KnE Social Sciences

Knowledge E
enriching | engaging | empowering

Research Article

Government Official Knowledge About 4K Concept Improving Family Resilience in Bandung

C Chairiawaty*, Rodlyah Khuza'i, Ida Afida, Raihan Azhar, Yumna Farah Fadhillah, Taufik Hidayat

Faculty of Dakwah, Universitas Islam Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

ORCID
C Chairiawaty: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5111-9947

Abstract.

This study aims to describe how the knowledge of government officials of Bandung City, about the 4K concept (family gathering, family interacting, family caring, and family empowerment) can increase family resilience in the city of Bandung. This study uses qualitative research methods, with a social construction of reality approach. The research was conducted in 2 sub-districts that have a very low level of family resilience, namely Cibeunying Kidul District and Kiaracondong District. Data collection was carried out by in-depth interviews with the government officials and community in the selected sub-districts. The results of the study can be concluded as follows: (1) The family resilience in Cibeunying Kidul Subdistrict, represented by Pasir Layung, Sukapada, and Cicadas Villages, and Kiaracondong Subdistrict, represented by Cicaheum, Sukapura, and Kebon Jayanti Villages is still relatively low, meaning that the ability of residents to build independent, prosperous, and harmonious families has not been achieved. Of the 5 dimensions of family resilience, the most prominent problems were in the aspect of communication disharmony and domestic violence, child marriage, malnutrition, stunting, and divorce. (2) The government officials knowledge in Cibeunying Kidul District and Kiaracondong District about the 4K concept in communication family is an effort to increase family resilience only at the level of knowing and understanding. Meanwhile, at the stage of analyzing the aspects contained in the 4K concept (family gathering, family interacting, family empowering, and family sharing) it is still not optimal.

Keywords: family communication, 4K concept, family resilience, cognition

OPEN ACCESS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

The number of divorce cases in the city of Bandung is the 3rd highest in West Java (West Java Religious Court 2019). In addition to divorce cases, Komnas Perempuan released data on domestic violence (KDRT), for 17 years, from 2004 to 2021 there were 544,452 cases of domestic violence or personal domains which include violence against wives (KTI), violence against girls (KTAP), especially incest. . In addition, there are other forms of violence against domestic workers (PRT), dating violence (KDP), other personal relationship violence, ex-boyfriend violence (KMP), and ex-husband violence (KMP). There were 36,367 cases of domestic violence in the last five years and 10,669 cases of personal domain. Of the types of domestic violence, violence against wives always ranks first in all cases of domestic violence/RP and is always above 70 percent. Data from BPS and the City of Bandung are in numbers, in 2020 in the City of Bandung there were 186 cases of domestic violence. This incident took place in almost all districts. Only Sukasari District recorded zero cases of domestic violence based on reports submitted to the office. The highest cases of domestic violence were in Kiaracondong District with 23 cases. In the second position, there are Cibeunying Kidul District with 18 cases, and Batununggal with 16 cases.

Meanwhile, the number of violence against children and wives in the city of Bandung tends to increase until the end of 2020. Various efforts will continue to be made to suppress the increase in violence against children. In 2021, cases of violence against children are observed to be quite high. against children. Meanwhile, there were 56 cases of violence against wives. (Department of Women and Children Empowerment (DP3A Bandung City, 2022)

The above conditions have an impact on family resilience, which makes the Bandung City government strive to reduce family vulnerability. Communication in a harmonious family is the key to increasing Family Resilience. The Bandung City Government has made efforts to handle family resilience problems through four concepts called the 4 K Concept: Family Gathering, where every family member takes time to gather together. Interacting Family, where all family members chat with each other, exchange experiences with quality communication. Empowered Families, every family takes advantage of their potential to make themselves and their families independent. Family Sharing and Caring, families who are economically capable can share and help others.

Family resilience also shows the condition of a family that has tenacity and resilience and contains material physical abilities to achieve an independent life and be able to develop themselves and their families to live harmoniously in improving welfare, inner and outer happiness. (Mujahidatul Musfiroh, 2019). Muhammad Tariq (2017) researched on Building Family Resilience through Interpersonal Communication. There are positive family relations and actions based on conversation, conformity, dependence and distribution of power that comes from parents and children so that warm and supportive relationships are built, characterized by mutual respect and concern for one another. The 4K concept is an approach that has been applied in the city of Bandung since 2019 is very significant for a study of this 4K concept. This research is focused on how the attitude of Bandung City government officials towards the 4K concept in increasing family resilience.

1.2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The research is aimed to:

1. Find a map of knowledge (cognition) of Bandung City government officials about the 4 K Concept in increasing family resilience (Year I)

2. Finding the strategy of Bandung City government officials in implementing the 4K Concept to increase family resilience. (Year II)

3. Measuring the effectiveness of the 4K Concept in Improving Family Resilience. (Year III)

1.3. RESEARCH OUTVOMES

1.3.1 Knowledge Map of Government Officials on the 4K Concept in Improving Family Resilience in Bandung City

1.3.2 BAIC International Proceedings

1.3.3 Article submitted to the National Shinta II journal "Jurnal Comunicatus UIN".

1.4. RESEARCH URGENCE

The research on "The Attitude of Bandung City Government Officials on the 4 K Concept in Improving Family Resilience in the City of Bandung" is in line with the Strategic Plan of Higher Education in Personality Development (character building) and behavior

change at the individual, social, and organizational levels in an Islamic perspective. The direction of research activities and community service at the Islamic University of Bandung has the main theme "Utilizing Research Results and Community Service for Accelerating Sustainable Development in Indonesia". This research is expected to contribute in solving the problem of family resilience.

The vision of the Bandung City Government is to build a superior, comfortable, prosperous, and religious society in Bandung. In 2019 the population of the city of Bandung was 2. 480,464 people, 773,568 families (BPS, 2019) from 30 sub-districts. And the research focused on looking at the attitude of Bandung city government officials about the 4 K concept. The study began with a study of the cognitive map to obtain a concrete picture of the knowledge of the Bandung city government apparatus about the 4 K concept. Knowledge and understanding of the camat and lurah about the 4 K concept is needed to see whether the policy of the mayor of Bandung has been conveyed or even implemented or not. In the second year, the research focused on how the strategies used by the sub-district and village heads in implementing the 4K concept. In the third year, the effectiveness of the 4K concept in increasing the resilience of the family of Bandung residents will be seen.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. State of Art

2.2. RESEARCH CONCEPT AND THEORY

2.2.1. Family Resilience

Family resilience is defined as a dynamic family condition that has tenacity, toughness, and physical, material, and mental abilities to live independently (PP No. 21 of 1994). Family resilience is also the ability of the family to ward off or protect themselves from various problems or life threats, both those that come from within the family itself and from outside the family such as the environment, community, society, and the state. Individual and family resilience will result in ensuring community resilience. Law No. 52 of 2009 defines family resilience and welfare as a family condition that has tenacity and toughness and contains material physical abilities to live independently and develop themselves and their families to live harmoniously in increasing physical and spiritual well-being.

No	Tahun	Penulis	Judul	Jenis
1	2002	Chairiawaty	Konsep Diri Perempuan Pemetik Teh di Perkebunan XIII Pengalengan, Bandung	Penelitian LPPM Unisba
2	2005	Chairiawaty	Peran dan Fungsi Organisasi Perempuan dalam Mengantisipasi Perdagangan Manusia,	Makalah
3	2010 - 2011	Zakiah, K., Yuniatai.Y. Chairiawaty	Komunikasi Kelompok dalam Program Pemberdayaan Perempuan di in LPP Mandiri, Desa Loyang and Desa Amis, Kabupaten Indramayu	Penelitian Hibah Dikti
4	2012	Chairiawaty	Pola Komunikasi Tatap Muka dan Bermedia pada Program Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga di Serikat Pekka Kecamatan Gerung dan Labuapi, Kabupaten Lombok Barat,NTB.	Disertasi
6	2012	Chairiawaty Annisa Rahmani T	Komunikasi Kepemimpinan Perempuan Pengusaha (Studi Analisis Wacana Kritis tentang Makna Interpersonal dalam Interaksi Pemimpin dan Karyawan).	Penelitian Mandiri
7	2010	Chairiawaty	The Role of Media in Election, as a Presenter, with the paper : The Women Construction toward The Political Campaign in Public Outer Sphere	Penelitian Mandiri
8	2012	Dedeh & Kiki	Pola Komunikasi Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi dalam Sosialisasi "Jabar Mengembara"	Hibah Unggulan LPPM Unisba
9	2014	Kiki Z, dkk	Pola Komunikasi Organisasi Dalam Pencapaian Tujuan Universitas Islam Bandung.	Hibah Unggulan LPPM Unisba
10	2015	Kiki Z, dkk	Indeks Komunikasi Organisasi Pemerintahan Jawa Barat	Bappeda Jawa Barat
11	2016 - 2019	Kiki Zakiah & Chariawaty, Tia Muthia, Maman	Pola Komunikasi dalam kegiatan Motivator Ketahanan Keluarga	

Figure 1: State of Art.

Family resilience also implies the ability of the family to develop itself to live in harmony, prosperity and happiness both physically and mentally. In another view, family resilience includes the family's ability to manage resources and problems to achieve prosperity [1](Sunarti, 2001), the ability to survive and adapt to various dynamically changing conditions and have a positive attitude towards the challenges of family life (Walsh, 2001). 1996)

Meanwhile, a family will have high resilience and independence if the family can play an optimal role in realizing all its potential. Furthermore, family resilience is indicated as the adequacy and continuity of access to income and resources to at least meet basic needs, including adequate access to food, clean water, health services, educational opportunities, housing, time to participate in the community, and social integration. . Thus, family resilience is a concept that contains multidimensional aspects.

Efforts to increase family resilience are important to be carried out in order to reduce or overcome various problems that hinder national development. By knowing the level of family resilience, the dynamics of family social life as an aspect of family welfare can also be measured. The condition of family resilience is a picture of the state and development of ongoing social development. There are at least 5 (five) indications that describe the level of resilience of a family, namely: (1) the attitude of serving each other as a sign of glory; (2) the existence of intimacy between husband and wife towards a good quality of marriage; (3) there are parents who teach and train their children with various creative challenges, consistent training, and develop skills; (4) the existence of a husband and wife who lead all members of their family with great affection; and (5) there are children who obey and respect their parents

Every family should be able to improve communication and interaction within the family, encourage the expression of mutual care, care for, and protect the family, and improve life skills in the family system. Gathering with family should be used as well as possible. The benefit of gathering with family is to build family resilience. Families who often do activities together will have strong emotional bonds and can adapt well which will eventually build family resilience. Togetherness with the family can make children and adolescents not feel awkward with their own parents. By often doing activities together, the communication that will be established will be better.

DP3AKAB West Java Province has pursued a Family Resilience Development Strategy by synergizing Family Resilience Development programs, with all City and Regency DP3AKAB. Strategies and approaches to increase family resilience are left to the respective city and district offices. In 2019, the Bandung city government adopted a 4K approach in increasing the Family Resilience of the Bandung City community. 4 K consists of: Family Gathering, ie every family member takes time to gather together. Interacting Family, where all family members chat with each other, exchange experiences with quality communication. Empowered Families, every family takes advantage of their potential to make themselves and their families independent. Family Sharing and Caring, families who are economically capable can share and help others.

2.2.2. Family Communication

The family as the smallest social system has an important role in achieving the welfare of the population which is the goal of development. The family is the first social environment that introduces love, religious morals, socio-culture and so on. The family is also the main defense that can ward off various negative influences from the existing social dynamics. The negative influence caused by the interaction between external and internal dynamics in the community that is in contact with other social systems is expected to be countered by a family that has strong family resilience.

Family is a concept that has a broad and diverse understanding and scope. The family, in the context of sociology, is considered as a social institution which at the same time becomes a social system that exists in every culture. As the smallest social institution, the family is a collection of a group of people who are related by marriage, descent, or adoption and live together in ordinary households (Zastrow, 2006). Meanwhile, the family is also defined as the smallest social unit in society whose members are bound by marital relations (husband and wife) and blood relations (biological children) or adoption (adopted children) (Burgess and Locke in Sunarti, 2006) https://repository.ipb.ac.id/handle/123456789/4337. From the two definitions of the family, it can be concluded that the family is the smallest social unit/institution/system in society consisting of a group of people based on marital relations, blood ties, or adoption who live together in a household.

In general, the family has 4 (four) characteristics, namely: (1) the family is composed of several people who are united in a bond such as marriage, blood relationship, or adoption; (2) family members live and live together in a place or building under one roof in the structure of one household; (3) each family member interacts, communicates, and creates social roles for each member such as: husband and wife, father and mother, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, and so on; (4) the relationship between family members is a representation of efforts to maintain shared cultural patterns obtained from the general culture in the community. The family is also a network of people who share their lives over a long period of time bound by marriage, blood, or commitment and share future expectations regarding related relationships" [2](Galvin and Brommel, 1991, p. 3). Sedwig (1985), family communication is an organization that uses words, gestures, intonations, voice actions to create image expectations, express feelings and share mutual understanding.

The function of the family is as a place of exchange between family members to meet the physical and emotional needs of each individual. To maintain their structure, the family system has rules, principles that allow them to perform the tasks of daily life. In carrying out family functions, communication between family members is very essential. The aspect of family communication is the content of the message and the level of the relationship. The relationship level factor is the most important in family communication. This is indicated by the closeness of family members as communication participants. Relationships between close family members will create effective family communication. [3](Jalaluddin: 2000:118). Relationships between close family members will create effective family communication. Anita Taylor, quoted by Jalaluddin, said that "Many causes of communication barriers have little effect if there is a good relationship between the communicant (communication participants). On the other hand, the clearest, most decisive, and most thorough message cannot avoid failure, in the event of a bad relationship." (2000:118). Communication in the family is an activity or process of channeling information, feelings, ideas, between family members and sharing understanding.

Communication in the family is an activity that must occur in family life. Without communication, family life feels empty without family life, the activities of talking, dialogue, exchanging ideas will be lost. As a result, it is difficult to avoid relationships between family members, therefore communication between husband and wife, communication between parents and children needs to be built harmoniously in order to build good relationships in the family [4](Djamarah, 2014). Communication in the family can be formed when a reciprocal relationship is always established between father, mother and child [5](Gunarsa, 2006). However, this communication does not always run well, there are many inhibiting factors that affect family communication, if family communication does not go well it can lead to quarrels or divorce, because communication is one aspect of family harmony. So, how healthy the family is can be measured by how healthy the communication in the family is.

Communication that occurs in the family is expected to be effective communication, because effective communication can lead to understanding, pleasure, influence on attitudes, better relationships and actions. Likewise in the family environment, it is hoped that effective communication between parents and children will be fostered, so that there will be a loving relationship and with a harmonious relationship between parents and adolescents, it is hoped that there will be openness between parents and adolescents in discussing problems and difficulties experienced. by adolescents (Mulandar, 2003).

This form of family communication is characterized by family interactions with one another. There are four forms of family interaction, as follows[4] (Djamarah, 2014):

1. Parental communication, namely husband and wife

Communication between parents, namely husband and wife, emphasizes the important role of husband and wife as a determinant of the atmosphere in the family.

2. Parent-child communication

Communication that exists between parents and children in a family bond where parents are responsible for educating their children. The relationship that exists between parents and children here is two-way, accompanied by a common understanding of something in which parents and children have the right to express opinions, thoughts, information or advice. This effective communication relationship is established because of a sense of openness, empathy, support, positive feelings, similarities between parents and children.

1. Father and son communication

   Communication here leads to the protection of the father of the child. The role of fathers in providing information and directing decision making in children whose communication role tends to ask and receive.

2. Communication between children and other children

   Communication occurs between one child with another child. Where older children play more of a role as mentors to younger children. Usually influenced by age level or birth factor.

Communication that parents do to their children intensely in the form of conversation or dialogue, will be able to produce an attitude of mutual respect (e-journal 'Acta Diurna 2015). Communication in the family at first glance sounds simple and easy to do. In reality, in society, not a few of the families experience difficulties in communicating or communicating regardless of the conditions and needs of family members, including children. The family is the first institution for the child's life, the first place in socializing; become the place to hang the greatest hope. (Juniawati: 2016; 34 -36)

2.2.3. Interaction Among Family Members

Human life activities will always be accompanied by a process of interaction. This is in accordance with the word of Allah in Surah Al-Hujarat verse 13 which reads: "O mankind, indeed we created you from a male and a female and made you into nations and tribes

so that you may know one another. Verily, the most honorable of people in the sight of Allah is the one who is most pious among you; indeed, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Knowing" (Q.S. Al Hujarat: 13). Likewise, life in the family is formed through interactions that are built between its members. With communication, each member can know their roles, rules and expectations, how they form and manage relationships with one another, and how they interact with each other. Here the family is also referred to as the first communication class[6] (Eadie, 2009: 304). The interaction between family members is a system. The family system consists of a group of individuals and when all these individuals interact with each other it will produce responses and behavioral patterns, which in turn will affect the family as a whole.

Each member of the family has their own perception of other individuals in the family, which will affect their beliefs, norms, myths, values and attitudes. And of course this will be conditioned by the personality traits of the individual itself. Besides, each family member has his own thoughts and behavior, which allows them to do their best in order to meet their own needs in the family environment. They will struggle to meet their emotional and physical needs to reduce anxiety and to feel comfortable. Sometimes the method used is uncomfortable and unsettling for other family members[7] (Kathryn and David, 2011: 245-246).

From the description above, it can be concluded that the interaction between family members is a communication activity among family members based on the perception of each family member and will have an influence on the beliefs, norms, myths, values, and attitudes of members. the family. Perceptions between family members are different, which is reflected in their thoughts and behavior in order to do their best in an effort to meet their own needs in the family environment. These needs are both physically and emotionally to reduce anxiety so that family members feel comfortable.

One of the family functions is the affective function, which is an internal function of the family as the basis of family strength in creating nurturing relationships, a balance of mutual respect, affinity and identification, as well as separation and cohesion [8](Friedman, 2010). In research [9]. found that of the four components of family affective function above, the most important role in achieving adequate family affective function is ties and integration. Research conducted by [10]Manik (2009) shows that respondents' needs for family affective function are not much different between respondents with adequate family affective function and respondents with inadequate family affective function. Research conducted by Kusumaningrum, Trilonggani, and Nurhalinah (2011) also shows that families with adequate family affective functions are able to create good relationships in mutual respect for rights, needs, and responsibilities.

2.2.4. Attittude

Attitude [11](Sarlito: 2013) is a person's readiness to act in a certain way towards certain things. Attitudes can be positive and negative. Positive attitude refers to the tendency of actions such as approaching, liking, expecting certain objects. A negative attitude has a tendency to stay away, avoid, hate, dislike certain objects. The attitude adopted by many people is called social attitude. The attitude of a social group is called the attitude of society.

With regard to attitude, of course, there are two values of attitude: positive and negative. A positive attitude is a tendency to act in the form of approaching, liking, and expecting certain objects, while a negative attitude is a tendency to stay away from, avoid, hate, dislike certain objects [12](Elisa & Wrastari, 2013). The attitude of government officials regarding the 4K concept is a positive and negative picture of the apparatus regarding their approach to increasing family resilience. Attitudes can be in the form of cognition, affection and behavior. Cognition is an attitude at the level of knowledge and understanding. Affection is an attitude at the level of emotion or feeling, and Conation or psychomotor is an attitude at the level of action.

This study focuses on one of the attitude domains, namely cognition. Cognition at a high level is the ability to give meaning, emotive values that cause affective conditions. Affection involves emotional attitudes and values. Some experts say that a person's attitude can be predicted to change, if someone already has a high level of cognitive mastery. Konasi is translated as will. Conation is an active mental function. Konasi is, the will as an active effort towards the implementation of a goal.

Map of knowledge (cognition) of Bandung City government officials represented by 2 Districts that have high family resilience problems, namely Cibeunying Kidul District and Kiaracondong District on the 4K Concept in increasing Family Resilience. The 4K concept consists of: Family Gathering, where each family member takes time to gather together. Interacting Family, where all family members chat with each other, exchange experiences with quality communication. Empowered Family, every family takes advantage of their potential to make themselves and their families independent. Family Sharing and Caring, families who are economically capable can share and help others. The knowledge map includes the understanding, feelings and tendencies of Bandung city government officials about the 4K concept.

2.2.5. Cognitive Appraisal Theory

This theory explains that an individual's reaction to an aggressive stimulus is highly dependent on the way the stimulus is interpreted by the individual. Zillman, as a pioneer of the excitation transfer model stated that aggression can be triggered by physiological stimuli (physicological arousal) originating from neutral sources or sources that are completely unrelated to the attribution of aggressive stimuli[13] (Krahe, 1997).

Violence against children by adults or children who are more senior than the victim is caused by the interpretation of the violence they have committed. The trigger is because of the experience of the perpetrator, closeness on an intimate level or because of opportunity.

Prevention and control of aggression seen from Cognitive Interventions: Apology and Overcoming Cognitive Deficit. Confession of wrongdoing which includes apologies/apologies is often very useful in reducing aggression (Kameda, Ohbuchi & Agarie, 1989). Similarly, good excuses that refer to factors beyond the reasoner's control can also be effective in reducing anger and overt aggression from those who have been provoked to some degree (Baron, 1989b; Weiner et al. , 1987). So if you feel that you made someone else angry, apologize immediately. The problems you can avoid make saying "I'm sorry" valuable.
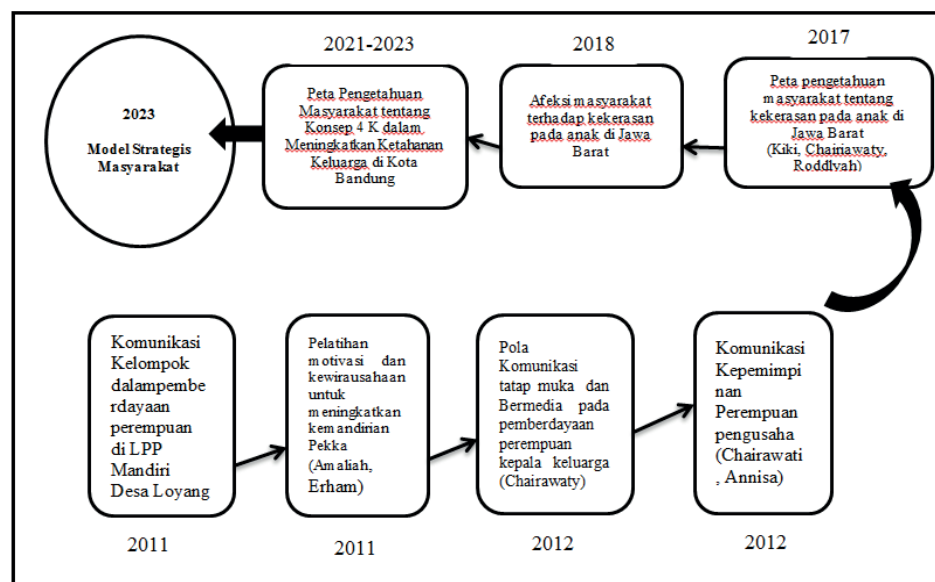
2.3. Research Road Map

Figure 2: Road Map.

Road Map describes a map of the research journey that has been carried out and will be carried out where each has a relationship. In 2011 researchers had an interest in researching empowerment in women's groups. This research was conducted in Indramayu Regency to see how women's groups in Loyang and Amis villages empower themselves through the Business group program provided by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs. From the research, it is obtained an overview of the importance of the existence of evaluation and monitoring in empowerment programs.

In the same year the researcher also carried out a service that also focused on empowering women by providing motivational and entrepreneurship training to the group of Women Heads of Families to increase their independence. By focusing on women's empowerment, especially in the group of Women Heads of Families, the researcher conducted a research for his dissertation with a focus on the communication patterns of Women Heads of Families in the Pekka Union. In West Lombok Regency, NTB.

Furthermore, the researchers carried out community service, especially to women with the status of entrepreneurs by providing debriefing on leadership communication. Researchers' attention to research on women, children and families was carried out in 2018 and 2019 which examined community knowledge and affect on violence against children. The ideal family is a family consisting of a father, mother and child who can fulfill 8 family functions, but in reality problems are often found in each family member and its function.

This research is designed for 3 years, with the following stages:

a. In the first year, a study will be conducted on the cognition map of the Bandung City government officials regarding the 4K Concept in increasing Family Resilience

b. In the second year, there will be a strategic study of Bandung City government officials in implementing the 4K Concept.

c. In the 3rd year, a study will be conducted on Measuring the effectiveness of the 4K Concept in Improving Family Resilience.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Method

[14][15]Creswell (2012:4-5) states, qualitative research is methods to explore and understand the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social and humanitarian problems. The process of qualitative research involves important efforts,

such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data inductively from specific themes to general themes, and interpreting the meaning of the data.

This study uses qualitative research, in an effort to examine the knowledge of Bandung City government officials regarding the 4 K concept in increasing family resilience, interpreting or interpreting the motives and meanings of family gathering, interacting families, empowered families and sharing families. The research process will be carried out through interviews with representatives of government officials, observations, and collecting and analyzing documents regarding the 4K Concept, inductively from the specific to the general.

3.2. Research Design

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. Phenomenology is used as the first stage approach before approaching the construction of social reality. Phenomenology is used to interpret the reality that exists in society that is relevant to people's attitudes regarding the 4K Concept. In the next stage, this research looks at how government officials construct knowledge, feelings and tendencies to act regarding the 4 K concept. Data collection techniques are: Interview, Observation, Interview with community leaders as Significant Others and filling out online questionnaires as supporters.

3.3. Research Subject

The subjects in this study were Bandung City government officials in sub-districts that had high social problems. According to the 2018 BPS, the number of poor people in Bandung is 890,380 families. The city of Bandung has 30 sub-districts and 151 urban villages. Judging from the data on Social Vulnerability: Poverty, violence against children, divorce rates, early marriage, human trafficking, high domestic violence, and thuggery which is quite troubling, the areas targeted for research are: Cibeunying District, Cibeunying Kidul District and Kiaracondong District. While the research subjects are government officials in selected sub-districts.

3.4. Data Collecting Technique

Data collection techniques are adjusted to the research objectives. Phase I research objective is to obtain a map of the cognition of the people of the city of Bandung to the 4K concept in family resilience. To obtain an overview of the condition of family resilience in Cibeunying Kidul and Kiaracondong sub-districts, data were obtained from documents owned by the two sub-districts. The data obtained are: (1) family legality; (2) marriage-divorce; (3) domestic violence; (4) physical resilience (adequacy of food and nutrition); (5) economic resilience (income); and (5) socio-cultural resilience (legal compliance).

To get a picture of the cognition of government officials about the 4K concept, interviews were conducted with the target sub-district officials as well as several OPDs related to PKK and Motekar). To support the interview, the researcher distributed a questionnaire (on-line). Data collection techniques are:

1. Interviews with representatives of government officials and OPD in the Districts of Cibeunying Kidul and Kexamatan Kiaracondong as many as 34 informants.

2. Observations in the research subject environment were carried out at the time of data collection by taking into account the context when interviewing informants.

3. Interview with Significant others represented by the community

4. Libraries

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Family Resilience in Kecamatan Cibeunying Kidul dan Kecamatan Kiaracondong

Aspects of family resilience include aspects of legality, aspects of physical resilience, socio-economic resilience, socio-cultural resilience, and aspects of psychological social resilience. The legal aspect can be measured from the legality of the population of the residents in Cibeunying Kidul District and Kiaracondong District. From the data on the legal aspect, which can be seen in the table, it can be seen that from the legal aspect, residents in the Cibeunying Kidul and Kiaracondong sub-districts already have legal aspects that meet the requirements. From the physical aspect related to health, it can be seen that there are 14 children who are malnourished and stunted. The problem is not in the number of children, but the problem of

No	Kelurahan	Kecamatan	Family Resilience						
			KDRT	Perceraian	Pengangguran	Gizi Buruk / Stunting	Gangguan Umum	Legalitas	
								Akta	KTP
1	Cibeunying Kidul	Pasirlayung	8	9	2588	1	13	10454	15133
		Cicadas	12	16	5044	2	4	12129	10979
		Sukapada	4	5	1216	1	7	9188	14417
	Jumlah		23	30	8848	4	24	31771	40529
2	Kiaracondong	Cicaheum	10	25	3291	5	2	3658	5251
		Sukapura	4	8	4007	2	1	7136	9192
		Kebon Jayanti	4	7	1422	3	0	5834	9144
	Jumlah		18	40	8720	10	3	16628	23587

Figure 3: Family Resilience Kecamatan Cibeunying Kidul dan Kecamatan Kiaracondong.

malnutrition and stunting also describes the economic condition. From 2 sub-districts and 6 sub-districts as research targets, it can be seen that the unemployment rate in the area can be said to be still high, it is very possible that the economic condition of the residents in the area can be categorized as still low. Domestic violence and divorce, which are variables from the socio-psychological aspect, still describe the vulnerability of the family. General disturbances can be in the form of social problems in the form of brawls, juvenile delinquency, insecurity and discomfort in the area. Although the number of these disorders is relatively small, it can be a problem in building family resilience. From the data obtained, it can be illustrated that Family Resilience in Cibeunying Kidul Sub-districts represented by Pasir Layung, Sukapada, and Cicadas Sub-districts, and Kiaracondong Sub-district represented by Cicaheum, Sukapura and Kebon Jayanti sub-districts are still identified as low, meaning that the ability of residents to build independent families , prosperous and harmonious has not been achieved.

4.2. Cognition Map of Government Officials of Kota Bandung towards 4 K Concept

The knowledge of the Bandung city government officials on the 4 K concept in increasing Family Resilience is categorized into 2 attitudes, positive attitudes and negative attitudes. Positive attitudes are classified into three types, namely knowing, understanding and analyzing. Knowing shows that government officials know about the 4 K concept. Understanding shows the cognition to understand correctly about the 4 K concept that the Bandung City government carries out in increasing family resilience. Understanding also includes understanding how to anticipate actions that must be taken in dealing with problems of family vulnerability, such as: domestic violence, divorce, health, levels of social vulnerability, child malnutrition, child marriage, unemployment, and school

dropouts. Analyzing shows the condition of understanding the real situation, compiling, connecting, and giving meaning to this knowledge.

Cognition map of the people of Bandung City towards the 4 K (Family Gathering) Concept, where each family member takes time to gather together. Interacting Family, namely all family members chatting with each other, exchanging experiences with quality communication. Empowered Family, each family utilizes their potential to create Self and independent family. Family Sharing and Caring, families who are economically capable can share and help others) in increasing family resilience are mostly positive (82.4%) and negative (17.6%). From the positive, knowing (29.4%), understanding (29.4%) and being able to analyze (23.4%).

COGNITION									
REGIONS		**KNOW**		**UNDERSTAND**		**ANALYZE**		**NEGATIVE**	
Kec	Desa/ Kelurahan	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cibeunying Kidul	Kel. Cicadas	2	5.9 %	2	5.9 %	1	2.9 %	1	2.9 %
	Kel. Sukapada	2	5.9 %	2	5.9 %	2	5.9 %	1	2.9 %
	Kel. Pasirlayung	2	5.9 %	2	5.9 %	2	5.9 %	0	0
Kiaracondong	Kel.	2	5.9 %	2	5.9 %	1	2.9 %	2	5.9 %
	Kel.	1	2.9 %	1	2.9 %	1	2.9 %	1	2.9 %
	Kel.	1	2.9 %	1	2.9 %	1	2.9 %	1	2.9 %
Total 34	**Kognisi Kota Bandung**	**10**	**29.4 %**	**10**	**29.4%**	**8**	**23.4 %**	**6**	**17.6%**

Figure 4: Cognition Map of Government Officials Kota Bandung.

Most government officials in Bandung City already know about the 4K concept, as can be seen from the table as much as 26%, know family resilience and the 4K concept as an effort to increase family resilience, as the results of interviews conducted with Mr. Andi Suhandi as representatives of KBCB (Bandung Cicadas Big Family) Cicadas Village, Cibeunying Kidul District who gave a narrative; "You know, 4K is an effort so that families can get together more often, often chat, tour ningali tatanggana, it's a kind of social concern" (Chariawaty, Khuza 'i, Yumna, 2022).

Then Mr. Drs. H. Aris Rusdianto, M.Sc., as the Sub-district Head in Cibeunying Kidul Sub-district said; "The 4K concept in Family Resilience has quality time to gather, interact with each other, have fun, support each other, and also care about the surrounding environment". (Chariawaty, Khuza'i, Afidah, 2022). Meanwhile, officers who already understand the concept of 4 K in increasing family resilience are 29.4%. They understand the program launched by the Bandung city government to increase family resilience, and they have even socialized the 4K concept to the community. Not only knowing

the concepts, but understanding the explanation of each concept in the 4K. Knowing the effect of the implementation of each concept. According to Mr. Tjakra, the Village Head of Cicadas Village who said that "family resilience is not only physical, such as the presence of a house, or the legality of the population, but healthy, close and harmonious relationships or interactions for all family members, so there are rarely conflicts, quarrels, let alone violence. , and relationships with the environment and other people are also good". According to him, in Kelurahan Cicadas, which consists of 15 RW, has a program that urges residents to maximize their time with their families through Saturday Without Gadgets managed by PKK, Youth Organizations and Community Empowerment. To share, wealthy families who issue zakat or shodaqoh are managed by DKM Mosque in Kelurahan in collaboration with Baznas, and distributed to eligible recipients of zakat and shodaqoh.

Then according to Mr. Diro as Secretary of DKM at the Darussalam Mosque in Sukapada Village, Cibeunying District according to him "domestic violence, against children, violence against women, violence against husbands, divorce, lack of harmony between residents, the number of children who do not go to school, are family problems. which can cause the family to fall apart. Families that spend a lot of time together, interact warmly and happily, love each other, and are good neighbors are good concepts to build family resilience."

There are 23.4% of government officials who have been able to analyze the 4K concept in the city of Bandung. Knowledge of officers who can analyze the occurrence of problems in family resilience at this stage in addition to knowing aspects of family resilience also understands how to minimize family vulnerability through Family Gathering, Family Interaction, Family Empowerment, and Family Sharing and Caring, knowing the existence of a law that regulates this happening. violence against children, knowing the factors that encourage divorce, the causes of domestic violence, the introduction of teenagers or children as well as knowing the impact on family disharmony.

At this level, government officials are able to analyze the existence of economic factors that encourage family vulnerability due to not achieving maximum family functions. Ms. Fentim, Head of Community Empowerment in Pasir Layung Village, said "that the main factor in the problem of not having strong resilience in a family is that the 8 Family Functions are not achieved properly, especially in the functions of love, protection, economy, education, coaching and religion. To minimize this problem, the Pasir Layung sub-district through the existing TPD and according to government directives implemented several programs such as: RW Siaga, Stop Stunting, STOPAN, 4 PKK Pokjas, Midwives Siaga, and Kampung KB. And periodic monitoring is carried

out to evaluate these programs. Likewise, Mrs. Puspita, as Head of the Education and Community Section said: "To support the efforts of the Bandung City Government in increasing Family Resilience, the Cibeunying Kidul District is in synergy with the 6 existing Kelurahan and the TPD, create innovative programs such as holding a contest between sub-districts to reduce stunting, malnutrition, as well as domestic violence, and child marriage, by maximizing information technology. To improve the residents' economy, a competition between outputs is also made by increasing the participation of MSMEs."

However, there are still government officials whose attitude is still negative towards the 4K Concept in increasing Family Resilience. As much as 17.06% of them do not know at all what is meant by the 4K Concept, even Family Resilience does not understand it. Mr. Sigit who is in charge of the Community Empowerment section of Cicadas Urban Village, Bandung City, according to him "the family resilience program is an impossible program to achieve, I don't understand what family resilience is, how to make it happen". (Chariawaty, Yumna, Taufik and Reihan, 2022). The carelessness of family resilience was also shown by Mr. Nano, an officer from Cicaheum Village, when asked about the 4K, he said, "The government makes too many programs so that they overlap, as a result, many concepts are unknown, especially if the program is similar to the BKKBN program, the Ministry of Social Affairs there is another program that is similar, so it makes those below confused". (Chariawaty, Taufik, Raihan and Yumna, 2022). The negative cognition of Bandung city government officials towards the 4 K concept is due to ego-centric factors that make them insensitive to their surrounding conditions.

In terms of cognition, government officials in the city of Bandung are good, this can be seen from the percentage of officers who already understand and are able to analyze the 4K concept in increasing family resilience. Cognition is the knowledge, understanding and analytical ability of Bandung City government officials to the 4K concept. The cognition of Bandung City government officials to the 4K concept at a high level is the ability to give meaning, emotive values, so that it creates a condition of affection.

5. CONCLUSION

1. Family Resilience in Cibeunying Kidul Sub-district, represented by Pasir Layung, Sukapada, and Cicadas Sub-districts, and Kiaracondong Sub-district represented by Cicaheum, Sukapura and Kebon Jayanti sub-districts is still identified as low,

meaning that the ability of residents to build independent, prosperous and harmonious families has not been achieved . Of the 5 Dimensions of Family Resilience, the most prominent problems are in the aspects of domestic violence, child marriage, malnutrition, stunting, and divorce.

2. Knowledge of government officials in Cibeunying Kidul District and Kiaracondong District on the 4K Concept in Improving Family Resilience is only at the level of knowing and understanding. While at the stage of analyzing the aspects that exist in the 4K Concept (Family Gathering, Interacting Families, Empowered Families, and Sharing-Caring Families) it is still not optimal.

Acknowledgements

for the improvement of this report. Finally, I hope that hard work, smart work and sincere work will always be blessed by us. Amen Ya Robbal'alamin.

References

[1] Sunarti E. "Studi Ketahanan Keluarga dan Ukurannya : Telaah Kasus Pengaruhnya Terhadap Kualitas Kehamilan." 2001.

[2] Galvin KGKM, Brommel B. "Family communication: Cohesion and change," 1991.

[3] Rakhmat J. "Psikologi Komunikasi. Remaja Rosdakarya. Bandung. Siagian, Administrasi Pembangunan, Jakarta: Gunung Agung, 1993, hlm. 5," 2008.

[4] Djamarah SB. Pola Komunikasi Orang Tua Dan Anak Dalam Keluarga; Sebuah Perspektif Pendidikan Islam. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta; 2004.

[5] Gunarsa S. Psikologi Perkembangan Anak dan Dewasa. Jakarta: Gunung. Mulia. Hurlock.J.B; 2006.

[6] Ii BAB, Keluarga AK, Keluarga PK. "No title." no. 1989, 2008.

[7] "No Title," 2019.

[8] Friedman MM. Buku ajar keperawatan keluarga: riset teori dan praktek. Jakarta: EGC; 2010.

[9] Mursafitri E. "Hubungan Fungsi Afektif Keluarga Dengan Kenakalan Remaja," PSIK UMSB.

[10] Manik. "Gambaran Fungsi Afektif Keluarga dan Perilaku Seksual Remaja," Keperawatan Indones., 2009.

[11] Wirawan S. Pengantar Psikologi. Jakarta: Grafindo Persada; 2013.

[12] Elisa AT, S, Wrastari. "Sikap Guru Terhadap Pendidikan Inklusi Ditinjau Dari Faktor Pembentuk Sikap. Jurnal Psikologi Perkembangan Dan Pendidikan. 2013;2(01):1–10.

[13] Susantyo B. "MEMAHAMI PERILAKU AGRESIF : Sebuah Tinjauan Konseptual," vol. 16, no. 03, pp. 189–202. https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v16i3.48.

[14] Creswell, Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitati. 2012.

[15] Title H, et al. Table of Contents.