

Family Resilience Policy in Kutawaringin District Bandung Regency

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Abstract—Family resilience is an important component of social development. Family resilience refers to a condition where a family can survive and make adjustments to face problems and disturbances. Problems in family life as a result of the dynamics of social, political, economic, and cultural changes become a challenge for family resilience. This study aims to determine how the implementation of the family resilience policy in Kutawaringin District, Bandung Regency to encourage physical, social, and psychological family resilience. The research method used is qualitative. The data in this study came from primary data and secondary data. Data obtained through observation and interviews with informants. The results of the research show that there have been many policies to improve family resilience in Kutawaringin District, including the Family Planning Program, the Adolescent Reproductive Health Program, the Child Growth, and Care Program, the Gender and Child Mainstreaming Institutional Strengthening Program, and the Program for Improving the Quality of Life and Protection of Women. Also, there are still families who experience vulnerability. This is due to a large number of early marriages, high stunting rates, health conditions, and low levels of education. For this reason, continuous education and socialization are needed regarding how to increase family resilience, as well as exploring potential and expertise so that the community can be empowered.

Keywords—family resilience, community empowerment, public policy

I. INTRODUCTION

Family resilience is a condition of sufficient and sustainable access to income and resources to meet various basic needs, including food, clean water, health services, educational opportunities, housing, time to participate in society, and social integration [1]. In Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development, the concept of family resilience and welfare is described as a family condition that has resilience and has physical and material abilities to live independently and develop themselves and their families to live in harmony, happiness, and prosperity.

Families have a high level of family resilience if they meet several aspects, namely: (1) physical resilience, namely the fulfillment of food, clothing, housing, education, and health needs; (2) social resilience, namely having orientation to

religious values, effective communication, and high family commitment; (3) psychological resilience, including the ability to overcome non-physical problems, control positive emotions, have a self-concept, and care from husbands to wives.

Family welfare is part of family resilience in the economic field. Based on the results of the national census, it was found that 29.73% of households felt that their needs were insufficient to meet their daily needs (Figure 1).

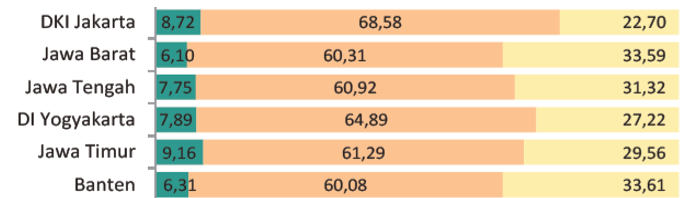


Fig. 1. Percentage of households according to adequacy of household income to meet daily needs in Java Island.

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic at the end of 2019 caused a riot in almost the entire world because of its rapid spread and alarming death rates. Indonesia is one of the countries confirmed to be affected by the virus, with the number of victims increasing day by day. The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has required people to make efforts to survive, therefore various efforts have been made to avoid the dangers caused by the virus.

In fact, the Covid-19 pandemic has changed many aspects of people's lives. From the limited space for movement to the imposition of a large-scale social restriction system. Then, the existence of this epidemic has also had an impact on the economic sector where the business world can no longer survive these conditions, resulting in massive layoffs. In addition, many informal sectors and small and medium enterprises have been disrupted due to various changes in conditions that have occurred related to Covid-19.

The various changes that have occurred due to the Covid-19 pandemic have subsequently caused a problem in society. There is a phenomenon of vulnerable families which refers to a certain condition that can affect the ability of the family to face problems and disorders in carrying out its functions. The

vulnerability of the family is an increasing problem, considering that not all families are in a state that is ready and able to withstand change.

The condition of the vulnerability of the family, if we look at the phenomenon in Bandung Regency, has had an impact on the joints of community life where currently new poor people are growing because the capacity of these families is quite low in facing this changing situation. This is due to the fact that many companies in Bandung Regency have suffered losses and many workers have been dismissed and even fired [2]. In addition, the turnover of economic actors or small and medium enterprises in Bandung Regency has also dropped dramatically [3]. This condition of vulnerability then causes other derivative impacts, for example an increase in cases of street crime.

Another thing that is quite interesting to observe is the increase in domestic violence case reports to the Bandung Regency Police. Another condition that occurs in Bandung Regency is the high rainfall which causes several points in Bandung Regency to be flooded. This has certainly exacerbated some of the conditions of the community in the midst of this pandemic. The impact of this pandemic is like an iceberg, where many other invisible impacts affect people's lives.

From this condition, it is known that family resilience is an important issue today where change can occur anytime in a short time. Family resilience refers to a condition where a family condition can survive and make adjustments so that it has the ability to face problems. Family resilience is an issue that is quite important as the foundation of national resilience. Thus, it becomes a challenge to realize family resilience.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Concept of Family Resilience

The family becomes an important component in society, as an individual's place in the smallest group. Family is a concept that has a broad and varied understanding and scope. Family, in the context of sociology, is considered a social institution that is also a social system that exists in every culture [4]. Meanwhile, according to Law no. 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development, the family is defined as the smallest social unit in society consisting of: (1) husband and wife; (2) husband, wife, and children; (3) father and son; or (4) mother and child. As the smallest social unit in society, the family is required to be able to be the first defense component in facing various problems due to various changes.

Family resilience is an important thing to fulfill because the family is the foundation for producing superior human resources. In addition, families who have good resilience will be able to carry out their roles and functions well in society. In addition, family resilience can also prevent social and economic problems that occur as a result of family failure or malfunction. According to Kemen PPPA [4] a family is said to

have a high level of family resilience if it fulfills several aspects, namely:

- Physical resilience, namely the fulfillment of food, clothing, housing, education, and health needs.
- Social resilience, namely having orientation to religious values, effective communication, and high family commitment.
- Psychological resilience, including the ability to overcome non-physical problems, control positive emotions, have a self-concept, and care from husbands to wives.

B. Concept of Public Policy Implementation

Implementation is an action taken either by individuals or officials or government or private groups directed towards achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions. Nugroho [5] states that policy implementation in principle is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps, namely directly implementing it in the form of a program through policy formulation or a derivative of the public policy. The implementation of public policies in general can be described as follows:

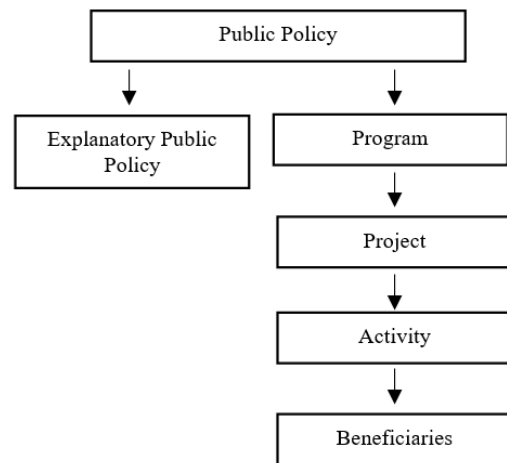


Fig. 2. Sequence of policy implementation [5].

The sequence of policy implementations from the Figure 2 can be seen clearly, starting the program, to the project and to the activity. This model adapts the usual mechanisms in management, especially public sector management.

C. Edward's Policy Implementation Model

George Edward III [6] emphasized that the main problem of public administration is lack of attention to implementation. Edward suggested paying attention to four main issues so that policy implementation would be effective, these four main issues, namely:

- Communication, regarding how the policy is communicated to the organization and / or the public and the attitudes of the parties.

- Resources, with regard to the availability of supporting resources, especially human resources related to the skills to implement policies effectively.
- Disposition, with regard to the willingness, desire and tendency of the implementers to implement these public policies. Skills alone are not sufficient, without the willingness and commitment to implement policies.
- Bureaucratic structure, with regard to the suitability of bureaucratic organizations that carry out public policy implementation.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this study is a mixed method (qualitative and quantitative) which seeks to determine the implementation of family resilience policies during the Covid-19 pandemic in Bandung Regency. The phenomenon of the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has created a vulnerability for families. Then the vulnerability of this family becomes an increasingly bigger problem because not all families are in a condition that is ready and able to survive the changes caused by the outbreak of the virus.

Qualitative data that has been obtained through interviews are then made transcripts of the interview. Apart from that, other supporting data were also collected for further analysis. After that, a review was carried out of various existing documents. Then, the research team conducted data reduction by selecting information that was important and relevant to the research. The data is then presented in the form of descriptions and analyzed so that it can support efforts to find out how the implementation of family resilience policies in Bandung Regency.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. *Implementation of Family Resilience Policy*

This research uses the theory of Edward III. The components of Edward's policy implementation include communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The explanation of the research results will be described below.

B. *Communication*

Research results show that the communication carried out by the Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency in collaboration with the family planning technical implementation unit Kutawaringin District to the community is carried out through socialization and technical guidance represented by cadres from the family planning technical implementation unit. This information was obtained from the results of an interview with the Head of the family planning technical implementation unit, Kutawaringin District. After that, the researchers confirmed directly by following the activities of the program carried out in the family planning technical implementation unit, for example technical guidance

related to the impact of early marriage, preventing stunting in infants and toddlers, and how the elderly can live safely and comfortably. Communication is also carried out across agencies between the Social Service Agency and the Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency.

C. *Resources*

Resources are an important element in implementing the family resilience policy in Kutawaringin District. Resources here are material and non-material resources. According to the research results, the resources needed in implementing the family resilience policy are human resources. Every village needs cadres to encourage community participation and activeness to participate in activities related to family resilience. Cadres have the authority to become mentors, distribute information, and provide guidance to the wider community regarding programs that can increase family resilience. The existence of these cadres is also useful for gathering and accommodating the community at large so that cadres are trained and nurtured to be able to distribute information and implement programs related to family resilience.

D. *Disposition*

The disposition implies that all executors of activities and programs are willing to implement a policy. The family resilience policy is one of the policies of the central government which is also carried out by the regional government to support the assurance of a family's life, especially in the conditions of the Covid 19 pandemic. The results of the research prove that the most families in Kutawaringin District are included in the category of families that are guaranteed in their life. It means good family resilience. When family resilience is good, it can be said that the community consciously implements community empowerment programs to encourage increased family resilience in Kutawaringin District, Bandung Regency.

E. *Bureaucratic Structure*

The next thing that will be discussed is the suitability of bureaucratic organizations that carry out public policy implementation. The family resilience program is a program initiated by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, this program is a program that aims to make families resilient and prosperous. This program is realized and implemented in every region with the person in charge of the Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency, including those who implement the family resilience program in Kutawaringin District, Bandung Regency. The concept of family resilience and welfare in the Regulation of the Minister of Women and Children Empowerment Number 6 of 2013 concerning Implementation of Family Development, includes: (1) Legality and Family Integrity, (2) Physical Resilience, (3) Economic Resilience, (4) Social Psychological Resilience, and (5) Socio-Cultural Resilience.

V. CONCLUSION

Family resilience is one of the conditions to be achieved in carrying out family development. The vulnerable conditions faced by families are a challenge in the family development process. From the results of research related to the implementation of family resilience program policies in Kutawaringin District, it can be concluded that from the four aspects studied, namely aspects of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure, it shows the conditions that support the implementation of family resilience policies. The things that need to be improved are the support for cadres in the technical implementing unit in terms of budget and capacity building.

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