

Implementation of The Regulation of the Governor of Riau no. 62 of 2017 About Concerning Family Resilience and Welfare in Riau Province

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Abstrak

Peran keluarga sangat besar bagi pembangunan nasional karena komponen minor dalam suatu negara adalah keluarga. Keluarga sejahtera merupakan pencapaian dalam menciptakan kesejahteraan masyarakat dengan penekanan pada penguatan ketahanan keluarga. Mengenai ketahanan keluarga di Provinsi Riau sudah diakomodasi dalam Peraturan Gubernur Riau Nomor 62 Tahun 2017 tentang Ketahanan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Meningkatnya angka perceraian menunjukkan ketahanan keluarga yang belum maksimal dilaksanakan; Untuk itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat implementasi Peraturan Gubernur No. 62 Tahun 2017. Penelitian ini melihat legalitas, keutuhan keluarga, dan ketahanan fisik dan ekonomi. Ketahanan psikologis, stabilitas sosial, ketahanan sosial budaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini dilihat dari 5 aspek ketahanan keluarga yaitu ketahanan legalitas dan keutuhan keluarga, ketahanan fisik, ketahanan ekonomi, ketahanan sosial psikologis, dan ketahanan sosial budaya. Kesejahteraan. Di satu sisi, dari satu aspek ada penurunan dan perlu diperhatikan, namun dari sisi lain sebagian besar sudah baik, namun tentunya perlu ada upaya untuk meningkatkan dan mempertahankan nilai-nilai baik yang sudah ada.

Kata kunci: Implementasi, Kebijakan Publik, Ketahanan Keluarga



Abstract

The role of the family is enormous for national development because a minor component in a country is the family. A prosperous family is an achievement in creating the welfare of society with an emphasis on strengthening family resilience. Regarding family resilience in Riau province, it is accommodated in the Riau Governor Regulation No. 62 of 2017 concerning Family Resilience and Welfare. The increasing divorce rates indicate family resilience that has not been maximally implemented; for this reason, this study aims to look at the implementation of Governor Regulation No. 62 of 2017. This research looked at the legality, family integrity, and physical and economic resilience. Psychological, social stability, socio-cultural resilience. This study uses qualitative methods with descriptive analysis. The results of this study are seen from 5 aspects of family resilience: legality resilience and family integrity, physical stability, economic resilience, social psychological resilience, and socio-cultural resilience. Well-being. On the one hand, from one aspect, there is a decrease and needs attention, but from the other side, most of it is good, but of course, there is a need for efforts to increase and maintain good values that already exist.

Keywords: Implementation, Public Policy, Family Resilience

INTRODUCTION

In the context of social development in Indonesia, family development is one of the thematic issues in national development. Efforts to increase social development cannot be separated from the importance of the family as one of the essential aspects of social institutions that need attention. The strength of national development is rooted in the family element as a micro-community in society. Prosperous families are the foundation for the

integrity of resilience and sustainable development. On the other hand, vulnerable and scattered families encourage the weak foundation of the life of the state community.

Family development is one of the national development issues with an emphasis on the importance of strengthening family resilience. Juridically, Law Number 10 of 1992 concerning Population Development and Development of Prosperous Families states that "Family resilience serves as a tool to measure how far the family has carried out its roles, functions, duties, and responsibilities in realizing the welfare of its members." Meanwhile, the vital role of the family is stated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 1994 concerning the Implementation of Prosperous Family Development. This government regulation clearly states that the family, the smallest unit in society, has a crucial role in national development. Furthermore, the quality of the family needs to be nurtured and developed so that it becomes a prosperous family and becomes a practical human resource for national development.

Efforts to increase family resilience are important to implement in order to reduce or overcome various problems that hinder national development. By knowing the level of family resilience, the dynamics of family social life as an aspect of family welfare can also be measured. The condition of family resilience is a picture of the state and development of ongoing social development.

Responding to the government's urgency in the regulation of family resilience in the Riau area, the provincial government issued a policy on family resilience and welfare, which was issued in Riau Governor Regulation No. 62 of 2017. This is a form of the Riau provincial government's effort to provide guidelines for family resilience and welfare providers to realize and improve the capabilities, concerns, and responsibilities of Regional Apparatuses in creating and optimizing the quality and resilience of families. In other matters, the Governor of Riau Province Regulation Number 62 of 2017 is also an operational guideline for the implementation of fostering family resilience and welfare to ensure continuity of family planning participation.

Based on the policy formulated by the regional government of Riau province in Governor Regulation no. 62 of 2017 concerning family resilience and welfare in Riau province in article 7, it is stated that aspects of family administration and welfare include:

- a. Legality and family integrity;
- b. Physical endurance;
- c. Economic resilience;
- d. Psychological, social resilience;
- e. Socio-cultural resilience;
- f. Application of 8 (eight) family functions.

In forming resilience and realizing family welfare, the actors or elements forming the family must have and develop these six aspects. Despite the government's efforts to implement the Governor's Regulation no. 62 of 2017 continues to be moved / programs such as coaching for groups and or communities and providing a forum for consultation regarding providing motivation in building a harmonious household in accordance with the Governor of Riau Province Regulation No. 62 of 2017 Chapter V article 24 paragraphs 1 and 2, there are still problems and phenomena that occur in society, such as the issue of divorce which still occupies a relatively high number, the number of low-income families is increasing, domestic violence, and juvenile delinquency.

Based on data from the Riau Province BPS, Pekanbaru City found a relatively high number of divorce issues. This is an indication that the city of Pekanbaru has complex problems that trigger divorce; namely, one party leaves his partner and also domestic violence, quarrels are easily found in the city of Pekanbaru, marked by the high divorce rate in Riau Province. This can happen if the functions instilled by the government in the family are not carried out properly.

Although the regulation on family resilience and welfare in Riau Province has been issued through a governor regulation, the question arises of how the implementation of Riau Province Governor Regulation Number 62 of 2017 has been running according to the

objectives that have been formulated. For this reason, the author needs to know and be interested in discussing by conducting research in order to answer the existing problems and then put it in an independent study with the title "**implementation of the regulation of the governor of riau no. 62 of 2017 about concerning family resilience and welfare in riau province**".

METHODS

This type of research is qualitative with descriptive analysis, namely describing or explaining the existing problems by providing answers to the problems raised that refer to the theory concerned with the problem. This research focuses on the problems that existed at the time the research was conducted (at the present time) or actual problems. So problem-solving is done by describing a situation, data, or phenomenon status based on the facts. Study ii explores how the Riau Provincial Government and regional apparatuses, which in this matter are the affairs of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning, Riau Province use interviews, observations, and documents in the implementation of the Governor of Riau Province Regulation Number 62 of 2017 concerning Resilience and Welfare. Family in Riau Province.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Riau Governor Regulation no. 62 of 2017 concerning Resilience and Family Welfare in Riau Province

1. The Foundation of Legality and Family Integrity

Law number 1 of 1974 states that marriage is legal if it is carried out according to the laws of each religion and belief, and besides that, marriages must be recorded according to the applicable laws and regulations. The registration of marriages of those who carry out marriages according to the Islamic religion is carried out by marriage registrar employees from the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) or by employees appointed by the Minister of Religion, while for those who carry out marriages according to religions and beliefs other than Islam, it is carried out by registration officers. marriage at the Civil Registry Office. After registering the marriage, each husband and wife will receive a marriage certificate which is a valid proof of marriage, in the form of the wife's marriage book and husband's marriage book. Therefore, the legality of marriage can be seen from the selection of marriage books of husband and wife. In the range 2019 to 2020, Riau province experienced an increase in the number of marriages recorded in the civil registry. In 2019 there were 44784 marriages, and in 2021, there were 45046. With the increasing number of marriages, it must be realized with legal protection for these marriages because it will have an impact on the fulfillment of children's rights to education and health. Which is the management of schools for children, and health insurance must be equipped with a marriage book file of the child's parents. This is also one of the supporters of the vision of Riau Province in realizing a child-friendly area. If the rights of the child are fulfilled, then the welfare of the child will be realized, which will also later become an important indicator of the welfare of the family in a complete family.

The chance of a family function failure will be even greater when one of the family members, especially the husband or wife, does not live together in the same house. However, there are often conditions that force a married couple to live separately. For example, husband and wife have to live separately due to work demands for a long period of time. Husbands and wives who live apart for a long time are at high risk of experiencing more frequent suspicions and quarrels and leading to disharmony in family life. In 2020, in Riau province, there is 98.66 percent of married couples living in one house. Therefore, it can be said that most households in Riau Province have strong family resilience.

2. Physical Resistance

In forming a family that has good physical resilience, it is very important to pay attention to the food adequacy and nutritional status of family members. Lack of nutrition and food intake can make a person more susceptible to various kinds of health problems and diseases. On the other hand, adequate food needs and good nutritional status can increase

a person's physical resilience so that he can carry out normal activities to meet the needs of his family. For the indicator of the Hope Food Pattern Score (PPH), availability is also categorized as very high. This can be interpreted that all household food items targeted to meet the needs of the Riau Province are already available in the market, which indicates that the availability of food on the production side coupled with supplies from outside the Province and the stock in warehouses can meet the targeted food needs. (Food Service, 2020)

The need for household food for the Riau Province area is currently available in the market. However, the availability of this food does not come from food production within the Riau Province. Still, it is added with supplies from outside the Province because Riau Province has not been able to meet the food needs of its own households. Meanwhile, the consumption of staple food rice has shown a decline and has shifted to tubers and starch as a local food source in Riau Province.

This can be seen from the decrease in the number of rice needs per capita of the people of Riau Province from 99.2 kg/capita to 89.4 kg/capita, meaning that the diversity of food consumed by the population of Riau Province is very diverse. The provision of this food aims to meet the needs of household consumption which continues to grow from time to time. To realize the provision of food, it is necessary to develop production systems, food business system efficiency, food production technology, food production facilities, and infrastructure and maintain and develop productive land.

In realizing food security, the community has a broad role, for example, carrying out food production, trade, and distribution, organizing food reserves, and preventing and overcoming food problems. Food sufficiency in the family will also have an impact on the nutrition of family members, especially children, because children still have a vulnerable age and really need special attention in order to realize optimal child growth and development. In 2021 the prevalence of wasting was 3.97 percent from the target of 8.1 percent, a decrease when compared to 2020 (4.59%) from the target of 7.8%. In 2020 there will be 3,203 children who are malnourished. In 2021 there will be 2178 children who are malnourished. This indicates that there is a decrease in the number of malnutrition in children in Riau Province. So family resilience in the dimension of physical endurance has been achieved well.

3. Economic Resilience

The family residence is one of the variables in the development of economic resilience as measured by the status of home ownership. In Riau Province, the majority of the people have a place to live, with a share of 69.79% of their own house ownership, 13.61% of people who own a house with a contract, 9.11% of rent-free house ownership status, and 7.50% of families who live in official houses. Own home ownership tends to be higher than other factors. This indicates that most of the people of Riau Province have entered the category of family groups that have family resilience in terms of housing ownership.

Apart from housing ownership, income adequacy is also an aspect of family economic resilience. The ability of members to meet family spending can be seen from the family per capita income. In 2020 the value and growth of Riau's GRDP were 728,649.99, while in 2021, it will increase by 843,211.15. The increase in GRDP indicates that the economy in Riau Province is good.

The continuity of children's education will be illustrated by the large percentage of households that have household members who drop out of school. Dropout is a condition where a person of school age (7-18 years) cannot complete the level of education he is currently undergoing. In this case, those who have finished school at a certain level of education but do not continue to a higher level of education are not considered dropouts. In addition to no children dropping out of school, households that have good economic resilience must also be able to guarantee their household members get an education so that no child never goes to school. The presence of children aged 7-18 years who have dropped out of school or have never attended school is an indication of economic problems in the household.

The Riau Provincial Education Office recorded the number of children dropping out of high school and equivalent as many as 123,840 children, the largest in 12 districts/cities in

Riau. This figure has been quite fantastic in the last two years; seen nationally, Riau is in the third highest position, or 88.91 percent.

Judging from the general description of the population aged 16-18 years who are not or have not attended school based on the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) and the Pure Participation Rate (NER) for high school and equivalent as many as 368.9 people with details in percentage GER 10.23 percent or 37,738 dropouts. Meanwhile, the NER, based on percentage, reached 33.57 percent or 123,840 people. Nationally, the dropout rate based on GER reaches 95.50 percent. In the first place is Papua Province, with a total of 65.31 percent, followed by Bangka Belitung Province with 88.84 percent. When viewed from the APM, the high school dropout rate in Riau until the end of last year reached 66.02 percent.

With the high number of children dropping out of school, it can make the welfare of children in the family decrease, which will make children unable to bathe and defend themselves in competition when they enter adulthood. This also has an impact on children's ability to find work when they enter the workforce.

4. Social-Psychological Resilience

Family harmony is one of the important variables in developing social psychological resilience in the family. Family harmony is related to family psychological resilience, where the family is said to have good psychological resilience if the family is able to cope with non-physical problems, positive emotional control, positive self-concept (including hope and satisfaction), and the husband's concern for his wife. For this reason, the measurement of harmony in the family in this study emphasizes the attitude of the head of the household toward concern for women and children. Indicators that support this study are how anti-violence attitudes toward women and anti-violence behavior toward children in the family. Families that have an anti-violence attitude towards both women and children tend to have relatively high family resilience, and vice versa.

Cases of domestic violence (KDRT) in Riau Province in the last year, from 2019 to 2020, increased significantly. Based on the Technical Management Unit for the Protection of Women and Children, the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Riau Province, the number of recorded domestic violence cases includes sexual harassment. In 2019 there were 10 cases. There was a significant increase in cases from 2019 to 2021. On the other hand, there was also violence against children; at least 53 cases of child violence occurred in Riau Province, which was handled by the Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children in Riau Province.

Families that treat women in violent ways will reduce the level of family harmony, which in turn has an impact on poor family resilience. Therefore, an anti-violence attitude towards women must be instilled in every individual from an early age so that women are no longer victims.

5. Socio-Cultural Resilience

As social beings, everyone must have a desire to establish social relationships with other people. The magnitude of the urge to build social relationships is inseparable from the individual's desire to fulfill their respective needs. Social relations that are often carried out in a community will have an impact on the establishment of social closeness between community members. Close social relationships will indirectly affect individual efforts to meet family needs and achieve the desired family resilience. Therefore, households that have close social relations with the community in the neighborhood where they live are expected to have an impact on better family social resilience.

Thus, social closeness becomes the second variable used in measuring the level of socio-cultural resilience of a family. The social resilience of the family in the community can be reflected in the condition of the family that has social relations between families in a society that is closely fostered. Various groups in the community will become a place to strengthen relationships and social networks between community members so that each family has formal and informal support in a balanced way. Measurement of social closeness will be proxied by the awareness of individuals to participate in social activities in the environment around their residence. This participation is seen from the willingness of

individuals to attend, be involved, and participate directly in social activities (such as social gatherings, sports, arts, etc.). The frequency of individual involvement in these joint activities refers to the percentage of individual attendance at social activities in the neighborhood around the place of residence.

CONCLUSION

Efforts to increase family resilience are important to implement in order to reduce or overcome various problems that hinder national development. Judging from the five aspects of family resilience based on the Governor of Riau Regulation No. 62 of 2017, namely: legality resilience and family integrity, physical resilience, economic resilience, socio-psychological resilience, and socio-cultural resilience. It can be concluded that Riau Province has a condition of family resilience which is still in an effort to maximize the family component in realizing prosperity. On the one hand, from one aspect, there is a decrease and needs attention, but from the other side and most of it is good, but of course, there needs to be an effort to increase and maintain the existing good values..

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