

Family Planning Village-based Family Education Management

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ABSTRACT

The Family Planning Village was launched in 2016 and is used to implement family education to minimize and overcome KKBPK problems. This research explains the management of family education based on Family Planning Village. This research used a qualitative study design which was conducted purposively in 2018. Analysis was done descriptively for qualitative data. The results showed; that the management of family education based on the Family Planning Village includes aspects of conformity criteria for declaration and formation, utilization of family data collection, participation and commitment of local government and across sectors, as well as the form and implementation of family education activities based on the Family Planning Village.

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ABSTRAK**Kata Kunci:**

*Pendidikan keluarga;
Kampung Keluarga
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Kampung Keluarga Berencana diluncurkan pada tahun 2016 dan digunakan untuk melaksanakan pendidikan keluarga untuk meminimalkan dan mengatasi masalah KKBPK. Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang manajemen pendidikan keluarga berbasis kampung KB. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif yang dilakukan secara purposif pada tahun 2018. Analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif untuk data kualitatif. Hasilnya menunjukkan; bahwa penyelenggaraan pendidikan keluarga berbasis kampung KB meliputi aspek kriteria kesesuaian deklarasi dan pembentukan, pemanfaatan pendataan keluarga, partisipasi dan komitmen pemerintah daerah dan lintas sektor, serta bentuk dan pelaksanaan kegiatan pendidikan

INTRODUCTION

Government Regulation no. 87 of 2014 articles 4 and 5 states that "the responsibility of the government is to establish national policies on population development and family development as part of long-term development plans, medium-term development plans and government work plans aimed at ensuring the achievement of the demographic bonus, improving the quality of the population for take advantage of the demographic bonus, empower the implementation of family functions and strengthen the spirit of family-based mutual cooperation". To carry out this mandate, the government as the regulator and executor of each policy has the responsibility to implement sustainable development, social justice, improve and create prosperity, uphold the wishes of the people, and carry out effectively and efficiently functional aspects of government. ([Mulaningsih, 2016](#); [Arisaputra, 2013](#); [Astomo, 2014](#); [Raikhani, Yunas, Ratnasari, & Hariastuti, 2018](#)).

The government through the BKKBN has prepared an activity/program that can strengthen efforts to achieve these targets/targets in order to empower the implementation of family functions, so that it was agreed to form a Family Planning Village (KB Village) in 2018 ([Saputra et al., 2019](#)). Kampung KB was developed as an effort to improve the quality of life for families and communities, especially those in the periphery, poor, densely populated, underdeveloped, remote areas, watersheds, and fishing areas throughout the country. In addition, Kampung KB was developed as a strategy to support the Nawa Cita which is a national development priority, especially the 3rd Cita, which is to build Indonesia from the periphery by prioritizing regions and villages within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. ([Endah & Kholiq, 2019](#)).

The Family Planning Village (KB) is a miniature of the implementation of an integral and comprehensive family planning program in every line of the field, such as the village level, sub-district level, hamlet level, or RW level. KB Village is an integral concept of the KB program and other development programs such as the economy, education, and so on ([Mardiyono, 2017a](#)). The KB Village was also designed to ground the family planning program to bring access to services closer to families in actualizing the 8 family functions and revitalize the KKBPK program. In addition, Kampung KB is a manifestation of the actualization of family education carried out by the government in creating quality families to build Indonesia from the periphery ([Remiswal et al., 2021](#)).

Looking at West Sumatra shows that KB Village has been proclaimed since 2016 in each district/city of West Sumatra province and is used as a place for implementing family education to minimize and overcome KKBPK problems, namely population, family planning and family development ([Observasi, 2018](#)). Chronologically, the family is the first educational environment, because it is in this family that children first receive education and guidance. The family is also said to be the main environment because most of a child's life is in the family, so the education that is most widely received by children is in the family. The main task of the family for the education of children is to lay the foundation for moral education and religious views of life, moral values, and culture. The nature and character of children are mostly taken from their parents and from other family members ([Supriyono, 2015](#)). The family as the first and foremost educational institution is expected to always try to provide the needs, both biological and psychological for children, as well as to care for and educate them. Families are expected to be able to produce children who can grow into individuals, and are able to live in the midst of society ([Jailani, 2014](#)). Moving on from this, this problem became an attraction for researchers to be appointed as a study with a focus on "KB Village-based family education management in the Regency/City of West Sumatra Province."

Research on family planning villages has been extensively researched in Indonesia, including research linking family planning villages with the effectiveness of family planning village training ([Angisna, 2018](#)), impact on poor families ([Restiyani & Yasa, 2019](#)), community empowerment ([Aji & Yudianto, 2020](#)), improvement of the KKBPK program ([Mardiyono, 2017](#)), poverty alleviation ([Zultha, 2017](#)), and community welfare ([HM & Indrawadi, 2019](#)). Other studies also examine KB Village from the side of the factors that influence its success ([L. R. Sari et al., 2018](#)), society perception ([Setiawati, 2017](#); [Alpionita, Arifin, & Harahap, 2020](#); [Wulandari, 2008](#)), society participation ([Wiwiek & Utami, 2020](#)), implementation ([Nurjannah & Susanti, 2018](#); [Anggraeni, Afifuddin, & Suyeno, 2020](#); [Yunas & Nailufar, 2019](#)), activity identification ([Syahnur et al., 2019](#)), and program effectiveness ([Zuhriyah, Indarjo, &](#)

[Raharjo, 2017](#); [Widodo & Anam, 2019](#)), Kampung KB evaluation ([Handayani, Najib, Ardini, & Yulianti, 2020](#); [Rianto, Nengsih, & Setyadiharja, 2019](#); [Mardani, Winaya, & Purnamaningsih, 2020](#)). Several previous studies have shown findings regarding family ([Sari, Taufik, & Sano, 2016](#); [David, Daharnis, & Said, 2015](#); [Nikmarijal & Ifdil, 2014](#)).

In addition, the research was conducted only limited to families and did not discuss the KB village. So far, there has been no research linking KB Village with family education, so this research on family education management based on KB Village is very necessary, especially to get an idea of the existence of KB Village which has been launched since 2016 in the Regency/City of West Sumatra Province. This study describes the management of family education based on the Family Planning Village in the Regency/City of West Sumatra Province.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative study in Padang City (White Bangau Parupuk Tabing Village), Padang Panjang City (Kubu Gadang KB Village), Kab. West Pasaman (KB Jorong Pondok Village) and Solok City (KB Payo Sejahtera Village) which were carried out purposively through consideration of regional representation in 2018 because it has relevance to the research problem. Data was collected through observation techniques, documentation and in-depth interviews with sources, namely: Heads of Representatives and All Heads of Sector Representatives of Provincial BKKBN, Regency/City OPD-KB: Head of Representative, Head of KB, KS, Latbang and ADPIN, Work Partners from cross-sectors related (Bapeda, District Population and Civil Registry Service, District Health Office, District Education and Culture Office, District Social Service, District Environmental Service, District Settlement Service, District Public Works Service and other cross-sectors related to the KB Village program in each Regency), Motivator (PLKB/PKB), Community Leaders (Customary Leaders/Religious Leaders/Community leaders in the village/kelurahan), cadres, village officials (head of village/lurah, head of RW, head of RT, head of KB village). Qualitative data analysis was carried out descriptively based on the Miles and Huberman model with the stages of data reduction, display and verification (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Designation and Establishment of KB Village in the Implementation of Family Education

The results of the study show that the designation and establishment of the KB village in the implementation of family education in Padang City (White Bangau KB Village), Padang Panjang City (Kubu Gadang KB Village), Kab. Pasaman Barat

(Kampung KB Jorong Pondok) and Kota Solok (Kampung KB Payo Sejahtera) were formed based on a Decree of the Mayor and Regent in their respective regions considering the main criteria and regional criteria in their formation. This section may be divided into subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, and the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

[Tampubolon dan Purnaweni \(2019\)](#) stated that the main criteria for the declaration and establishment of KB Villages include "the number of Pre-KS/KS-1 and the number of early marriages above the average at the village level where the village is located; The number of family planning participants is below the average achievement of family planning participants at the village/kelurahan level where the village is located." Meanwhile, the regional criteria in the declaration and establishment of KB Villages are "slums/poor areas, left behind/remote/borders, coastal areas/fishermen, densely populated areas, watersheds, railroads, industrial areas and tourist areas." Meanwhile, specific criteria include "data, education, family planning programs, family development programs, and related sector development programs."

In its operation, the KB Village apparatus in the research locus area knows about KB Kampung and can explain what KB Village is, has a technical guide entitled "The KB Village Technical Guidebook" published by the 2015 BKKBN. or what is used to determine the KB Village is the 2015 population data with the formation fund from the APBN in the amount of Rp. 20,000,000,-. After the determination and establishment of the KB Village is completed, a working group is formed in the KB Village area with a decree and other cadres such as KB Cadres, BKB, PIK-R, UPPKS, BKR, BKL and so on.

To optimize the role of working groups in the KB Village area in the implementation of family education, socialization or training activities related to KB Villages were carried out by the Provincial BKKBN, Regency/City KB OPD, and others with the material presented, namely, socialization of the KB Village concept and indicators of success, program and activity plans, monthly and weekly AJK, budgeting flow, evaluation, and reporting formats as well as cross-sectoral coordination. This is in accordance with the results of the study Regina, Rusli, dan Candradewini (2020) that cross-sectoral coordination is needed in the development of family planning villages.

Utilization of Data in the KB Village Area in the Implementation of Family Education

The results of the analysis of data obtained from the KB village in the city of Padang (Kampung KB Bangau Putih Parupuk Tabing), City of Padang Panjang

(Kampung KB Kubu Gadang), Kab. Pasaman Barat (Kampung KB Jorong Pondok) and Kota Solok (Kampung KB Payo Sejahtera) show that the use of family data collection in the Kampung KB area for family education is in accordance with its main purpose. Information on Population, Family Planning and Family Development data is needed for a sharper targeting of family education programs based on the conditions, potentials and needs of families and local communities. This is in accordance with the criteria for the declaration and establishment of KB Villages to utilize data in the KB Village area in the implementation of family education as the results of the study [Istiadi dan Rosdiana \(2012\)](#).

In the formation of the White Bangau KB Village, the data/information used in the KB Village area for family education was KS I and KS II data. In the formation of the Kubu Gadang Padang Panjang KB Village, the data/information used in the KB Village area for family education is family data, PUS and all data related to family planning. Meanwhile, in the formation of the Jorong Pondok Pasaman Barat KB Village, the data/information used in the KB Village area for family education was PUS data, acceptors, number of POKTAN and pre-KS and KS II data. Meanwhile, in the formation of the Payo Sejahtera Solok KB Village, the data/information used in the KB Village area for family education was PUS data, acceptors, number of POKTAN and KS I and KS II data. This is in accordance with the results of the study [Normajatun, Malawat, dan Fibriyanita \(2019\)](#) that any data in the KB Village area is used as a guide in implementing family education.

Participation and Commitment of Regional and Cross-Sectoral Governments in KB Village in the Implementation of Family Education

Family Planning Village of Bangau Putih Parupuk Tabing

The results of the study showed that routine meetings of POKJA Kampung KB in the implementation of family education at the District/City level were held 2x/year and were attended by cross-sectors and the community with KKBPK, Health and Education material. Apart from that, there were also training related to the formation of KB Village, which was attended by RW, Toma and related OPD for 4 days with KB Village socialization material, conducting coaching to various POKTAN groups (BKB, BKL, BKR UPPKS, and other sector activities) which carried out by PLKB, PPKB, POKJA, related agencies and PKK with a coaching mechanism at the Village RAKOR. Regular POKJA (Tk Desa) meetings attended by Management and Supervisors of KB Village with the topic of evaluating activities and problems in KB Village and there were no workshops at the RT, RW, Village levels in the operational mechanism of KB Village.

Apart from that, the participation and commitment of the regional and cross-sectoral government in Bangau Putih Parupuk Tabing KB village were also carried

out by Parupuk Tabing Village Head Respondents who were very instrumental in helping to realize the success of KB Village in implementing family education that had been stipulated by the Village Decree. The form of family education activities that he carried out in the Bangau Putih Parupuk Tabing KB Village were the implementation of the KKBPK program such as; training, spiritual food, education which is carried out through outreach but still lacks information and data related to KKBPK program materials. Meanwhile, the Respondent Head of the RW carried out his role as a Village apparatus by supporting each Kampung KB program in the implementation of family education as determined by a Decree from the Kelurahan. The form of family education activities that he carried out in the Bangau Putih Parupuk Tabing KB Village were implementing the KKBPK program such as; community development regarding family planning programs, education carried out through outreach to BKB, BKR, BKL and others.

In carrying out these activities, he always holds routine meetings or workshops at the Village level (Rakor Desa) once every 3 months in KB Village which is attended by Related Cadres, UPTD and others regarding families and children and the needs of the community in KB Village. In addition, in the workshop or Development Planning Meeting (MUSRENBANG) the Village also discussed the KKBPK Program which was attended by RT/RW, Cadres, UPTD, Lurah and Toma with the topic of studies on the construction and improvement of infrastructure and the needs of the KB Village community, but in the implementation of Kampung KB activities is still not supported by ADD funds, CSR or community contributions.

Family Planning Village of Kubu Gadang Padang Panjang

The results of the study showed that routine meetings of KB Village POKJA in the implementation of family education at the District/City level were held 2x/year which were attended by POKJA and related agencies with materials for recording, reporting, and monitoring of KB Village. In addition, there were also trainings related to the formation of the KB Village which was attended by the village-level POKJA for 1 day with KB Village socialization materials and indicators of success as well as coaching for various POKTAN groups (BKB, BKL, BKR UPPKS, and other sector activities) conducted by PLKB, PPKB, POKJA, related agencies and PKK with a coaching mechanism at the Village Coordination Meeting. The routine meeting of KB Village POKJA (Tk Desa) KB Village in the implementation of family education is held erratically at the Lurah or KB Village Office which is attended by KB Village administrators and related agencies with various materials, depending on the agenda of the meeting. Besides that, the operational mechanism in KB Village at the beginning of its formation was to hold meetings (Kelurahan Tk) several times and conduct

training for Cadres, Toma and Toga in KB Village in implementing IEC for the community.

Meanwhile, the Respondent of the Padang Panjang Timur Sub-District Head carried out his role as the caretaker of the KB Village which was determined by the Mayor's Decree as a supervisor in the KB Village. The forms of activities carried out in KB Village in the implementation of family education are promotion in the field of tourism because of Silek Lanyah in Kubu Gadang, socialization of population-oriented development, simultaneous family planning services, distribution of plant seeds and mini-libraries. Respondents from the Ekor Lubuk Village Head played a very important role in helping to realize the success of KB Village in implementing family education which was determined by the Kelurahan Decree as a facilitator and coordinating with related OPDs in the welfare of the community in KB Village.

The form of family education activities carried out in KB Village is the implementation of the KKBPK program such as training, spiritual food, education which is carried out through outreach but still lacks information and data related to KKBPK program materials. The respondent head of the RT carries out his role as a village apparatus by supporting each Kampung KB program which is determined by an SK from the Kelurahan. The forms of family education activities carried out in KB Village are those related to the KKBPK program such as training, spiritual food, education which is carried out through outreach but still lacks information and data related to KKBPK program materials. Other sector OPD respondents explained that their institutional role in KB Village activities in implementing family education was to facilitate and support every activity held by KB Village. However, this effort is still constrained and not optimal because there are no regular POKJA Kampung KB meetings at the Regency/City level.

In carrying out these activities, there has never been a routine meeting or workshop at the Village level (Rakor Desa). In addition, in the workshop or Development Planning Meeting (MUSRENBANG) the Village discussed the involvement of cross-sectors or related OPDs for the improvement of KB Village which representatives of OPD attended, LPM, RT and the Community with the topic of discussing activities to be carried out in KB Village, but in the implementation of activities that have been prepared, it is always constrained by funds that are not budgeted.

Family Planning Village of Jorong Pondok Pasaman Barat

The results of the study showed that routine meetings of KB Village POKJA in the implementation of family education at the District/City level were held 2x/year which were attended by POKJA and related agencies with materials for recording, reporting and monitoring of KB Village. In addition, there were also trainings related to the formation of the KB Village which was attended by the village-level POKJA for

1 day with KB Village socialization materials and indicators of success as well as coaching for various POKTAN groups (BKB, BKL, BKR UPPKS, and other sector activities) conducted by PLKB, PPKB, POKJA, related agencies and PKK with a coaching mechanism at the Village Coordination Meeting. The routine meeting of KB Village POKJA (Tk Desa) KB Village in the implementation of family education is held erratically at the Lurah or KB Village Office which is attended by KB Village administrators and related agencies with various materials, depending on the agenda of the meeting. In addition, the operational mechanism in KB Village at the beginning of its formation held meetings (Kelurahan Tk) several times and conducted training for Cadres, Toma and Toga in KB Village in implementing IEC for the community.

In addition, routine meetings of the POKJA (Tk Desa) KB Village once a month are held at the Lurah Office which are attended by all family planning cadres with material on assisting pregnant PUS or TRIBINA activities. Meanwhile, routine POKJA Kampung KB meetings were held at Kelurahan KB/KS, while RT level workshops were never held. Meanwhile, the Respondent from the West Pasaman Sub-District carried out his role as the caretaker of the KB Village which was determined by the Regent's Decree as a supervisor in the KB Village. The forms of family education activities carried out in KB Village are socialization of population-oriented development, simultaneous family planning services, distribution of plant seeds and mini-libraries.

Respondents Wali Nagari Jorong Pondok played a very important role in helping to realize the success of the KB Village, which was determined by SK as a resource person, facilitator and coordinating with related OPDs in the welfare of the people in KB Village. The forms of family education activities carried out in KB Village are those related to the KKBPK program such as posyandu, child and mother nutrition, and immunization, but there is still minimal information and data related to KKBPK program materials. The respondent head of the RT carries out his role as a village apparatus by supporting each Kampung KB program which is determined by an SK from the Kelurahan. The forms of family education activities carried out in KB Village are those related to the KKBPK program such as training, spiritual food, education which is carried out through outreach but still lacks information and data related to KKBPK program materials.

Routine meetings or workshops at the village level (Rakor Desa) are often held in carrying out these activities. In addition, in the workshop or Development Planning Meeting (MUSRENBANG) the Village discussed the involvement of OPD related to the improvement of KB Village, which was attended by representatives of OPD, LPM, RT and the Community with the topic of discussing activities to be carried out in KB Village, but in the implementation of activities that have been compiled are always constrained by funds that are not budgeted. Other sector OPD respondents explained

that their institutional role in KB Village activities was to facilitate and support every activity held by KB Village. However, this effort is still constrained and not optimal because there are no regular POKJA Kampung KB meetings at the Regency / City level.

Family Planning Village of Payo Sejahtera Solok

The results of the study showed that the regular meeting of the KB Kampung POKJA in the implementation of family education at the Regency / City level was carried out 1x / year which was attended by non-governmental organizations and the community with evaluation material for KB Village activities. In addition, there were also trainings related to the establishment of KB Village which were attended by RW, Toma and related OPD for 4 days with material on KB Village socialization and guidance to various POKTAN groups (BKB, BKL, BKR UPPKS, and other sector activities) carried out by PLKB, PPKB, POKJA, related agencies and PKK with a coaching mechanism at the Village RAKOR. The routine meeting of the KB Kampung POKJA (Tk Desa) Kampung KB is held once a month at the Lurah or KB Village Office which is attended by cadres, KB Village administrators and community leaders with evaluations and future work plans for Kampung KB. In addition, the operational mechanism in the KB Village at the beginning of its formation included holding meetings (Tk Kelurahan) several times and conducting training for Cadres, Toma and Toga in KB Villages in implementing IEC for the community.

Meanwhile, the Respondents of the East Solok City Sub-District carried out their roles as administrators of the KB Village which were determined by the Mayor's Decree as a builder in the KB Village. Family education activities in the KB Village include simultaneous family planning services, socialization of population-oriented development, distribution of plant seeds and mini libraries. The respondent from the Lurah Tails of Lubuk was very instrumental in helping the realization of the success of the KB Village which was determined by a Village Decree as a facilitator and coordinated with the related OPD in the welfare of the people in the KB Village.

The forms of family education activities carried out in KB Villages are implementing KKBPK programs such as training, spiritual food, education which is carried out through outreach but still lacks information and data related to KKBPK program materials. Respondents from the Head of the RW carried out their role as village officials by inviting all community elements to actively participate and support each KB village program that the Mayor's Decree stipulated. The forms of family education activities carried out in KB Villages are implementing KKBPK programs such as training, spiritual food, education which is carried out through outreach but still lacks information and data related to KKBPK program materials. Respondents from other OPD sectors explained that their institutional role in KB village activities was to hold a family planning safari in KB village and provide facilities and infrastructure to facilitate the installation of a family planning safari. However, this

effort is still constrained and not optimal because there are no regular POKJA Kampung KB meetings at the Regency/City level.

In the implementation of these activities, there has never been a routine meeting or workshop at the Village level (Rakor Desa). In addition, in the Village Development Planning Meeting or Deliberation (MUSRENBANG) the village discussed cross-sectoral involvement or related OPD for the improvement of the KB Village which was attended by representatives of the OPD, LPM, RT and the community with the topic of discussion of activities to be carried out in the KB Village, but In the implementation of the activities that have been prepared, it is always constrained by funds that are not budgeted.

Forms of Implementation of Family Education Activities in Family Planning Village

The results showed that the form of implementation of family education activities carried out in family planning village of Bangau Putih were KKBPK activities, cross-sectoral activities, integrated activities between KKBPK and cross-sectors such as: BKB, BKR, BKL, UPPKS, PIK-R. However, after the declaration was completed in 2016, it could be said that the activities carried out by the family planning village did not exist. The activity of the family planning village was only seen at the time of its declaration, as time went on the programs and activities owned by the family planning village were not related to the KKBPK program. The family planned village of Bangau Putih still exists today because it is integrated with the Center for Community Learning Activities (PKBM). The forms of family education activities carried out in the family planning village Kubu Gadang are KKBPK activities, cross-sectoral activities, integrated activities between KKBPK and cross-sectors such as: free family planning services, provision of free birth certificates, fostering PIK-R through the community, preserving local culture, providing free plant seeds, literacy programs and so on.

Meanwhile, the forms of family education activities carried out in family planning village of Jorong Pondok are KKBPK activities, cross-sectoral activities, integrated activities between KKBPK and cross-sectors such as: providing free family planning services and birth certificates, fostering PIK-R community pathways, conducting literacy programs and so forth. Meanwhile, the forms of family education activities carried out in family planning village of Payo Sejahtera are KKBPK activities, cross-sectoral activities, integrated activities between KKBPK and cross-sectors such as: forming POKTAN, family planning outreach, building roads, ponds, and assistance for house rehabilitation. KKBPK activities in this family planning village, in addition to routine activities, family planning services are also held at certain times, there are field orientations and program outreach. Cross-sectoral activities are usually

other OPD activities with activities of conducting agricultural counseling, skills training and others.

This is in accordance with the statement Bachtiyar dan Wibawani (2018) that the form of activities in the family planning village in the implementation of family education includes "Musyawarah Forum consisting of BPD, LPMD, Toma, Toga, Todat, etc.; Field Line Officers consist of PLKB, Midwives, TP PKK, PPL and Field Officers of related Agencies; Poktan Cadres per sector according to the needs of programs and activities in the KB village area which include BKB, BKR, BKL, UPPKS and PIK R (eg: Poktan for KKBPK Cadres, Poktan for Health Sector Cadres, etc.)."

Attempts to explain and articulate the need to recognize and seek indigenous perspectives on educational management. Notes that knowing an indigenous perspective requires a firm grasp of the theoretical underpinnings of the issue as well as an appreciation of the unique indigenous habitat or setting. Argues that to distinguish between culture-free and culture-bound content in educational management, the core fund of educational management theories, concepts, and terminology must be identified, culture-specific ways of knowing must be examined, and distinct categories must be identified. The Minangkabau Society illustrates the search for an indigenous perspective on educational management.

One such relevant general principle, for example, the Family Village, elicits widespread interest and resonance across various family backgrounds, personal motivations, contexts, and concerns. Another concept of great interest and relevance is the reflective practitioner. Parents as educators require time to develop confidence in their ability to analyze their own needs and the need to develop their family or systems within their own unique social and cultural contexts.

To do so, they need thought tools and professional and academic frameworks to exercise creative cognitive processes. Autonomous personal mastery of these processes will allow them to make sense of their competence, capability, and personal existence. The conclusion demonstrated why they do what they do in the educational management field.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that family education management based on family planning village in the Regency/City of West Sumatra province includes aspects of conformity with the criteria for declaration and formation, utilization of family data collection, participation, and commitment of local and cross-sectoral governments, as well as the form and implementation of activities. Family education is based on family planning village. Based on the study results, the theoretical suggestion for researchers is to carry out research with similar characteristics of research subjects and increase the number to better represent the implementation model of family education in family planning

villages in detail and comprehensively to overcome population problems. The next researcher who wants to carry out research with this theme should pay attention to the participation and commitment of local and cross-sectoral governments in carrying out family education in family planning villages to overcome population problems. The government/agencies/relevant stakeholders must carry out the mandate carried out optimally for the successful implementation of family education in family planning villages to overcome population problems.

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