

Paulo Freire's Dialogical Approach in the Implementation Program of the Kampung KB Bintaran, Yogyakarta City

Rita Nur Wahyuni¹, Sugito², Siti Aisyah³

¹ Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, Yogyakarta State University, Sleman DI Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

rita0265fip.2022@student.uny.ac.id

² Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, Yogyakarta State University, Sleman DI Yogyakarta, Indonesia. sugito@uny.ac.id

³ Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, Yogyakarta State University, Sleman DI Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

sitiaisyah.2022@student.uny.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Kampung KB Bintaran is located in Wirogunan Village, Mergangsan District, Yogyakarta City, DI Yogyakarta Province, Indonesia. The Indonesian Government launched Kampung KB to create quality small families. The Kampung KB has experienced quite significant growth, especially in the success of the KKBPK program, Nawa Cita Indonesia, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2030. The success of the Kampung KB program is reflected in several aspects. First, control the population; second, improve the quality of the population as measured by increasing resilience and prosperity by implementing the eight family functions. The Kampung KB Program leads to community empowerment. This program adheres to a top-down system from the central government, City Government, and BKKBN. In general, top-down system empowerment in program implementation comes from the government or institutions to the community. However, the implementation of the program in Kampung KB Bintaran does not entirely come from the government. There are several activities implemented as a result of community dialogue so that the community feels appreciated, respected, and heard. This research aims to describe Paulo Freire's dialogical approach between companions and the community in implementing the Kampung KB program. The method used in this research is an empirical study by interviewing residents and PKB in Kampung KB Bintaran. The research results state that Paulo Freire's dialogical approach is implemented through humility, hope, faith, love, and critical thinking. The dialogic approach occurs in several activities, namely the monthly POKTAN cadre coordination meeting which produces program proposals from the community and consultation services by PKB for every resident in Kampung KB Bintaran.

Keywords: Dialogical Approach, Kampung KB Program, Paulo Freire

INTRODUCTION

The post-pandemic encouraged the government to intensify development programs as a priority. Development programs that can touch the community directly are community participation empowerment programs [1; 7]. One of the government programs to increase the development of community participation is the implementation of the KKBPK (Population Family Planning and Family Development) program in the form of implementing Quality Family Villages, from now on referred to as "Kampung KB" [9; 16]. This program was launched by the government as an effort to overcome population problems [13], especially for rural and urban areas that are rarely "seen" by the government, so that regional development can be carried out evenly [11].

Kampung KB is the realization of the implementation of the 3rd, 5th, and 8th Nawacita development priority agendas. The 3rd Nawacita focuses on developing Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state. The 5th Nawacita emphasized improving people's quality of life, while the 8th Nawacita focused on revolutionizing national character through the policy of restructuring the national education curriculum [23]. This policy emphasizes the aspect of citizenship education, which integrates proportionality in teaching the history of the nation's formation, the values of patriotism and love of the Motherland, the spirit of defending the country, and character in the Indonesian education curriculum.

In principle, the implementation of Kampung KB is to carry out 8 family functions, namely 1) religious function, 2) socio-cultural, 3) love, 4) protection, 5) reproduction, 6) socialization, and education, 7) economics, and 8) environmental development [17]. The application of this family function helps families be happier and more prosperous, free from poverty, ignorance, and backwardness. The implementation of this family function also supports the success of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program which can be realized in 2030 [24; 4]. The success of the Kampung KB program is reflected in several aspects. First, in controlling the population; second, in improving the population's quality as measured by increasing the resilience and welfare of their families which can be observed through several indicators that reflect the implementation of eight family functions [22].

The formation of a Kampung KB must meet the main criteria, namely having several poor families above the average level of the village or sub-district where the village/RW is located. Apart from that, the achievement of family planning in the village must also be low. In terms of regional criteria, each Kampung KB must be located in an area that is classified as slum, coastal or fishing, River Watershed (DAS), Railway Bank, Poor Area (including urban poor), Remote, Border Area, Industrial Area, Tourist Area, or have a high population density. Meanwhile, according to special criteria, cross-sector intervention is needed, especially in aspects such as low education and inadequate infrastructure [11]. To meet these criteria, intervention from other sectors is essential.

Kampung KB as a regional unit at the RW, hamlet, or equivalent level, which meets certain criteria, carries out the KKBPB program in an integrated and structured manner. This program covers all development sectors. In other words, Kampung KB not only aims to control population growth but also to empower the potential of the community so that they can contribute actively to the development process. Presidential Instruction no. 03 of 2022 [19] concerning Optimizing the Implementation of Kampung KBs, it is stated that cross-sector involvement is very important in efforts to empower the community, improve the quality of human resources, and strengthen family structures through increasing the implementation of Quality Villages (KB) in every sub-district/village in Indonesia. Cross-sectoral collaboration is useful for achieving the success of Kampung KB activities, which are divided into several groups such as Toddler Family Development (BKL), Teen Family Development (BKR), Elderly Family Development (BKL), Prosperous Family Income Increase Efforts (UPPKS), Information Center and Youth Counseling (PIK-R), and the Kampung KB Population Data House (Rumah Dataku) [4; 11].

The sectors involved in implementing Kampung KBs include the health, education, social, and economic sectors [2]. Each sector has its roles and responsibilities which are mutually integrated and converged in implementing empowerment and strengthening family institutions. Cross-sector collaboration in Kampung KB is considered crucial because it involves various parties with specific knowledge and expertise in their fields [8]. Apart from that, this collaboration identifies and handles complex problems more efficiently and optimizes the potential and resources available in society [20; 18]. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the implementation of cross-sectoral collaboration in Kampung KB is a step toward achieving family development goals, namely family empowerment. The success of each family in empowerment positively supports the achievement of the goals of Nawacita Indonesia, the KKBPB program, and the SDGs program.

Community empowerment is a form of strategy launched by Paulo Freire. In Indonesia, the figure Paulo Freire is known as a supporter of the Participatory Education model [21; 12]. The concept of Indonesian education, which should ideally be accessible to all people, is still growing. Indonesian education is currently directed towards something that is more humanist, pragmatic, democratic, dialogical, and liberating [21; 10]. However, the lack of excellence in education in Indonesia is triggered by the traditional paradigm of Paulo Freire which is commonly known as the "banking system" education (banking concept of education) [6]. Apart from the Indonesian education system, community empowerment should not adhere to a "bank system" which means that the determination of empowerment programs cannot be determined by just looking at the subjectivity of the empowerment leader. The empowerment program is determined based on the problems that occur and produces sustainable solutions according to the potential of existing resources.

Paulo Freire offers a dialogic approach to provide a place for students to dialogue [14]. This dialogical approach emphasizes the equal roles of educators and students so that conditions for mutual learning can be created, which is then called the problem-solving method. The dialogical approach has a strategic role in creating humanization of the learning process to achieve its goals. As with empowerment participation, of course, it requires a dialogical relationship in its implementation [3]. Freire initiated liberating education for those who were oppressed through the concepts of communication, dialogue, and critical analysis of existing realities [21].

Based on the phenomena discussed previously, we know that Kampung KB is still in the development process. Therefore, strategy development is needed for better implementation of the Kampung KB program. Based on the background of the problem previously explained, researchers are interested in conducting a study of the dialogic approach in implementing the Kampung KB Bintaran Program, in Yogyakarta City. Researchers targeted the Kampung KB Bintaran in Yogyakarta City with the consideration that based on data, the Bintaran area was registered as a Kampung KB in 2018 and already had adequate cross-sectoral cooperation. Apart from that, communication and coordination with the government is also stable. This cannot be separated from the dialogical role played by government practitioners, institutions, and the community as program implementers. The benefit of this research is to conduct a study and explore Paulo Freire's Dialogical Approach in the Implementation of the Kampung KB Bintaran Program. It is hoped that this research can be used as a written contribution to the development of the quality of Kampung KB in realizing the Nawacita of the Republic of Indonesia, the KKBPK Program, and the SDGs Program in 2030. Apart from that, the application of Paulo Freire's dialogical approach can be used as a review of the extent of the strategic approach to the success of the Kampung KB Bintaran.

From the background of the problems above, a research question emerged, namely "What is Paulo Freire's dialogical approach in implementing the Kampung KB Bintaran program, Yogyakarta City?". Therefore, this research aims to describe Paulo Freire's dialogical approach to implementing the Kampung KB Bintaran program, in Yogyakarta City.

METHOD

This research is an empirical study that uses qualitative methods. The research subject was the Kampung KB Bintaran in Wirogunan Village, Mergangsan District, Yogyakarta City. The data sources used include primary data sources through interviews with PKB of Kampung KB Bintaran, and secondary data sources include textual supporting data obtained from articles, books, government websites, and the BKKBN Institute.

Data collection was carried out using interviews, observation, and literature study. The data analysis steps use the interactive model from Miles & Huberman [15] which consists of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Kampung KB Bintaran Programs

Kampung KB Bintaran consists of three sub-districts commonly referred to as Halmet (RW), namely RW 01, RW 02, and RW 03. It is hoped that each sub-district will form a Kampung KB, but up to now, these 3 sub-districts are still combined into one village in the Bintaran area.

The Kampung KB Program is an embodiment of the KKBPK Program (Population Family Planning and Family Development) which is an effort to control the rate of population growth. The KKBPK program not only focuses on reducing the total fertility rate (the average number of children born to a woman of childbearing age) but also prepares the younger generation to plan for married life. The success of the KKBPK program can be seen from several aspects. First, the aspect of controlling population quantity, second, the aspect of improving the quality of the population as measured by increasing the resilience and welfare of their families. Activities in Kampung KB Bintaran are divided into 2 parts, namely cross-sector activities and family resilience, which can be seen in the following table [4]:

Table I. Kampung KB Activities

Cross-Sector Activities	Activities from the Side Family Resilience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family planning services • Deed-making services • Road construction and Bridge • Creation of Identity Cards Residents • Preparation of reading books • Give up • Early childhood education programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a Toddler Family (BKB) • Build a Teen Family (BKR) • Fostering Elderly Families (BKL) • Information Center and Youth Consul (PIK-R) • Improvement Efforts Family Income Prosperous (UPPKS)

The main target of the BINA program is families, not individuals such as teenagers, the elderly, or toddlers. This means focusing on family dynamics and parents who have teenagers, seniors, or toddlers. The UPPKS group provides support to people who have small economic businesses, who are recruited directly by PKB and given capital with low

interest by the UPPKS association group to develop their businesses. If the quality of the products sold is still inadequate, PKB will organize training to assist the community by inviting professional experts in their fields. Apart from that, there is a Population Data House activity group (Rumah Dataku) which functions as a database and information center, as well as being the focus of development interventions at the micro level in Quality Family Villages (Kampung KB).

The Kampung KB Program involves all development sectors to build a family-based society, improve community welfare, and meet community needs through implementing cross-sector integration. Cross-sector development and partnerships involve the roles of various parties such as the private sector, providers, and other stakeholders. Cross-sector collaboration activities taking place in Kampung KB Bintaran can be seen in the following table [4; 11; 17; 19]:

Table II. Cross-Sector Activities in Kampung KB Bintaran

Examples of Cross-Sector Collaboration Activities Kampung KB Bintaran	Sector
Health: 1) Collaboration between community health centers, hospitals and health practitioners to provide integrated reproductive health services. 2) Counseling on reproductive health by village midwives and health cadres to the community. 3) Providing vitamins and supplements to pregnant women and toddlers to maintain health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNI-POLRI • Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion • Public Health Office • OPD Population Control and Family Planning • BKKBN representative • Hospital/Clinic • Public health center • Kampung KB Community representative (BKR, BKB, and PIK-R)
Education: 1) <i>Counseling on juvenile delinquency for families of teenagers.</i> 2) Education in financial administration management for POKTAN cadres 3) 3) Life skills education for housewives to improve family welfare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNI-POLRI • Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion • Health Departement • BKKBN representative • Head of Village • Kampung KB Community representative (BKB, BKR, BKL, PIK-R, and UPPKS)
Social: 1) Women's empowerment program in making decisions related to reproductive health and family planning. 2) Procurement of facilities and infrastructure for the elderly. 3) Assistance in making KTP and Deed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dukcapil Departement • Social Departement • Department of Empowerment and Village communities • BUMN and BUMD • Health Department • Hospital/Clinic • Public health center • Kampung KB Community representative (BKR, BKL, PIK-R, Rumah Dataku)
Economy: 1) Skills training in making dry food and business capital assistance to community groups to improve the economy. 2) Development of agrotourism and agribusiness to increase community income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government tourism office • Department of Empowerment and Village Communities • Cooperative Departement • BUMN and BUMD • Kampung KB Community representative (UPPKS)

Cross-sector collaboration plays a very crucial role in Kampung KB, because it involves various stakeholders with diverse expertise and knowledge, ensuring a comprehensive approach to improving the quality of life of the community, solving complex problems effectively, and utilizing the potential and resources available in the community.

In carrying out its activities, Kampung KB is accompanied by Quality Family Counselors (PKB). PKB is a civil servant who has full obligations, responsibilities, and authority in carrying out the management of population development,

family development, and family planning programs in the form of direct assistance in the field. The PKB group is often referred to as the Implementation Team.

To facilitate activities in Kampung KB, a Working Group (POKJA) and Activity Group cadres (POKTAN) were formed. The POKJA consists of several positions, including protector, advisor, supervisor, chairman, secretary, treasurer, and operational executive, which are explained as follows:

1. Protector : Regent/Mayor
2. Advisor : Head of district/city SKPD/OPD-KB
3. Builder : Head of District
4. Chief : Village Head
5. Secretary : PKB/PLKB
6. Treasurer : Chairman of the PKK at Village
7. Operational executor : PKB/PLKB, Kader, PPKBD/SubPPKBD, and PosKB.

For legality, the management of the Kampung KB is authorized by the Village/Subdistrict Head with a Decree from the Village/Subdistrict Head. Furthermore, for continuity and development of activities, regular coordination meetings are held through deliberation forums.

On the other hand, POKTAN, which is an abbreviation for Activity Group, is led by a cadre in each group, including the Dataku Home Cadre Poktan, BKB Cadre Poktan, BKR Cadre Poktan, BKL Cadre Poktan, PIK Teen Cadre Poktan, and UPPKS Cadre Poktan. Coordination of cross-sector partnerships is followed up through Poktan Cadre Coordination Meetings per sector to discuss the implementation of subsequent activities and planning materials for the development of future activities. With the formation of POKJA and POKTAN Cadres, it will be easier for PKB to coordinate and monitor activities. Thus, PKB as the implementing team plays a major role in the integration and coordination of cross-sectoral activities in various activity groups in Kampung KB. Details regarding the role of PKB and cross-sector involvement are explained in the table below [25]:

Table III. PKB Tasks with Cross-Sector Involvement

No.	PKB Task	Cross Sectors Involved
1	As an Extension Officer for the implementation of BKL BKB, BKR, PIK - R, UPPKS, and Rumah Dataku	BKKBN representative
2	PKB invites professional staff for community activities for education in certain fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPD Population Control and Family Planning • Public health center • Dukcapil Departement • Village Empowerment and Community Department • BUMN and BUMD • Head of Village
3	PKB provides skills training to cadres to solve problems that occur by inviting professionals in their fields	
4	Synergy with Subdistricts to provide Population Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dukcapil Departement • Head of Village
5	Synergy with the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) to mature marriages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Affairs Office (KUA) • Head of Village
6	Synergy with the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) in handling stunting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TNI- POLRI • Public health center
7	Intermediary with the government regarding activity budget allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BKKBN • Governor
8	PKB analyzes the problems or obstacles that exist in each POKTAN	No one
9	PKB as a community consultant regarding the Pride Kencana program	No one
10	PKB becomes a community companion in program planning and activity reporting	No one
11	PKB accompanies and monitors the regular meetings of each POKTAN	No one
12	PKB makes activity and budget reports to BKKBN and the City Government every year	No one
13	PKB coordinates each POKTAN cadre to prepare activity participation reports	No one

The information above illustrates the complexity of PKB's duties and responsibilities in carrying out activities in Kampung KB. Cross-sector involvement is tailored to relevant fields, to support the smooth implementation of the program. Cross-sectoral cooperation in planning empowerment and development programs in Kampung KB is not solely authoritarian, even though it is based on a top-down system, namely from the government to the community. These programs are designed taking into account community needs and the potential of existing resources. Various activities that support program implementation in Kampung KB Bintaran are as follows:

1. Discussion and Consultation Forum: Create forums or regular meetings where various stakeholders from different sectors can share information, experiences, and ideas to overcome common problems, such as coordination meetings regarding cases of handling stunting children in Bintaran by the Community Health Center, TNI-POLRI, KUA, and BKKBN Representatives.
2. Cross-sectoral Working Team: Establish a work team consisting of representatives from various sectors to design, implement, and evaluate holistic and integrated programs. The form is that representatives from each sector are given assignments for the Kampung KB sector through coordination meetings related to certain problems.
3. Partnerships and Alliances: Building formal partnerships between governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and civil society to create sustainable solutions to complex problems.
4. Joint Capacity Development: Organizing training and workshops involving stakeholders from various sectors to increase their understanding of cross-sectoral issues and strengthen collaboration skills for both the development and empowerment of the Kampung KB community.
5. Participatory Approach: Adopt a participatory approach in planning, implementing, and evaluating cross-sectoral programs, ensuring that community voices and needs are considered at every stage. In this case, PKB plays the main role as a consultant and companion for Kampung KB. Therefore, program formulation cannot be separated from the problems faced by the community. Apart from that, reporting on Kampung KB activities has been integrated through the MOSIKA (Family Information System Monitoring) application.

By implementing effective two-way communication, it is hoped that a harmonious relationship will be created between the government, institutions, and the community to improve the welfare and resilience of families in Kampung KB Bintaran.

Implementation Kampung KB Bintaran Programs Based on Dialogical Approach Paulo Freire

The Kampung KB Program as an embodiment of the KKBPK Program aims to create happy and prosperous small families by carrying out eight family functions. Carrying out these functions helps families achieve happiness and prosperity, and avoid poverty, ignorance, and backwardness. The implementation of activities in Kampung KB takes into account the needs of the community through programs that are integrated with the government. However, several other programs are discussed directly with the community through monthly POKTAN cadre coordination meetings. In the context of Paulo Freire's approach, this two-way communication process is explained as a dialogical concept. There is a compatibility between the way of implementing the Kampung KB Program with the concept of a dialogic approach introduced by Paulo Freire for humanitarian purposes.

In general, the Kampung KB activity plan can be divided into two parts. First, an integrated program organized by the government as part of the KKBPK program. This program is regulated in a structured manner by the government and is run through an implementation team (PKB) which involves community participation. Apart from that, planning and implementation are the results of a survey of the needs of the Kampung KB community throughout Indonesia. This ensures uniformity of activities in all Kampung KBs through structured fund allocation. Implementation of activities involves the participation of the Kampung KB community and related sectors by the determined activity projects. The forms of activities include family planning services, making deeds, building roads and bridges, making identity cards, providing reading books, posyandu, early childhood education, as well as other activities related to family resilience. Second, namely, activities proposed directly by the community through coordination meetings of POKTAN cadres. In this case, program planning is a dialogue process between individuals and each other accompanied by PKB without any government interference. So that residents can freely determine the programs that will be implemented for the next year with realistic and specific programs. The activities take the

form of skills training for UPPKS members in developing a dry food business by inviting professional staff for several days.

Freire proposed that what is meant by dialogue is a conversation between equal individuals, where there is no domination of one party over another. In dialogue, everyone has an equal opportunity to speak and participate in the communication process. The importance of dialogue is to ensure that everyone has a voice that is valued and heard in the process. This creates a situation where relationships are based on mutual respect, trust, and love for each other. In his book "The Pedagogy of the Oppressed", Freire put forward five key concepts that he considered important in dialogue, namely humility, hope, faith, love, and critical thinking (Freire, 2005:90-92). Thus, through the POKTAN coordination forum, activities proposed by the community can be considered as implementing a dialogic approach. This is because, during the discussion process, people actively express their opinions with full hope, confidence, love, humility, and critical thinking. PKB's role as a companion is to provide guidance when the community sees it from one point of view. The PKB will also provide several considerations regarding the risks and threats that may occur when the program is implemented. This aims to ensure that the programs produced not only meet community needs but are also by the available budget allocation. The rest of the community is free to determine their program proposals.

Therefore, this dialogical self-construction regarding community discussion forums involves the creation of human subjects who can understand that no one has the power to dominate, and everyone has the right to be respected in the dialogue process. This means that dialogue is not hierarchical, where some people have the power to speak while others simply listen. Healthy dialogue involves critical thinking about oneself and one's life, as well as recognition of the issues at hand, powered by love between the participants.

Freire emphasized that in the political moment we are experiencing, polarization is increasing, with each side trapped in their own beliefs without room for healthy dialogue. Extreme people tend to be unwilling to renounce their views, which limits their ability to build an identity that is inclusive and open to differing views. Thus, when talking about themselves and being aware of their existence in the context of public conversations in the POKTAN cadre communication forum, participants have an awareness that their opinions are subjective and that other people may have different views. In these situations, respecting differences of opinion without denigrating others is key to keeping the dialogue open and ongoing. Therefore, the formation of an inclusive political and social identity requires the adoption of a dialogical attitude based on love, trust, equality, and critical thinking.

If you look deeper into the perspective of love, Freire clarifies his views on love. Freire stated that the love in question is not masochistic love, where one party punishes another, or narcissistic love, where a person is too focused on himself to pay attention to other people. The main principle that defines life, according to him, is dialogical love, namely love between individuals who are equal and do not require dependence on other parties. Such love recognizes the other person's humanity and offers one's humanity in a biological process.

Therefore, in realizing Freire's love, apart from holding discussion forums, there are consultation services for each community PKB. From a dialogical perspective, this consultation program has gone beyond an approach based on humility, hope, and comprehensive love. The consideration is that this program has never previously been initiated by the KKBPK or the central government. This initiative arose directly from the needs of residents because they needed help in dealing with personal problems. PKB runs this program voluntarily to help listen and consider solutions to problems faced by the community. Thus, the principle of love in an equal relationship between citizens and PKB is realized through in-depth communication. Apart from that, humility is reflected in the residents' willingness to share stories and PKB's willingness to listen and provide appropriate solutions. The love that is awakened is not the narcissistic love of PKB towards society, but rather the recognition of the humanity of others and the offering of one's humanity in a meaningful dialogue process.

Thus, the concept of a dialogical approach implemented in Kampung KB is illustrated in the following picture [26]:

1. Humility

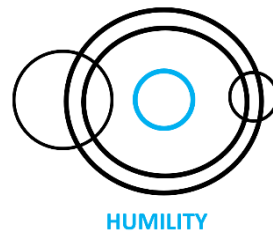


Figure 1. Principle of Humility

“[People] who lack humility (or have lost it) cannot come to the people, cannot be their partners in naming the world ... Dialogue cannot exist without humility.” – Paulo Freire [5].

Accompanying with humility means knowing that accompanying begins with the community, not the companion (PKB). CPDs approach residents with a genuine desire to provide assistance and understand residents to facilitate more effective relationships than mentors who use a directive approach that centers on knowledge, government authority, and their own experiences. A humble approach that recognizes the powerful role of citizens is the best way to ensure increased awareness of their well-being.

2. Hope

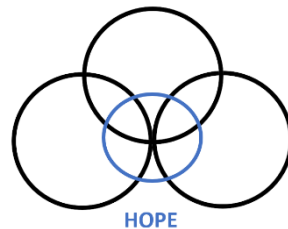


Figure 2. Principle Hope

“Dialogue cannot be carried on in a climate of hopelessness. If the dialogues expect nothing to come of their efforts, their encounters will be empty, sterile, bureaucratic and tedious.” – Paulo Freire [5].

Even though it may sometimes feel like platitudes or unreasonable clichés, trusting people is a core part of empowerment and mentoring. The combination of high expectations and effective mentoring is a proven way to express expectations to the community and ensure that the community can experience the results of their hard work with program implementation and the role of consultants through close relationships. If communicated effectively and seriously and supported by evidence of program implementation, belief in people's ability to be empowered can help them believe in themselves.

3. Faith

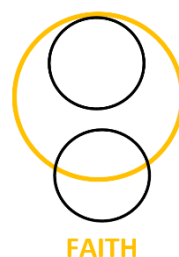


Figure 3. Principle of Faith

“Faith in [people] is an a priori requirement for dialogue; the ‘dialogical [person]’ believes in other [people] even before [meeting] them face to face.” – Paulo Freire [5].

When PKB and the Government put their trust in the community, they see the community as independent individuals who deserve respect. This belief in society paves the way for building deeper trust, and trust is essential in any

relationship where real and meaningful empowerment is the goal. More importantly, having faith in society can instill a true and deep sense of self-worth and help people respect themselves in all future relationships.

4. Love

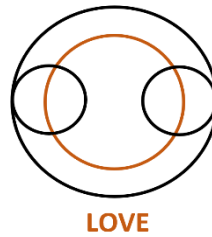


Figure 4. Principle of Love

“If I do not love the world–If I do not love life–If I do not love [people]–I cannot enter into dialogue.” – Paulo Freire [5].

Acknowledging the importance of love can be more difficult because it requires individuals to be more vulnerable, but love is an important element in meaningful relationships, especially for relationships that seek growth in empowerment. Communication occurs verbally and non-verbally, and one of the most effective ways to express love in any form is through actions. Observing actions in the form of monitoring and assisting activities in Kampung KBs by PKB and the government is a way to get a clear picture of the reality on the ground, identify what works and what doesn't, and strive to be more compassionate. Simple actions that companions take that encourage connection, signs of respect, genuine interest, and concern encourage more meaningful dialogue and increase opportunities for empowerment.

5. Critical Thinking

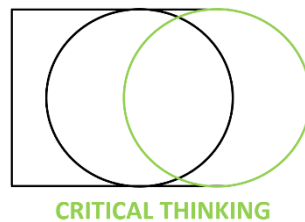


Figure 5. Principle Critical Thinking

“Only dialogue ... is ... capable of generating critical thinking.” – Paulo Freire [5].

One way to maintain focus on community empowerment is by asking questions. “Do we let society think?”. Freire's comments warn us by saying that society will not think unless we approach them with openness and a desire to learn from them. The strategies implemented by PKB in fostering a community thinking environment include:

- a. Linking programs to community interests and needs
- b. Ask good questions, in the form of considering the risks and challenges of the program that will be implemented
- c. Using a discussion approach that encourages citizen thinking.

Thus, if we look at the social side of the implementation of the Kampung KB program, the idea of a dialogical self is not only related to empowerment practices or formulation actions but also includes daily interactions with fellow humans. Through continuous practice in practicing humility, hope, faith, critical thinking, and understanding the importance of love in dialogue, the central government (represented by PKB) and the community can create conversations that allow for a rich exchange of ideas without confrontation or rejection.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Kampung KB program with Paulo Freire's dialogical approach is through humility, hope, faith, love, and critical thinking. This approach occurs in several activities, namely community proposal activities through monthly POKTAN cadre coordination meetings. In this case, program planning is a dialogue process between individuals and each other accompanied by PKB without any government interference. So that residents can freely

determine the programs that will be implemented over the next year in a realistic and specific manner. The activities take the form of skills training for UPPKS members in developing a dry food business by inviting professional staff for several days.

Apart from that, another activity with a dialogic approach is consultation services for each community by PKB. From a dialogical perspective, this consultation program has gone beyond an approach based on humility, hope, and comprehensive love. The consideration is that this program has never previously been initiated by the KKBPK or the central government. This initiative arose directly from the needs of residents because they needed help in dealing with personal problems. PKB runs this program voluntarily to help listen and consider solutions to problems faced by the community. Thus, the principle of love in an equal relationship between citizens and PKB is realized through in-depth communication. Apart from that, humility is reflected in the residents' willingness to share stories and PKB's willingness to listen and provide appropriate solutions. The love that is awakened is not the narcissistic love of PKB towards society, but rather the recognition of the humanity of others and the offering of one's humanity in a meaningful process.

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