



Decentralization Family Planning Programs in the Era of Regional Autonomy

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Abstract: Family Planning program is very important because it can suppress the birth rate and minimize the number of people, but in the era of reform and implemented regional autonomy, family planning programs can not run smoothly, it is because not all local government district / city committed to the program of population and family plans. The purpose of the study was to analyze the decentralization family planning program in the Era of Regional Autonomy in District / City. The research method uses Qualitative and descriptive method, and also using secondary data. Research results the existence that family planning is not a priority in developing regions, and the materialistic perspective will only make this program further down. Efforts to revive the program can be done through advocacy approaches and instensif again. We recommend that all elements of policy makers, especially (regent / Mayor) had the foresight and understanding that family planning is a long term investment remains conserved. The management of the Family Planning program in the Regency/City in the era of regional autonomy is no longer carried out by the agency that handles the Family Planning Program, but has been combined with other programs, from the organizational structure there has been a change, previously responsible to the province, now entirely to the respective regents/mayors. The position and function of the Provincial Population and Family Planning Agency are less advantageous because this institution is still a vertical institution (centralization), but also this institution must deal with regional institutions that already have their own paradigms in the organization.

Keywords: Population, Family, Planning, Autonomy, Decentralization

1. INTRODUCTION

Era of reform that occurred in 1998, bringing significant changes to various aspects of Indonesian life, one of which is held Autonomous Region in all parts of Indonesia, which is marked with the regulations issued Law number. 22 of 1999 on Regional Government and then updated with the law number. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional government, better known by the name of Regional Autonomy Law. At its essence Law No. 23 of 2014 aims to accelerate the development of the growth areas in Indonesia in accordance with the aspirations of the people in their respective areas, therefore the enactment of Law N0.23 of 2014 the local government is expected to be more oriented and accountable to the people where it belongs.

One of the effects of the implementation of regional autonomy among other conditions override bureaucratic or government organizations that exist between, is an organization of the National Family Planning program managers, or better known as the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN). During the administration of this institution has a new order with a vertical status sentralistiknya system, then by presidential decree Number. 103 of 2001 on population, then the task function, authority, organizational structure, and

functioning of the non-ministerial government agencies , outlined in the letter of the Minister of the Interior and BKKBN head , on the implementation of the devolution of authority to local government family planning program , then BKKBN is one of the government agencies that have to shift some authority to local governments by the end of December 2003 .

Is the family planning program is still important ? . Of course important , because the challenges faced by the BKKBN current and future does not light , the indication is not only on the composition of the population , from 33 provinces of West Papua province experienced the highest population growth rate is 1,68 and Papua 1,49 % , followed by 1,69 % Sulawesi Islands Province , 1,64 % Nusa Tenggara , West Sulawesi provincial population growth rate at 1.56 % , Kepulauan Riau 1.53 % and the lowest is the province of Central Java at 1,01 % . Central Java with a population growth rate but in absolute numbers continue to rise as much as 37,541,000 and is the third most population province after West Java as much as 49,860,300 souls and East Java as much as 41,527,900 inhabitants. (BPS , 2023) .

Besides, the success of the quantity and improving the quality of population changes that occur affect the characteristics and structure of the population , including the possibility of a demographic dividend . Indonesia is currently a very large population of approximately 278,7 million people with a population growth rate of 1.13 % per year , but you can bet people will be doubled (doubling time) about 60 years and the population will be more than 400 million people . Population growth per year to 4 million people . Central Java with a growth rate of 1.01% in the period 2020-2023, the population of Central Java will increase by 4.1 people or an average of 400 thousand / year, population density of 1,120 people per square kilometer, sex ratio of 101 means that for every 100 female residents there are 101 male residents, this shows that the number of male and female residents is almost balanced. Weakening of the government's attention to the family planning program due to be double that will be faster . Trends in the population will continue to grow in part because the structure of the Central Java population is still relatively young with the level of socio economic disadvantage , and the quality of the population that still needs to be improved . Looking at the phenomenon of this paper will describe how decentralization of family planning programs in the Era of Regional Autonomy

2. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method, which is a research procedure that produces descriptive data. The purpose of the study is to explore information from other people's experiences, and explore the process, including: people, organizations, activities, and interactions, as well as the context that is part of the research problem being studied. This study also uses secondary data. The location of the study was at the Central Java Province BKKBN office and the Regency/City Family Planning Program Management Institutions in Central Java Province, on the grounds that in several of these institutions there have been changes (orientation) of the program after regional autonomy or decentralization. Namely changes in mechanisms and methods of work, changes in the organization from a vertical institution to a decentralized institution.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The government recognizes that the development of population will have major implications for economic development , and welfare , and to promote the establishment of a balanced population growth and improve the quality of population and family then passed Law Number 52/2009 on population development and family development , which is then followed by the birth of Presidential Decree (Decree) No. 13 of 2013 on the National Population and Family Planning (BKKBN) . In this perpres BKKBN is a non- ministerial government agency that is subordinate and accountable to the president through the minister responsible for the health sector .

Change the name of the institution of the family planning program to not only increases the letter " K " , but is also accompanied by changes in the first BKKBN organization which stands for the National Family Planning Coordinating Board changed to the National Population and Family Planning (BKKBN) . This agency has a duty to control the population and family planning organize with several functions : a) . Formulation of national policies , b) Determination of the norm , standard procedures , and criteria , c) the implementation of advocacy and coordination ; d) Implementation of communication , information and education ; e) the implementation of monitoring and evaluation ; f) coaching , mentoring , and facilitation in the field of population control and family planning providers . In addition to the six functions there are several other functions in the field of training and research and development , general administration , managing goods / property state dependents .

Given the scale of the responsibility and burden of BKKBN , the BKKBN should be headed by a minister of population , and not just led by a head like this sat , although

accountable directly to the President , but by the minister responsible for the health sector . Yet that is the task outline BKKBN not health, but more dominant in population and family . The health sector is only a small part of a program run this institution , namely reproductive health and contraception , which is really just a tool that launched a real policy is to realize greater development pertaining to the population and realize the happy little family .

Population under the authority of BKKBN more focused on two things: the growth of population and population control . Population rapidly developing as it is written in the Law No. 52/2009 Chapter was to achieve harmony and balance between quantity , quality and distribution of the population by natural carrying capacity and environmental capacity to support the implementation of sustainable national development . While population control was to achieve harmony and balance between the number of population the environment either in the form of natural carrying capacity and environmental capacity and socio-economic conditions and cultural development . Control of population relative to the total quantity , structure and composition of the population , population distribution and population composition . (BKKBN , 2023) .

Family planning policy implemented to help prospective or married couples in making decisions and realizing reproductive rights responsibly about the ideal age of marriage , the ideal age for giving birth , number of children is ideal , the ideal distance , ideal birth spacing and reproductive health education . Regulations BKKBN Head No. 82 of 2011 , then in 2011 the main tasks and functions of BKKBN is not only related to family planning , but also take care of the population problem include birth rate , death rate including spreading . Besides BKKBN also prioritize the socialization of family planning programs on the three elements of the younger generation in urban poor families , poor families in disadvantaged and isolated islands of urban access

constraints Autonomy

In essence, local autonomy and decentralization is the grant of authority to the regions to megurus and manage his own household in order to spur the accelerated development and welfare of the people in the area . Based on Law no. 23 of 2014 on government blood that " Decentralization " is the transfer of power by the government to the autonomous regional governments to regulate and administer the affairs of government in the system of the Republic of Indonesia (Law No. 23 of 2014 ,)

Following the logic of the Law No. 32 Year 2014 decentralization in the context of regional autonomy embodied in the transfer of authority , responsibility and financial (fiscal

) . Transfer authority , narrowly understood and practiced widely to local agencies and vertical cuts (deconcentration) that used to be in the area . Financial decentralization is realized by managing the financial balance and give back to the local authority to explore and spend financial resources area . Theoretically expansion of the authority of local governments to encourage the creation of what is called the area of responsibility (local accountability) , ie an increase in the capacity and accountability of local government to the community in the area .

Prior to the enactment of Law No. . 23 of 2014 on regional autonomy, the law No. 5 of 1974, which describes the government policies that are more centralization and deconcentration . Law No. 5/1974 tended to reinforce deconcentration that gave birth to the concept of local government (Local State Government) . This concept is based on the spirit of the State or State corporatism , which requires a single master at the local level rather than submit to the central government is responsible for konstituennnya in the area . While the Law No.23/2014 give greater attention to decentralization which theoretically gave birth to Local Government (Local Government) . The second difference of the Act can be seen in table 1.below :

Table 1 . Changes in the Regional Autonomy Paradigm

LAW No. 5/1974	LAW No. 23/2014
Centralization with a tendency Deconcentration	Decentralization
Governance in the region (Local State Governmen)	The local government
Efficiency, corporatism	Uniformity
Uniformity	Democracy
Bureaucratic government	Government party
Power of the executive powers leaning vertical loyalty	Power of the legislative powers leaning Local Accountability

Source : Purwoko (2004 , 8)

In accordance with the concept of decentralization of the transfer of authority to the local government areas of family planning can be defined for services provided to the public can be made as close as possible to the community itself . That local governments can provide optimum services according to the needs or local public desires . Therefore it is necessary to be convinced legesltif ranks and that the transfer of authority to the local government areas of the KB should be able to continue to guarantee the sustainability of the implementation of the national family planning program both subtasial programis and institutionally .

Concerns the failure of family planning and population programs in the reform era in the implementation of regional autonomy instead . In all regional autonomy bias depends on the measures taken by the regional head (Governor , Regent / Mayor) with parliament , such as certain regional leaders are not so concerned about the population and family planning , the population and family planning attention to the field certainly will not get the proper attention . Attitude of local governments that have not sided with the population and family planning program , resulting in weak condition of the institution / program management organization population and family planning in Indonesia today , because since the year 2003/2004 BKKBN at district / city level have become regional organizations or regional work units (on education) through a process decentralization , which is controlled by a regent / mayor . Relationship between BKKBN Provincial / Center , with SKPD - KB Regency / City is a functional relationship that if there are things that are not crucial to overcome the bias again through instruction / command but merely " urges " . The problem is when half of regents / mayors throughout Indonesia of more than 300 districts / cities do not care about the population and family planning program , and the other half do not listen to " appeal " BKKBN what happened to the population of Indonesia

In the context of population policy , the implementation of regional autonomy has caused some problems . First , an error in the understanding of regional autonomy has led as if each district / city no longer has responsibility for national policy . Government (center) loses control of the local government . Second , because autonomy is understood as an attempt to increase revenue (PAD) , every policy must be measured degan money to be made . Due to population policy basically unfavorable material , as if the investment made is a waste , and not , contributing to local revenue , and the policy is not a priority . Third , in many areas of regional autonomy has spawned an attitude that tends antipluralisme anti-immigrant . This of course would be a problem in the implementation of mobility policies in the future .

The existence of several areas that have received assistance planning services cars , but many of them complained about the lack of operational funds . Similarly, provisions for the installation of free contraception for poor women , there are constrained by Regulation (Regulation) which establishes the prospective acceptors must pay . The lack of contraceptives because no local government district / municipality has not been able to finance the needs of contraceptives tool for the acceptors in the region . Though theoretically one of the goals is to facilitate the decentralization of services to the community at a price cheaper contraception .

Handling of family planning programs is less focus , because in general the structure of the organization has changed or merged with other institutions that are not family planning program . Family Planning program is supposed to a very large program , so that quali focused and professional handling . Indeed, the impact of family planning programs can not be felt in an instant result , but as a long term investment .

Another case is the change of the head area , family planning programs can be interrupted when the then officer or employee who is very competent in charge of KB transferred , then replace officials or employees who do not understand the issues of family planning and population , thus resulting in stagnation and even retrogression in addressing family planning program . It can be seen from the figures Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the entire province total birth rate nationally still 2.6 .

Most officers (planning officer) were transferred to other agencies so that the remaining planning officer should foster some villages / village which would be less than ideal . Ideally one village / urban fostered by a field extension workers KB , reality happens there is a planning officer should foster 5-10 villages . From the other side , regional autonomy has the potential to develop a population policy in the future . Decentralization has changed the orientation of the development of top- down planning to bottom up . This opens up opportunities for the formulation of a national population policy that participatory , as well as an attempt to re-defining the vision and mission are adaptive to the variation of population demographic situation in each region . Regional autonomy allows each region to develop population policies in accordance with the conditions in their respective areas with reference to the national population policy

Institutions Program Manager KB Regency / City

Management agency planning program at district / city before decentralization named Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) , after the regional autonomy of this institution should be merged with another isntitusi with different names , there is a Population and Family Planning Agency (or vice versa) , there Department / Agency KB , Civil Registration , no health services and family planning , there are areas to join the Manpower and Transmigration .

Major influence that occurs in the body is reduced field workers KB , commonly known as field officers or extension KB (PKB) , and these conditions are a source of weak implementation of family planning programs in the field which means that contrary to the expectations of regional autonomy (decentralization) which will service closer to the

community . Before the Autonomous Region of couples of childbearing age (couples of childbearing age) can receive guidance approaching the maximum of the field officers because one person PLKB / PKB only build 2-3 villagers / village alone .

When viewed each district / city is not entirely lost ground. Conditions of regional autonomy that creates a striking difference between the districts / cities with each other . There are cities / counties allocated budget for family planning programs to over 500 million dollars but there are under 500 million dollars per year . This will have an impact on the implementation of family planning programs in each district / city .

Consequently planning program rejoined population program and parted with the empowerment of women . Realitnya until now there is no clarity as anyone still wants to join the government as a whole meaning to decentralization as the city or county level remains vertical . However, if the fixed vertical apparently BKBN still requires provincial " status reinforcement " that the institution is not underestimated by BKKBD District / town

Judging from the relationship program (functional) especially in reporting demographic data , sebgai example : The monthly report of the family planning program district / city to provincial BKKBN found in several provinces often too late . BKKBN provincial BKKBN intervention by the center to immediately recapitalize the report of the district / city and immediately sent to the BKKBN center , then if the current month is not all city districts reporting , of the province report is incomplete , biased while not forcing the provincial BKKBN (intervention) to district / city to immediately send his report . This is the portrait of decentralized management institutions KB post .

4. CONCLUSION

Management agency is currently planning programs no longer focus only handle family planning program , but had concurrently with other programs such as population , civil records , health , social welfare , or other . But that does not mean the city planning program at the district level is not there at all . The continuity of the national family planning program and kelebagaanya have reason / legal basis to proceed at district / city level .

Implementation of the family planning program could only be realized when the leaders (regent / mayor) and the devices have a high awareness of the importance of " the future " . Without this, the family planning program will still be underestimated and is not considered as a priority program . Indeed, the impact of family planning programs can not result in an instant felt like other social programs , so it seems a waste of the investment made but quite the contrary as a long term investment .

Weakening of family planning programs in the post- decentralization because most districts / cities prioritize programs that can generate revenue (PAD) , or on short -term programs or medium term . While the family planning program is not a program that can generate revenue , otherwise the implementation of family planning program definitely needs a lot of cost .

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