



Analysis of Family Empowerment Level in Rural and Urban Area



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empowerment;
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Abstract

Based on data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri), there are 3.97 million residents who are married and divorced until the end of June 2021. This number is equivalent to 1.46% of the total population of Indonesia, which reached 272.29 million people. The family is seen as an easily broken institution, so it needs to be protected. The family certainly cannot inhibit the influence of other environments on the family environment. It takes the ability to manage all the resources that exist inside and outside the family to overcome family problems, which can protect the family from rupture. Therefore, the effectiveness of implementing family functions is expected to determine significantly family empowerment. The research method uses a quantitative survey method using a questionnaire instrument. The study was conducted in two sub-districts, namely Duren Sawit District as an illustration of urban areas and Jasinga District as an illustration of rural areas. The results showed that the level of empowerment in rural and urban communities was not good because most respondents (47.1% urban communities, 49.3% rural communities) were in the moderate empowerment category.

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1 Introduction

The rise of divorce cases in Indonesia lately indicates the condition of families in Indonesia, which is very vulnerable. Based on data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) as reported on the online website databooks.katadata.co.id, there are 3.97 million married and divorced residents until the end of June 2021. This number is equivalent to 1.46% of the total population of Indonesia, which reached 272.29 million people.

Saxton (1986), the study revealed that the trigger for conflict in the family is a problem of work and income. Likewise, according to Stinnet & DeFrain (1989) in Silaban (1992), what affects marriage are education, income, low socioeconomic level, the presence of pregnancies outside of marriage, and the emotional immaturity of the partner. According to Bonham and Bolswick (Teveningrum, 1997), money is the number one issue often disputed by married couples. Especially for families with lower middle economic levels, this problem can cause household rifts. According to Sutrisno (Teveningrum, 1997), disputes over money can be divided into two groups based on the cause: lack of funds and lack of openness between couples. The lack of money often occurs in the middle and lower economic circles. In contrast, the lack of openness or ineffective communication often arises in families from the upper economic group. Although, in the end, it often happens to end the conflict, the psychological needs are not fulfilled by divorce and domestic violence.

Divorce in Indonesia occurs for several reasons. Based on data reported by National Commission for Women (*Komnas Perempuan*) as reported by databoks.katadata.co.id, the highest cause of divorce is continuous disputes and fights with 176.71 thousand cases, followed by economic problems as many as 71.2 thousand cases. The third highest cause was the presence of one party who left his partner as many as 34.7 thousand cases and 3.3 thousand cases due to domestic violence. Meanwhile, badilag.mahkamahagung.go.id reported that during the first quarter of 2021, the first highest cause was still due to continuous disputes and quarrels, as many as 29 cases, followed by economic factors as many as 5 cases, and leaving one party behind in 3 cases.

Lippitt, quoted by Merrill and Elliot (Khaeruddin, 1997), stated that the development of material culture, the level of invention, and technological innovation has brought about changes in life values, which also encourages changes in the family. This opinion is corroborated by Shorter (1975), with the term "destruction of the nest" by saying that the family is increasingly losing its ability to protect the family against extreme competitive pressures in advanced capitalist civilization. In the end, parents are increasingly irrelevant as educators and teachers for their children.

The family is seen as an easily broken institution, so it needs to be protected. Rapid social change, industrialization, and urbanization are factors that can cause family disorganization (Thomas and Wilcox in Sussman et al., 2013). The family certainly cannot inhibit the influence of other environments on the family environment. For this reason, the ability to manage everything is needed. Resources that exist inside and outside the family to overcome family problems which in the end can protect the family from rupture. This protection could be done by implementing the family function.

The effectiveness of implementing family functions is expected to determine significantly family empowerment. Referring to the concept of food security, Frankenberger & McCaston (1998), define *family empowerment* as adequate and sustainable access to income levels and resources to meet basic needs (including adequate education, housing, time to participate in society, and social integration). Increasing family empowerment is essential since there are variations in the family's ability to fulfill needs, carry out functions through the management of their resources, as well as the ability of families to overcome problems and stress (Krysan et al., 1990).

2 Materials and Methods

The population of this research is families who live in urban and rural areas as the respondents of this research. The difference between urban and rural areas' structure only lies in the problem of concentration or

distribution of social, political, and economic activities. The study was conducted in two sub-districts, namely Duren Sawit District as an illustration of urban areas and Jasinga District as an illustration of rural areas (Kumar et al., 2020; Muleta et al., 2008).

In this study, the data collected is primary data and secondary data. Primary data were collected using a questionnaire instrument to guide structured interviews. The forms of questions contained in the questionnaire are closed questions (questions that have prepared answer choices) and open questions (questions that provide the opportunity for respondents to describe their answers freely in answering questions).

The sampling technique used is the cluster technique, namely the Duren Sawit District cluster, East Jakarta, which describes urban areas, and the Jasinga District cluster, Kabupaten (Regency) Bogor, which describes rural areas (Chiesura, 2004; Rahmani et al., 1996). Respondents in this study were mothers. Besides that, information was also obtained through the father or children of the respondent's family. The sample is 450 respondents consisting of 225 respondents in Duren Sawit District and 225 respondents in Jasinga District.

Reliability is an index that shows the extent to which a measuring instrument can be trusted or reliable. Reliability shows the ability of a measuring instrument to measure consistently and as an appropriate measuring tool to measure the same symptoms. Reliability testing in this study was carried out with the halves technique (Singarimbun & Effendi, 1995). The validity of the questions that have been tested, the correlation value of r for the odd-numbered question is correlated with the correlation value of r for the even-numbered question, with the formula:

$$r_{\text{tot}} = \frac{2(r_{\text{tt}})}{1 + r_{\text{tt}}}$$

Description: r_{tot} = reliability number of all items

r_{tt} = correlation number of the first and second hemispheres.

The reliability of the measuring instrument is known by comparing r_{tot} with the number of points in the correlation table r . Reliability testing can also be measured using the Cronbach Alpha method with a scale of 0 to 1. The interpretation of the Cronbach Alpha value is as follows:

- Cronbach Alpha value 0.00 – 0.20 means less reliable
- Cronbach Alpha value 0.21 – 0.40 means somewhat reliable
- Cronbach Alpha value 0.41 – 0.60 means quite reliable
- Cronbach Alpha value 0.61 – 0.80 means reliable
- Cronbach Alpha value 0.81 – 1.00 means very reliable

3 Results and Discussions

Family empowerment in urban and rural areas is not good. A description of this is presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Family empowerment

	Category	Urban		Rural	
		n	%	n	%
Family Empowerment	Low	92	40.9	58	25.8
	Middle	106	47.1	111	49.3
	High	27	12.0	56	24.9
	Amount	225	100.0	225	100.0

Description : Low (Score 0-50), Middle (51-75), High (76-100)

The results of the Cronbach Alpha test from the family empowerment of the population sample are presented in table 2.

Table 2
Cronbach Alpha test results family empowerment

Family Empowerment	Cronbach Alpha Results
a. Ability to Fulfill Basic Needs	0.680
b. Implementation of Religious Values	0.941
c. Implementation of Communication and Family	0.908
d. Implementation of Commitments in the Family	0.835
e. Ability to Manage Emotions	0.657
f. Motivation to Change Family Conditions	0.619
g. Spiritual Quality	0.761

From the Cronbach Alpha value, it can be seen that the Cronbach Alpha value of all indicators is more than 0.6. Therefore, it can be concluded that all indicators used in the questionnaire are reliable.

Definition and Indicators of Empowerment:

- Empowerment aims to increase the power of weak or disadvantaged people (Ife, 1995).
- Empowerment refers to efforts to reallocate power through changing social structures (Swift & Levin, 1987).
- Empowerment is a way by which people, organizations, and communities are directed to be able to control (or have power over) their lives (Rappapon, 1984).
- Empowerment is a process by which people become strong enough to participate in, share control over, and influence over events and institutions that affect their lives. Empowerment emphasizes that people acquire sufficient skills, knowledge, and power to influence their lives and the lives of others they care about (Parsons, 1949).
- Empowerment refers to the ability of people, especially vulnerable and weak groups, too (a) have access to abundant sources that enable them to increase their income levels and obtain the goods and services they need, and (b) participate in development processes and the decisions that affect them.

Based on the definitions of empowerment above, it can be stated that empowerment is a process of achieving goals. Empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen the power or empowerment of vulnerable groups, including individuals who experience poverty problems. As a goal, empowerment refers to the conditions or results achieved by a social change (Arta, 2020; Zambrano et al., 2018). The empowered poor have power or have the knowledge and ability to fulfill their physical, economic, and social needs, such as having self-confidence, being able to express aspirations, having a livelihood, participating in social activities, and being independent in carrying out tasks. The notion of empowerment as a goal is often used to indicate the success of empowerment as a process (Anderson & Funnell, 2005; Anderson & Funnell, 2010).

Family empowerment has the same variables as Achour et al. (2016), detailing the components of family strength, namely communication, welfare, commitment, appreciation, time together. McCubbin & Thompson (1987), states the following communication, reward, awareness of excellence, health. Krysan et al., (1990) explain that a successful family is a family that has strength characterized by: (1) Communication, (2) Encouragement to family members, (3) Commitment to family, (4) religious orientation, (5) close social relations, (6) adaptability, (7) disclosure of appreciation, (8) clear roles, and (9) togetherness.

Family empowerment is a dynamic condition of the family. It is shown by some abilities such as fulfilling and overcoming the family's physical needs and building interactions with the family's internal environment (Fraser et al., 2006; Pratley, 2016). The interactions are reflected through positive communication (Campbell, 2020; Chan et al., 2020). It is also shown by maintaining family commitments. Furthermore, family empowerment indicated by the interactions outside the family environment that are based on religious values

motivate the family, which is marked by the ability to overcome emotions and is supported by the spiritual quality of the family. The indicators and measurements of empowerment are listed in Table 3.

Table 3
Indicators and measurement of family empowerment

	Indicators	Measurements
Family Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to fulfill family's physical needs • Ability to fulfill family social needs • Ability to fulfill family psychological needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of ability to meet the physical needs of the family (food, clothing, health, education) • The level of ability to overcome the problems of basic family needs. • The level of implementation of positive communication in the family • Implementation of commitments in the family • The level of the family's ability to build relationships/interactions with the environment outside the family. • The level of ability to manage emotions in dealing with problems caused by the family's internal and external environment • Level of motivation to change family conditions • Family spiritual quality level • The level of implementation of religious values in the family

Based on the indicators and measurements above, it is concluded that family empowerment in rural and urban areas is categorized as not good. The reasons are:

- Limitations in meeting basic needs, meaning that families are unable to meet the physical needs of their families. As a result, most families in urban areas can only meet their food needs, but other basic needs such as education and health are only a tiny part of the families that can fulfill them. In rural areas, this limitation does experience the same problem since the culture of borrowing from one another, helping each other, and acceptance are still maintained. So that limited economic capacity is not a problem for people in rural areas. However, the people in urban areas have different experiences due to all of their needs being calculated using costs;
- Less harmonious interaction patterns in the family and weak willingness to maintain family commitments. Moreover, the low orientation of religious values that are limited to knowledge, results in families not being able to maximize the family's potential to achieve family goals. Finally, the ability of family members to encourage and motivate fellow family members is low due to the level of recognition of differences in ability and interest among family members. In the end, the family is unable to identify family problems quickly and accurately. On the other hand, most families both in rural and urban areas do not yet have good family management. For example, knowing financial arrangements, setting priorities, and supervising family activities so that the conditions that occur are often more significant pairs of poles or much time which can be optimized for proper and income-generating eventually disappears for non-essential chatter. In addition, due to the lack of effective communication and interaction within the family, this interaction pattern makes the quality of emotional relationships in the family not well developed. It means that existing interactions cannot build firm commitments between family members. Sensitive in seeing the priorities of any activities that can be carried out—ruining family time, a specialist love that can show a readiness to make sacrifices, a deep belief, and something that can move the heart to give the best to the closest people;
- The pattern of interaction within the family is also unable to build the quality of family communication, which is marked by openness, honesty, and positive communication in the family. This complex can

occur because of the unique family atmosphere. In rural areas, the family atmosphere is close to each other and is still intertwined even though the interaction is only limited to physical interaction;

- Emotional instability in the family, a weak mental condition in dealing with life's problems, resulting in low motivation to improve family conditions characterized by low ability to manage emotions and low support for family spiritual quality. It can be seen from the habits carried out by families to build the strength of values in the majority family just by watching TV and discussing. In contrast, the habit of eating together and worshipping together is rarely made. This habit does not give rise to feelings of complementarity, mutual need, mutual care, and the desire to make the same effort to improve motivation among family members and build a family culture that is bound by good values. In turn, it can grow and strengthen the motivation to maintain family integrity.

The results of in-depth interviews conducted from Cases 22 and 23 can describe the level of family empowerment in both urban and rural areas.

Case 22. Family empowerment in urban areas

TM and her husband both have a fixed income every month. Her husband works as an employee in a private company, while TM works in garments. However, even though they both work, they already have three children (2 junior high school students and one person in 6th grade). Their monthly income was not able to meet all the basic needs of the family, namely regarding the family's physical needs: education, health, consumption, housing. Urban life, where materials determine everything, costs, mutual suspicion, and the loss of a culture of mutual help. TM said, in the end, each family has its way of surviving in a halal or haram way, the important thing is to live. TM and her husband said they could not imagine what it would be like if they had to live with renting a house. The house they live in is an inheritance from their in-laws.

On the other hand, they are also pessimistic about sending their children to a higher level. Right now, it is complicated for them to meet their needs, even sometimes their three children's school fees are in arrears in turn, so according to them, they should never imagine bringing the kids for a picnic or vacation. They are busy working to meet the needs of life, making emotional relationships with children not harmonious, communication is not good. Physical exhaustion and the severity of life's problems make them easily emotional and act unwisely. TM and her husband also feel that they do not have time to study their religion, so they do not even know what values to give to their children, so everything goes as it is without knowing how to motivate children. According to TM, sometimes it arises in themselves to act. He was desperate to commit suicide because he felt that God did not pay attention and answered his prayer. Finally, according to TM, too lazy to worship, life has not changed his family's life.

Case 23. Family empowerment in the rural areas

RF, who lives in rural areas, also has the same problem in meeting the physical needs of his family because RF, with his wife, one of the respondents in the study, also has a low income. Until now, they have not found a way to increase their income. Finally, they also have the same story as the TM family. However, rural living conditions are not as harsh as in urban areas. Interactions and relationships between family members are still going well, although, according to RF, talks between them are only limited to simple things. There is still emotional attachment. The rural cooperation culture also has a positive impact. When the family has nothing to consume, it can be overcome by taking the produce from their garden or fellow neighbors. However, according to RF, this condition makes it seem as if the family is not aware that little has changed due to the presence of television and the flow of villagers working in the city back and forth. On the other hand, RF feels that the family's motivation to change for the better is absent. They have given up because, until today, nothing has changed, as well as their children's lives. It just depends on fate.

4 Conclusion

Family empowerment in urban and rural areas is not good. It can be seen from:

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- Limitations in meeting basic needs, families in urban and rural areas are only able to meet food needs;
 - Less harmonious interaction patterns in the family and weak willingness to maintain family commitments. Moreover, the low orientation of religious values that are limited to knowledge, results in families not being able to maximize the family's potential to achieve family goals. Finally, the ability of family members to encourage and motivate fellow family members is low due to the level of recognition of differences in ability and interest among family members. In the end, the family is unable to identify family problems quickly and accurately;
 - The pattern of interaction within the family is also unable to build the quality of family communication, which is marked by openness, honesty, and positive communication in the family.

Emotional instability in the family, a weak mental condition in dealing with life's problems, resulting in low motivation to improve family conditions characterized by low ability to manage emotions and low support for family spiritual quality.

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