

Family Functions And Behavior On Population Problem In North Sulawesi, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse the relationship between family functions and behaviour on population problems in North Sulawesi Province. This research was conducted in the BKKBN Representative Office for North Sulawesi Province for three months using secondary data from the Accountability Program Performance Survey (SKAP), 2019. It was a quantitative analytic descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study was a total population of 5,768 respondents who met the criteria as respondents. In this case, the implementation of family functions with behavior on population issues. The results showed that all family function variables include religious, socio-cultural, love, protection, reproduction, socialization and education, economy, and environment, have a relationship with behavioral variables on population issues with a correlation value of 0.000 ($P < 0.05$).

Keywords: family function, family behaviour, population issues

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INTRODUCTION

Law number 87 of 2014 of the Republic of Indonesia concerning population development and family development, family planning, and family information systems states that the family is the smallest unit in a society consisting of husband and wife; or husband, wife, and child; or father and child; or mother and child. According to the opinion of Fahrudin, the family plays the most critical role in creating the most basic well-being, care, and education for each member of the family (Fahrudin, 2012). The role of the family as a determinant of the formation of human morals, then the function of the family, must be appropriately implemented. According to the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), there are eight family functions, including religion, socio-culture, love, protection, reproduction, socialization and education, economy, and environmental development (BKKBN, 2013). Eighth family functions are expected to guide the lives of Indonesian families. Besides, it can become a prerequisite, reference, and lifestyle for every family to create a prosperous and quality family (BKKBN, 2016). A significant problem that occurs at this time is the population problem, which is a problem for the government and population experts in Indonesia (Sunaryanto, 2012). Population issues can be handled appropriately by optimally carrying out family functions. A large population but not balanced with good quality human resources will become a burden for the development of a

country so that efforts are needed for family development through the application of 8 family functions. Law number 87 of 2014 of the Republic of Indonesia concerning population development and family development, family planning, and five family information systems states that family development is an effort to create a quality family that lives in a healthy environment. North Sulawesi, as the northernmost region of Indonesia, needs to prepare high-quality human resources, and this can only be achieved starting with a well-functioning family and understanding current population issues, in order to address the many population problems whose root problems begin from the family. Therefore, this research is important to find out the relationship between the implementation of family functions and behavior on population issues in North Sulawesi Province.

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted in the work area of the BKKBN Representative Office of North Sulawesi Province for three months. The study was developed using secondary data from the Program Accountability Performance Survey (SKAP), 2019. This type of research was quantitative analytical descriptive with a cross-sectional approach. Population and Samples The population in this study were all families in North Sulawesi Province who were surveyed using secondary data from the data of SKAP 2019. The sample in

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this study was 5,768 respondents, who had met the criteria as respondents by having data filled in completely in the data of SKAP 2019. Data Analysis The existing raw data of SKAP 2019 would be re-edited, particularly for completeness of filling and coding. After editing, the data was then processed using a computer software program (SPSS) to obtain data or information from families about family functions and behavior regarding population issues. The further analysis used aims to determine the relationship between the implementation of family functions and the behavior towards population issues in North Sulawesi. The Product Moment Correlation test was used to see the relationship between the independent variable. In this case, the implementation of family functions with behavior on population issues.

Table 2. Attitudes and Behaviors on population issues

Population issues	The opinion of respondents (%)				
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
Government efforts to control the number of births	0.3	8.5	17.6	65.2	8.4
The large population growth in Indonesia will cause a negative impact on the development	0.8	19.5	21.6	53.7	4.4
Young girls get married before the age of 21	7.8	66.5	16.2	9.3	0.3
Family wants multiple children (> 2 children)	1.0	36.5	35.1	26.9	0.5
Homecoming during Eid / Christmas / school holidays is a natural way to meet relatives in their hometown after migrating to another area. Still, on the other hand, it causes traffic at the destination.	0.8	31.4	36.7	30.2	0.9

Table 3. The relationship between the implementation of family functions and behavior on population issues

Categories	Categories of Attitudes and Behaviors towards Population Issues		
	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
Category of Religious Functions	.483**	0	3596
Category of Socio-Cultural Functions	.466**	0	3596
Category of Functions of Loving	.446**	0	3596
Category of Protection Function	.436**	0	3596
Category of Reproductive Function	.388**	0	3596
Category of Socialization and Education Function	.385**	0	3596
Category of Economic Functions	.417**	0	3596
Category of Environmental Functions	.463**	0	3596
Attitudes and behavior categories towards Population Issues	1	0	3596

** Signifikan pada level 0.01 (2-tailed).

Family Functions in North Sulawesi

The implementation of religious functions in North Sulawesi is quite good in some ways. It can be seen from almost all families in North Sulawesi performing ceremonial worship in their places of worship, and the efforts shown by the results of religious activities are doing good. However, even though the people of The North Sulawesi is quite religious institutionally, but it is not supported by tolerant

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study was conducted on 5,768 people of North Sulawesi, Indonesia. An analysis of the knowledge and practices of family functions in North Sulawesi is presented in Table 1. The opinions of respondents who were sampled in this study regarding population issues in North Sulawesi are presented in Table 2. It revealed that all family function variables, including religious, socio-cultural, love, protection, reproduction, socialization and education, economy, environment, had a relationship with behavioral variables on population issues. The correlation value of 0.000, meaning that it was less than the value of $\alpha = 0.05$ (Table 3).

behavior towards other religions because most of them claim that they are intolerant.

In terms of culture, the cultural dynamics of North Sulawesi have not only changed but also decreased. Threatened by the traditional system, the fading of the local language practices, the lack of creativity in science and technology, the loss of cultural spaces, the lack of holding cultural festivals are parts of the symptoms of cultural change in North Sulawesi today (Dariwu & Rengkung, 2013). In the

context of conducting deliberations to reach a mutual agreement as a local tradition that respects everyone's opinion, this is also slowly starting to fade.

The implementation of the function of love mostly has been instilled by families in North Sulawesi. It can be seen by the effort to instill the values of loyalty, show great affection, as well as maintain good family harmony. According to Basri, quoted by (Wijayanti & Berdame, 2019), harmony in the family will have an impact on peace in the community.

The people in North Sulawesi are quite good at protecting their families physically, by holding or hugging their child or partner. According to (Wijayanti & Berdame, 2019), holding a partner will further increase the harmony in the household. The thing that is worrying here is related to non-physical protection, in the form of not speaking harshly to others. The percentage of non-physical protection here is quite low. This will be especially bad for children who will follow what their parents say, especially bad words that affect the psychological condition of the child in the family (Hyoscyamina, 2011; Satiadarma, 2001).

Meeting the needs of the family is also in the form of clothing, food, and housing was low percentage. This actually should not happen because it will affect the health condition and welfare of the family. Families in North Sulawesi are quite good at instilling the value of reproductive functions, for example, instilling values to avoid promiscuity, which will result in reproductive health problems. On the other hand, the percentage of submitting reproductive health information is quite low among families in North Sulawesi. Even though the information is required to deal with reproductive health problems that are not known by teenagers. They also lack the value that the ideal marriage is for women over 21 years and for men over 25 years. This encourages the number of young marriage among adolescents, a result of parents who do not instill good enough values for their children (Gordon B. Dahl, 2010).

Most families send their children to school and train them to live independently and responsibly. It will provide sufficient education for the future of the children because they can have enough knowledge to enter the world of work later because, with education, children can enlighten their minds. But unfortunately, this education is only ceremonial and institutional to attend school, but the effort to instill creative values in children is still very low. This has an impact on children who cannot think critically and creatively in their lives so that education will not have a big impact on

them if their own families do not encourage children's creativity (Gute et al., 2008).

The implementation of the economic function is well developed in families, where the family instills the values of living frugally, being able to save money, and being resilient/working hard. This is very helpful in preparing for a better future to face many difficult economic challenges because instilling these economic values will strengthen the economic conditions of the family to survive times of economic difficulty (Lindbeck & Nyberg, 2006). Many families in North Sulawesi have disposed of garbage in its place and cleaned the surrounding environment properly, and these values need to be developed because apart from supporting government programs, they can avoid many disasters such as floods and aesthetic environment disturbances. However, there is a problem that needs to be resolved, such as keeping the environment by greening the environment. Those are an effort to protect from flooding and pollution.

The people of North Sulawesi also need to learn the way to save energy by not using vehicles too often and unnecessarily. It because excessive energy use will have an impact on air pollution and reduced energy supply of fuel oil, and this could experience a fuel crisis (Armaroli & Balzani, 2007; Gorham, 2002; Oyedepo, 2012).

Attitudes and Behavior towards Population Issues

Most of the people of North Sulawesi agreed with the government's efforts to control the number of births. It has a positive impact on people's efforts to control the birth rate in North Sulawesi because of a positive attitude like this, meaning that there is high awareness from the community towards efforts to support government programs. Those due to the growing population in Indonesia will require a lot of resources needed to drive the development sector so that it will suck up a lot of energy that is shed for development. All of this will cause losses if development becomes uneven because of the many population problems that must be handled equally (Van Bavel, 2013).

Most of the perceptions of families in North Sulawesi disagree if teenage girls get married before the age of 21 years. This means that there is awareness in the North Sulawesi that adolescents who are younger than 21 years old not yet eligible for marriage because there are many things that must be prepared for a person to get married. Adolescents who marry too young will cause many problems in the future, both for family resilience and the reproductive health of adolescents themselves (Astuty & Yuli, 2013;

Manuaba et al., 2009). Therefore, adolescents should be married over 21 years of age and have matured emotionally and prepared materially first.

In the case of families wanting more children (> 2 children), there is a balanced attitude in North Sulawesi society because some say they do not agree, some are neutral, and some agree, almost the same percentage for the three. This means that people's perceptions are divided among the number of children. Because each family has different abilities and thoughts in conceptualizing how many children they will have according to their respective capacities. Economic background, social status, religion, and so on provide various views from the public, especially families in North Sulawesi, regarding the desired number of children. Regarding the homecoming, many families in North Sulawesi express different attitudes towards the problem of going home to their hometown. Many agree, many are neutral and disagree. It means that those who work elsewhere and when they are leaving their hometowns feel the need to do. While those who feel they don't have to because it may cost a lot of energy and money. They also think that going home only causes traffic on the highway and it is not fun.

To enjoy the old age or retirement properly, most families in North Sulawesi must have good behavior to maintain good physical health. They may realize that maintaining health is important, so in old age will not often get sick and troublesome for many people and that maintaining good physical health is one way to survive productively in old age. Unfortunately, families in North Sulawesi do not try to avoid risky behavior, which is related to their health. Existing risky behaviors, such as uncontrolled eating patterns, maintaining good sanitation and environmental hygiene, and living without stress (Apriani & Wulandari, 2020; Moe et al., 2012).

The thing that is beneficial for those who are trying to enjoy old age is to prepare a good economy for the family so that the family can use a lot of resources to enjoy old age without lacking, and this will maintain family welfare. It is miserable if the family does not socialize enough. Since old age, they should have friends to share (Bennett et al., 2006; Russell & Cutrona, 1991). Likewise, with spiritual issues that are not properly cared for, because most families do not do this, then it will have a bad influence on the family because in old age (Schulz et al., 2016). Mentally/spiritually, it must be maintained, so that old age is not separated from many people and religion (Chaves et al., 2015).

In terms of disposing of garbage, most families in North Sulawesi are aware of the importance of maintaining the cleanliness of their surroundings and their homes. Thus, many aspects of waste management in protecting the environment are still relatively good. However, it must be handled properly the garbage that is disposed of in the yard, because most people still throw garbage there. If the garbage in the yard is not handled properly or left open for a long time, it will result in the emergence of disease vectors and also greatly disturb the aesthetic value of the environment around the neighborhood (Kurniawan et al., 2019; Siyam & Cahyati, 2018).

CONCLUSION

There is a moderate category relationship between the functions of religion, socio-culture, love, protection, reproduction, socialization and education, economy, and the environment on attitudes and behavior towards population issues in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. All of these categories show a moderate correlation level.

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Table 1. Implementation of family functions

Implementation	Yes		No	
	n	%	n	%
Implementation of Religious Functions				
Worship (prayer, fasting, praying, etc.)	5745	99.6	23	0.4
Tolerance towards other religions	2896	50.2	2872	49.8
Do good (help others)	3920	68.0	1848	32.0
Patience and sincere	2123	36.8	3645	63.2
Others	963	16.7	4805	83.3
Do not know	3	0.1	5765	99.9
Implementation of Socio-Cultural Functions				
Mutual cooperation	4865	84.3	903	15.7
Deliberation	2525	43.8	3243	56.2
Preserving local culture / customs	3559	61.7	2209	38.3
Respect among ethnic groups, races, religions, and groups	2915	50.5	2853	49.5
Others	778	13.5	4990	86.5
Do not know	54	0.9	5714	99.1
Implementation of the Functions of Love				
Loyalty / mutual trust	4078	70.7	1690	29.3
Fairness	3308	57.4	2460	42.6
Maintain family harmony	4367	75.7	1401	24.3
Show affection	4779	82.9	989	17.1
Others	909	15.8	4859	84.2
Do not know	10	0.2	5758	98.9
Implementation of Protection Functions				
Physical protection (holding a child/partner, hugging, etc.)	3970	68.8	1798	31.2
Non-physical protection (not saying harshly, etc.)	3166	54.9	2602	45.1
Health protection	4107	71.2	1661	28.8
Fulfilling family needs (clothing, food, shelter)	3373	58.5	2395	41.5
Others	783	13.6	4985	86.4

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Do not know	8	0.1	5760	99.9
Implementation of Reproductive Functions				
Maintain cleanliness of the reproductive organs	4075	70.6	1693	29.4
Provide reproductive health information	2714	47.1	3054	52.9
Avoid promiscuity	4276	74.1	1492	25.9
Married their children at the ideal age (girl \geq 21 years, boy \geq 25 years)	2033	35.2	3735	64.8
Others	862	14.9	4906	85.1
Do not know	55	1.0	5713	99.0
Implementation of Socialization and Education Functions				
Become a role model / example	3293	57.1	2475	42.9
Send children to school	5268	91.3	500	8.7
Teaching children to be independent, responsible and able to work together	3885	67.4	1883	32.6
Train children's creativity	1851	32.1	3917	67.9
Others	766	13.3	5002	86.7
Do not know	14	0.2	5754	99.8
Implementation of Economic Functions				
Save (not wasteful)	4831	83.8	937	16.2
Tenacious / hard work	3482	60.4	2286	39.6
Save	5685	98.6	83	1.4
Can choose needs according to priority	3028	52.5	2740	47.5
Others	593	10.3	5175	89.7
Do not know	5768	100	-	-
Implementation of Environmental Functions				
Do not litter	5063	87.8	705	12.2
Clean the environment	5264	91.3	504	8.7
Preserve the environment	2621	45.4	3147	54.6
Save energy	1653	28.7	4115	71.3
Others	732	12.7	5036	87.3
Do not know	21	0.4	5747	99.6