THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POPULATION CONTROL SYSTEM IN NORTH MINAHASA REGENCY NORTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

Suraji[1]*, Jouhari Kansil[2], Arnold Bura[3], Piet Hein Pusung[4], Ferdinand Jaftoran[5]

[1,2,3,4,5] Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri

Email: suraji@ipdn.ac.id, djkansil@gmail.com, arnoldbura08@gmail.com, ppusung@gmail.com, ferdinandusjaftoran07@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

This research investigated the implementation of population control systems, the associated challenges, and the strategies employed in North Minahasa Regency. It utilized a qualitative research approach with a case research methodology. Key informants included the Head of the DPPKB Office, the Secretary of the Service, the Head of the Population Control, Advocacy, Mobilization, and Information Division, the Head of the Policy Integration Section, Planning and Population Impact Analysis, the Head of the Advocacy Section, Communication, Information, and Education, Inter-Agency Relations Development and Field Lines, the Head of the Planning and Finance Sub-Division, KB Counsellors, Bappeda Staff, and the Legal Section Staff of the North Minahasa Regency Government. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation studies, with validity ensured by triangulation techniques. Data analysis followed the Miles and Huberman Model, involving data collection, reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings showed that the implementation of population control in North Minahasa Regency adhered to the Grand Design of Population Development for 2020-2035, which included programs and activities aimed at managing population quantity, enhancing population quality, and directing population mobility. Challenges identified included limited human resources, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, insufficient budget support, and the absence of Regional Regulations on Population Control. Strategies to address these issues included personnel development, leveraging family planning extension workers, competency enhancement, optimizing budget and facility use, and improving communication, coordination, and partnerships with relevant stakeholders.

Keywords: System, Population Control, Strategy.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pelaksanaan sistem pengendalian penduduk, permasalahan dan strategi pengendalian penduduk di Kabupaten Minahasa Utara. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Informan pada penelitian ini yaitu Kepala DPPKB , Sekretaris Dinas, Kabid Dalduk, Advokasi, Penggerakan dan Informasi, Kasi Pemaduan Kebijakan, Perencanaan dan Analisis Dampak Kependudukan, Kasi Advokasi, KIE (Komunikasi, Informasi, dan Edukasi), Bina Hubungan antar Lembaga dan Lini Lapangan, Kasubag Perencanaan dan Keuangan, Penyuluh KB, Staf Bappeda dan Staf Bagian Hukum Pemerintah Kabupaten Minahasa Utara. Teknik pengumpulan data yaitu wawancara, observasi, dan studi dokumentasi. Tehnik pemeriksaan keabsahan data menggunakan tehnik triangulasi. Analisis data menggunakan Model Miles and Huberman yaitu pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa pelaksanaan pengendalian penduduk di Kabupaten Minahasa Utara memiliki arah, tujuan, manfaat dan kebijakannya berpedoman kepada Grand Design Pembangunan Kependudukan Tahun 2020-2035 melalui program dan kegiatan pengendalian kuantitas penduduk, peningkatan kualitas penduduk dan pengarahan mobilitas penduduk. Permasalahan yang ada yaitu keterbatasan sumber daya manusia, sarana dan prasarana, dukungan anggaran dan belum adanya Peraturan Daerah tentang Pengendalian Penduduk. Strategi yang dilaksanakan meliputi pembinaan kepegawaian, pendayagunaan Penyuluh KB, pengembangan kompetensi, optimalisasi penggunaan dan pemanfaatan anggaran dan sarpras serta peningkatan Komunikasi, Koordinasi dan Kemitraan dengan berbagai pihak terkait.

Kata Kunci: Sistem, Pengendalian Penduduk, Strategi.

INTRODUCTION

Law Number 52 of (2009) concerning Population Development and Family Development outlines Indonesia's population policy, emphasizing that the population is a fundamental asset and a key factor in development (Hidayat, 2013). It states that sustainable development must prioritize population quality over mere quantity. A large population with low quality and rapid growth can create imbalances between population numbers and the environment's carrying capacity, posing challenges to development (Indraswari & Yuhan, 2017). To achieve a balanced condition, systematic, planned, and integrated population control efforts are necessary, considering the complexity of existing problems. The government must undertake population control Watik, Novitasari, & Trisiana (2022), while considering various influencing factors.

Population control is a crucial government responsibility in community protection (Purba, 2022). Successful population control depends on the participation of all parties and the cooperation of local governments, which play a vital role due to their proximity to citizens, authority, and access to funds. Local governments can implement various innovations, provide public services, and develop policies and programs to address population issues (Hardati, Rahayu, & Karsinah, 2017).

Population issues in Indonesia can be broadly categorized into quantitative and qualitative aspects. Quantitative problems include population explosions due to high growth rates, while qualitative issues encompass areas such as health, education, and social welfare (Sari, Rahmadini, Charlina, Pradani, & Ramadan, 2023). These problems are further complicated by geographic factors, migration rates, and population structure. Addressing these issues requires a cross-sectoral approach, involving various parties and components (Mandas, Lengkong, & Ruru, 2018).

Research on population control across different regions reveals common challenges, though the specific issues may vary. For instance, Susilawati, Multazam, & Haeruddin (2022) highlights the importance of enhancing community involvement in the Makassar City Family Planning program. Saritami, Mahrus, & Fansuri (2023) identifies child marriage and its associated impacts—such as education disruption, domestic violence, reproductive health issues, and psychological effects on children—as major barriers to achieving quality families in Samarinda City. Similarly, research by Fatimah (2019) indicates that the *KB* village program in Yogyakarta City has fallen short in three key areas: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), unmet needs, and family development activities. Lastly, Nuraeni, Amirulloh, & Meigawati (2021) notes that while the population control program in Sukabumi City is

well-planned, it has not been effectively implemented in terms of reaching its targets.

Based on data from the North Minahasa BPS in the report "North Minahasa Regency in Figures (2023)," the population of North Minahasa Regency has been steadily increasing. According to the 2022 Population Census Projection, the population reached 229,368, with 116,594 males and 112,774 females. The annual growth rate is 1.93%, and the population density is 106 people per square kilometer. The productive age population (15-64 years) constitutes 68.22% of the total, exceeding the non-productive age population.

Several issues related to population in North Minahasa Regency have been observed, such as early marriage, which can impact the health of newborns and increase the risk of maternal and infant mortality. Another concern is the rising number of couples delaying pregnancy or limiting the number of births. Additionally, there are ongoing cases of stunting and increasing poverty rates, indicating challenges in population quality.

The identified issues in North Minahasa Regency pertain to aspects of population growth, distribution, and quality. These conditions highlight the need for government intervention through population control measures. To address these challenges, a systems approach is necessary. This research on the implementation of the population control system in North Minahasa Regency, North

Sulawesi Province, aims to understand how the system is being implemented, identify the problems faced, and explore the strategies used to achieve population control goals.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

The theoretical framework for this research includes the population theory as proposed by Alma (2019) and the system theory according to Mc Leod. According to Alma (2019), several components—birth/fertility, death/mortality, migration, social mobility, and marriage—affect the number, composition, and distribution of a population, as well as its changes over time. Alma posits that past population growth trends can help predict future growth. He also highlights a causal relationship between population development and various aspects of social, economic, cultural, political, environmental, and security development.

Alma (2019) suggests two methods for population control: preventive checks and positive checks. Preventive checks involve reducing birth rates through measures such as moral restraint (self-restraint) and vice. Moral restraint includes efforts to curb sexual desire, while vice encompasses actions like abortion, homosexuality, promiscuity, adultery, and contraceptive use. Positive checks involve reducing the population through death. This includes vice (e.g., crimes such as infanticide or the murder of disabled and elderly individuals) and misery (e.g., conditions like disease and epidemics that cause death).

Mc Leod's system theory (1995) defines a system as a group of integrated elements that work together towards a common goal. Each component within the system is interconnected and interacts with others. Key elements of a system include goals, inputs, processes, outputs, boundaries, control mechanisms, feedback, and the environment. System boundaries delineate the system from external areas, while control mechanisms ensure the system operates in alignment with its objectives. The environment consists of everything outside the system.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employed a qualitative research methodology with a case research approach. According to Arikunto (2002), the case research approach involves an intensive, detailed, and in-depth examination of specific phenomena. Primary data were gathered from various informants, including the Head of the Population Control and Family Planning Office of North Minahasa Regency, the Secretary of the Office, the Head of Population Control, Advocacy, Mobilization and Information, the Head of Planning Sub-Division, the Head of Policy Integration, Planning and Population Impact Analysis, the Head of Advocacy, IEC, Inter-Institutional and Field Line Relations, the Head of Planning and Finance Sub-Division, *KB* Extension Workers, *Bappeda* Staff, Legal Staff, and a representative from the *BKKBN* of

North Sulawesi Province.

Data collection techniques included interviews, observations, and documentation studies. The researcher utilized interview and observation guidelines during the data collection process. To ensure data validity, the research employed triangulation techniques, specifically source triangulation and technique triangulation. Data analysis followed the steps outlined in the Miles and Huberman Model: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of population control by the DPPKB (Regional Office for Population Control and Family Planning) of North Minahasa Regency

Population control in North Minahasa Regency is guided by a vision articulated by Mrs. Dr. Jane E.F. Symons, M Kes, the Head of the *DPPKB* Office. The aim is to achieve balanced population growth by controlling the birth rate, reducing the death rate, managing mobility, and organizing the distribution of the population. The overarching goal is to cultivate a high-quality, advanced, prosperous, cultured, and competitive population in North Minahasa Regency. This policy framework is aligned with the Grand Design for Population Development of North Minahasa Regency for 2020-2035. The benefits of population control include understanding the region's demographic status, assessing the implications of population growth, making population projections, planning needs, and determining appropriate programs.

According to Mrs. Masye Sofie Mekel, the Head of Dalduk, Advocacy, Mobilization, and Information, efforts in population control focus on managing population quantity, enhancing population quality, and guiding population mobility. Population quantity control involves measures such as birth control, increasing contraceptive use, regulating the age of first marriage for women, and promoting marriage maturity. These efforts are implemented using the Norms, Standards, Procedures, and Criteria (NSPK) of the Bangga Kencana program, which includes seven main indicators: Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Age Specific Fertility Rate for ages 15-19 (ASFR), Unmet Need for Family Planning, Median Age of First Marriage (MUKP), Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR), Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP), and the Family Development Index.

Various programs and activities are undertaken to control population quantity, including socialization, counseling, mini workshops, and free family planning services. These initiatives aim to educate and involve the community in achieving the population control goals of North Minahasa Regency.

In the family planning service activities, the role of the *DPPKB* (Population Control and Family Planning Office) is crucial. The *DPPKB* facilitates the procurement and distribution of

contraceptives and medicines to health facilities, ensuring they are available for public use. The office partners with the Health Office, local hospitals, health centers, and various health facilities to provide these services. Additionally, the *DPPKB* organizes Mini Workshops, which serve as forums for evaluating and coordinating the Stunting Prevention and Acceleration Reduction Program across all sub-districts.

The *DPPKB* also collaborates with Trendy FM, a private radio station, to broadcast public service advertisements. These broadcasts feature the Regent of North Minahasa, Mr. Joune Ganda, and the Chairperson of the *PKK* Team for North Minahasa Regency, Mrs. Rizya Natasha Davega, who provide education on population control. Furthermore, the use of media, including posters and pamphlets, has been documented as a means of disseminating information on population control.

In terms of improving population quality, Mrs. Elsye Warouw, SE, Head of Advocacy, IEC, Inter-Institutional Relations, and Field Lines, explains that the *DPPKB* organizes programs and activities focused on advocacy and IEC (Information, Education, and Communication). Key initiatives include Tribina, Economic Empowerment, and Healthy Living Behavior programs. Tribina involves groups focused on Toddler Family Development, Teenage Family Development,

and Elderly Family Development. *KB* extension workers, along with *PPKBD* and Sub *PPKBD* cadres, engage directly with the community, providing necessary information and education to meet the community's needs.

The implementation of population control heavily relies on the role of Family Planning Extension Workers, as highlighted by Mr. Darsono Kangiden, SE, Family Planning Extension Worker for Airmadidi District, Mrs. Doortje Rotty, Family Planning Extension Worker for Kauditan District, and Mr. Drs. Boyke O Lasut, Family Planning Extension Worker for Kauditan District. These extension workers are essential in promoting population programs, family planning, and family development through counseling targeted at individuals, groups, communities, and organizations. They are supported by cadres, specifically the Village Family Planning Assistants or *PPKBD* and Sub *PPKBD*, who actively participate on a voluntary basis in implementing and managing the *KKBPK* program at the village or sub-district level.

Monitoring and evaluation are crucial components of the implementation process, ensuring that activities are conducted effectively at the village and sub-district levels. These activities include overseeing IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) efforts by the extension workers, the facilitation of the *KKBPK* program by Village Cadres (*PPKBD* and Sub *PPKBD*), and the delivery of

family planning services by health facilities. Monitoring and evaluation also focus on assessing the *KB* Village program to ensure its continuity, effectiveness, and to identify any challenges encountered during its implementation. Reports from Family Planning Extension Workers in their respective areas and the *DPPKB* of North Minahasa Regency's participation in the monthly Program Control Meeting (Radalgram) organized by the *BKKBN* Representative of North Sulawesi Province are integral to this process.

Issues in the implementation of population control.

According to Mrs. Masye Sofie Mekel, Head of the Population Control, Advocacy, Mobilization, and Information Division, there are significant challenges related to human resources in the implementation of population control programs. These challenges include issues with the quantity, competence, and training of both employees and Family Planning (*KB*) Extension Workers. A notable concern is the declining number of *KB* Extension Workers as many are reaching retirement age. The current workforce is aging, which affects their ability to perform duties, especially those requiring physical effort. Additionally, the increasing demands of the job, including the need to use computer technology and IT for reporting and data collection, present further challenges.

Facility and infrastructure issues also hinder the program's effectiveness. As noted by Mr. Yudi Sompotan, SE, Head of the Planning and Finance Sub-Division of *DPPKB* North Minahasa Regency, the current building used for operations is inadequate, and there is only one operational vehicle available, which is insufficient given the high volume of activities and the large, often geographically dispersed, work area that includes several island regions. Additionally, the budget support from the local government budget (APBD) is minimal and insufficient to fully support the population control programs and activities.

Another challenge is the lack of support from various stakeholders. In recent years, the population control program has received less attention as it is perceived as lesser-known, not a priority, and lacks formal regulation in the form of Regional Regulations. Furthermore, issues with the information systems and data management persist, with the current system being quite traditional and reliant on data from other agencies, limiting the program's effectiveness.

Population Control Strategy by the North Minahasa District Population Control and Family Planning Office.

A strategic approach is essential for addressing challenges and fulfilling the roles and responsibilities of the *DPPKB* in North Minahasa Regency. The strategies include maintaining and enhancing employee morale and performance by creating a supportive work environment and recognizing achievements. Additionally, the *DPPKB* focuses on human

resource empowerment by increasing the capacity and competence of its staff through training sessions and technical guidance aligned with existing programs. The empowerment of Family Planning Extension Workers (*PKB*) adheres to Regulation of the Head of *BKKBN* No. 12 of 2017, which guides the empowerment of Population Extension Workers, Family Planning, and Family Development. This ensures that the placement of *PKB* duties supports the achievement of performance goals and sustains the morale of the predominantly elderly extension workers.

Another key strategy involves strengthening partnerships, enhancing coordination, and encouraging community participation. These efforts aim to leverage support and resources from various stakeholders. To address budget limitations, the *DPPKB* employs an optimization strategy, focusing on maintaining the same targets while reducing the number of participants and implementing mutual cooperation initiatives (gotong royong). This approach ensures that essential programs and services continue despite financial constraints, ultimately supporting the overall goals of population control and family planning in North Minahasa Regency.

Discussion

Population control can be examined through the lens of Mc Leod's system theory (1995), which emphasizes the involvement of various interconnected components. In this context, the components include agencies, organizations, bodies, groups, and individuals directly involved in population control. The *DPPKB* of North Minahasa Regency serves as the primary organization responsible for population control and family planning, equipped with human resources specializing in technical fields. The *BKKBN*, at both the central level and the North Sulawesi Provincial Representative level, acts as a technical supervisory agency, providing funding through *KB* Operational Assistance and technical support via *KB* Extension Workers. Additionally, *KB* Extension Workers operate within the sub-districts of North Minahasa Regency, forming another crucial component.

The District Government and Village/Sub-district Governments also play a role in supporting and facilitating activities as per their main tasks and functions. Furthermore, community participation is embodied by the Village Family Planning Extension Assistants, or *PPKBD* and Sub *PPKBD*, who operate at the village, sub-district, and neighborhood levels. According to system theory, these components are interconnected and interact with one another. In the context of population control and family planning, the *DPPKB* of North Minahasa Regency maintains a functional and technical relationship with the *BKKBN*, including both the central and North Sulawesi Provincial Representative levels. This relationship

involves activities and budget coordination, with continuous interaction through coaching, consultation, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation.

This network of relationships extends to family planning extension workers, who engage with the *DPPKB* of North Minahasa Regency, the District Government, the Village/Sub-district Government, and the *PPKBD* and Sub *PPKBD*. The interaction between extension workers and the *DPPKB* is characterized by personnel management and technical guidance, ensuring a cohesive approach to implementing population control and family planning initiatives.

Another key relationship in the implementation of population control in North Minahasa Regency involves the coordination and operational activities known as the Field Line. This relationship includes *KB* extension workers, the Village/Sub-district Government, and other local stakeholders. The Village/Sub-district Government supports these activities by providing meeting venues, equipment, and by mobilizing local residents. They also appoint the *PPKBD* and Sub *PPKBD* as cadres responsible for promoting family planning initiatives within their communities. According to system theory, these components are interdependent, relying on one another to fulfill their respective roles and duties effectively.

The *DPPKB* of North Minahasa Regency acts as the primary coordinator and driver of population control efforts, while *KB* extension workers are tasked with delivering education, mobilizing programs, and nurturing the development of *KB* Villages. The Sub-district and Village/Sub-district Governments facilitate these activities by offering logistical and organizational support. The *PPKBD* and Sub *PPKBD*, in turn, engage directly with the community, providing ongoing education and support to ensure the sustainability of family planning and population control programs.

The overarching goal of population control in North Minahasa Regency is outlined in the Grand Design for Population Development of North Minahasa Regency 2020-2035. This goal serves as a guiding framework that ensures all efforts are aligned and strategically focused. The inputs into this system include strategic issues and population challenges, such as stunting and extreme poverty, which are currently national concerns. According to population theory, as articulated by Alma (2019), there is a causal relationship between population dynamics and various developmental aspects, including social, economic, cultural, political, environmental, and security factors. This theory is relevant to the local context in North Minahasa Regency, where issues such as stunting and rising poverty levels, exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, are significant concerns.

The population challenges faced in North Minahasa Regency include the rate of

population growth, distribution, mobility, and family quality. These challenges guide the implementation of various population control measures, encompassing strategies for managing population quantity, improving population quality, controlling mobility, and developing robust population data and information systems. These efforts aim to address the identified issues and work towards the broader goals of the region's population development strategy.

The process of population control involves implementing various activities. At the operational level, *KB* Extension Workers cover sub-district areas, facilitated by Extension Centers. At the field level, each village or sub-district has assistant cadres known as *PPKBD* and Sub *PPKBD*. The lowest level of field operation is the Activity Group. In managing and controlling these activities, the *DPPKB* of North Minahasa Regency establishes policies and prepares Norms, Criteria, Procedures, and Standards (NKPS). These NKPS serve as guidelines for implementation and control, including setting parameters, providing guidelines for activity implementation, technical instructions, and provisions for technical guidance or training, as well as specifying types of reports.

Output refers to the results generated by the system, which can serve as input for other subsystems. In the context of population control by the *DPPKB* of North Minahasa Regency, the

output includes the results of programs and activities aimed at regulating births and encouraging delayed marriages. This output is measured through statistical figures related to specific indicators, such as Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR), unmet need for family planning, Married Unions with Known Pregnancy (MUKP), Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR), Long-Term Contraceptive Method (MKJP), and the Family Development Index.

The boundary of a system separates it from its external environment, determining its configuration, scope, or capabilities. In the context of population control by the *DPPKB* of North Minahasa Regency, the system boundary encompasses the availability of *KB* health facilities, contraceptive support facilities, hospitals, health centers, and access to contraceptive devices and medications. The control mechanism regulates the system to ensure it meets its objectives. In population control, the *DPPKB* employs both strategic and management controls. Strategic control involves monitoring developments and changes at the national and provincial government levels, while management control includes performance measurement, supervision, and implementation of Norms, Standards, Procedures, and Criteria (NSPK).

The environment encompasses everything outside the system. In the case of population control in North Minahasa Regency,

the external environment includes the roles and presence of SKPDs (Regional Government Work Units) related to population control. These include agencies like the Health Office, Bappeda, PUPR Office, Spatial Planning Office, Environmental Office, Disdukcapil, Legal Section, Regional Finance and Asset Agency, and the DPRD of North Minahasa Regency. Vertical agencies such as the BPS, Polres/Polsek, and Kodim/Koramil also play supportive and interconnected roles. Given the broad and cross-sectoral nature of population control, enhancing coordination, communication, integration, and synchronization through existing mechanisms is essential. Other external entities include the private sector, mass organizations/NGOs, observers, and the mass media.

The results of population control in North Minahasa Regency can be observed through various indicators, including Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR), unmet need for family planning (Unmet *KB*), Married Unions with Known Pregnancy (MUKP), Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR), Long-Term Contraceptive Method (MKJP), and the I Bangga program. While some statistical figures indicate that the regency has met its targets, others have not yet been achieved. This feedback informs future interventions, guiding more efficient and targeted efforts.

The interventions in population control align with Malthus' theory, as described by Alma (2019), which suggests two methods for restricting population growth: preventive checks and positive checks. Preventive checks aim to reduce population through birth suppression, which can be achieved through moral restraint (self-discipline) and vice. Moral restraint involves efforts to curb sexual desire, while vice includes methods such as abortion, homosexuality, promiscuity, adultery, and the use of contraceptives.

To achieve future targets, various interventions need enhancement. These include addressing issues related to child marriage, poverty, education, female employment, cultural attitudes, and knowledge about adolescent reproductive health and stunting. Additionally, interventions are needed to tackle unwanted pregnancies, the risks of abortion, high-risk pregnancies, infant mortality, maternal mortality, child nutrition, and improvements in advocacy, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC), and contraceptive services. The North Minahasa Regency Government should also re-intensify programs to promote the use of MKJP and encourage couples of reproductive age to participate in modern family planning methods.

Population control strategies in North Minahasa Regency need enhancement, particularly through personnel planning concerning the future need for Family Planning

Extension Workers. Addressing budget issues can be approached with rational and logical calculations to determine the necessary budget amount. Detailed analysis and calculation of operational assistance for Family Planning (BO*KB*) are essential to establish a realistic budget figure. This figure will serve as a basis for assessing the actual budget required, supplementing the funding provided by *BKKBN*.

Another strategy involves establishing a Regional Regulation specifically governing population control in North Minahasa Regency. A Regional Regulation would provide strong legal backing and serve as a foundation for securing necessary funding and resources. With such a regulation in place, population control would become a higher priority, encouraging greater participation from all stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

In regards to the results of the data analysis performed in this research, the following suggestions were drawn.

a. The implementation of population control in North Minahasa Regency follows a clear direction, objectives, benefits, and policies as outlined in the Grand Design of Population Development 2020-2035. These efforts focus on controlling population quantity, improving population quality, and managing population mobility through specific programs and activities.

b. Several challenges hinder the implementation of population control in North Minahasa Regency. These include issues related to human resources, limited facilities and infrastructure, inadequate budget support, the absence of Regional Regulations on Population Control, and insufficient availability and management of Population Control Data and Information Systems.

c. The strategies for population control in North Minahasa Regency include developing personnel, effectively utilizing *KB* Extension Workers, enhancing competencies, optimizing the use of budgets and facilities, and improving communication, coordination, and partnerships with various stakeholders.

Based on conclusions, recommendations for this research are:

a. Recommendations for the Implementation of Population Control: It is recommended that the North Minahasa Regency Government undertake personnel planning to address the need for *KB* Extension Workers, conduct careful calculations for Population Control budget support from APBD sources, construct buildings and supporting infrastructure, procure operational vehicles, modernize the management of the Population Information System, and facilitate the formation of Regional Regulations on Population Control.

b. Recommendations for Further Research: The Faculty of Community Protection is encouraged to focus future research on optimizing the movement of population and family planning development programs through the empowerment of field lines. This research should aim to provide an overview of the activities of the Tribina activity group, which works directly with the community and addresses their issues.

c. Recommendations for Community Service by IPDN North Sulawesi Campus: It is recommended that the Faculty of Community Protection at the IPDN North Sulawesi Campus target future community service activities by lecturers through fostered villages. The goal should be to assist in compiling population data related to population control at the village level down to the environmental/guard level.

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