



Family Problems and Perceptions of Family Welfare Among Students at Universitas Negeri Semarang

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Abstract. Each family has problems that are not the same from one family to another, as well as each member in the family will also perceive the condition of family welfare which is certainly different. The long-term goal of this research is to provide a service agent that is helpful in solving the students' problems. Family welfare education is a value education, covering 2 groups of values, namely: 1] family values, 2] family welfare values. The specific objectives to be achieved in this study are: first, identify family problems through Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES) students, second, describe perceptions of family welfare among UNNES students, third, analyze the effect of family problems on perceptions of family welfare among UNNES students. This research applied action research method. The type of data was quantitative. The research sample was 254 students of UNNES. The data was collected through questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive and regression technique. Based on the descriptive analysis, it shows that students' problems in general were in the categories: very heavy 71.26%; heavy 19.29%; moderate 5.51%, light 3.94%. Family problems in the education aspect were the highest family problems with a percentage of 74.80% followed by work problems with a percentage of 72.83%. Meanwhile, for the category of Prosperous 1 of 50.39%, Prosperous 2 of 37.40%, Prosperous 3 10, 24%, and only 1.97% of students perceived family welfare in the Prosperous 3 Plus category. The conclusion are family problems have a significant influence on perceptions of family welfare among UNNES students.

Keywords: Family problems · Family welfare · Students

1 Introduction

Prosperity, derived from the word prosperous, is a condition that contains a feeling of safe and peaceful physically and mentally. The state of being prosperous is relative, which is different for each individual and family, determined by their own life philosophy. In order to achieve and maintain prosperity, mankind need to strive continuously within indefinite period of time, in accordance with life demands that are continuously evolving without any time limit.

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Family welfare is defined as a prosperous condition, namely a state where all life necessities are fulfilled, especially those basic necessities such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. According to [1], family welfare is the realization of a harmonious state and the fulfillment of physical and social needs among family members, without experiencing serious difficulties in the family, and it will be easier for family members in dealing with family problems collectively, so that the family living standard can be realized. The prosperous family is an example resulting from family welfare efforts.

Family is the first and foremost institution in society. Therefore, conflict in the family is inevitable. Conflict is something that will cause problems, while problem is something that has already happened and then causes argument, so it must be overcome or resolved. In the family there can be or will be conflict due to oppositional behavior or disagreement among family members. Parents have a role in the family as an effort to maintain family resilience from external threats that can result in an imbalance in the family. The indicators of family resilience based on family values and functions are divided into three categories, namely: physical resilience, social resilience and psychological resilience. Parents, in this case Father and Mother, would perform their roles and responsibilities based on a normal life as self-development principles for the sake of their children benefit. The role of a man in the family is not only as provider but also performs a father who has responsibility to devote time and love to children as well as participate in the physical, social and psychological development of children. A wife plays a role in managing the house and taking care of children and as someone who spends more time with children at home a mother is expected to have a greater portion in children development. With appropriate roles, functions, and duties of a wife, it is expected that the family can live stably in family environment and surrounding community.

Social conflict theory is the opposite of Structural Functional Theory, because in social conflict they do not follow a structured system in the environment, society that follow this theory really like changes, they do not want to be bound by an earlier rule. They live by following changes that occur every single second. Cases that can be taken from the structural system in the family such as; parental communication, communication between children, communication between working mothers and fathers who take care of children at home, those are some examples of a structural system within family that experience deviations. As we know, the father should be the one who makes a living, but in this case the mother is the one who makes a living. In this family, the father carries out his duties as homemaker who is supposed to do household tasks, take care of children at home, accompany children to study at home and jointly make decisions for the family interest with his wife. Meanwhile, the wife serves as the backbone of the family and after work carries out her role as a mother who cooks and provides services both spiritually and physically to the family [2].

The structural system is very influential for communication in which usually there is more frequent and close communication between a mother and the child. [3] women who have double roles in the household, namely as wage earner and housewife that have to serve family needs, most of the time they have to work harder than their husbands. Nevertheless, sometimes their effort do not get appreciation; this is because women's responsibilities tends to be associated with household duties (domestic), while men are

mostly associated with work outside the house (public). Everyone can choose their life path according to what they want.

Based on the description above, the problems rise in this study are: How about the family problems among Unnes students; How are the perceptions of family welfare among Unnes students; Is there any influence of family problems on the perceptions of family welfare among Unnes students.

2 Literature Review

Based on the discussion results with students, there are many written questions related to family problems, therefore the researchers assume, family counseling services are needed among UNNES students as an attempt to help students to become strong, independent and responsible figures in overcoming problems faced in their respective families, without hindering their learning process. The results of discussions with students majoring in PKK during IKK learning related to family problems they disclosed in writing, it can be concluded that 50% of students thought that parents do not respect their children's decisions, and the rest are other problems [4]; Furthermore, the conclusion of the discussion results [5] 47% of students said that conflicts frequently occur in the family; In the year of 2020/2021, 75% of students disclosed variations of family problems in writing.

Family problems occur because it begins with conflict in the family [6, 7]. The bonds among spouses, parents-children, or siblings are at the highest level in terms of attachment, affection, and commitment. When serious problems arise in such nature of relationships, deep-seated possessive feelings can turn into negative feelings that lead to conflict. Relationships within family are eternal relationships. Parents will always be parents, and so will siblings. There is no such thing as ex-parents or ex-siblings. Therefore, the perceived impact of family conflict on many occasions becomes a long-term problem, especially if the conflict stops by ending the relationship or divorce, this will remain unavailing because the remaining psychological effects of the conflict stay imprinted on all family members, for the most part children will feel very devastated. Because the nature of conflict is normative, meaning that it is inevitable, the vitality of relationships in the family is highly dependent on each other's response to conflict. The frequency of conflict reflects the quality of the relationship, meaning that in a quality relationship the conflict is less frequent. Families with warm interactions use constructive problem solving (having positive values), while families with hostile interactions use destructive problem solving (having negative impacts). Every marriage and household built by a married couple (spouse) will always be challenged with conflicts that lead to the emergence of particular problems. Marriage is one of the most intimate forms of interaction between human beings, and every individual who gets married really wishes that their marriage will last until the end of life. Conflict within family that is not managed effectively will become indicator or factor that contributes to negative consequences towards individuals and the family as a whole. In an effort to avoid the rise of negative feelings in dealing with conflict (such as anger, sadness, fear), most of the time individuals choose to ignore the problem that becomes the source of the conflict. Conflict management can be done in several ways, namely: self-control when one party tries to impose his will either physically or psychologically, surrender when

one party unilaterally give up the victory to the other party, and indifference when one party does nothing allowing conflict to occur. From conflict management that results in the emergence of problems in the family, referring to Ross L Mooney's view, the identified family problems indicators include: Health problems; Economic problems; Education problems; Job problems; Inter-family relations problems; Religion problems.

The concept of Family Welfare according to BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Board) A prosperous family is a family that is formed based on a legal marriage, being able to meet decent spiritual and material life necessities, being devoted to the One Almighty God, having a compatible, harmonious and balanced relationship among members and between families and community and environment. Prosperous Family indicators based on the BKKBN data (2016) are as follows: Prosperous Family is a family that has been able to meet all basic needs, social needs, psychological needs and family development.

Prosperous Family Indicators include:

- a. Families have an effort to improve religious knowledge.
- b. Families have savings.
- c. Families are usually eating together at least once a day.
- d. Participating in community activities.
- e. Families do recreation together at least once in 6 months.
- f. Families can get news from newspapers/radio/television/magazines.
- g. Family members can use the means of transportation.
- h. Giving regular and voluntary donations to social activities.
- i. Contributing regularly and voluntarily to community social activities in material form.
- j. Being active as foundations/agencies administrator.

The results of this study contribute to the development of science, especially Family Welfare Education/home economics which then can be implemented as a home economics course, these findings are expected to provide new innovations in the development of education through home economics. Home economics material leads to values and cultural conservation visions as an effort to strengthen independency, and a strong student figure, playing an active role in supporting the UNNES vision of becoming a university with conservation insight and with international reputation.

The specific objectives to be achieved in this study are:

- (1) To describe family problems among UNNES students,
- (2) To describe perceptions of family welfare among UNNES students,
- (3) To analyze the effect of family problems on perceptions of family welfare among UNNES students,

Benefits of the Study: The results of this study will provide an overview of family problems among students, which is expected to offer inputs for the institution in determining its policy particularly related to the amount of tuition fees.

3 Research Method

This study is applied research, meaning that this study is conducted to obtain information that can be used to solve problems. The information that is expected to be obtained in this study are: Analyzing the effect of family problems on family welfare perceptions among Unnes students; Describing family problems and family welfare perceptions among Unnes students, Providing solutions to family problems for Unnes students.

3.1 Location and Subject of the Study

The location of the study is decided in the Unnes campus, and the subject of the study is Unnes students. The data collection technique is using a questionnaire. Data analysis utilizes: a) Descriptive percentage, (1) to identify family problems among Unnes students; and (2) to describing perceptions of family welfare among Unnes students, b) Regression to analyze the effect of family problems on family welfare perceptions among Unnes students (Fig. 1).

3.2 Analysis Framework of the Study

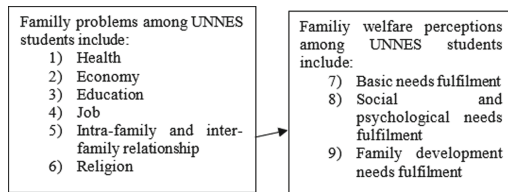


Fig. 1. Study Analysis

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Result of the Study

4.1.1 Descriptive Analysis of Family Problems

In this aspect, the description of family problems is perceived based on health, economy, education, job, and intra-family and inter-family relationships. In general, the description of the family problems conditions of UNNES students is presented in Table 1.

The mean of aggregate score of students' conditions is 149.25 with an aggregate standard deviation of 25.64. From the Table 1, it can be observed that most of the family problems conditions of UNNES students belong to the criteria of **Very Heavy** family problems with a percentage of 71.26%. Only 3.94% of students experience **Mild** family problems. The description of the family problems conditions of UNNES students in the form of a diagram is as follows. The mean of aggregate score of students' conditions

Table 1. Conditions of Family Problems

Interval	Criteria	Score	Percentage
$X > 140$	Very Heavy	181	71.26%
$140 > X \geq 112$	Heavy	49	19.29%
$112 > X \geq 84$	Moderate	14	5.51%
$X < 84$	Mild	10	3.94%
Total		254	100.00%

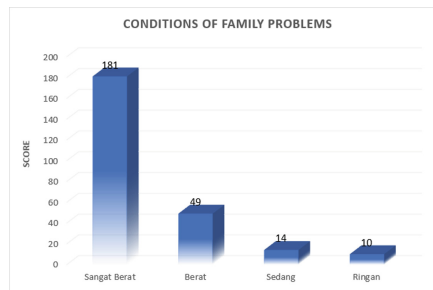


Fig. 2. Conditions of Family Problems

is 149.25 with an aggregate standard deviation of 25.64. From the Table 1, it can be observed that most of the family problems conditions of UNNES students belong to the criteria of **Very Heavy** family problems with a percentage of 71.26%. Only 3.94% of students experience **Mild** family problems. The description of the family problems conditions of UNNES students in the form of a diagram is given in Fig. 2.

The diagram in Fig. 2 is a description of the family problems conditions of UNNES students as a whole.

4.1.2 Descriptive Analysis of Family Welfare Perceptions

In this aspect, the description of family welfare perceptions is observed based on basic needs, social needs, and development needs. In general, a description of the family welfare perceptions of UNNES students is presented in Table 2.

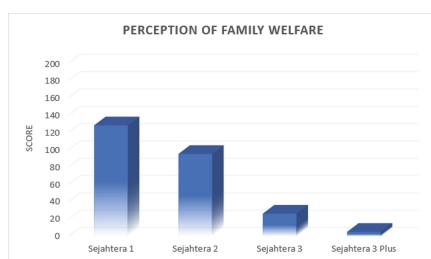
The mean of aggregate score of family welfare perceptions is 121.63 with an aggregate standard deviation of 22.23. From the Table 2, it can be observed that half of the samples of this study belongs to **Prosperous 1** criteria with a percentage of 50.39%. Only 1.97% of students have family welfare perceptions in the criteria of **Prosperous 3 Plus**. The perception of family welfare of UNNES students in the form of Fig. 3.

4.1.3 Study Hypothesis

The hypothesis to be tested in this study is **H1**: Family problems significantly influence the perceptions of family welfare among UNNES students.

Table 2. Perceptions of Family Welfare

Interval	Criteria	Score	Percentage
$X > 120$	Prosperous 1	128	50.39%
$120 > X \geq 96$	Prosperous 2	95	37.40%
$96 > X \geq 72$	Prosperous 3	26	10.24%
$X < 72$	Prosperous 3 Plus	5	1.97%
Total		254	100.00%

**Fig. 3.** Perception of Family Welfare

Based on the analysis results, the t-value is 5.365, meaning that the t-value is less than 1.96 (P value < 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that family problems have a significant influence on perceptions of family welfare among UNNES students.

4.2 Discussion of Study Result

The conclusion of the first study results describes that the family problems of Unnes students are in the criteria of very heavy family problems with a percentage of 71.26%; 19.29% in the criteria of heavy family problems; 5.51% in the criteria of moderate family problems. Only 3.94% of students experience mild family problems.

These findings are assumed because this study was carried out during the pandemic thereby there are some impacts on: disproportionate academic qualification taken by family members is the first sequence of problems; work loss of parents and other family members is the second sequence of problems; lack of attention to family health is the third sequence of problems; family economic status is the fourth sequence of problems; Intra-family and inter-family relationships are the fifth sequence of family problems. These are all assumed to be the impacts of the pandemic and students felt they have very heavy family problems at the moment.

The conclusion of the second study results describes that: 50.39% students in Unnes perceive their family welfare belong into prosperous 1 criteria; 37.40% students in Unnes perceive their family welfare belong into prosperous 2 criteria; 10.24% students in Unnes perceive their family's welfare belong into prosperous 3 criteria by; 1.97% students in Unnes perceive their family welfare belong into prosperous 3 plus criteria. Therefore,

more than 50% of students in Unnes perceive their family welfare still belong into Prosperous 1 criteria meaning that their level of prosperity falls into deficient category. Within the assumption that the family welfare study was conducted during the pandemic, therefore many family problems have an impact on their perceptions towards their family welfare. Referring to their age, there are many students who have immature mindset in the sense that they only think about fulfilling their needs according to their wishes thus they simply convey that their lives are always in deficiency.

The conclusion of the third study results describes that family problems have a significant influence on perceptions of family welfare among UNNES students. Within the assumption that between family problems and family welfare conditions are interrelated.

5 Conclusion

- a. The results of the study describe: the family problems of UNNES students belong to the criteria of **Very Heavy** family problems with a percentage of 71.26%. Only 3.94% of students experience **Mild** family problems.
- b. Half of the samples of this study belong to the **Prosperous 1** criteria with a percentage of 50.39%. Only 1.97% of students have a family welfare perception within **Prosperous 3 Plus** criteria.
- c. Family problems have a significant influence on family welfare perceptions among UNNES students.

6 Recommendation

Recommendation is given especially to students at Universitas Negeri Semarang: please be more mature in dealing with any problems that take place in their respective families, thereby they do not perceive the condition of their family's welfare to be so low.

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