

Control of Population Growth and Quality Family in Denpasar City

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Abstract Family Quality is caused by growth (birthrate, mortality and migration) as well as optimizing family function like parenting; development training for children, teenager and elderly; and decreasing number of modern contraceptives. Denpasar City Government has made policy to increase family quality by make a workplan document based on analisis of results and evaluation of targets list in 2021-2026 name The Annual Workplan and Strategic Plan Document consisting of 10 programs, 25 sub activities and 58 sub activities. Performa achievement of the government is determined by 3 targets and 4 main indicators like Child-Friendly City, Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Index, and Family Development Index.

The policy paper is written by collecting and data processing methode, which by interview, focus group discussion and literature study method. The data is analyzed by combine quantitative analisis using various instrument in preparation and implementation stage at the Government Work Plan Document dan Woment's Empowerment Service Work Plan Document like RKPD, Strategic Planning Document, Governments Performance Report, Cause and Effect Analysis using logical framework and work table. This thecnique are use to identify the relation of the document.

Index Terms— family quality, birthrate, mortality, parenting, development training for children, teenager and elderly.

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the mandate of Law No. 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development and Referring to Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2022 concerning Optimization of the Implementation of Quality Family Villages, it establishes policies and takes steps in a coordinated and integrated manner according to the duties, functions and authorities of each to improve the quality of the family. The issues that have developed in Denpasar City are: low understanding of the function of the family and parenting, fostering the growth and development of children, adolescents, the elderly and the decline in the use of modern contraceptives MKJP, problems 1) there has been no study of population control, 2) the number of productive age population is greater than the number of non-productive age population, 3) low public knowledge about family planning services, 4) still low PUS on Preparing Family Life for Adolescents

(PKBR), 5) low knowledge and information on male family planning, 6) suboptimal utilization of tri bina farmer groups, adolescent population growth and family planning. Population Growth and Family Planning Problems need to be anticipated over the next year. Plus the demographic bonus if not managed properly, will be a burden for development. Optimizing strategic policies/programs for population growth and family planning is increasingly important considering the heterogeneous conditions of Denpasar City, with residents from various ethnicities.

II. METHOD

The preparation of a Policy Paper entitled: "Controlling Population Growth and Quality Families in Denpasar City" requires a writing methodology. The writing methodology includes data collection methods and data processing methods. In <https://wageindicator-data-academy.org> it states that data is a collection of information or also a description of something obtained through observation or also searching for certain sources. Given that data can be searched from certain sources; it is not uncommon for the

same type of data to have various differences according to the versions of the data sources.

The data analysis method uses descriptive statistics and qualitative descriptive. Descriptive statistics describe data descriptions in the form of numbers, while qualitative descriptive is a narrative that describes or supports data in the form of numbers.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. How to measure the performance of Population Growth Control and Family Planning of the PPPA and PPKB Service of Denpasar City

Performance is a description of the level of achievement of the implementation of an activity/policy in realizing the targets, objectives, missions, and visions of an organization as stated in the strategic planning of an organization. The term performance is often used to refer to the achievements or level of success of individuals or groups of individuals. The criteria for this success are in the form of certain goals or targets to be achieved. Without goals or targets, the performance of an individual or organization cannot be known because there is no benchmark (source: Mahsun 2006:25). According to Chaizi Nasucha in Sinambela (2012:186) organizational performance is defined as the overall effectiveness of the organization to meet the needs set by each group concerned through systematic efforts and continuously improving the organization's ability to achieve its needs effectively. Wibowo (2011:7) said that performance comes from the definition of performance.

To measure performance, performance indicators are used. Performance indicators are variables used to measure a change, either directly or indirectly, to a condition. Performance indicators function to clarify what, how much and how the progress of the implementation of activities/programs and organizational policies; Creating a consensus built by various related parties to avoid misinterpretation during the implementation of policies/programs/activities and in assessing their performance. The determination of regional performance indicators aims to provide an overview of the measure of success in achieving the vision and mission of the regional head and deputy regional head which are determined to be the Main Performance Indicators (IKU) of the region and the performance indicators of regional government administration which are determined to be Key Performance Indicators (IKK) at the end of the term of office.

To achieve maximum results, regional governments as organizers of Government Affairs must be able to process and implement rights and obligations based on the principles of good governance in accordance with the

general principles of state administration as referred to in Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government as replaced by Law Number 23 of 2014. Based on the Regional Government Law, the government is obliged to evaluate the performance of regional government through the Evaluation of Regional Government Administration (EPPD). EPPD is carried out to determine the success of regional government administration in utilizing the rights obtained by the region with the achievement of planned outputs and results.

Goal and target indicators according to the Ministry of PAN and RB must show "SMART" indicators, namely: Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant (In accordance with the performance or results being measured), Time bound (Within a certain time period) and Trackable (Can be monitored and collected).

Performance indicators function to Clarify what, how much and how the progress of the implementation of activities/programs and organizational policies is to create a consensus built by various related parties to avoid misinterpretation during the implementation of policies/programs/activities and in assessing their performance; Build a basis for measuring, analyzing and evaluating the performance of the organization/work unit; Realize transparency and accountability of regional government; One of the bases in determining the amount of the budget; and as a basis for building a performance architecture. Key Performance Indicators (IKU) are performance indicators used to measure the performance that will be promised by the Regional Government.

Performance measurement is carried out after the implementation of activities in accordance with the performance determination in the planning document. The results of performance measurement which are equipped with analysis and evaluation of performance achievements are presented in the performance report.

B. Performance Achievements in Controlling Population Growth and Quality Families

Target achievement is obtained by comparing the realization against the target indicator targets that have been set in the current year. Based on the results of the performance measurement, an evaluation is carried out to determine the level of success and failure in achieving strategic targets. Measurement of Target Achievement in 2023 and comparison of target achievement in 2022 can be seen in the following table:

TABLE I
TARGET ACHIEVEMENT IN 2023 AND COMPARISON OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT IN 2022

Target	Indicator Goals	Target 2022	Realizes	Target 2023	Realizes	% Achievement	info
Increasing the capacity of institutions for the Fulfillment of Children's Rights and reducing all forms of violence against children	Predikat Anak Kota Layak	Prima	Primary	Primary	Primary	100 %	Achieve
Improving the Quality of Life and the Role of Women in Development	Indeks Gender (IPG)	96,77	96,88	96,77	96,92	100,15%	Above Acievement
	Indeks empowement Gender (IDG)	62,16	67,02	62,16	67,21	108 %	Above Acievement
Increasing Quality Families	iBangga			56,80	59,69	105 %	Above Acievement

Source: LKjIP Dinas PPPA dan PPKB Kota Denpasar

C. Performance Achievement Analysis

The PPPA and PPKB Service of Denpasar City has implemented a program of activities that support performance indicators and is its responsibility until the end of 2023. Programs, Activities and Sub-Activities that Support Key Performance Indicators (IKU). Of the 3 (three) strategic targets (4 Main indicators), there are 3 (three) performance achievements above the set target, and 1 (one) performance achievement that is in accordance with the set target.

TABLE II
TARGET ACHIEVEMENT IN 2023 AND COMPARISON OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT IN 2022

Goals	Work Index	Target 2023	Realization 2022	Realization 2023	Achievement
Increasing Quality Families	iBangga	56,80	56,80	59,69	105%

Source: LKjIP Dinas PPPA dan PPKB Kota Denpasar

iBangga is strategic data as a measure of government performance, iBangga can be a basis for stakeholders and policy makers in formulating policies/programs/activities, iBangga can determine the ranking or level of family development in a region. iBangga is measured by 3 Dimensions, 11 Indicators and 17 Variables by the Central BKKBN. iBangga Denpasar City 2022 realization 59.69 Bali realization 58.97 target 59.3 2021 realization iBangga Denpasar City 56.80, iBangga Denpasar City increased by 0.89. The three dimensions of iBangga, namely Peace, Independence and Happiness, cannot be separated from other indicators such as birth rate, contraceptive use and family development.

The contraceptive use rate, commonly called the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), is the percentage of women of reproductive age who use (or whose partners use) a contraceptive method at a certain time. CPR is almost always reported for married women or women who have sexual partners. CPR can be used to measure the use of all contraceptive methods, both traditional and modern, or to measure the use of modern contraceptive methods only. Technically, CPR is a ratio, not a rate or number. The realization of CPR in 2023 was 40.40 from the target of

57.18 (achievement of 70.65%) below the target that has been set, CPR in 2021 was 77.26% from the target of 65.15% with a performance achievement of 118.58% or above the target. The percentage of Male KB to Active KB participants in 2021 was 5.58%, with a target of 13% while in 2023 the realization was 5.98%. The use of Male KB is as follows: Condon Use 3,689, MOP 81, number of Male KB 3,770, Active KB Participants 6,3024, realization 5.98, the achievement has increased from 2021. The target coverage of PUS to become active KB participants (PA) is the number of active KB participants (PA) compared to all PUS in a region over a certain period of time. Active KB participants are the cumulative number of KB participants who continue to use one of the contraceptive devices, drugs, and methods plus the number of New KB participants in the current year. This is done by inviting PUS to become new KB participants (PB, namely PUS who are using one of the contraceptive devices, drugs and methods for the first time, or who become KB participants after giving birth or having a miscarriage) and fostering Active KB participants. The percentage of coverage of the target of fertile age couples becoming active KB participants is obtained from the number of active KB

participants divided by the number of fertile age couples multiplied by 100%.

The Unmetneed figure in 2023 is 26.16, meaning that unmetneed in 2023 is still very high and the hope is that the target of reducing the Unmetneed figure can be achieved in the future.

Population policies must be formulated by considering changes in the structure of the Indonesian population. Thus, the demographic bonus obtained by Indonesia because the number of productive population is greater than the young and elderly will be maximized. "Now, the demographic bonus in Indonesia, which according to initial estimates will last until 2030, may be longer.

The TFR needs to be maintained at 2.1. If it is relaxed, it could be that the projection that Indonesia will appear as one of the developed countries as predicted by several international institutions will never happen due to the burden of population numbers and the inability to improve the quality of the population. The country can maintain the TFR of 2.1 with the hope that the demographic bonus can be extended because in the projection, on the one hand the supply of productive age will remain guaranteed and on the other hand it will continue to control the rate of population growth (balanced population growth).

The P3AP2KB Service to increase the quantity of population balance with the target of increasing population control with a strategy of strengthening the active role of the population coalition through policy formulation, advocacy, socialization and coordination. The percentage of the average Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of children in target families in 2021 is 2.1 with a realization of 1.86 below the set target. While in 2023 the average Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of children in target families is 1.96, the realization is 1.83 below the set target, meaning that the achievement has increased

To improve community groups in fostering and resilience and family welfare, one of the targets is through increasing the role of farmer groups in fostering and resilience and family welfare by increasing visits by BKB, BKR, BKL to the Tribina Group. child development guidance which includes the BKB (Toddler Family Development) program, through this program activity there will be more opportunities to provide guidance to families with toddlers to improve the quality of maternal and child health.

The Population and Family Planning Program is not only focused on family planning services targeting couples of childbearing age but also implementing Family Resilience Development. Family Resilience Development activities include:

1. Toddler Family Development, which is aimed at families with toddlers with an activity format that in addition to providing information on toddler growth and development, also prioritizes providing counseling on contraceptives.
2. Adolescent Family Development in the form of BKR and its adolescents in the form of PIK Remaja/PIK Mahasiswa with the target being families with

adolescents and their adolescents themselves in an effort to prepare Generation Planning so that adolescents and parents can communicate positively so that adolescents avoid negative behavior. The activity format in this group is the delivery of information on how to understand development in adolescents and for adolescents, information is even more needed regarding the negative impacts of narcotics, free sex and HIV/AIDS. A special important thing in the Adolescent Family Development activity is for couples of childbearing age, namely providing counseling on contraceptives.

3. Elderly Family Development, namely targeting families who have elderly family members to obtain information on how to understand changes in the elderly so that they can still appreciate the potential of the elderly population. The main thing in this activity is also providing information about contraceptives.
4. Family Economic Empowerment through Family Welfare Income Improvement Efforts targeting pre-prosperous and prosperous families I who have economic businesses. As with other activities, the UPPKS also prioritizes providing information about contraceptives.

From the entire description, it is clear that family welfare resilience development activities have an important role in fostering family planning participation. Therefore, the existence of these institutions must be monitored and recorded properly and correctly. However, this did not happen as expected because the implementation of family resilience and welfare development activities in the field (read: Regency/City) is highly dependent on the understanding of managers at the provincial level about the role of groups in the Family Resilience and Welfare Development program.

D. Comparison of Performance Realization in 2023 with National

iBangga Denpasar City in 2022 achieved 56.80 and the achievement in 2023 increased to 59.69 or 0.89, when compared to the Achievement of Bali Province in 2023 (iBangga Bali Province Achievement in 2023 was 58.97) Denpasar City is above the achievement of Bali Province by 0.72 when compared to the achievement of National iBangga where the National iBangga Achievement in 2023 was 56.07 the achievement of iBangga Denpasar City is above the National iBangga Achievement of 3.62, meaning that in 2023 the Achievement of iBangga Denpasar City (59.69) is higher than Bali Province (58.97) or 0.72 and higher than National (56.07) or 3.62.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Denpasar City PPPPA and PPKB Office in preparing the performance plan is based on the results of the analysis and evaluation of the target targets listed in the 2021-2026 Annual Work Plan and Strategic Planning (RENSTRA OPD) consisting of 10 Programs, 25 activities, 58 sub-activities, The performance achievements are obtained from 3 targets with 4 main performance indicators, namely

Child-Friendly City, IPG and IDG and IBangga (Family Development Index). The success of the implementation of official duties at the Denpasar City PPPA and PPKB Office. To improve the achievement of target indicators, in order to achieve the objectives of the mission and Vision, several things need attention:

- a. Adjusting the inclusion of the formulation of program indicators and targets in the final draft of the Denpasar City PPPA and PPKB Office work plan for 2024 with the Denpasar City Universal Planned RKPD for 2024
- b. Adjusting the inclusion of activity indicators between the final draft of the 2024 Regional Apparatus Work Plan and the 2021-2026 Regional Apparatus Strategic Plan
- c. Given the increasing challenges and demands of the community for the services of the Denpasar City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service, continuous financial support is needed in the implementation of programs and activities at the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service.
- d. Given the similarity of goals and targets between programs at the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service and related agencies, there needs to be integrated coordination and cooperation in the implementation of programs and activities.

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