Community Participation in Quality Family Program for Family Welfare in Sumerta Kaja Village

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ABSTRACT : The Quality Family Program (*Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas or Kampung KB*) was initiated by the government to improve the welfare of the community by suppressing the rate of population growth and improving the quality of the community through various activities. The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the effect of wife's education, household income, assistance, and cross-sector integration on community participation and family welfare in Sumerta Kaja Village.The data used in this study were the results of structured questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The sample used in this study were 94 wives in the family in Sumerta Kaja Village using the Stratified random sampling method. The analytical technique used is path analysis. The results show Wife's education, household income, assistance, and cross-sector integration, have a positive and significant impact on community participation in the program. Wife's education, household income, and community participation have a positive and significant effect on family welfare, while assistance and cross-sector integration have a positive and insignificant effect on family welfare. The results also show that community participation mediates the effect of wife's education and household income on family welfare.
KEYWORDS: *Education, cadre assistance, cross-sector integration, income, participation, and family welfare*

I.　　　INTRODUCTION

One of the important variables in development is population growth because population growth is related to the quality of life of present and future generations. So it is important to facilitate the demographic transition through a pattern of low birth and death rates and relatively low population growth rates, in addition to that it must be accompanied by stable economic growth. The number of residents in a country will have an impact on the development of the country, among others, in terms of the welfare of its population. With a high population, a country will have a high labor force, so that it will create a diversity of workers in the country, and in the end, can help increase the output of a country(Isaac et al., 2016). However, this can happen if existing human resources are utilized optimally by increasing productivity, and experience, to increase economic growth (Fajri et al., 2016). In addition, by increasing economic growth, the company will increase the amount of its production. The income or wages of workers also increase along with the increase in production so that their standard of living increases and is free from poverty (Putra & Yasa, 2018). An increasing population can also have a negative impact on the economic growth of a country, because a lot of natural resources are spent to meet the needs of a large population, and in the end, it will put pressure on the natural resources owned by a country (Phani & Tatavarthi, 2016). In addition, the population that continues to increase will also cause various social problems such as unemployment and poverty(Mustanir & Lubis, 2017).

According to the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration, in 2020 the total population of Indonesia was 268.6 million. The large population of Indonesia is inseparable from the high rate of population growth. Two factors affect the rate of population growth, namely: demographic factors such as births, deaths, and migration, and the second factor, namely non-demographics such as social, economic, educational, and others (Suarta, 2016). The Indonesian government seeks the Family Planning (known as ***Keluarga Berencana- KB***) program, to regulate the number of children in a family, this is intended so that the needs of all family members can be fulfilled and can stabilize the family's economic condition(Islam & Hasan, 2016), this statement is supported by Putri et al. (2019), the number of family members has a significant effect on significantly negative for household poverty, meaning that the more the number of family members, the greater the burden of family responsibilities so that the family income is lower.

In addition to the family planning program, to fulfill its duties and responsibilities, the Indonesian government has also created a program called *Kampung*(village) *KB*. *Kampung KB* is a population sector program which is one of the government development program agenda to build Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state. *Kampung KB* does not only focus on suppressing the rate of population growth, but also in improving the quality of the population and family welfare

as well as meeting the needs of the community through the implementation of cross-sectoral program integration(Ayfer et al., 2016). Improving family welfare needs to be considered because the family is the smallest unit in social life so that the family has a role in supporting the success of development (Restiyani & Yasa, 2019)

II.   HYPHOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Based on research conducted by Yanti et al. (2019), education influences the decision to participate. Education can affect a person's attitude or behavior towards his environment, the level of education will affect a person's mindset which is increasingly broad and complex. The higher the level of education, the easier it will be for someone to communicate with others and easily accept innovation so that they are motivated to participate. In relation to the *Kampung KB* program, wife's education is related to the wife's participation in participating in every activity carried out in order to make the program a success. The higher the education level of the wife, the wider the mindset and insight and knowledge of the wife in participating in any related activities so that it can support the successful implementation of the program.

The second factor is household income. If their income is sufficient for their daily needs, they do not need to do additional work. So that the free time you have can be used to participate in the *Kampung KB* program activities (Zulkarnaen & Akhadiah, 2019). There is a positive and significant relationship between income and family welfare. This means that if income increases, family welfare will also increase. Increased income is expected to improve the quality and quantity of food consumption, which in turn can also improve nutritional status, so that family welfare can also increase(Amanaturrohim & Joko, 2016)

The third factor is volunteer assistance where volunteers who care about *Kampung KB* are formed by, from, and for community members independently and without being paid to increase public understanding through various creative and innovative activities (Widodo, 2019). Sabila & Purnaningsih (2019)stated that the role of volunteer assistance had a positive and significant relationship with the participation of the *Kampung KB* program. This means that the more active volunteers are in inviting and guiding and supporting the community in participating in the *Kampung KB* program activities, the more community participation will increase to participate in the *Kampung KB* program activities. Volunteers are not only tasked with inviting the community to participate in the *Kampung KB* program, but also building partnerships with various parties in an effort to improve the quality and welfare of the community.

The fourth factor that influences community participation in the *Kampung KB* program in family welfare is cross-sector integration(Bonnie et al., 2017). Cross-sector integration is the integration between the *Kampung KB* program and related sectors. Cross-sector integration plays a role in facilitating, providing assistance and guidance to the community so that they take an active role in improving the quality of life of the community through the *Kampung KB* program. The lack of guidance for *Kampung KB* participants by related sectors and the lack of Human Resources have an impact on reporting on the development of *Kampung KB* and the lack of active participation of the community in managing *Kampung KB*. Various activities fostered by related sectors can provide usefulness to the community to develop village potential so that community welfare increases (Endah & Abdul, 2019). Community participation has a positive and significant influence on community welfare(Gaber, 2019), meaning that the higher community participation in a program, the higher it will be because one of the indicators of the success of a program is no exception to community welfare (Elvina & Musdhalifah, 2019)
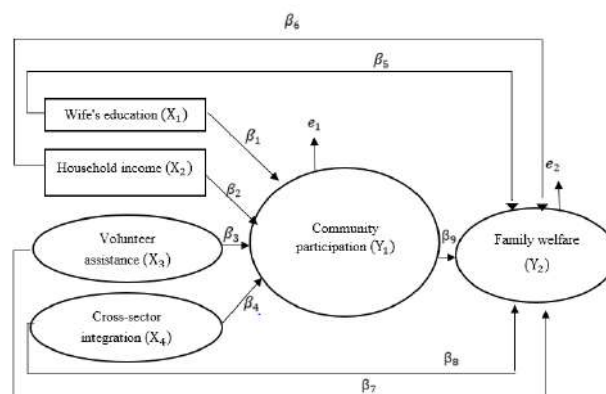

Fig. 1 Conceptual framework

H1: Wife's education, household income, volunteer assistance and cross-sector integration have a positive effect on community participation

H2: Wife's education, household income, volunteer assistance, cross-sector integration, and community participation have a positive effect on family welfare

H3: Community participation mediates the effect of wife's education, household income, volunteer assistance, and cross-sector integration on family welfare

III.   RESEARCH METHODS

The design of this research is quantitative research in the form of associative, which aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables. This study aimed to determine the relationship between wife's education, household income, cadre assistance (volunteers), and cross-sector integration on community participation in the *Kampung KB* program activities and family welfare in Sumerta Kaja Village.Primary data can be obtained through structured interviews with respondents and in-depth interviews with informants. The population in this study were wives in the family in Sumerta Kaja Village because the majority of the programs were for women, such as socializing the use of contraceptives to prevent pregnancy. In this study the sampling technique used is Stratified random sampling, this sampling technique is used for a population that has members that are not homogeneous and stratified proportionally. In this study the population is grouped based on the level of education because education is one of the determinants of a person's welfare. Based on these calculations, with a population of 1,444 and an error limit of 10 percent, a sample of 94 wives in the family in Sumerta Kaja Village was obtained.

Family welfare (Y2) is a family that can meet the needs of its members, both for clothing, food and housing, social and religious needs. Community participation (Y1) is the involvement of community members in the implementation of program activities. Wife's education (X1) is the successful year of education of a wife in a family. Household income (X2) is the income received by the household concerned, both from the income of the head of the household and the income of household members (IDR per month). Volunteer assistance (X3) is an officer who invites, guides and supports the community in participating in existing program activities. Cross-sector integration (X4) is an integration between the *Kampung KB* program and related cross-sectors.

IV.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Path analysis is one of the data analysis techniques used in this study. Summary of test results Path analysis in this study is shown in Table 1

Table 1. Path Analysis

Variable	Effect		Total
	Direct	Indirect	
$X_1 \rightarrow Y_1$	0.235		0.235
$X_1 \rightarrow Y_2$	0.256	0.100	0.356
$X_2 \rightarrow Y_1$	0.348		0.348
$X_2 \rightarrow Y_2$	0.295	0.149	0.445
$X_3 \rightarrow Y_1$	0.196		0.196
$X_3 \rightarrow Y_2$	0.044	0.084	0.128
$X_4 \rightarrow Y_1$	0.271		0.271
$X_4 \rightarrow Y_2$	0.072	0.116	0.188
$Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$	0.428		0.428

Partial Mediation

- z $= \dfrac{\beta_1 \beta_9}{S\beta_1\beta_9} = \dfrac{0,10058}{0,016583124} = 6.06520219$
- z $= \dfrac{\beta_2 \beta_9}{S\beta_2\beta_9} = \dfrac{0,148944}{0,0365650106} = 4.07340235$

The standardized coefficient beta value is 0.235 and the probability value is 0.005. This means that **Hypothesis is accepted**. Sig 0.005 <0.05, meaning that the wife's education has a significant effect on community participation. While the standardized coefficient beta value of 0.235 indicates a positive relationship between wife's education and community participation. Yanti et al. (2019)state that the higher a person's level of education, the wider his knowledge. With the education obtained, a person will be easier to communicate with outsiders and be responsive to innovation, so that it will influence his decision to participate in an activity. Based on the results of this study, it can be stated that the higher the successful year of the wife's education, the higher the participation in the *Kampung KB* program. During the current pandemic, welfare activities in terms of health and the economy are needed, such as family planning, training, and socialization regarding health and other economics. Wives with higher education will be more interested in participating in these activities to increase their knowledge to improve the welfare of their families.

The standardized coefficient beta value is 0.348 and the probability value is 0.000. This means that **Hypothesis is accepted**. Sig. 0.000 <0.05 means that household income has a significant effect on community participation. The standardized coefficient beta value of 0.348 indicates a positive relationship between household income and community participation. Yanti et al. (2019)which states that livelihoods are related to income levels that can affect community participation in development. If a person's income cannot meet their needs, then the free time they have will be used to find additional work to meet their daily needs. Based on the results of this study, it can be stated that the higher the household income, the higher the participation. During the current pandemic, people's lives are shaken from various aspects, one of which is the economy. Not a few people have lost their jobs or experienced a decrease in income which has an impact on their participation in the *Kampung KB* program activities.

The standardized coefficient beta value is 0.196 and the probability value is 0.008. This means that the **hypothesis is accepted**. Sig. 0.008 <0.05 means that volunteer assistance has a significant effect on community participation. While the standardized coefficient beta value of 0.196 indicates a positive relationship between volunteer assistance and community participation. The results of this study are supported by Sabila & Purnaningsih (2019) which state that there is a positive relationship between volunteer assistance and community participation, considering the important role of volunteers in inviting, guiding and supporting the community in carrying out activities. Based on the results of the study, it can be stated that the higher the volunteer activity, the higher the community participation in the *Kampung KB* program. During the current pandemic, mobility is very limited so that it affects the activity of volunteers to invite and assist the community in order to increase community participation in the *Kampung KB* program.

The standardized coefficient beta value is 0.271 and the probability value is 0.001. This means that the **hypothesis is accepted**. Sig. 0.001 <0.05 means that cross-sector integration has a significant effect on community participation in the *Kampung KB* program. While the standardized coefficient beta value of 0.271 indicates that there is a positive relationship between cross-sector integration and community participation in the *Kampung KB* program. This is supported by Widodo (2019)stating that the role of cross-sector or work partners is closely related to community participation, facilities or support from across sectors will support program strengthening. Based on the results of this study, it can be stated that the higher the frequency of the relevant sector in providing socialization or training, the higher the community participation in the *Kampung KB* program. Welfare activities in the health and economic fields are really needed during the current pandemic, in order to provide and deepen public understanding. However, on the other hand, the large number of Covid-19 cases has an impact on limiting the quota of activities that can affect community participation.

The standardized coefficient beta value is 0.256 and the probability value is 0.000. This means that the **hypothesis is accepted**. Sig. 0.000 <0.05 means that the wife's education has a significant effect on family welfare. While the standardized coefficient beta value of 0.256 indicates a positive relationship between wife's education and family welfare. Riza & Muflikhati (2014) state that families with wives with higher education have the potential to be more prosperous than families with wives with lower education. Based on the results of this study, it can be stated that the higher the success year of the wife's education, the higher the welfare of her family. A wife with higher education will have a more critical mindset to take care of her family's health and finances, especially during a pandemic.

The standardized coefficient beta value is 0.295 and the probability value is 0.000. This means that the **hypothesis is accepted**. Sig. 0.000 < 0.05. This means that household income has a direct effect on family welfare. The standardized coefficient beta value of 0.295 indicates a positive relationship between household income and family welfare. The results of this study are supported by Amanaturrohim & Joko (2016)which states that there is a positive and significant relationship between income and family welfare. Increased income is expected to improve the quality and quantity of food consumption, which in turn can also improve nutritional status, so that family welfare can also increase (Zulkarnaen & Akhadiah, 2019). Based on the results of the study, it can be stated that the higher the household income, the higher the family welfare. People's lives in the current pandemic are shaken from all fields, one of which is the economy, many people experience a decrease in income or lose their jobs, declining income will reduce the quality and quantity of food consumption, which has an impact on nutritional status and family welfare.

The standardized coefficient beta value is 0.044 and the probability value is 0.329. This means that the **hypothesis is rejected**. Sig. 0.329 > 0.05 means that volunteer assistance does not affect family welfare. While the standardized coefficient beta value of 0.044 shows a positive relationship between volunteer assistance and family welfare. This is supported by (Restiyani & Yasa, 2019). Meanwhile, volunteer assistance only invites the community to participate in the *Kampung KB* program and assists and fosters the community. So that volunteer assistance does not play too much of a role in determining family welfare. On the other hand, the lack of active volunteers in carrying out their duties has an impact on the low level of community participation which in turn affects the success of the program to improve family welfare. This is why volunteer assistance does not affect family welfare.

The standardized coefficient beta value is 0.072 and the probability value is 0.239. This means that the **hypothesis is rejected**. Sig. 0.239 > 0.05 means that cross-sector integration does not affect family welfare. While the standardized coefficient beta value of 0.072 indicates that there is a positive relationship between cross-sector integration and family welfare. Community participation is still low and the related sectors here only provide socialization or training to people who participate in these activities, not to the wider community. So that the impacts or benefits are only received by the participating communities.

The standardized coefficient beta value is 0.428 and the probability value is 0.000. This means that the **hypothesis is accepted**. Sig. 0.000 <0.05 means that community participation in the *Kampung KB* program has a direct effect on family welfare. While the standardized coefficient beta value of 0.468 indicates a positive relationship between community participation in the *Kampung KB* program and family welfare. The results of this study are supported by Elvina & Musdhalifah (2019)state that community participation has a positive and significant influence on community welfare, meaning that the higher community participation in a program, the higher the welfare of the community. Based on the results of the study, it can be stated that the higher the community participation in the *Kampung KB* program, the higher the family welfare. Mass gathering activities during the current pandemic are limited. Restrictions have an impact on community participation so that the benefits of these activities are only felt by the participating communities. In the end, this causes the existing activities to be not optimal for the success of the *Kampung KB* program in the welfare of the family.

Based on the calculation results, it can be seen that the value of z count is 6.06 > 1.96, meaning that z count is greater than z table, so it can be stated that community participation in the *Kampung KB* program mediates the wife's education on family welfare. Also value of z count is 4.07 > 1.96, meaning that z count is greater than z table, so it can be stated that community participation in the *Kampung KB* program mediates family income on family welfare. The results obtained from this study are the wife's education, household income, volunteer assistance and cross-sector integration, have a positive and significant impact on community participation in the *Kampung KB* program which means that the higher the wife's education, household income, volunteer assistance and cross-sector integration, the higher the wife's education, household income, volunteer assistance and cross-sector integration. will have an impact on the higher community participation in the *Kampung KB* program. The results of this study also explain that the wife's education, household income and community participation in the *Kampung KB* program have a positive and significant effect on family welfare. While volunteer assistance and cross-sector integration do not significantly affect family welfare in Sumerta Kaja Village, this shows that volunteer assistance and cross-sector integration have no effect on family welfare if they are not able to increase community participation in the *Kampung KB* program. In this study, community participation in the *Kampung KB* program plays an important role in the success of the program to improve family welfare. Meanwhile, community participation in the village family planning program itself is influenced by the wife's education, household income, volunteer assistance and cross-sector integration.

V. CONCLUSION

The government should focus more on the role of volunteers to be more active in carrying out their duties. Volunteer assistance in addition to the community is important, to increase community participation in participating in the programs that have been launched. The role of volunteers in informing the activities to be carried out needs to be increased. One approach that can be used to increase public participation during the current pandemic situation is by utilizing social media. The government or stakeholders involved in the program should provide awards or prizes for volunteers so that volunteers are more enthusiastic and active in carrying out their duties. Based on this research, it is hoped that village officials and related sectors will integrate to carry out activities that are really needed by the community or according to community conditions. Such as further increasing training activities aimed at improving the community's economy. As well as socialization activities related to health, this aims to increase public knowledge in terms of family health considering the situation during the pandemic.

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