

Abstract

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In a period of regional autonomy, family planning is not always a priority, population control and development as well as increased the quality of the society local government set up an agency on population and family planning. This study aims to analyze “the level of community participation in supporting population development program and family resilience”. Descriptive qualitative research method with the approach of triangulation data against officer of BKKBN, PLKB and the communities.

Research shows that community participation in the implementation of family planning program has been running well, meaning to say that a lot of the community of Family Planing have consulting to community service independently/private have reached 56% from all of the user of acceptor KB, 69% of majority with the choise are pill and injection. The concept of *Kontrasepsi jangka Panjang (MKJP)* as a programe of BKKBN that is plan nationally in making *Norma keluarga Kecil Bahagia dan Sejahtera (NKKBS)* have not achieved the target because almost society prefer to choose pill and injection, in participating KB by MKJP. It because some factors namely; (1)the madical officer (2) it is unfamiliar program of KB MKJP in certain ethnic (3) the understanding of KB MJKP is still low (4) the cost of service using KB MKJP; (5) the education of society is still low (PUS) early marriageis some particular ethnics; (6) the lack of tools and not optimal planning service.

Based on research findings, the problems that it faced by the officer KB in reality are: (1)distance of residence officer KB, (2) infrastructure supporting planning program in every village, (3) PUS still holding traditional local culture for KB MKJP, (4) the low of economic level.

Keywords: Society participation, Programe of Population