

The Effect of Communication, Resources, Disposition And Structure of Bureaucracy on Medical Participation of Men's Operations in City of Bandar Lampung

(Study of George Edward III Policy Implementation Model)

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Abstract

The Population and Family Planning Control Office of Bandar Lampung City has implemented a Family Planning Program to reduce birth rates so that population growth in Bandar Lampung is controlled. Since 2009, men and women have had the same rights and position in achieving the success of the Family Planning Program in Bandar Lampung City. But the fact the Family Planning Program in Bandar Lampung City still seems biased to gender, this is evidenced by the achievement of family planning acceptors who are still being majority among women compared to men. KB Male Medical Surgery (MOP) is the male birth control that attains the lowest acceptor and has decreased in five years in the city of Bandar Lampung. Based on the problems obtained in the field, the study wanted to see the influence of communication variables, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure on KB MOP participation in Bandar Lampung City. The independent variable used in this study is the implementation model variable proposed by George Edward III. The method used in this study a descriptive and associative method with a quantitative approach.

The results showed that the communication variables obtained the magnitude of influence of 4.4% and the disposition variable obtained the magnitude of influence of 4.3%, these two variables did not have a significant effect on KB MOP participation in Bandar Lampung City. While the resource variable obtained the magnitude of influence of 21.1% and the bureaucratic structure variable obtained the magnitude of influence of 25.6%, these two variables had a significant influence on KB MOP participation in Bandar Lampung City. But simultaneously the communication, resource, disposition and bureaucratic structure variables have a significant influence on KB MOP participation in Bandar Lampung City and the magnitude of the effect obtained is 25.1%.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Family Planning Program, KB Male Medical Operation.

1. Introduction

Population growth in Bandar Lampung City in the last five years has increased. Fertility is one of the main factors causing the increasing incorrect population growth in Bandar Lampung City. The PP and KB Office has implemented the family planning program in Bandar Lampung since the issuance of Law Number 52 of 2009, the family planning program in Bandar Lampung City has been implemented on a gender equality basis, which means that the family planning program in Bandar Lampung City is not only carried out by only women or wives but men or husbands also have the same position, rights, and obligations in family planning. However, the facts in the field prove that until now there are still obstacles, namely the impression of gender bias because family planning participation is still dominated by women or wives, while the participation of men or husbands in family planning is still very low.

Data recorded at the PP and KB Office of Bandar Lampung City in 2017, PUS in Bandar Lampung City amounted to 168,093 people, and of that number 121,750 were recorded as KB Active Participants (PA). If more specified, female KB active participants (PA) reached 116,792 acceptors, while male active participants (PA) only amounted to 4,958 acceptors. In more detail, of the 4,955 male family planning acceptors in Bandar Lampung City, male active participants (PA) who used condoms reached 3,921 acceptors, while male active participants who used Male Medical Operations Family Planning (MOP) or vasectomy only reached 1,037 acceptors. The detailed data on male family planning above can be concluded that active male family planning participants are still very low, especially those who use MOP family planning in Bandar Lampung City.

The low number of acceptors who use MOP KB in Bandar Lampung City is almost the case in all sub-districts in Bandar Lampung City. Then not only that, but the achievement rate of MOP KB acceptors has also decreased in the last five years, namely from 2013-2017. The low participation of men, especially MOP KB in Bandar Lampung City at this time could be because there are still many people in Bandar Lampung City who do not know about male family planning, especially MOP KB so that most men hand over the responsibility for family planning entirely to women or their wives. Then not only that, there are negative perceptions of KB MOP circulating in the community.

From the results of the pre-research conducted by the researcher with Ms. Nurleli as the Head of KB Division at the PP and KB Office of Bandar Lampung City, she said that in the implementation of KB MOP medical personnel or specialist doctors who specifically handle KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City are still limited. and not yet available in every sub-district like medical personnel for other family planning services. Then PLKB in each sub-district is also still limited and there is not one PLKB available in every village in Bandar Lampung City. people who want to get MOP family planning services have to go through a complicated and quite confusing system.

Every policy or program must be implemented properly because implementation is an urgent matter in achieving a goal. According to Nugroho (2018: 736), policy implementation has a portion of 60 percent

and that means that implementation is the most difficult stage compared to other stages. According to Edward III in Agustino (2006:156), there are four variables to measure the success of policy implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure.

Based on the description of the problems that have been described in the background above, the author wants to research the effect of each variable of the implementation model according to Edward III on the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB in Bandar Lampung City, because the researchers want to see whether the participation or participation of men in MOP family planning is low. in Bandar Lampung City is caused by the implementation carried out by the implementor or indeed the people who are reluctant to participate in the MOP KB. Therefore, researchers are interested in researching with the title "The Influence of Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure on the Participation of Medical Family Planning Operations for Men in Bandar Lampung City (Study on George Edward III Policy Implementation Model)".

Based on the description of the background stated above, it can be formulated some of the problems taken in this study are:

1. How much influence does communication have on the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB in Bandar Lampung City?
2. How big is the influence of resources on the participation of Men's Medical Operation Family Planning in Bandar Lampung City?
3. How big is the influence of disposition on the participation of Men's Medical Operation Family Planning in Bandar Lampung City?
4. How much influence does the bureaucratic structure have on the participation of Men's Medical Operations Family Planning in Bandar Lampung City?
5. How much influence do communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure have on the participation of Men's Medical Operations Family Planning in Bandar Lampung City?

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Definition of Policy Implementation

Policies that have been made by the government to overcome public problems cannot be separated from the implementation or implementation stages because implementation is one of the most important stages in determining the success of a policy. Policy implementation is understood as the distribution of policies carried out by implementers to target groups to realize policies. According to Wahab in Anggara (2012: 530), it is stated that policy implementation is an important aspect of the entire policy process.

Meanwhile, according to Mazmanian & Paul Sabatier in Agustino (2006:153), suggests that implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but can also take the form of executive orders or instructions or decisions of the judiciary. According to Chief J.O. Udoji in Agustino (2006:154) says that policy implementation is important, perhaps even more important than

policymaking. Policies will only be in the form of dreams or good plans that are stored neatly in archives if they are not implemented.

Nugroho (2018:736), states that the formulation of policy plans only has a 20% portion of success, while implementation has a 60% portion, while the remaining 20% is how we control implementation. That means implementation is the most difficult process because here problems that are sometimes not found in concepts arise in the field. There are several kinds of models contained in policy implementation, one of which is the implementation model proposed by George Edward III. The implementation model, according to George Edward III in Agustino (2006:157), states that the implementation or implementation of policies is influenced by four variables, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The following is an explanation of each variable, namely:

- a. Communication
- b. Resources
- c. Disposition
- d. Bureaucratic Structure

The four variables contained in the policy implementation model according to Edward III in Agustino (2006:157) were used by researchers as independent variables in this study. The researcher uses the Edward III model which consists of four variables, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure because the researchers found a match with the problems found during pre-research at the PP and KB Office of Bandar Lampung City about KB MOP. The four variables according to Edward III are used as independent variables to assess the magnitude of the influence of each variable on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City which has been carried out since 2009 until now.

2.2 Definition of Communication

Laswell in Zamroni (2009:5), says that communication is "who says to whom in what channel with what effect" (communication as a process of delivering messages from communicators addressed to the communicant through media or channels that cause certain effects). Meanwhile, Miller in Sofyandi (2007:154) defines that communication as an activity by which a person (source) moves stimuli to get a response. Therefore, by looking at the element of seriousness in communication, this definition tends to assume that all communication is persuasive.

Meanwhile, if viewed in terms of policy implementation, Edward III in Agustino (2006:157) said that communication has an important role in implementation because communication is something that determines the success of achieving the goals of implementing or implementing policies. Then Edward III in Agustino (2006:157) also suggests that three indicators can be used to measure the success of communication, namely: transmission, clarity, and consistency of information provided. The three indicators proposed by Edward III in this communication variable can be used as a measurement of success on the communication variable in the study.

2.3 Definition of Resources

Robbins (2005:255), says that resources are organizational assets that include financial (money, equity, profit and so on), physical (equipment, buildings, raw materials and so on), human (experience, expertise, knowledge, and competence), not materialized (brand names, patents, reputations, trademarks and so on), and structure or culture (history, culture, work system, work relations and so on). Meanwhile, according to Edward III in Agustino (2006: 158) said that resources are important in implementing policies properly. In line with the opinion of Van Matter Van Horn (2006:161), said that the success of the policy implementation process is highly dependent on the ability to utilize available resources.

Limited resources in the organization when implementing a policy will have an impact on the results to be obtained. Therefore, it is very important to measure the existing resources in the organization. Edward in Agustino (2006:158), argues that there are four indicators to assess whether the resources are adequate or not in the organization, namely: staff, information, authority, and facilities. These four indicators are used by researchers to measure success on the resource variable.

2.4 Definition of Disposition or Attitude

According to Lapierre in Azwar (2013: 5), defines attitude as a pattern of behavior, tendencies, or anticipatory readiness, predisposition to adjust to social situations, or simply attitude is a response to conditioned social stimuli. Meanwhile, according to Luthans (2006:236), attitudes are often used to describe people and explain their behavior. Attitudes are characterized in three ways: attitudes tend to persist unless something changes them, attitudes can range from highly favored to very disliked and attitudes are directed toward some object over which people have feelings (sometimes called "influence").

When viewed in terms of policy implementation, the attitude of the implementor greatly influences the results of implementation. This statement is in line with the opinion expressed by Edward III in Agustino (2006:159) which says that the attitude of implementation is an important factor in the approach to the implementation of a policy. When the implementation of a policy wants to be effective, the policy implementers not only know what will be done but also have the ability to implement it so that in practice there is no bias.

According to Azwar (2013:33), the attitude shown by a person towards objects has a structure consisting of several components, which can be seen from the cognitive, affective, and conative components. Meanwhile, according to Edward III in Agustino (2006: 159), two important things must be observed on the disposition or attitude variable in policy implementation, namely the provision of incentives and at the time of appointment of bureaucrats. The opinion of Azwar and Edward III can be used by researchers as a basis for measuring the disposition variable.

2.5 Definition of Bureaucratic Structure.

Max Weber in Doha (2014: 11) says that the bureaucratic structure is an organization. Therefore, the definition of bureaucratic structure is closely related to the definition of organization. The bureaucratic

structure is very important for the sustainability of an organization in achieving the goals that have been set. This statement is in line with Edward's opinion in Agustino (2006: 160), which states that the bureaucratic structure influences the success of policy implementation. Although the resources to implement the policy are available and the implementers also know what to do, wordy modal phrases are implemented or realized because there are weaknesses in the bureaucratic structure. Two characteristics must be considered in assessing the bureaucratic structure, namely the existing SOPs in the organization and also the fragmentation contained in carrying out tasks.

2.6 Male Family Planning Participation

Participation is an important part of realizing democratic values that exist in this country. In various literature, there are many definitions of participation, but they have the same meaning, namely to participate. According to Made Pidarta in Dwiningrum (2011: 50), participation is the involvement of a person or group of people in an activity. Involvement can be in the form of mental and emotional as well as physical involvement in using all the abilities it has (initiative) in all activities carried out and supporting the achievement of goals and responsibilities for all involvement.

Meanwhile, according to Theodorson and Raharjo in Mardikanto (2013: 81), defines that participation is the participation of a person in a social group to take part in community activities, outside of his work or profession. From the elaboration of the concept of participation above, it can be concluded that participation has a wide and varied meaning, but in general, it can be concluded that participation is a manifestation of the participation of individuals or groups in certain activities or activities.

Similarly, if you want to know the participation of men in the family planning program, that is, the participation of men can be seen from the participation of men in activities or activities carried out by the implementing agency or implementor. According to Ekaterini (2008:74), suggests that men's participation in family planning is realized through their role in the form of support for family planning and the use of contraceptives as well as planning the number of children in the family, to realize the goal of creating a Small Happy and Prosperous Family Norm. There are two forms of male participation in family planning, namely direct male participation, namely the participation of men in activities and also the participation of men in using one method or method of preventing pregnancy, such as using condoms, MOP, the interrupted denial method, and the periodic abstinence method. The indirect participation of men is that men can act as motivators and plan the number of children.

In this study, researchers focused more on direct participation in KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City. Direct participation in KB MOP here is not only the participation of men in using KB MOP but is also seen from their participation or participation in activities carried out by the implementor regarding KB MOP. The focus of the researchers is more on the MOP KB because the MOP KB is the only long-term KB owned by men, therefore the researchers here are interested in seeing the magnitude of the influence of the variables of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure on the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB or vasectomy in Bandar Lampung City.

3 Research Methods

This study uses descriptive and associative methods with a quantitative approach. In this study, there are four independent variables and one dependent variable. Here's the explanation:

a. Independent variables or independent variables (X) are as follows:

- 1) Communication Variable (X1): Communication is the process of delivering messages by the communicator to the communicant to influence the recipient. In terms of implementation of communication is something that will determine the success of achieving the objectives of the implementation or implementation of a policy. There are three indicators used to measure the success of communication, namely the transmission or delivery of information, clarity, and consistency of the information conveyed.
 - 2) Variable Resources (X2): Resources are an important factor for effective program implementation, where without resources, programs or policies are just paper documents. There are four indicators to measure the success of resources, namely: staff, information, authority, and facilities.
 - 3) Disposition Variable (X3): Disposition Variable (X3): Disposition or attitude is a person's response to either support or not support an object. In policy implementation, the disposition of the implementor also affects the success of the ongoing implementation because if the implementor has a good disposition, then the implementor will carry out the policy as desired by the policymaker or program, and vice versa. The indicators used to measure disposition are cognition, affective, conation, the appointment of bureaucrats, and incentives.
 - 4) Bureaucratic Structure Variable (X4): The bureaucratic structure is related to the suitability or clarity of the bureaucratic organization that is the organizer of the implementation of public policies. The organizational structure in policy implementation also greatly determines the success of achieving policy objectives. Two characteristics can boost the performance of the bureaucratic structure towards a better direction, namely the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and the fragmentation that exists within the organization.
- b. The dependent variable or the dependent variable (Y) is the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB in Bandar Lampung City. Men's participation in family planning is manifested through their role in the form of support for family planning and the use of contraceptives as well as planning the number of children in the family. There are two forms of male participation, namely direct and indirect participation. In this study, researchers focused more on direct participation in KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City. Direct participation in KB MOP here is not only the participation of men who use KB MOP but also seen from the participation of men in attending activities carried out by implementors related to KB MOP.

The technique of giving the suspension uses a scale rating. Data was collected by distributing questionnaires to 85 respondents. Quantitative data analysis used descriptive data analysis and inferential data analysis. Inferential data analysis includes multiple linear regression, hypothesis testing, and classical assumptions.

4 Discussion

4.1 The Influence of Communication on KB MOP Participation in Bandar Lampung City

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it proves that this communication variable does not have a significant influence on MOP family planning participation in Bandar Lampung City. This is supported by the results of the t-test which produces an at-count less than the t-table and the significance value obtained by this communication variable is greater than 0.05, therefore it can be concluded that the H_0 hypothesis in this study is accepted and the H_a hypothesis is rejected. The results of this study do not support the theory put forward by Edward III in Agustino (2006:157), in which he says that good communication and which can determine success in achieving goals is communication that can be transmitted properly, the information provided must be clear and concise. not confusing and consistent in providing information.

The absence of a significant influence between the communication variables on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City, makes researchers re-examine what causes this communication variable to not have a significant influence on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City. It turns out that after further review of the results of the research in the field, it is true that the communication carried out by the KB MOP implementer in Bandar Lampung City has not been fully implemented properly, for example only on indicators of information clarity and transmission indicators about KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City.

When viewed from the results of descriptive analysis, this communication variable has nine-question items and produces a mean value of 22.600, this proves that the communication variable is included in the fairly good category and close to the bad category. If the respondents' answers are accumulated in percentages, the respondents who answered that they had carried out communication well only reached four point seven percent and the rest of the respondents answered that they were not good and quite good.

Therefore, it is natural that the communication variable proposed by Edward III on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City only influences 0.044 or 4.4%. This result is supported by the multiple regression test that has been carried out by the researcher, namely the magnitude of the influence of communication on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City as indicated by the regression coefficient B of 4.4%. This communication regression coefficient will have a positive impact on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City, which means that every 1 value increase in the communication variable will increase MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City by 4.4%. The amount of influence obtained from the communication variable is still very small and it is only natural that this variable does not have a significant influence.

Even though we know that communication is the first step in achieving success, especially during policy implementation because with communication we can obtain accurate information and can use that information as knowledge and the basis for taking actions to be taken. This statement is in line with the

theory put forward by Sofyandi (2007: 1570), he said that communication can be used to control one's behavior, what to do and improve abilities and help in making decisions.

4.2 The Influence of Resources on KB MOP Participation in Bandar Lampung City

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it turns out that resources do have a significant influence on MOP family planning participation in Bandar Lampung City. This is supported by the results obtained from the t-test calculation, namely the t-count obtained is greater than the t-table and the significant value obtained is also smaller than 0.05, therefore it can be concluded that in this study the hypothesis H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. The results of this study are in line with the theory put forward by Edward in Agustino (2008:152), where he says that resources are very important to achieve success in implementing policies and adequate resources can also implement policies well.

Researchers here have used the four indicators proposed by Edward III as the basis for measuring the assessment of these resource variables, namely the number of adequate staff, information, authority, and bureaucratic structure. Of these four indicators, the researcher has provided ten-question items and each question item has been declared valid and reliable. When descriptive statistical tests were conducted, it turned out that this resource variable resulted in a mean value of 21,823, where the mean value was included in the sufficient category and close to the good category. When viewed from the overall respondent's answers regarding the resource variables, it turns out that only three respondents answered that the resources were not yet or inadequate in the implementation of KB MOP, and thirty-three respondents answered that the resources were adequate or good, the rest of the respondents answered that they were sufficient. . These results indicate that it is natural that the resource variable proposed by Edward III has a significant influence on MOP family planning participation in Bandar Lampung City.

The existence of a significant influence between the resource variables on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City is also strengthened by the results of multiple regression tests, which get a value of 0.211 or if the percentage becomes 21.1%. The communication regression coefficient is 21.1%, meaning that every 1 value increase in the resource variable will increase MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City by 21.1%. Having a significant influence on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City, the implementor must maintain current resources, but when they want to increase MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City, the resource variable must be further improved in the MOP KB implementation both from the availability of staff in providing MOP family planning services, relevant information, clear authority, and adequate facilities.

4.3 The Influence of Disposition on KB MOP Participation in Bandar Lampung City

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it proves that the disposition of the implementor in the implementation of KB MOP does not have a significant influence on the participation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City. This statement is supported by the results of the t-test, which is that the obtained t count t table and the significant value obtained also exceeds 0.05, therefore it can be concluded that the

disposition variable does not have a significant influence on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City.

The absence of a significant influence between the disposition variable and the MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City makes researchers want to re-examine what causes the implementor's disposition here to not have a significant influence on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City. And after further review, it turns out that it is true that there are still several factors that become obstacles to this disposition variable, which can be seen from the knowledge of the implementor about the MOP KB is still limited, the commitment and behavior in implementing the MOP KB and the provision of incentives also greatly determines the attitude of the implementor in implementing a policy. . If viewed based on the category, the disposition variable of the KB MOP implementor is in the sufficient category and close to the bad category. This statement is supported by the results of the accumulation of respondents' answers to the disposition variable which proves that there are still many respondents who answer that the implementor does not have a good disposition in implementing MOP KB in Bandar Lampung City.

Therefore, it is natural from the start if the disposition of the MOP KB implementor in Bandar Lampung City only has an effect of 0.043 or 4.3%, the acquisition of this result is shown from the results of the multiple regression test that has been carried out by the researcher. Although the figure obtained from this disposition variable is small, it turns out to have a magnitude of influence that can increase the amount of MOP family planning participation in Bandar Lampung City. The results of this disposition regression coefficient mean that every 1 value increase in the disposition variable will increase MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City by 4.3%.

To be able to increase the magnitude of the influence of MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City, the disposition of the implementor in implementing MOP KB in Bandar Lampung City also needs to be improved through increasing PLKB knowledge on MOP KB, improving commitment and behavior of implementors, how to recruit implementers must also be more selective and the provision of incentives must also be considered. If the problems of the implementor's disposition in the implementation of KB MOP have been well addressed, it is undeniable that it will have an impact on increasing the participation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City. This statement is supported by the results of the correlation test on the disposition variable that has been carried out by the researcher which shows that the r count is greater than the r table (0.223 0.213). Thus, the better the disposition, the better the MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City.

4.4 The Influence of Bureaucratic Structure on KB MOP Participation in Bandar Lampung City

The bureaucratic structure in this study has had a significant influence on MOP family planning participation in Bandar Lampung City. This is supported by the results of the t-test calculation, namely the t-count obtained is greater than the t-table and the significant value obtained is also smaller than 0.05, therefore it can be concluded that in this study the hypothesis H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. The results obtained from this study are in line with the theory put forward by Edward in Agustino (2006: 160),

where he argues that the bureaucratic structure can affect the achievement of implementation results because when the bureaucratic structure is not conducive to the available policies, this will cause existing resources to become ineffective and hinder the course of policy. Edward III also said that two characteristics can improve the bureaucratic structure, namely the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and the fragmentation that exists within the organization.

The two characteristics proposed by Edward III were used as indicators by researchers to see the magnitude of the influence of the bureaucratic structure variable on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City. There are seven question items from these two indicators and it produces a mean value of 17.952 which is categorized as quite good.

The magnitude of the influence between the variables of bureaucratic structure on KB MOP participation in Bandar Lampung City is also supported by the results of the multiple regression coefficient tests or regression B, which is 0.256 or 25.6%. The organizational structure regression coefficient is 25.6%, meaning that every 1 value increase in the organizational structure variable will increase MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City by 25.6%. Having a significant influence makes the bureaucratic structure variable must be maintained to expedite the implementation and increase MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City, but if this bureaucratic structure variable wants to have a greater influence on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City, it is necessary further improve SOP and fragmentation in this organization.

If the bureaucratic structure in the implementation of KB MOP can be improved properly, it will also have an impact on the results to be obtained. This statement is also supported by the results of the correlation test that has been carried out by researchers, namely the correlation test of bureaucratic structure data with KB MOP participation in Bandar Lampung City obtained r table of 0.2133 and r count of 0.387, it can be seen that r count $<$ r table (0.387 0.213).

4.5 The Influence of Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure on KB MOP Participation in Bandar Lampung City

Based on the simultaneous testing of the four variables, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City, it turned out that it had a significant influence. This statement is supported by the results of the F test whose results prove that the calculated F is greater than the F table, namely 6.712 2.490 and the significance value obtained is 0.000, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Simultaneously has a significant influence on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City.

If the effect of implementation according to Edward III is combined, namely the communication of resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure to MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City simultaneously, the magnitude of the influence is 25.1%. This statement is evidenced from the results of

the R² test which obtained the R coefficient value of 0.501 and the coefficient of determination R square was 0.251. This finding shows that communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure have an influence on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City by 25.1% and the remaining 74.9% is caused by other factors, where these other factors are not analyzed by the researcher.

5 Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of the influence of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure on the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB in Bandar Lampung City, the conclusions obtained from this study are:

- 5.1** Each of the variables in this study, namely communication, resources, disposition, organizational structure, and participation in KB MOP has been analyzed descriptively and obtained results from each variable, as follows:
- 5.1.1. Communication in the implementation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City has been carried out by the implementor and is categorized as good enough.
 - 5.1.2. Resources in the implementation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City are in the sufficient category and close to the good category
 - 5.1.3. Disposition in the implementation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City is in the sufficient category but close to the bad category
 - 5.1.4. The organizational structure in the implementation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City is in the sufficient category and close to the good category
 - 5.1.5. KB MOP participation in Bandar Lampung City has been categorized as quite good.
- 5.2** Each independent variable, namely communication, resources, disposition, and organizational structure, has a magnitude of influence on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City, the following is a description of the effect of each variable as follows:
- 5.2.1 Communication has a magnitude of influence on the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB in Bandar Lampung City, the influence it has only reached 4.4%.
 - 5.2.2 Resources have a significant influence on the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB in Bandar Lampung City, the amount of influence obtained is 21.1%.
 - 5.2.3 Disposition has a magnitude of influence on the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB in Bandar Lampung City and the influence it has is only 4.3%.
 - 5.2.4 The organizational structure has a significant influence on the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB in Bandar Lampung City, the amount of influence obtained by the organizational structure variable is 25.6%.
 - 5.2.5 The variables of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure simultaneously have a significant effect on the participation of Men's Medical Operations KB in Bandar Lampung City, the influence obtained from this implementation is 25.1% and 74.9% is caused by other factors that not analyzed by the researcher.

6 Suggestion

- 6.1 It is necessary to improve communication in the implementation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City, especially the clarity of information provided at the time of socialization, namely by using audio-visual aids in conducting socialization about KB MOP and also how to convey information to the public must use clear language and easy to understand.
- 6.2 Maintaining resources in the implementation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City, both staff resources, information, authority, and facilities that have supported the implementation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City.
- 6.3 It is necessary to improve the disposition of PLKB in implementing KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City by increasing PLKB's knowledge of KB MOP, improving the way of recruiting PLKB in Bandar Lampung City, and increasing the provision of incentives to PLKB who have achieved their targets.
- 6.4 Maintaining the organizational structure in the implementation of KB MOP in Bandar Lampung City, both in terms of fragmentation and the existing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
- 6.5 For further researchers, it is hoped that further research can be carried out on the implementation of the Family Planning program on MOP KB participation in Bandar Lampung City.

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