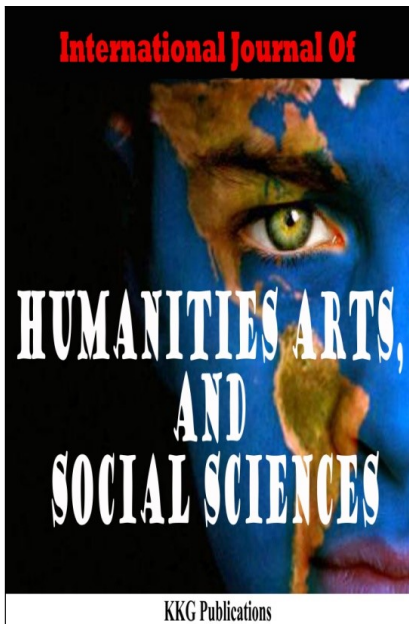


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## EMPOWERING FAMILY WITH SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGY PROBLEM THROUGH FAMILY CARE UNIT (FCU)

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**Abstract.** Ministry of Social Policy c.q Director of the Family Empowerment and Social Institution is realizing that the social welfare services are centralized, integrated and optimize the synergy between PSKS (Potential and Source of Social Welfare). Expectations of social welfare are capable of providing social welfare services for the initiation and local forces who are concerned about the social welfare of the family in a container FCU. This study was conducted to determine the empowerment of families through FCU with descriptive qualitative approach, the location is determined purposively in the village of Scales, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara province, on the basis of that location is one of the places from 33 provinces to be tested. Primary data sources are informants from FCU board, about 30 people, a pioneer family of 10 people, 20 people of plasma family. Data were collected by structured interview, observation, and study documents. The data were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively, through the institutional aspects, partnership, conduct of activities in the category of good, fairly good, less good and not good. The results showed that the views of the institutional aspects according to officials and family pioneers were 97.5 percent in both criteria, the activities carried out were 75 per cent in both categories, the partnership aspect of the majority of 21 respondents (52.5%) in the category was quite well, and in 75 percent of the activity results in either category, and all activities of FCU were in good enough category of 82.50 percent. Recommended, Kementrian Social Affairs cq Director of the Family Empowerment and Institutional Social need capacity building through technical guidance so that implementers of FCU can work well, although FCU has proven effective, but there are still shortcomings in terms of understanding the program, especially for families, pioneer family and plasma family, improving the infrastructure facilities and infrastructure through sharing funds from Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Services districts / cities, gradually improved communication from the Provincial Social Affairs to the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the FCU managers and pioneer families to the family of plasma to facilitate the handling of the problems encountered. Improved coordination with the activities of supervision, monitoring, and evaluation for the program as expected. FCU is expected to synergize with existing activities in rural districts / cities, and financial support in the implementation of the FCU.

### INTRODUCTION

Population in Indonesia in 2012 was 28.59 million and in 2013 was 28.07 million people and had decreased by 11.66 percent (Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 2013). Data others cite depict that poor population in 2009 reached 32.53 million (14.15%) then in March 2014 decreased by 11.25 percent or reached 28.28 million people, but the percentage of poor and uneven is enough in each region.

Addressing poverty requires a comprehensive and integrated handling inter-related programs. Various programs addressing poverty have been launched by the government such as Raskin, PKH, Askesos, Aslut and Social Security Card, Smart Card Indonesia, Indonesia Sehat cards but the results have not been significant. People who are in the category of poor will experience many limitations in meeting the basic needs of them needing food, access to education and health services. Such constraints will impact on the quality of life such as a variety

of diseases, infant and maternal mortality due to malnutri-

tion and unsupported family. Such conditions should receive more attention from the state and the various competent authorities in addressing poverty. Handling social welfare issues is increasingly complex and needs proper handling, integrates, and optimizes synergy between Potential and Source of Social Welfare (PSKS) available in the area. Perspective social welfare institution of the family is positioned as though the family PSKS Disabled Issues identified as Family Welfare (POM). Social institution has been established at the village / urban villages, a potential that can be utilized optimally as providers of social welfare-based synergy at local level in an effort to tackle the problem of existing social welfare. Social institutions are considered optimal, suspected to have not been the synergy in providing social services, especially family welfare services. In connection with this, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Family Empowerment c.q Director of Social Institution developed a model of empowering families through Family Care Unit (FCU) to realize the family's social welfare services. FCU is part of the Centre for Social Welfare (PUSKESOS)

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that provides integrated services and referrals for families in the village / urban village. FCU is a vehicle to build enhanced coordination and synergistic cooperation, centralization and optimization of synergy between PSKS to respond to the problems and needs of families by promoting pioneer families to empower plasma families (other families). This model focuses on the empowerment approach and mentoring plasma families supported by the synergy of PSKS available in the village. Interested Family Care Unit (FCU) has 1) Increased coordination, collaboration, and integration of synergy in an effort to empower families based on PSKS. 2) The increased standard of living and welfare of the family. 3) Grown-developed social responsibility, awareness and social solidarity (Director General of Social Empowerment and Poverty Prevention, 2012).

The legal basis for the implementation of the FCU is Act No. 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare, Law number 13 of 2011 on the Handling of the poor and of Government Regulation number 21 of 1994 on the implementation of the construction of a prosperous family. Government Regulation No. 39 of 2012 is on the Implementation of Social Welfare. FCU program has been tested throughout the regions in Indonesia since 2013. Is the program being piloted for FCU able to achieve the expected goal to have the benefits and impact of the program? Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the empowerment of social psychology of troubled families through the Family Care Unit (FCU). The formulation of the problem posed is how social psychological empowerment troubled families through the Family Care Unit (FCU). Are there any factors supporting and any influence on empowering families through the Family Care Unit (FCU)? Objective is a description of social and psychological empowerment of troubled families through the Family Care Unit (FCU). Knowledgeable supporting factors and inhibitors can influence the psycho-social empowerment troubled families through the Family Care Unit (FCU). The benefits to be gained from this study are for consideration to the Directorate General of Social Empowerment and Poverty Prevention Directorate of Family and Social Empowerment Social Institution related trials of empowerment model family through the Family Care Unit, and increase the repertoire of literature related to the effort to empower families.

## METHOD

This type of research is descriptive, aiming to get the real picture on the ground in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner about the facts and nature of phenomenon investigated (Arikunto, 2002). A qualitative approach is intended to give the meaning of the facts found in the field by the percentage and then the meaning will be concluded to be used as a material

arranging advice and action (Nawawi & Martini, 1996). The research location is determined purposively, based on consideration of the location of the village of Scales, District Pringgarata, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara province into one of the test sites for Family Care Unit (FCU), from 33 provinces to be tested.

Primary data were obtained from the informants who were supposed to provide information about objects to be studied (Moleong, 2000). This study is the FCU board, plasma families, and pioneer families. Determined by informants purposively, FCU board consists of 30 people, 10 pioneer families and 20 plasma families. The data collection technique used was a structured interview with the informants, to avoid answering a question that can be used for informants who have low education levels. Observation is used to collect data related to human behavior.

Implementation of non-participant observation is that the researcher does not get involved, but only as an independent observer by recording, analyzing and drawing subsequent conclusions derived from what is observed. The study documents can complete the interview and observation techniques (Sudjono, 1998). Data were analyzed using descriptive-qualitative analysis, which was then processed into predicate categories of excellent, good, poor, and not as good as the picture of the state measuring the quality of a certain level of research subjects (Mukhtar, 2000). Analysis conducted was on the institutional aspects categories, activities, partnership, achievement of results and Plasma family perception against FCU activities. Steps in data analysis are as follows: Giving score analyzed using descriptive-qualitative and interpretative on each question item with a value of 4, the highest value when it meets the four benchmarks predetermined means conditions measured 100 per cent according to the desired conditions, and the lowest value of one (1) when only one departure measure is being met, meaning conditions which measured 25 percent in accordance with the desired conditions. The assessment criteria used to give a title in a particular category were determined.

## RESULTS

### Overview of Central Lombok

Central Lombok regency as the government center Praya City is one of 10 districts / municipalities in the province of West Nusa Tenggara. Position is located between 116.05 to 116.24 East Longitude and 8.24 to 8.57 degrees latitude south, with an area of 1208.39 Km (120.839ha), with a population of 860,209 people comprising of the male population numbered 407,079 inhabitants and female population of 453,130 inhabitants and households amounted to 256,670 RT. In the north borders the

eastern Lombok regency and North Lombok regency, in the south stretches Sodomra Indonesia, in the west, Regency of West Lombok and east by East Lombok. The administration and government of Central Lombok regency consist of 12 districts, 127 villages and 12 urban villages, with a total 1,354 villages. Pringgarata sub-district is one of the districts in Central Lombok district which has an area of 5, 278 km with a population of 62,841 inhabitants. As one of the villages located in District Pringgarata, Scales village is the village expansion set in 2010, which consists of eight hamlets with a total area of 374.36 Ha. Population of 6,401 inhabitants is with details of 3,322 male and 3,378 female inhabitants. While the population is according to the livelihood of the largest Peasants 833 people, Farmer 810 people, craftsmen amounted to 744 people, traders amounted to 57 people, and 52 others who were civil servants, military, police traders, retired, and services.

Characteristics of the majority of population of Farmers and Peasants, especially in the fields of agriculture, coupled with the level of public education mostly graduated elementary school (SD). This condition makes the most of the people working with low skills qualifications. Many sources were untapped by citizens, whereas the village of Scales and citizens saved a large enough potential to be developed, especially in handling a wide range of issues contained in the village of Scales. Border Village area of Scales borders north with Sintung village, east adjacent to the Village Pringgarata, south adjacent to the Village Bounjeruk, and borders west with the Village Bagu-Menemeng. The problem faced by the village of Scales includes high population density that can cause problems if not managed well, such as the emergence of problems that can disrupt development in various aspects. A number of problems caused by a large quantity of population are emerging social problems spawned with social welfare problems (POM). The village has PSKS scales that can be developed and as a resource that can help to solve the problem. One of the institutions in the village of Scales is the institutions trial, initiated by Ministry of Social

Affairs. This institution is a combination of existing institutions in the village engaged in the empowerment of the family either through coaching, counseling, advocacy or referral institutions in accordance with the needs of the family. This institution is in the call of FCU (Family Care Unit). PSKS in the village of Scales shows that Family Care Unit (FCU) is part of the Centre for Social Welfare (PUSKESOS) consisting of; 1) social pillars namely FCU members consisting of representatives from the elements of PSKS (chairman of IPSM, KT, WKSMB, CLC, KUBE, LPP / LPK, PKK, early childhood, LPMD / K, IHC, Posdaya, Denominational, Arisan, and another is in the community of villages / wards) as well as individuals such as community leaders. 2) Pioneer Families and 3) Plasma Families. While Disability masalah Social Welfare in the village of Scales, among others: Families of Poor / Vulnerable Families 136, Women Prone Socioeconomic 118, House Not Livable 98, Teen Dropouts 56, Orphans 56, Neglected Children 31, Elderly Neglected 29, Disabled 23, Juvenile 10, Former Prisoners 7, Children with Special Needs 5 and Toddlers Abandoned 5. These problems need to immediately get treated and will have broad impact on the handling of other social welfare issues. For that we need the involvement of all components of society (business world, government, community) as institutions in the village of Scales that are members of the FCU. FCU has implemented many programs to alleviate poverty and other social problems among others through WRSE program which has been assisted by the Ministry of Social Affairs (Mai & Thuy, 2015; Wanninayake, 2016).

**Characteristics of Informants  
Manager**

Based on informants consisting of 30 people in charge, management, and related elements such as TKSK, community leaders, community leaders and representatives of the business, we obtained the following data:

**TABLE 1**  
**Total of FCU based on Age and Gender**

No	Age	Frequency	%	Gender	Frequency	%
	21-30	9	30	Man	28	93,33
	31-40	8	36,67	Women	2	6,67
	41-50	11	26,67			
	51-60	2	6,66			
	>61					
	Total	30	100	30	100	

In FCU Board in the Scales village, most are of the male sex, as many as 28 informants (93.33%), while the female informants are as much as two informants (6.67%). These data indicate that in the village of Scales, District Pringgarata, Central Lombok, there is still strong patrilineal culture. That is, in this area are still strong male roles as stewards of the female, but women, although fewer, still have some role in Family Care Unit (FCU). Referring to the table (4), it appears that the informant of youngest age was of 21 years and the oldest aged was

of 51 to 60 years and above. Judging from the classification of the age group of informants, the majority of informants are in the productive age of 31-40 years (36.67%), and in the age range of 41-50 years were 11 informants (26.67%). At this age range, informants assumed high productivity, in working and developing, as well as advancing in the field of social activities in groups of FCU, thus Family Care Unit manages to solve the problems optimally and can increase welfare plasma.

**TABLE 2**  
**Characteristics of FCU Board based on Education and Employment**

No	Education	Frequency	%	Employment	Frek.	%
1	No educational background			PNS	3	10
2	Elementary school			TKSK	2	6,67
3	Junior high School	2	6,67	Private	10	33,33
4	Senior High School	5	16,66	Entrepreneur	1	3,33
5	Bachelor	23	76,67	Teacher	13	43,33
6	Master			LK3	1	3,33
Total		30			30	

Table 2 illustrates that in terms of education level of informants to a caretaker of Family Care Unit (FCU), which is in the village of Scales, largely in FCU board, 23 informants have some college education or equivalent (76.67%), 5 informants or equal to (16.66%) are high school educated, and there are two informants (6.67%) who could only complete nine years of basic education. Armed with the quality of Human Resources (HR) owned by FCU board, especially that receive lecture bench, then they are a source of potential that can be exploited and were appointed as a board, because they are better able to manage FCU especially in the institutional field. It is very possibly given that the institutional field is an element that is no less important than other areas. FCU performance success is largely determined by the ability of the board to create a program of activities clearly and in detail, and create an organizational structure in accordance with its function, as well as in conducting and recording the administration activities. This can be done by those who are well-educated in the FCU.

Judging from the level of employment, in the village of Scales largely FCU board works as a teacher at 43.33 percent, 33.33 percent of private, civil servants by 10 percent, the District Social Welfare Workers (TKSK) amounted to 6.67 percent, as traders (the self-employed) and as LK3 (Officer) respectively of 3.3 percent. With their relatively good job, it will facilitate the relation towards better access for plasma families and pioneer families, so it will be good communication, and interwoven synergy in terms of handling of problems that occur in the FCU. Business scales FCU in the Village District of Central Lombok

regency Pringgarata who became informants consisted of 16 people (53.33%) as a manager, 9 (30%), as a public figure / religious figure, representatives of the Business 3 people (10%), the insurer replied that the village head and village officials made a total of 3,335 people. Conditions of FCU managers indicate that they have a different experience in the handling of their activities, thus will be the wealth in addressing problems in the FCU of Scales village. Overall from the above data, it can be concluded that all play and continuous in order to develop a program FCU for Pioneer Family welfare and Plasma family in the village of Scales, Pringgarata District of Central Lombok regency. FCU based positions always cooperate together in performing the task. The number of informants of executives / managers of FCU totaling 30 people said that 16 people (53.33%) never got Bimtek while 14 (46.67%) had never got Bimtek. Thus Bimtek role in the stewardship of the FCU is needed to support the implementation of the program FCU for more leverage in the work, and can add insight and knowledge so that participants can better understand FCU role in carrying out the task as well as other activities related to the FCU.

### Family Pioneers

The family is the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife, or husband and wife and son, or father and son, or mother and child, or the family of flesh in a straight line up or down until the third degree (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2013). Therefore, the family is the smallest social institution in society and is the first and primary unit of socialization within the com-

munity that is formed by bonding a valid marriage. Chilman (cited in Su'adah, 2005), states that the family is sexual expression or the relationship between children and parents. Whereas the intended pioneer family is a family that is able to perform their roles and functions, can solve the problem by effective means and can be used as a model for the other families. Family roles and functions are to be implemented optimally to achieve the welfare of the family members. Therefore the family must know their roles and functions.

The role of the husband is the husband's role and function as the leader of the family: As a husband or a sex partner, a husband should be capable of performing the role of sex; As a father or educator. While the role and functions of the wife was as manager of the household; As friends live; As a companion equal to husband; As the wife or sex partner; As a mother and educator Iesye Widodo (as cited in Ikawati & Aminatun, 2002). Based on the roles and functions both as a husband or wife in the family, the FCU sets a pioneer family based on consultation and qualifies to be a pioneer family. The family is the pioneer of quality families who can perform their roles and functions, can solve the problem by effective means and can be used as a model for other families in need. Family Care Unit (FCU) in the village of Scales has an informant set of as many as 10 pioneer families with the characteristics set forth in the following table.

#### Based on Age, Sex and Marital Status of Pioneer Family

Results of interviews revealed a pioneer family who became informants highest between the ages of 31 and 40 years. While ages 21-30 years were found only in one informant, age range of 41-50 years had three informants, age range of 51-61 years had only one informant. It can be concluded that the age range of 31-40 years is very influential on the settlement of problems in the Plasma family. This age range allows them to develop the knowledge and skills acquired after getting coaching. The knowledge and skills they have acquired are expected to develop to the plasma families or to other communities who need help

and guidance of a pioneer family informants. The number of overall marital status and gender in pioneer family in Family Care Unit (FCU) in the village of Scales showed all the male sex and the head of the family. The amount patriakat cultural influences, so the whole family of pioneers is dominated by men. Goode (2007) defines the family as an element in the social structure in which each of its members has the obligations and rights network. The rights and obligations of a mother are different from the father, as well as child rights and obligations of the child. Differences in the rights and obligations of each role are bound in a relationship role. This was evident in a pioneer family dominating FCU board.

The ability of the pioneer families of the role FCU pioneer is utilizing the ability of the family. According to Green and Hames (cited in Dasuki, 2008), what drives need sources in the community are: a) There are many resources in the community that have not been used; b) direct community development efforts; c) A variety of institutional barriers in the development of a site cannot be overcome only by individual action, but needs to be done through community-based organizations.

To be able to optimally pioneer family's ability to carry out roles and functions, the first conducted pioneering empowerment of the family should be there. As pointed by Sulistiyani (2004), empowerment can be defined as a process toward empowerment. Whereas Adiyoso (2009) defines empowerment as an attempt to give "power" (power / authority) to the group of powerless, so that they become "powerful". With so is empowering families to increase the family's ability to leverage its resources to improve their welfare.

Empowerment aims at development ideals, either by the government, private or society's aim to realize social welfare. But the success of development seen from even distribution fact less can be realized, this phenomenon is because in this development there is no determination effect occurring even with inequality. Empowerment directed an effort to improve the capability and autonomy in the realization of human dignity.

TABLE 3  
Education, Employment and Income of Pioneer Families of Village Scales

No	Education	F	%	Employment	F.	%	Revenue	F	%
1	Uneducated			Civil worker	1	10	<500.000		
2	Elementary school	1	10	Laborer			500.000-1.000.000	1	10
3	Junior high School	1	10	Private	8	80	1.000.001 1.500.000	5	50
4	Senior High School	3	30	Entrepreneur	1	10	1.500.001 2.000.000	4	40
5	Bachelor	5	50	Farmer			>2.000.000		
6	Master			Freelance			Not recorded		
Jumlah		10	100		10	100		10	100

### Based on Education, Employment and Income of Pioneer Families

Mostly 5 people or 50 per cent educated up to Bachelor's Level Education, while there were 3 informants SMA (30%), and there was one person who could only graduate from elementary school and up to one person could complete nine years of basic education.

The higher educated are automatically very influential on their performance in Family Care Unit (FCU) in assisting the development of Plasma family.

Therefore it can be concluded that the higher the level of education, the greater the role of the social problems of society, especially in Plasma families. While the pioneer families who have low education, have capabilities that can be utilized to empower plasma families.

The majority of the work is the pioneer families of Private No. 8 (80%), then the self-employed and civil servants work of each one (10%).

It can be concluded that the average employment of all informants shows that no one becomes a worker, so the potential to develop is the potential of even providing jobs for other families who have a socio-economic problem. Pioneer family income on average is between 1,001,000 and 2,000,000 and sometimes even more than 2,000,000.

With these earnings, the pioneer families can provide for their family so that it can be an example and motivate other families who have socio-economic problems by opening their own business. Informants who became family pioneers all began in 2013. This is because the testing of the FCU program first

began in 2013. During initial experiments of FCU program in 2013, there were 8 families of pioneers. Meanwhile, in 2014 increased 2 families of pioneers and in 2015 became 19 people.

### Plasma Families

Plasma family is a family that lacks the ability to carry out their roles and functions, solve problems and reach a social ministry (Directorate of Empowering Family and Social Institution, 2014). Data from interviews with informant plasma families of 20 people revealed the overall number of informants were male and the Head of Family, most informants were aged between 31 and 40 years as many as eight people (40%), while in the age of 21-30 years 3 people were included (15%), in the age range of 41-50 years, there were six informants (30%), and in the age range of 51-61 years were found only three informants (15%). Of all the data we can conclude that the ages between 31 and 40 years are particularly vulnerable to problems, especially problems of the family, and if they encounter problems not addressed will arise other problems more complex. The family is the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife, or husband and wife and son, or father and son, or mother and child, or the family of flesh in a straight line up or down until the third degree (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2013). Further Chilman (cited in Su'adah, 2005) states that the family is sexual expression or the relationship between children and parents The overall number of informants are married and gender is male. Male informants had status as head of the house, so that they have full responsibility for the welfare of the family. Related to the informants defined as presented in the table below:

**TABLE 4**  
**Education, Employment and Income of Pioneer Families of Village Scales**

No	Education	F	%	Employment	F.	%	Revenue	F	%
1	Uneducated			Civil Worker	-		<500.000	14	70
2	Elementary School	9	45	Labor	17	85	500.000-1.000.000	5	25
3	Junior High School	9	45	Private	2	10	1.000.001 1.500.000	1	5
4	Senior High School	2	10	Entrepreneur	1	5	1.500.001 2.000.000		
5	Bachelor			Farmer			>2.000.000		
6	Master			Freelance			Not recorded		
	Jumlah	20	100		20	100		20	100

Evidence on the ground shows the plasma level of family education can only be completed largely SD, reaching nine or 45 percent. The condition causes difficulties for informants to develop themselves to work due to lack of knowledge and skills they have minimserta in performing daily life, especially in plasma families. Low education will affect their mindset so that the effect on behavior in everyday life in interacting with

the environment is prominent. So do not rule out the possibility of economic, social and cultural issues and others always appear in the family.

The majority of families work as plasma laborers, then private employment, and as an entrepreneur. Family informants are plasma majority of laborers who are vulnerable to family issues both socio-economic and psychological problems. The

condition is in desperate need of guidance and assistance to alleviate or solve the problems that they have. Plasma family income on average is less than 500,000 positions. Such income would not be able to meet the needs to the fullest. Unsupported family necessities of life are in a big influence on the level of social welfare of plasma families. Such conditions will lead to problems in the family economic issues, health, or cracks in the household. Plasma informants who became family began in 2013.

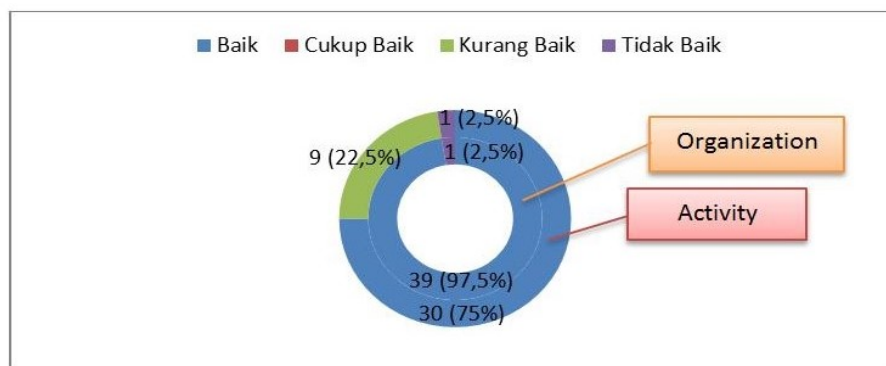
The biggest reason informant became Plasma family is not having a stable job with a number of informants 7 people (35%), economic issues 9 or equivalent (45%), and not being able to resolve the issue as much as four informants (20%). From the description, it is known that the informant be the main factor is the Plasma family of economic factors. Seeing these problems is appropriate if they receive guidance and training to plasma families that are able to increase their capacity and can be connected to the system resources required.

Based on the results of interviews with plasma families, it was revealed that those who followed Keluarga program planning (FP) were 19 informants (95%) and who did not follow was one informant (5%). It is influenced by FCU which can be accessed through Posyandu and Puskesmas, so that the Plasma families voluntarily follow the Family Planning Program (KB) proclaimed by the government, in which the plasma family is aware that many children would be a heavier burden on fami-

lies. The success of family planning programs in the village of Scales dominates informant plasma families as evidenced by the range of 1-2 dependents. There were 13 informants (65%) and the range of the number of dependents 3-4; there were seven informants (32%). Judging from the description of the family planning program launched by the Government with the help of socialization by FCU, it proved very beneficial in reducing the number of dependents in the family in the village of Scales Plasma Pringgarata District of Central Lombok regency.

Family Care Unit (FCU) Scales Village, District Pringgarata, Central Lombok NTB. Name FCU Karya Mandiri was formed on June 22, 2013, Vision is through the work of self-us empowering the roles and functions of the family to the family of prosperous and dignified, while the mission of FCU is to empower families in an integrated manner, the number of managers was 15 people, the number of pioneer families of identification results and selection, there were 19 people, the number of plasma families from the identification and selection, there were 78 people, according to the data recapitulation of plasma families and pioneers on 7 October 2013. The purpose of the FCU is to improve coordination, cooperation and coherence synergistically in an effort to empower families, increasing standard of living and well-being of families, foster social responsibility, caring, and social solidarity at the village level with the advanced pioneer families to empower plasma families (other families).

**FIGURE 1**  
**Institutional and Event Management and Families FCU according to Pioneers**



According to Institutional FCU board for the informant and pioneer families (figure 1) the majority of 97.5 percent said either category seen from institutional FCU has been formed since the year 2013 that was confirmed by the head of the village and has received certification, once confirmed by the chief. Business FCU consists of a chairman, secretary, treasurer and members as well as the working group in charge of organizing the activities

of family empowerment, both for the pioneer family and the plasma family, as well as the general public in their environment. They have had the experience to organize as caretaker of youth, PSM, sinoman community, PKK, LPMD, CLC, early childhood, TPQ, posyandu, UP2K and harmony gathering. Their experience as a board social organization into the potential that can be developed in the management unit of FCU as integrated social



welfare services for families in the village / kalurahan.

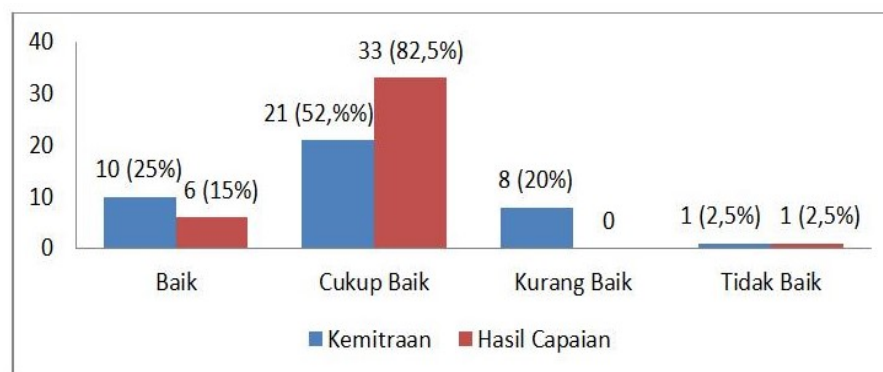
It is important in an institution for the name, legal address, legal, management, goals and objectives or targets of the program. FCU has the task according to competitiveness, each of which is organized in an orderly manner. Any activities that have been implemented are also administered in a complete and orderly manner in the form of the minutes, activity reports of FCU, meeting attendance lists, distribution maps, confirmation certificate and financial administration. From interviews and observation expressed by Village Head of Scales, it is provided that a workspace for FCU activities in the village hall serves as the secretariat. FCU existence in this village can be found on the nameplate located at the front of the village hall.

FCU media activities include the provision of information in the form of leaflets, magazines, troubled family data, social maps and map of PSKS as well as other information related to family empowerment. FCU also provides guidance and consultation, familiarization of family values, strengthening the family economy plasma, referral to a service center as well as related SKPD LK3 competent if there are problems that cannot be finished at the village level. In addition to the above activities, FCU is not to advocate policies that are not friendly towards marginalized groups as well as the interests of society, especially social welfare issues in order to reach the social security and basic social

services, as well as assistance to the family of pioneers.

Implementing tasks, FCU of Village Scales (figure 1), includes the classification of either 30 informants (75%), in the unfavorable category numbering to 9 informants (22.5%), and there is an informant who claimed FCU activity in the category of not good. From these data, it is shown that there were 29 informants (75%) who stated that the implementation of the activities runs well. This indicator looks at all the conduct of the activities having a fixed schedule. Time activities meeting on plasma family issues is held once every month, sometimes filled with mental and spiritual guidance. The administration has no list of attendees at each meeting, so there is no documentation that records planning, execution and results. For example, data on potential and existing resources and service have always been used as IHC Posyandu activities held once every month on the second Thursday of the week either posyandu elderly or toddlers, Polindes, Youth, PKK, and has to do. There are pioneer family data and family data plasma along with a map of its distribution in accordance with the designation. FCU of Scales village has entered the social map website source and there is even a potential target group of families forming plasma. On average, one of the pioneers accompanies the four to six plasma families. Implementation of the activities reported to the social services of the city and provincial social services is there.

**FIGURE 2**  
**Partnership and Achievement of Results According to the Board and Family of Pioneers**



Partnerships undertaken by FCU are intended to improve the quantity and quality of services to people with problems. This was done in view of the limitations or constraints owned by FCU in terms of budget, infrastructure and human resources in order to achieve service delivery outcomes with optimal results. Partnerships of FCU do well with other agencies, social services as well as with other institutions that have a strong commitment in addressing social problems including health, education, LK3, businesses, police and agriculture as well as other relevant

agencies, in order to achieve effective and efficient service. According to Binkerhaff (cited in Nuh, 2005) collaboration will be difficult to emerge in a country that adheres to the system of government and authority for all matters of public interest regulated by the State. When trust is not started from one of the actors, most likely built collaboration will not run with the maximum; this is because of the lack of information about the whereabouts of each institution. Instead of countries that embrace democracy, democratic system of government is more

likely to float cooperation with civil society. On this basis, the success of a government and civil society is strongly influenced by public policy associated with cooperation (Edwards III & George, 1992).

From the answers of informants related to the partnership of FCU (figure 2) it is shown that most of the 21 informants (52.5%) stated that the partnership between FCU alliances with a number of institutions and related local government offices and the business world runs quite smoothly. Even 25 percent of informants stated that partnership goes well. Support for activities of FCU also comes from the business world that provides support in the form of matter, energy, and mind. The support and partnership, among other socialized in order for FCU and its various programs known to the public, held the relaxed way and the race to make the diamond involving communities at the village level.

The activity was very successful thanks to the support of sponsors, employers, and agencies terkait. Dukungan of the village chief. FCU secretariat was given a room in the Village Hall. Besides this, FCU is also included in the Budget Fund of the Village (AD) annually with Rp. 3000.000; even the village chief is always present in every meeting of FCU, and if there are problems of plasma family, he always comes to solve this problem so as not to get out of the village and remain to be resolved at the village level. Nevertheless, there are 9 informants (22.25%) who were still experiencing difficulties in implementing the partnership. It was related to the limited knowledge they had to remember they had never obtained bintek though they had been given an understanding by informants who had followed bintek. It affects them who are less able to push SKPD related to support of FCU.

Implementation in the empowerment views of the achievement of performance management and a pioneer family. Implementation of Edwards III and George (1992) focuses on the description of the four (4) factors or variables in the implementation of public policy: communications (communication), resources (resources), dispositions or attitudes (attitudes) and bureaucratic structure (bureaucratic structure). This study refers to the theories of Edwards III which emphasize on three aspects: communication, resources and attitude with the argument that there are limitations of time and funds. The success of the implementation of activity-based welfare of PSKS can note the number of services that are handled in an integrated, active member of the alliance, the recording of cases owned, networking, regular meetings were held and utilization of PSKS for handling cases. FCU result of performance in full is according to the informant board and pioneer families presented in the following table.

Based on data collection in mind, the results of the FCU-executed meeting between the board, the pioneer family, and the family of plasma were studied. This success can be seen from the indicators of quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators looked at the frequency of the number of attendees, administration, and documented the results of each meeting. Qualitative indicators were visible on the ability of pioneer families for always helping plasma families if there are problems or cases such as wife-beating by the husband and wife who reported to the FCU will be referred to LK3, and eventually settled in the village with BPD, Kadesh, Kadus Board FCU. Pioneer family also provides social relationships and mental guidance to Plasma families. Plasma Families can also access healthcare facilities such as IHC, Polindes, even pukesmas. They actively visit them regularly according to the schedule there. Likewise Plasma families have access to education. For example, for the children of Plasma families who face the problem of dropouts, the Pioneer family can help with every aspect of conducting reference agencies, so that they can continue their education of poor students to receive poor students (BSM) in Kepihak School.

Forms of assistance from the social field to plasma and pioneer families are as venture capital assistance, savings and loan cooperation with PMPN independent women. Although the budget for independent PMPN has been suspended since the end of 2014, but the funds managed by the management unit activity (UPK) PMPN are still rolling in the community and accessible to micro-credit activities. In addition FCU submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Social Affairs of 50 million and has realized that one WRSE (Women Prone Socioeconomic) received Rp. 1000.000 for venture capital assistance. FCU also made a proposal for sewing machines and machine obras through aspiration of the Board, and has been realized and sewing machine obras which now reside in the Village Hall of Scales are the results of operations of the wives of the pioneer families who give sewing skills to the family of plasma. It may mean that the FCU is able to provide guidance and consultation so that pioneer and plasma families are able to empower families to access various system' resources.

It may mean that the FCU is able to provide access services to the families of pioneers and plasma families, carry out assistance to the family of a pioneer in connecting with the Suber social welfare system, facilitate eluarga plasma for articulation with the economic / capital, maintaining conducive situation working to promote democratic principles, social solidarity and openness. From these results it can be indicated that the empowerment FCU can run effectively. This is in line with the

proposed R. Elkin and Cornick (cited in Hermawati, 2005). A program can be considered effective if it can achieve the desired objectives and impact both the target programs. Furthermore, Earl Babbie (cited in Surjono, 2002: 7) argues about the effectiveness of a program from the aspects of: Independence of the community both socially and economically (not recommitted anymore with institution); His organization is moving in accordance with the real needs (toward reality) according to the program directives: People can enjoy the program (enjoy general well-being).

In relation to the activity of the FCU, most plasma families declare that the results of the FCU are going well. It was shown on the statement of 18 keluarga plasma (90%), and two informants stated that FCU activities were going pretty well. These categories are indicated by their actively followed events or meetings held by the Board. The meeting was attended by all the components of the FCU including the entire board, pioneer families, and plasma families. Activities and meetings are always documented, administered, and properly recorded concerning aspects of time and place of the meeting, the agenda of the meeting attendance, and the meeting materials that include the implementation of social guidance, consultation and information as well as spiritual guidance delivered by Pioneer family.

The recognition of plasma families revealed that the FCU is very useful to them in their antarnya rock to obtain venture capital and acquire a given skill of sewing from wives of pioneer families held in the village hall. Such skills are very bermanfaat for themselves, for example to make clothes for her family members can even be used to earn extra income from their keterampilan. In addition, those who have a family issue can be satisfactorily resolved by the board of FCU. The expression of one of the plasma families shows that it is having problems, like domestic violence stating that "I feel that because of FCU, the violence I experienced did not occur again after the assistance from the FCU to complete family problem that I have experienced so my husband no longer does violence to my old little- A little guilty that I was directly beaten by the husband". Based on empirical conditions known that from the aspect of the organizational and administrative or management activities, FCU has been running well. The fact is supported by administrators who understand the field of their respective duties and professional attitude towards Plasma troubled family in particular and society in general.

## CONCLUSION

The results showed the views of the institutional aspects according to officials and pioneer family (97.5) percent in both criteria, the activities carried out (75 per cent) in both categories, the partnership aspect of the majority of 21 respondents (52.5%) in the category quite well, and in 75 percent of the activity results in either category, and all activities of FCU in good enough category of 82.50 percent.

Family empowerment program of social psychological problem through the Family Care Unit has been running quite well, although there are still shortcomings in terms of understanding of the partnership program, especially for pioneer families and plasma families. FCU program is effective in empowering troubled families social psychology. Family Care Unit program is very useful for plasma families, i.e., it has helped to overcome their family problems. The awareness of the social institutions that exist in the urban / rural areas is pretty good, it already established synergy in handling case so that activities can run well. FCU can encourage activities that already exist in the village better.

Based on these conclusions, it is recommended to the Ministry of Social Affairs as organizer of the program to improve the dissemination of the FCU intensive program to stakeholders and related SKPD District Social Service, FCU board, pioneer families and plasma families so that the program can be understood properly, correctly and can spread. The socialization activities can be done through doing workshops, distribution of pamphlets, and the form of community development at a meeting held in the community. Technical support necessity of implementing capacity building through technical support related to FCU is fulfilled by FCU management through workshops, simulations, study and social outreach on ways to perform activities of assistance to the family of plasma, plasma so that families can turn into a pioneer family. Improved infrastructure facilities for activities of FCU are provided through the sharing of funds from the Ministry of Social Affairs, Provincial Social Service, Social Services district / city needs to do, and places of activities, namely in the villages / wards. Improved coordination with the activities of supervision, monitoring and evaluation is required for the implementation of appropriate programs and achievement of the expected goals. FCU is expected to synergize with the existing activities in the village of the district / city. In addition, the financial support is needed to implement the activities of FCU that require mentoring done by the Provincial Office and District Office / City so that the FCU board games can run well.

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– This article does not have any appendix. –