process of family planning programme activities, one of which is that officers receive facilities in the form of smartphones."

In line with the *PLKB* Coordinator's statement, field extension workers in Medan Kota Sub-district said:

"When it comes to resources in the implementation of the family planning programme, the existing financial resources have been fulfilled, such as motor vehicles, for support when the counselling is carried out, especially at the Medan Kota sub-district office."

Various information described by the informants above regarding resources, which in this case are resources and financial resources, are enough to help *PLKB* in carrying out their duties and functions.

2. Policy Environment

a. Power of Interest and Strategy of Actors Involved

What is meant by the power of interests and strategies of the actors involved is addressed to the implementers so that the implementation of the family planning programme runs as desired. That way the Head of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Division of *BKKBN SUMUT* said:

"Basically, related to the power of interest, *BKKBN* is an independent agency, which means that *BKKBN* is not under the auspices of the government or the ministry. The National Population and Family Planning Agency only reports its duties to the President and coordinates with the Ministry of Health. Addressing the Strategy of the actors involved, we recruit influential family planning cadres or religious leaders and others who are considered very capable of influencing the community."

Advocacy Communication Information and Education *BKKBN SUMUT* agreed with the statement of the Head of *KBKR* Division, and also added information that:

"Our strategy in Medan Kota sub-district is to use print media, online media, and television media. Apart from the various media previously mentioned, of course we recruit influential people in the area to become family planning cadres."

Through the statement of the previous informant, the next informant, namely the Sub Division of the Coordinator of Family Planning and Reproductive Health, agreed with what was said from the previous informant but there was some information that the Sub Division of the Coordinator of Family Planning and Reproductive Health wanted to add, namely:

"From the implementation plan in the field in the family planning programme, basically we already know that men who use the vasectomy method are very few; therefore *BKKBN* takes an innovative step to reward a certain amount of money or other awards to the male community who participate in the family planning programme through surgery or vasectomy. Such a strategy is still being implemented."

Based on the results of the interview regarding the power of interests and strategies of the actors involved, the researcher found that *BKKBN* is an agency that is responsible to the President, besides that the *BKKBN* has its own strategy such as conducting promotional strategies in the form of online media, television media, and print media. However, the strategy does not stop there; *BKKBN* also has an alternative that has also been implemented, namely giving rewards to men who want to participate in the family planning programme through the vasectomy method.

b. Characteristics of Institutions and Rulers

In the policy environment variable, there are indicators of institutional characteristics and the ruling regime. As in this study, it has to do with the existence of institutions and regimes that are in power over the family planning

programme. In this case the Head of the Family Planning and Reproductive Health Agency said:

"Regarding our support from the *BKKBN*, it is true that there was support from the government in the era of Mr Soeharto to Mr Jokowi."

In line with that, the Subdivision of Family Planning and Reproductive Health Coordinator said:

"In the era when Mr Jokowi took office, we were very much cared for as if we were like "golden children" because the *BKKBN* fully supported and also carried it out related to promoting gender equality and making a million acceptor safari."

In this case the Advocacy Communication Information and Education adds to the statement of the previous informants, namely:

"It is true that we are carried out like "golden children" due to direct instructions from the president to implement the accelerated stunting handling programme. Like the previous informant's statement related to the discussion, namely the degree of change. Thus the *BKKBN* carries out activities to accelerate the handling of stunting by conducting treatment for Fertile Age Couples (*PUS*)."

Based on the results of the interview above related to the discussion of Institutional and Ruling Characteristics, there is support from the ruling regime (government) in the era of Mr. Joko Widodo, by mandating the *BKKBN* to handle the accelerated stunting handling programme.

c. Compliance and Responsiveness

When viewed from the level of compliance and the response of the implementer, this study focuses on the attitude of compliance and the response of the implementer in responding to the family planning programme. Thus the Head of the *KBKR* Division responded as follows:

"To implement a programme in *BKKBN*, we comply with the existing SOPs and carry out according to our respective duties and functions. After that, it needs to be emphasised that *BKKBN* only obeys the president, meaning that *BKKBN* cannot be intervened by other parties, but talking about coordination, we are open to Ministries, Institutions and Agencies in terms of supporting family planning programmes."

The *PLKB* coordinator added in this regard:

"Basically we comply with the contents of the existing SOP but the concern is that the extension workers are currently confused by the existence of two different directions, first from the *BKKBN* section itself and second from the regional apparatus organizations (*PPKB*) although this rarely happens, but whatever is instructed is still carried out as much as possible."

From the results of the interview it can be said that the SOP has been running properly and also the compliance of family planning program implementers with their duties is carried out as much as possible, although in the field there are different directions from the Population Control and Family Planning Agency and the Regional Government Organisation which can also provide direction to extension workers.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, there are various collaborations in the implementation of the family planning programme, namely the local government in Medan City, *BKKBN*, and the community. According to the results of the research, the implementation of the family planning programme has an interest for the target group. The implementation of the family planning programme does not only target the birth spacing of the target group, but also as a driver of economic growth for the community in Medan Kota Sub-district. Based on the type of benefits, the family planning programme has two different views from the community. Some people believe that the family planning programme has benefits to the health and economy of family planning users. However, there are other views from some communities who reject the programme on the grounds that it is incompatible with religious principles. In addition, researchers also examined the implementation of the family planning programme in Medan Kota Sub-district through the degree of change. The local government wants the family planning programme to be accepted by the community and the perception of the programme, such as having a lethal effect, can be changed towards a better perception.

In the indicator of assessing the success of family planning programme implementation in Medan Kota Sub-district regarding the location of decision-making, there is a leading sector in the family planning programme, namely *BKKBN* itself. However, there are differences in the implementation of the family planning programme in each field which is regulated by the local government including in information communication and education related to the family planning programme. Based on the results of the research that the implementation of the family planning programme in Medan Kota Sub-district found that the family planning programme in Medan Kota has been running in accordance with the existing tasks and functions and is also very responsive. This is related to human resources that have met and have good knowledge and sufficient financial resources to help implement the family planning programme in Medan Kota Sub-district.

The successful implementation of the family planning programme is also inseparable from the role of actors involved in the policy environment. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, policies related to the implementation of the family planning programme explain the role of actors such as *BKKBN*, which has direct responsibility to the president. *BKKBN* also has its own strategy by disseminating information through online and print media. In addition, *BKKBN* also conducts other strategies to encourage male participation by providing rewards for men who want to participate in the family planning programme through the vasectomy method. This can also be signalled by looking at the characteristics of the current institutions and authorities. The central government's support by giving full mandate to *BKKBN* to handle the family planning programme. Furthermore, all efforts made in implementing the family planning programme are regulated in the SOP and have been running well. This indicates that there is a high level of compliance from each stakeholder implementing the policy.

This research presents novelty in exploring important indicators of Implementation of Family Planning Programme through Male Participation in The Use of Contraceptive Methods. The results revealed that Medan Kota sub-district has a great need for the family planning programme, especially as there is still a great concern for the poor population in the area. In addition, the research highlighted the direct benefits to the community, such as financial incentives and improved physical health through the vasectomy method. The proposed perspective of change also leads to a better understanding of the benefits of family planning for mother-child health, the economy and the stability of population growth. *BKKBN* as a non-ministerial agency that directly coordinates with the President provides clarity in decision-making and programme implementation. However, the study also highlights challenges such as low male participation in family planning, which is partly due to the concept of masculinity. Nonetheless, the support of the government regime and the adoption of long-acting contraceptive methods demonstrate a commitment to achieving the goals of the family planning programme. In addition, this study demonstrates the importance of adherence to procedures despite challenges in the interpretation of directives from relevant parties in the field. In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into the complexity of the policy environment in the implementation of family planning programmes, highlighting challenges and opportunities for improving their effectiveness.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that there is collaboration between the local government, *BKKBN*, and the community in implementing the family planning programme in Medan City. The programme targets birth spacing and economic growth of the community. However, there are differing views on the benefits of the programme, with some believing that it is beneficial for health and economy, while others reject it due to religious incompatibility. The local government aims to improve community acceptance and perception of the programme. This study assesses the successful implementation of the family planning programme in Medan Kota sub-district, focusing on *BKKBN* as the leading sector. However, there are differences in implementation across local government areas, including in terms of information communication and education. The study showed that there was a good response and human resources, as well as adequate financial resources, in the implementation of the programme. Successful implementation of the family planning programme depends on the role of actors such as *BKKBN*, which is directly responsible to the president. They disseminate information through online and print media, and encourage male participation through awards. Central government support and adherence to SOP have contributed to the success of the programme.

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