

Pointers of discussion

## FAMILY EMPOWERMENT

Divisi Kewanitaan DPP PKS, Jakarta, Kamis, 28 Juni 2007

### A. Rationale : why is it important ?

1. Family is The Basic Unit of Society, determining social order & societal health
2. The relationship between family ideology and family strength / resilience to maintain family values and harmonious social relationship in creating highly competences of human being which at last distribute to social order/harmony.
3. recognizing social change & globalization and its effect on family
4. Families and the environment are interdependent. Families are part of the total life system, so they are interdependent with other forms of life. Families interact with multiple environments. All parts of the environment are interrelated and influence each other.
5. Families interact with their environment to form an ecosystem and carry out the following for the good of itself as well as the good of society: biological sustenance, economic maintenance, psychosocial and nurturance functions.
6. All peoples of the world are interdependent on the resources of the earth: there is a balance between: cooperation and integration in the ecosystem, with demands of the individual for autonomy and freedom.
7. Adaptation is a continuing process in families. They can “respond, change, develop, and act on and modify their environment.”
8. Families require matter-energy.
9. Interactions between families and environments are guided by two sets of rules: 1) Physical and biological laws of nature (e.g., laws of thermodynamics), 2) Human-derived rules (e.g., social norms).
10. Environments do not determine human behavior but pose limitations and constraints as well as possibilities and opportunities for families.
11. Decision making is the central control process in families that directs actions for attaining individual and family goals.
12. Survival: maintenance and sustainability are important features of life.
13. “Four great virtues that contribute to the ‘ultimate good’”: 1) economic adequacy, 2) justice, 3) freedom, 4) peacefulness.
14. Humans should be responsible to other living species and the nonliving environment.
- 15. Other virtues that contribute to the quality of life: health, education and learning, loving and nurturing relationships, productive work and work environments, experiences and symbolic systems that sustain meaning and a sense of community, beauty, trustworthiness.**

- B. Philosophy of empowerment
  - 1. Goals : family strength & family well-being
  - 2. Prinsip : enable family members (especially husband-wife) to choose their best decision for family betterment
- C. Factors influence :
  - 1. family type (nuclear vs extended; rural vs urban)
  - 2. family social class (education, economy) :
  - 3. Ethnig & culture (social norms & values)
  - 4. Religious values
- D. Content :
  - 1. Family developmental task
  - 2. Child's developmental task
  - 3. family resources management
  - 4. Interaction & communication (toward enduring relationship)
  - 5. Family stress management : adaptation, Coping strategy, adjustment
  - 6. consumer education
  - 7. family ecology
- E. Approach : top-down, bottom-up, mixed
- F. Technique : Individual, group
- G. Methods : Participatory & adult education
  - 1. Affective (Effect Emerges from Feeling) : interaction & attachment
  - 2. Operant (Effect Emerges from Acting). Reinforcement, Shaping, Extinction, Feed Back, Learning By Doing
  - 3. Observation (Effect Emerges from imitating) ; Modeling / replication
  - 4. Cognitive (Effect Emerges From Thinking): Instruction, Setting Standards, Reasoning.
  - 5. Socio-cultural (Effect Emerges from group pressure, tradition, ritual, symbols)
  - 6. Apprenticeship (Effect Emerges From Guidance Participating) : structuring, collaborating, transferring
- H. Alternative of Activities
  - 1. Family economic empowerment
  - 2. Family crisis center
  - 3. Family counseling
  - 4. Family education
  - 5. Pre-marital family education
  - 6. Etc
- I. managerial aspect of family empowerment program
  - 1. planning
  - 2. organizing
  - 3. actuating
  - 4. controlling (monitoring & evaluation)
- J. Indicator of achievement.

Appendix :

Family Basic Task :

1. **Physical maintenance:** Providing shelter, food, clothing, health care, etc
2. **Allocation of resources :** meeting family needs and costs, apportioning material goods, facilities, space, authority, respect, affection, etc
3. **Division of labor :** who does what, assigning responsibility for procuring income, managing the household, caring for the family members, and other specific tasks
4. **Socialization of family member :** guiding the internalization of increasingly mature and acceptable patterns of controlling elimination, food intake, sexual drives, sleep, aggression, etc
5. **Reproduction, recruitment, and release of family members :** bearing or adopting children and rearing them for release at maturity, incorporating new members by marriage, and establishing policies for inclusion of others: in laws, relatives, step parents, guests, family friend, etc
6. **Maintenance of order.** providing means of communication, establishing types and intensity of interaction, pattern of affection, and sexual expression-by administering sanctions insuring conformity to group norms
7. **Placement of member in large society.** Fitting into the community, relating to church, school, organization life, political and economic systems, and protecting family members from undesirable outside influences
8. **Maintenance of motivation and morale.** Rewarding members for achievements, satisfying individual needs for acceptance, encouragement and affection, meeting personal and family crises, refining a philosophy of life and sense of family loyalty

The Family Life Cycle (Duvall, 1970) :

1. married couple
2. childbearing
3. Preschool age
4. school age
5. teenage
6. launching center
7. middle-aged parents
8. aging parents