

SINERGI SOSIAL AKSEPTOR KB DALAM MENOPANG KETAHANAN EKONOMI KELUARGA DI GAMPONG PASI PINANG, ACEH BARAT

Ermanto¹, Arfriani Maifizar², Aan Saputra³

Program Studi Sosiologi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Teuku Umar

Correspondence Email: ermanto.mbo@gmail.com

Abstrac

This study aims to examine the role of social synergy among family planning (FP) acceptors in strengthening household economic resilience in Gampong Pasi Pinang, West Aceh. The background of this research is based on the increasing need for collaborative social networks among FP acceptors to address economic challenges. This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach, using in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) involving 15 FP acceptors, community leaders, and village officials. The findings indicate that FP acceptors actively build mutual support through information exchange, joint business initiatives, and participation in village economic programs. This synergy contributes to reducing household expenses, increasing income, and enhancing adaptive capacity in times of economic uncertainty. The study concludes that social synergy among FP acceptors is not only a supporting factor for reproductive health but also an important driver of household economic resilience in rural areas. It is recommended that village governments and relevant institutions facilitate capacity building, access to capital, and marketing networks for FP acceptor groups to ensure sustainable economic empowerment. Keywords: family planning acceptors; social synergy; economic resilience; rural communities; West Aceh

Introduction

The implementation of the family planning (FP) program in Indonesia has been one of the government's key strategies to curb population growth and improve family quality of life. In rural areas, FP is often associated with birth control and reproductive health maintenance. However, in reality, the benefits of this program extend to various aspects of community life, including the social and economic sectors. Community participation, particularly among FP acceptors, creates opportunities for the formation of strong social networks as social capital to improve family welfare.

Gampong Pasi Pinang, located in West Aceh Regency, is one of the areas with a relatively high level of FP participation. The success of this program is measured not only by the number of active acceptors but also by the positive impacts felt by the community. In this village, FP acceptors have formed a community that interacts and provides mutual support. The relationships formed among them go beyond the program's original function, creating space for information exchange, economic cooperation, and social solidarity.

Social synergy among FP acceptors in Pasi Pinang is evident in various forms of interaction, such as sharing business opportunity information, assisting in marketing local products, and engaging in member-to-member savings and lending activities. These activities show that FP is not merely a health program but also a means to strengthen social networks that have a tangible impact on household economic resilience. The social capital formed becomes a significant strength in facing the dynamics and economic challenges in rural areas.

This phenomenon is particularly interesting to study, as academic discussions about FP have mostly focused on reproductive health and demographic aspects. Meanwhile, the

socio-economic dimension accompanying this program has received little in-depth attention. Yet, in the context of sustainable development, strengthening household economic resilience plays a vital role in reducing social vulnerability and fostering community self-reliance.

The importance of this social synergy aligns with the concept of social capital put forward by Coleman and Putnam, emphasizing the role of networks, trust, and norms in facilitating cooperation for mutual benefit. In the context of Gampong Pasi Pinang, this social capital not only strengthens relationships between individuals but also opens access to economic resources that were previously difficult to reach. This demonstrates that social synergy among FP acceptors has strategic implications for local economic development. Given this potential, this study seeks to explore more deeply the forms of social synergy formed among FP acceptors in Gampong Pasi Pinang. Furthermore, it aims to analyze the contribution of this synergy to household economic resilience, both in the short and long term. By understanding the existing patterns of cooperation and support, the findings of this study are expected to serve as a reference for policymakers and related stakeholders in designing community-based empowerment programs.

Specifically, the objectives of this study are: (1) to identify the forms of social synergy among FP acceptors in Gampong Pasi Pinang; and (2) to analyze the contribution of this synergy to household economic resilience. It is expected that the results of this study will strengthen the argument that the FP program has multidimensional benefits that can be further developed, not only for population control but also as a driver of economic self-reliance in rural communities.

Literature Review

Social Capital and Community Resilience

Social capital has been defined by Coleman (1988) as the ability of individuals or groups to work together through shared norms, values, and social networks to achieve common goals. Putnam (1993) emphasizes that social capital encompasses trust, reciprocal norms, and social networks that facilitate coordination and cooperation. In rural contexts, social capital plays a strategic role as it connects individuals to limited local resources. Established social networks make it easier for communities to face challenges, especially during economic crises.

Community resilience is defined as the ability of a community to withstand, adapt, and recover from shocks or stresses—whether economic, social, or environmental (Norris et al., 2008). Social capital is one of the main pillars in building this resilience, as it provides emotional support, access to information, and material assistance. In the context of Aceh, which has a history of natural disasters and economic challenges, the presence of strong social capital forms an essential foundation for maintaining socio-economic stability.

Family Planning Programs and Socioeconomic Impact

The Family Planning (FP) program in Indonesia was initially developed to control population growth and improve reproductive health. However, a number of studies have shown that this program also has indirect effects on social and economic aspects. According to BKKBN (2020), participation in FP programs often encourages the formation of community groups that function as platforms for mutual support, information sharing, and the development of productive economic activities.

Research by Adioetomo and Samosir (2016) found that families participating in FP programs tend to have better resource allocation, including in terms of children's education,

nutritional improvement, and household economic investment. FP acceptors who are active in group or community activities also demonstrate higher economic adaptability compared to those who are not involved. This indicates that the success of FP programs is measured not only by the reduction in birth rates but also by the improvement in family quality of life.

Integrating FP programs with economic empowerment activities has been proven effective in various regions. For example, a study by Wahyuni (2019) in Central Java showed that FP acceptors involved in women's cooperatives experienced an average household income increase of 15% within one year. This was due to easier access to capital, marketing opportunities, and the support of established social networks. The success of this model heavily depends on the strength of social capital within the local community.

Method

This study employed a qualitative descriptive design aimed at gaining an in-depth understanding of social phenomena within the community, particularly regarding the synergy among family planning (FP) acceptors in supporting household economic resilience. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to explore subjective experiences, meanings, and the dynamics of social interactions that cannot be adequately captured through quantitative methods (Creswell, 2018). Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 15 FP acceptors who actively participate in community activities. Informants were selected using purposive sampling, taking into account their involvement and experience in socio-economic activities within the village. In addition, three community leaders and two village officials were interviewed to gain broader perspectives on the role of social synergy in the context of village development. Interviews were conducted face-to-face at mutually agreed locations, with each session lasting between 45 and 60 minutes.

To complement the interview data, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also conducted involving representatives of FP acceptors and community leaders. The FGD method aimed to capture collective ideas, enrich the findings from individual interviews, and validate the information obtained. Two FGDs were held, each lasting 90 minutes, discussing topics related to forms of cooperation, benefits gained, and challenges faced in building household economic resilience. The research site was Gampong Pasi Pinang, West Aceh, selected for its relatively active FP acceptor community engaged in various social and economic activities.

Results and Discussion

The findings of this study reveal that social synergy among family planning (FP) acceptors in Gampong Pasi Pinang is manifested in three main forms: information exchange, joint business initiatives, and crisis assistance. These forms of synergy function not only within the social sphere but also have tangible impacts on enhancing household economic resilience. This phenomenon aligns with the concept of social capital, which emphasizes the importance of networks, norms, and trust in mobilizing resources (Putnam, 2000).

Information Exchange

The first form is information exchange. FP acceptors routinely share information related to market opportunities, modern agricultural techniques, and small business management. This information is typically acquired through personal experiences, training sessions attended, or external sources such as agricultural extension workers and health personnel. This process of sharing information accelerates the adoption of innovations at the household level, as outlined by Rogers (2003) in the diffusion of innovations theory, where communication among group members is a key factor in the dissemination of new knowledge.

Information exchange also includes discussions on marketing strategies and micro-enterprise capital management. For example, some acceptors share tips on using social media to market processed fish products. The impact of such sharing is evident in the increased market access and selling prices of these products. This demonstrates that strong social networks can minimize the risks of asymmetric information, which often serves as a barrier to business development in rural areas (Coleman, 1988).

Joint Business Initiatives

The second form is joint business initiatives. Several groups of FP acceptors have established savings and loan activities based on mutual trust and internal agreements. The accumulated funds are used as capital for collective enterprises, such as producing salted fish and fish crackers. Profits are distributed proportionally according to contributions of capital and labor. This cooperative business model strengthens the community's bargaining position within the local supply chain, consistent with Ostrom's (1990) findings that emphasize the role of community institutions in managing resources sustainably.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that social synergy among family planning (FP) acceptors in Gampong Pasi Pinang, West Aceh, plays a strategic role in strengthening household economic resilience. The three main forms of social synergy—information exchange, joint business initiatives, and crisis assistance—not only strengthen social networks but also enhance the adaptive economic capacity of rural communities. Information exchange has accelerated the adoption of innovations in agriculture, seafood processing, and product marketing. Joint business initiatives have created new economic opportunities and provided access to productive resources, while crisis assistance mechanisms function as social safety nets that reduce household economic vulnerability. These findings reinforce Putnam's (2000) social capital theory, which posits that trust and cooperation within a community can mobilize resources more effectively to achieve collective goals. In the context of FP programs, this social synergy demonstrates that health interventions can have multidimensional impacts, including on economic aspects and the sustainability of community well-being.

Thus, the success of the FP program in Gampong Pasi Pinang is not only measured by population control and reproductive health outcomes but also by its contribution to strengthening household economic resilience and fostering community social cohesion.

Recommendations

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Capacity Building and Targeted Training** – The village government, together with relevant agencies, should organize entrepreneurship training, financial management, and digital marketing programs for FP acceptors to expand their skills and enhance the competitiveness of local products.
2. **Facilitation of Microfinance Access** – Microfinance institutions and village cooperatives should provide flexible financing schemes with low or zero interest for joint business groups of FP acceptors, ensuring the continuous circulation of business capital.
3. **Strengthening Marketing Networks** – Broader distribution and marketing channels are needed, both through local markets, inter-village cooperation, and digital platforms, to ensure sustainable market access for FP acceptors' products.
4. **Replication of the Model in Other Areas** – The established social synergy model in Gampong Pasi Pinang can serve as a reference for community-based development programs in other villages, particularly those with similar economic potential.
5. **Integration of FP Programs with Economic Empowerment** – FP program implementers at the district and provincial levels are encouraged to integrate FP activities with economic empowerment programs so that the benefits are more comprehensive and sustainable.

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