

# Civil society (Women Organizations) on supporting Family Resilience in Lampung Province

Meiliyana<sup>1\*</sup> Ani Agus Puspawati<sup>2</sup> Yulianto<sup>3</sup> S Indriyati Caturiani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author. Email: meiliyana@fisip.unila.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

Local regulation (Perda) No 4/2018 about caring out the development of family resilience is issued in order to response to Law (UU) no 52/2009 about creating welfare family. Since collaborative governance model is supposed to be able to support the implementation of this Perda, so the involvement of many stakeholders which optimally coordinating each other on an ongoing basis and comprehensive is certainly needed. Eventually all stakeholders involve could build mutualism collaboration. The objectives of the research are to describe and analyze the role of civil society on caring out the development of family resilience in Lampung Province that at the end could recommend a model of collaborative governance which could accelerate the establish of family resilience as a foundation for welfare family. This research is a descriptive research which used interview and documentation study as a collecting data methods. The result of the research shows that civil society play important role in the implementation of Perda No 4/2018 since it helps local government become more democratic in society view by provide clear information about the purpose of the Perda. However some of those civil society organizations still lack of formal legitimacy that result on lack of political will to contribute more effective in more legitimate governance.

**Keywords:** *civil society, Family Resilience, Lampung Province*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The number of divorce cases in Lampung Province has increased. Dominantly, as much 85% of the cases for divorce are at the productive age of 23-35 years. The causes of a divorce include differences in perceptions, inadequate economic factors, career women, early marriage differences in education levels, unmet sexual needs differences in social levels, infidelity and polygamy as well as lack of communication so that there are often differences of opinion or misunderstanding between the two parties. This condition is very worrying. The following is some data regarding divorce in Lampung Province:

Table 1. Conditions for Divorce in Several Regencies / Cities in Lampung Province

No	City/Regency	Year	Number	Causes
1	Bandar Lampung	2018 2019	1382 1441 (divorce by sue) 452 (Divorce)	Conflict and dispute
2	Lampung Barat	2019	473	Economic factor, infidelity,

3	Lampung Tengah	2019 2020	2357 (by sue) 227 as per January 2020	domestic violence Sexual Problem, infertile
4	Pesisir Barat	2019	Improve 12% from 2018	Economic factor, love affair, domestic violence

Source : proceed data; 2020

According to Law number 52 of 2009 a prosperous family is a family that is formed based on a legal marriage, able to meet the needs of a proper spiritual and material life, has devotion to God Almighty, has a harmonious and balanced relationship between family members and between families and society". The Governor of Lampung, on August 29, 2018 set the Lampung Provincial Regulation

The successful of implementation of the Perda is influenced by comprehensive, sustainable, gradual, coordinative and optimal efforts in a sustainable manner by the Local government, stakeholders, private sector, community and families itself. The facilitation of family resilience building is carried out through :

- a. Improve quality of children
- b. Improve the quality of adolescents
- c. Improve the quality life of elderly in order to remain productive and useful for their families and communities.
- d. Improve functions, roles and duties of the family
- e. Empower vulnerable families through protection and assistance and or facilitation to develop themselves to be equal with other families
- f. Improve the quality of family environment
- g. Increase access and opportunities to information and economic resources
- h. Develop innovative ways through more effective assistance and / or facilitation for pre-welfare families
- i. Develop programs and activities as an effort to reduce poverty rates for pre-welfare families and women who act as family heads
- j. Develop religious values in the context of character building of children
- k. Prevention of radicalization, drug abuse, juvenile, and other forms of deviant behavior.

Based on the description above, one of the successes in implementing family resilience building is determined.

Research problem in this research is about the role of civil society in carrying out family resilience development in Lampung Province. So this paper will identify, describe and analyse the role of society, which in this context is women organisation, on supporting family resilience in Lampung Province.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Civil Society**

In this section will be discussed about civil society, family resilience and collaborative governance to build an understanding and the importance of the term.

Civil society or civil society is a concept that has many meanings and is often interpreted differently. However, all experts agree that there must be voluntary participation from some members of the community. Several experts also agreed on the existence of political activities through these communities such as Non Government Organizations (NGOs). The history of civil society was originally a secular concept due to the opposition of scientists to the absolute church rule in the Middle Ages. Then continued with the birth of a liberal attitude that recognizes the right of individuals to articulate autonomy in every choice of life. As a result of this liberal attitude, he needs a public space (public sphere) and guarantees of law as well as public discourse. Therefore, speaking of civil in all its variants certainly requires "land or space" (as a cognitive basis) and

"values" (as a basis for guidance and hope), and of course argumentative rational readiness.

The land of civil society itself can be in the form of a state (law-governed state) or rational community agreements. Meanwhile, values can come from religion, ethnicity, race, ideology, and knowledge. The growth of civil society has a very significant relationship with the growth of regimes that carry democracy as their understanding and ideology. In the understanding of democracy, the government provides a very broad opportunity for all individuals in the economic field and along with the increase of welfare of citizens, it makes the community have a bargaining position on government policies.

Below are criterias can be used as a parameter to refer to civil society :

1. Fulfill of basic needs of individuals, families and groups in society;
2. Develop human and social capital that is conducive to the formation of the ability to carry out life's tasks and to establish trust and social relations between groups;
3. There is no discrimination in various fields of development; in other words open access to various social services;
4. There are rights, abilities and opportunities for the community and non-governmental organizations to be involved in various forums where issues of common interest and public policies can be developed;
5. There is cohesiveness between groups in society and the growth of mutual respect for differences between cultures and beliefs;
6. The implementation of a government system that allows economic, legal and social institutions to run productively and socially fair.
7. There is assurance, certainty and trust between community networks that allow for regular, open and reliable relationships and communication between them.

### **2.2 Family Resilience**

The study of the family began in the 1800s with the aim to fix and solve social problems. This means that in a family, of course there are many social problems. The family is seen as a fragile institution that needs to be protected. Rapid social change, industrialization, and urbanization are seen as factors that can lead to family disorganization [1] Thomas and Wicox in Sussman and Steinmetz in Sunarti.

Another researcher that discuss about family says, the family is a social institution that is very important for social life anywhere. The family is a forum from an early age for the community to be able to carry out its roles in the future. [2]Goode in Sjafari states that in an era of global change, the family structure in society has also changed into a conjugal form that is becomes more independent in carrying out its roles, apart from the relationship between broad relatives, both husband and wife. Economically, the

conjugal family also more independent, living apart from nuclear and extended family.

Family is the most important basis in the development of human life. Family is the primary and fundamental living environment in which the personality of human life is formed. The nursery for religious, human, national, social justice and moral values will practically be processed and determined by the family. The family is also the first and foremost social institution that carries out a strategic function in providing values for human life.

Family is a system, [1]Walker and Crocker in Sunarti states that family is also a system, defined as a social unit where individuals are intimately involved in it, limited by family rules, there is a reciprocal relationship and mutual influence between family members at all times. Meanwhile, [3]Kreppner and Lerner state that there are several different perspectives regarding the view of the family as a system, namely: (1) a system of general interaction of family members, (2) a series of interactions carried out by two parties (diadic), (3) a number of interactions between all family subgroups: diadic, triadic, and tetradic, and (4) the system of internal family relationships as a reaction to the broader social system [1](Klein and White in Sunarti).

Meanwhile The Ministry of Social Affairs in [2]Sjafari states that the family is the smallest unit in society consisting of husband, wife, or husband and wife and their children, or mother and child. The internal structure of the family consists of: (1) social status, (2) social roles, and (3) social norms. When viewed according to its function, the family clearly has a role in carrying out the socialization process. [4]Zanden states that the family functions as a vehicle for socialization between individuals and larger citizens.

According to [2]Blood in Sjafari, the forms of socialization and value transfer in the internal family environment can be various, including:

- a. Family which have regular behavior will develop good social attitudes and good behavior habits towards family members.
- b. A pattern of relationships between family members will be formed in the form of value adjustments as the basis for broader social relationships and interactions.
- c. The existence of internal interactions that can give birth to close and warm family ties, so that children will get an understanding of the rights, obligations, responsibilities that are expected.
- d. Absorption of everyday life of joyful, sad, rejection, compassion and frustration events that affects attitude of family members (children) to be more mature because of learning from experience (reinforcement).

As for the family function itself, in detail the [2]Department of Social Affairs in Sjafari states that there are 10 general functions of family, which are the function of production, affection, protection, education, religion, socio-culture, socialization, environmental development, economy,

recreation, social control. Furthermore, according to [1]McIntyre in Sunarti, function is defined as a contribution or contribution where an item or element maintains the whole. Studies on family functions formulated by various experts and institutions dealing with families show variations in both the category system and the number. The function of the family is to manage the resources they have (economic function) through procreation, socialization (including the determination of social roles), support and development of family members to meet physical, emotional needs (love, conjugal ties), development, including moral (religion), loyalty.

Family resilience is the ability of the family to manage the resources it has and overcome the problems it faces to meet the physical and psychosocial needs of the family. Shaping family resilience requires value, structural and cultural transformations. This is in line with [5] Saptandari who is also thinking about transformation.

According to [5] Saptandari, a systematic change in family development is needed in order to achieve resilience, welfare, and to improve the quality of parenting in the family. So that to make it happen, systemic, structural and cultural changes are needed together. This kind of construction is carried out for the sake of balancing family resilience considering that the roles and functions within the family have undergone many shifts in the midst of modernity.

### **2.3 Collaborative Governance**

The governance process provides opportunities for the involvement of non-government actors in public affairs. One of the fundamental problems is that the government is a strong actor who always dominates this role [6] Innes and Booher. The relationship that is built with the community is collaborative. Partnership involves both parties to share resources, risks, responsibilities and benefits. The nature of cooperation like this makes the partnership oriented towards long-term interests because it requires high endurance and interaction from both parties [7] Dwiyanto.

Collaborative government is considered capable on solving problems and the expected correlation is that it can work together without anyone being harmed [8] Tando, Sudarmo and Haryanti. In addition to that according to [9] Ansell & Gash, collaborative governance has 4 (four) variables, which are initial conditions, institutional design, leadership and collaborative processes.

Furthermore, [10]Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh stated that collaborative government has at least 3 dimensions, namely the system context, drivers, and collaboration dynamics. First, the system context which is described by the outermost box that covers the politics, legality, socioeconomics, environment and things that can affect collaborative governance. The second is drivers, is an actions that can cancel or accept any policies on the basis of

collective action resulting from interactions between actors. The third is the dynamic of collaboration, which is a representation arising from internals that support and help each other. Having dimensions such as the capacity to join, motivation and the existence of an agreement that must be obeyed. Collaborative governance is run in the hope of finding consensus that is in line with the existing problems. Collaboration with stakeholders is of course supported from internal organizations as well as institutional strengthening which is considered very important in this collaborative government. Institutional strengthening also leads to other stakeholders, both private and public, so that collaborative governance can be successful.

### 3.METHODS

This research is qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975) in [11] Moleong, defines "qualitative methods" as a research procedure produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior.

Focus of this research is identifying the role of civil society which in this research are represent by women organizations in Lampung Province that support family resilience development.

Data in this research are gathered by 1) conducted observation to the activities done by women organizations in Lampung Province,2) interviewed to the committee of those women organizations choosen 3) read and analyzed any documents related to the research.

Data is analyzed using several steps according to the theory of [12] Miles et al, namely analyzing data in three steps: data condensation, presenting and conclusion drawing then verification. Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming.

### 4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1 *The impact of Covid-19 on family resilience*

##### 4.1.1 Economic Resilience Issues

The spread of the Corona or Covid-19 Virus has a negative impact on the condition of the community. The impact of covid-19 is not only related to health but also has a negative risk to family finances. According to survey data conducted by Mr. Sandiaga Uno and the Team, it shows that 67 percent of people feel that the economy in the family is getting worse. This is because the majority of people have lost their jobs because most companies laid off their employees during this pandemic (<http://wartakota.tribunnews.com/2020>).

Loss of household income due to loss of job creates instability in the family's economic which can lead to poverty. Quoting from Bappenas projections, the possibility

of Indonesia's population falling into poverty increases to 55%. Of that number, 27% of middle class candidates are estimated to experience worrying income insecurity. An online survey showed that 36% of respondents said they often cut back on food portions due to financial problems. In addition to that, closing school access during a pandemic can exacerbate the disparity in school access for poor children. Limited facilities make it difficult for them to follow online learning. The number of children dropping out of school also possibly increase due to the difficulties (<https://lifestyle.kompas.com/read/2020>).

##### 4.1.2 Physical Endurance Problems

Covid 19 causes a decrease in family income. Decreasing family income has a direct effect on children's welfare, such as children are vulnerable to nutritional crises. Parents whose income is reduced due to not having a job, soon will experience severe impacts in terms of household food adequacy and limitations related to access, availability and affordability of healthy food (<https://lifestyle.kompas.com/read/2020>).

The Lampung Provincial Government provides a variety of balanced and safe nutritious foodstuffs (Beragam Bergizi Seimbang dan Aman/B2SA) for preventing/minimize the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak, especially the impact of decreased economic activity in the community which causes limited availability of foodstuffs that are accessed / consumed by the community and prevent social security disturbances in the community.

The objectives of the activity are:

1. Target Location is stunting villages, villages with food insecurity according to the food security and vulnerability atlas (FSVA) 2018, cities with large / dominant populations affected by covid 19.
2. Families affected by Covid 19 so that they cannot work or work ineffectively, such as: farm workers, factory workers / odd jobs, people who have lost their jobs / do not have a job, poor families who have toddlers (make a statement letter from the sub-district).
3. Priority is given for families who have never received assistance with similar activities (Family Hope Program, Direct Cash Assistance from the Government and Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance, etc.).

##### 4.1.3 Social-Psychological Resilience Problems

During the Covid-19 pandemic, many countries reported an increase in cases of Domestic Violence. In Hubei, China, domestic violence has tripled in February 2020 compared to February 2019. United National Women reported a 30% increase in domestic violence in France since the lockdown on March 17, 2020. In Argentina it is up 25% since they implemented the lockdown on March 20. Singapore experienced an increase of 33%. While in several states the United States also experienced an increase in domestic

violence cases, such as in New York by 10%, in San Antonio, Texas by 18%, in Portland, Oregon an increase of 22%, and the highest was in Jeffersum, Alabama by 27% [13] Boserup et.al.

In Indonesia, a pandemic also requires the government to do "social distancing" for several months and then impose a new pattern of habits or "new normal". Based on the BKKBN online survey of more than 20,000 families, it shows that in April-May 2020 there is 95% of families experience stress due to pandemics and social distancing ([https://mediaindonesia.com/editorials/detail\\_editorials/2010](https://mediaindonesia.com/editorials/detail_editorials/2010)).

This new pattern of habits can result in new vulnerabilities to women's living conditions, including violence. This potential vulnerability was strengthened by the results of an online survey by Komnas Perempuan from April to May. The survey results indicated that the vulnerability to multiple workloads and violence was mainly experienced by women from groups with an income of less than 5 million Rupiah per month, informal sector workers, aged between 31-40 years old with a married marital status, and living in 10 provinces with the highest exposure to Covid-19. They are a group that is vulnerable to being affected from a physical, psychological, social and economic perspective, and are vulnerable to experiencing domestic violence. Nearly 60% of respondents who answered that violence had become more frequent during COVID-19. As much 100% of respondents who answered that they experienced physical and sexual violence more often, and more than 75% of respondents who answered that they experienced psychological and economic violence more often (<https://www.komnasperempuan.go.id>).

#### **4.2 DISCUSSIONS**

The Indonesian government is judged of being too slow in handling Covid 19 (iNews.com, 2020). In the handling process, it is not only the government that is engaged in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, but also civil society. The discussion of civil society in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic is very relevant, in South Korea, the government is working together with civil society then become one of the best countries to fight the spread of the virus [14] Eun A Jo. Meanwhile [15] Aminuzzaman states that the factors which influence the success of implementation are community and stakeholder participation; existence of a long-term perspective and vision; government sustainability; supporting regulations; synergy between the regulations. From this description, a common vision and collaboration are needed in policy implementation.

Collaboration in handling corona (Collaborona), is an approach in multi-stakeholder collaboration to solve problems faced by society. Collaborona is important because all parties are expected to participate in handling covid-19, and it is assumed that handling covid-19 is not

only a government mandatory, or cannot be resolved by the government alone. Public participation is very important in handling and reducing the impact of Covid-19 on society [16] Suryani. The government should guide civil society and integrate it into a synergistic movement. It is urgent for the government to start implementing participatory governance by embracing the civil society (and private sector) movement to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic in a faster, more precise and synergistic manner. Don't let us face the same storm, but not in one boat. Apart from advocacy efforts to the government, well-established religious civil society groups such as Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) and Muhammadiyah are engaged in real action in society. The two organizations formed a COVID-19 response task force, deployed producers to produce masks which were then distributed free of charge, made optimal use of the hospitals belong to organizations, provided food assistance when the government had not moved, and provided education on health protocols to prevent transmission of the virus. Everything is carried out by these two organizations down to the village level, touching the grassroots community [17].

On the other hand, many women's organizations also have shown their solidarity in overcoming the impact of Covid 19 by raising funds, education about health, the let's plant movement, etc. The following are several women's organizations in Lampung Province that have participated in supporting family resilience on overcoming the impact of Covid 19. Bundo Kandung (organization of women from West Sumatera) carried out activities to distribute basic necessities and masks in order to establish family resilience during the Covid 19 pandemic. Aisyiah (Organization for women of Muhammadiyah) was involved in the distribution basic needs, distribution of masks, socialization and prevention of Covid 19 and inviting people to plant. Catholic women organization also do the same thing, in addition to that this organization also helps poor parents by providing internet data packages for online schools.

SALIMAH (women moslem organization) at the regional, district/city level in Lampung Province also conducts social services (distribution of basic necessities, masks, vegetables), makes educational flyers related to Covid 19, organizes a National Family Day webinar with the theme "Psychic Health during the Covid 19 Pandemic" and webinars National Children's Day. Meanwhile, IWAPI Lampung (organization for business women) contributed to the distribution of basic necessities and masks. Furthermore an Overseas Migrant Pastoral and Peace Justice Commission (KKPPMP) participated in the distribution of masks, the planting movement house yards, creative economy training and health education. Then Tapis Lampung Berjaya presents a webinar with the theme "Tough Families in the New Normal Era", the purpose of this activity is to share tips on how to become a resilient family (<http://gantaneews.co>, 2020). In addition, Tapis Lampung Berjaya also provides basic necessities to families of online motorcycle taxi drivers, distributing hand

sanitizers, personal protection tools (APD), various plant seeds, and flyers as a means of education about health.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The development of family resilience can be done effectively if there is collaboration between civil society, government and private.

Those actors collaboration is an approach in multi-stakeholder collaboration to solve common problems faced by society. So that collaboration is important since all parties are expected to participate in realizing the success of

## REFERENCES

- [1] Sunarti, Euis. *Indikator Keluarga Sejahtera: Sejarah Pengembangan, Evaluasi dan Keberlanjutannya*. Bogor: Fakultas Ekologi Manusia IPB, 2006
- [2] Sjafari, Agus. *Kemiskinan dan Pemberdayaan Kelompok*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2014
- [3] Kreppner, K., & Lerner, R. M. *Family systems and life-span development: Issues and perspectives*. In K. Kreppner & R. M. Lerner (Eds.), *Family systems and life-span development* (p. 1–13). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc, 1989
- [4] Zanden, J.W Vander. *Sociology : The Core*. New York : Alfred A Knopf, 1986
- [5] Saptandari, Pinky. Kebijakan Pembangunan Keluarga: Peluang Peningkatan Ketahanan dan kesejahteraan Keluarga. Surabaya: *Jurnal Biokultur* Vol. III No. 1, Januari-Juni 2014, Hal. 230-250, 2014
- [6] Innes, J.E. and Booher, D.E. “Reframing Public Participation: Strategie for the 21th Century”, *Planning Theory and Practices*, 5(4), 419-436, 2004
- [7] Dwiyanto, Agus, Manajemen Pelayanan Publik: Peduli, Inklusif dan Kolaboratif. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2012
- [8] Tando, Cahyoko Edi, Sudarmo, Rina Herlina Haryanti, Pemerintahan Kolaboratif Sebagai Solusi Kasus Deforestasi di Pulau Kalimantan: Kajian Literatur. *Jurnal Borneo Administrator* Volume 15 (3), 2019
- [9] Ansell, C., and Gash, A, *Collaborative governance in Theory and Practice*. [9] *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 18,543-571. doi: 10.1093/jopart/mum032, 2007

family resilience. Thus collaborative governance can be achieved.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported by Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Lampung.

- [10] Emerson, K., Nabatchi, T., dan Balogh, S, 2011 *An Integrative Framework for Collaborative Governance*. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 1-30. Doi:10.1093/jopart/mur011, 2011
- [11] Moleong, Lexy J, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2002
- [12] Miles, Matthew B; Huberman, A. Michael and Saldana, Johnny, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. Third Edition. USA California: SAGE Publications, 2014
- [13] Boserup, B., McKenney and A. Elkbuli, Alarming Trends in US Domestic Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *American Journal of Emergency Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2020.04.077>, 2020
- [14] Eun A Jo, (2020, 30 Maret), “A Democratic Response to Coronavirus: Lessons from South Korea”, <https://thediplomat.com/2020/03/a-democratic-response-to-coronavirus-lessons-from-south-korea/>. Lihat juga Chiara, (2020, 19 Maret) “PHM Korea: statement on COVID-19 outbreak and responses in South Korea”, <https://phmovement.org/phm-korea-statement-on-covid-19-outbreak-and-responses-in-south-korea/>.
- [15] Aminuzzaman, Salahuddin M, *Dynamics of Public Policy: Determinants of Policymaking and Implementation in Bangladesh*. *Public Organiz Rev* 13:443–458, 2013
- [16] Suryani, Dini, [http:// www. politik.lipi.go.id/kolom/kolom-2/politik-nasional/1389-peran-masyarakat-sipil-dalam-menghadapi-covid-19-di-indonesia](http://www.politik.lipi.go.id/kolom/kolom-2/politik-nasional/1389-peran-masyarakat-sipil-dalam-menghadapi-covid-19-di-indonesia), 2020
- [17] Yossihara, Anita. (2020, 19 April), “Cahaya di Tengah Kabut COVID-19”, [https:// bebas.kompas.id/baca/bebas-akses/2020/04/19/cahaya-di-tengah-kabut-covid-19](https://bebas.kompas.id/baca/bebas-akses/2020/04/19/cahaya-di-tengah-kabut-covid-19)