



The Influence of Hygiene Behavior, Social Capital, and Family Finance Management on Family Welfare Condition

Gusti Pirandy & Isbandi Rukminto Adi*

The Master's Degree of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Politic Sciences, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to describe and analyze the relationship between hygiene behavior, social capital, and family financial management to the condition of family welfare. The problem is focused on the condition of family welfare in rural communities which is often considered low. Then the government's development policy was blamed for not paying attention to remote areas. However, many factors affect welfare conditions. Some of the most frequently associated come from economic, social, and health aspects. In this article, we will show related factors from these 3 aspects, namely hygiene behavior, social capital, and family financial management. The data were collected through descriptive methods and analyzed with a quantitative approach. The research respondents were 400 family heads living in Babakan Madang District, Bogor Regency. This study concludes that there is a significant relationship between hygiene behavior, social capital, and family financial management on family welfare conditions.

Keywords: Family well-being; Hygiene Behavior; Social Capital; Family Financial Management.

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*Corresponding author:
E-mail: gustipiradi@ui.ac.id

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INTRODUCTION

Social welfare for Midgley (1995) in Adi (2005) was defined as a condition or situation of the human situation that forms cause of various social cases that managed nicely, is human need can fulfill also the social opportunity can be optimized. According to Midgley (1995), the society's prosperity is a society that can fulfill the life needs and have an opportunity in the standard level of life also competence in managing or solving their social problems. The other commentary that afflicts the social welfare was from Spicker (Adi, 2013) said 5 main aspects must be examined as a sign of society or social welfare or known as a big life, those five aspects are was include (a) Healthy (b) education (c) housing (d) social assurance and (e) social activity. A lot of experts confront various aspects that need to be considered in an indicator review of social welfare, for example; the physical aspect (infrastructure), employment aspect, and society's economy aspect.

Indonesia is a developing country that until now still can't fulfill one of the country's goals that poured in the preamble of the Constitution of 1995 is improving the public welfare. The ideal condition that aspired until right now is still not achieved. The relation to social welfare, the healthy aspect is very significant in the achievement of that welfare condition. The Indonesian Laws Number 11 the Year 2009 about social welfare, said that if be intended social welfare is the condition that fulfills the need of material, spiritual, and social citizens can live well and can do self-improvement, so can do their social function.

Destitution was a reflection of low welfare (Wagle, 2008). Destitution is a condition of a person's limitedness in fulfilling life needs decently, include of limitedness in income, skill, healthy condition, the ability of economic estate, and data access (Sunarti, 2012). Not only that, destitution is one of the strategic issues that still become a national cause. Destitution issue is multidimensional that became a central issue in Indonesia and still becoming the attention of various societal factors (Kamaludin, 2004). The destitution problem was able to show a low level of welfare of a person or family (CPRC, 2009). The effort to reach welfare is not apart from the optimization of a family system.

Currently, part of Indonesian residents is still included in the poorer classes. The most of total poor resident was located in the rural region. The majority of families in rural regions that included are families that work as a farmer and construction laborers.

The case happens on the welfare level of the family that lived in rural can included in a prime case of underdevelopment the society live in rural that cause of the limitedness of the access for rural society, productive source, sort of land, finance, infrastructure, and technology and access toward public service as well as market, and then still limitedness for infrastructure service and facility for rural settlement like of mineral water, sanitation, garbage and another area of infrastructure. Lastly, still limited capacity of government institutions at a local level and institutional social economy to support increasing the energy sources of development a rural, and the minimum connection between urban and rural economy activity cause of increasing the discrepancy of economy and infrastructure services among the territories.

The basic needs of a family that lives in rural are still not fulfilled. Social welfare is a condition of fulfilling material and non-material needs. Midgley (2000) defined social welfare as "a condition or state of human well-being." The prosperous situation was bound up when human life is comfortable and happy because the basic need of nutrients, healthy, learning, domicile, and income can be fulfilled; as well as when humans obtain protection from prime risks that inveigh their lives.

The rural area can be interpreted as an area where their society lacks knowledge and information so the society's health problem still becomes a big problem. The problem includes the problem of open defecation, using the contaminated water, and the problem of dirt. Moreover, the ODF for the village has been declared in one village that namely Desa Babakan Madang Kampung Cidadas RT 01, 02, 03/RW 04 on February 2016, the next in 2021 will be held the STBM triggers directly to ODF Village at 8 villages of Babakan Madang Regency.

Many factors affected the welfare of the family either external factor or internal factor. The factor that can be seen is the human itself. Human behavior has more effect with a condition that currently they had either the

behavior in health, economy or social relationship.

Then, the Covid-19 pandemic situation that make the situation of family welfare more worsened. Many patriarchs are losing their job because of the economic crisis from pandemics themselves. So they cannot fulfill their basic need during this period. In this case, a government is actively making a social protection program for deducting the destitution that is worse. Social protection that given usually in terms of social assistance like financial aid or food aid. All levels of government start from a President, Ministry, Department, Regency, or Village Government that publishes the policy that focused on improving the economy after the effect of the pandemic. As an example; the allocation of village funds are being a direct cash aid of village funds. However, the question is the right solution and directly has an impact on the family who receive a benefit or there is another factor that mentions above either from behavior, social relationship, or the area itself.

Therefore, this research will review some factors either from human behavior or the environment. It's also seen as a factor from the aspect of Health, Social, and Economy that influence the family welfare itself. Those factors are hygiene behavior, social capital, and management of family finances.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research wants to see the relationship between hygiene behavior, social capital, and management of family finances toward family welfare. According to (Neuman, 2013) quantitative research is research that has a characteristic in a procedure that is used, Start with hypotheses existence, then based on theory or concept that decreased into a variable, it's more clear about what you wanna researched.

Before collecting the data was made a standard system of measurement was. Furthermore, did research where the research can obtain some data of a number that was measured. The analysis process used statistics of graphics and tables that the result of it will be compared with the hypothesis that the commitment was appropriate or not (Neuman, 2013). Therefore, this research uses a quantitative approach. The quantitative approach was expected to be able to explain the

relationship between Environmental Sanitation, The Behavior of Clean and Healthy Life, Family Economy Social Status, and participation in family objective welfare.

According to this research aim, the type of research used is descriptive research. Descriptive research is research that aims to explain the relationship between hygiene behavior, sanitation, social modal, social assistance, and management of family finances toward family welfare. Descriptive research was provide a complete picture certain of social conditions and contexts that exist in the research.

In this research survey, the researcher does not manipulate the research condition. The researcher only asks some questions to the small number of research subjects in a short period. In this research survey, the research use sample from a family that was chosen, the sample of this research is a family who lives in Babakan Madang District, Bogor Regency.

The technique of quantitative analysis was done by processing data in form of a frequency table, cross-tabulations, and statistic trials. The result of those data will be analyzed and interpreted into a text that is easy to understand. A statistic trial did for examining the result obtain, and whether the relationship will be found or not in variables. This research will use two analysis techniques that are univariate analysis and bivariate analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Family welfare in this research is a condition where a family can fulfill their physical need and their mental needs. There is a family that referred exists and lives in Bababakan Madang District, Bogor Regency. The patriarch becomes a respondent that represents her family. Based on the respondent characteristic obtained that more males, as opposed to women, become the respondent in this research. This indicates that the majority of the patriarch in the Babakan Madang District are male.

The characteristic respondent based on age in this research is mostly in the age range of 36-45 years old which includes the category of late adulthood. This means the majority who become a patriarch in Babakan Madang District are mature age which is called late adulthood. From a total number of 400 respondents in this research that seen from the characteristic of the

last education, the majority are graduated from elementary school, and second-most are unschooled. It's can be concluded that the respondent in this research was included with low education. In this research can also be seen that more higher the last education of respondents the lower the possibility they are in a bad condition of family welfare.

According to Midgley (2010) who describes the good management of social conflict, that possibility can create social welfare. Besides that, the management of social conflict was characterized by a time of needs based on what a human can fulfill, both basic needs (clothes, food, housing) and the other needs that complete the basic needs like education and health.

Based on the characteristic of the monthly average income of respondents can be seen that most have income around Rp. 1.000.000 to Rp. 2.000.000 by 41%, next is 24% for the lowest income around Rp. 1.0000.000, and only 1,5% for the income around Rp.4.000.001- Rp.5.000.000. It's can be concluded based on the Decree of West Java Governor Number 561/Kep-Yanbangsos/2020 for UMR of Bogor Regency in 2021 is around Rp.4.215.206, that's mean the average income of patriarch in Babakan Madang District is counted very low. However, it's can not be concluded if have a low income then the condition of family welfare will worst because maybe there are variables that can affect it.

If seen from the characteristic respondent based on home ownership, it was 82,5% of house status was already belong to them. The highlight is the home status that belonged to the parent, it's become a condition of the worst family welfare in the amount of 19,8%. Meanwhile, the most number of getting birth has 19 children and it's included in the worst condition of family welfare. Of a total of the respondent, most have 3 children is 28%. If we review the characteristic that based on has and has not received the social assistance, from the total number of 400 respondents there are 76,3% has received the social assistance both cash or noncash. Whereas, the rest of 23,8% has not received social assistance. That meant most of the respondents in Babakan Madang have been receiving social assistance. However, the interest that we can see is the most number have not received social assistance included in

the category of the worst family welfare is 39 respondents. The respondent who has received the most social assistance included in the category of good family warfare condition is 94 respondent.

It's cause two possibilities that will happen like the reception of social assistance can help the family condition or distribution of social assistance not on target.

Family welfare is created a harmonious condition and fulfilled the physical needs and social for a family member, without a deal with real obstacles inside a family, and in the face of the family problem, it's must be easy to solve the problem together with the family, so the standard of family life can be realized. From a total of 400 people who become the respondent in this research was shown the condition of family warfare in Bababkan Madang District Bogor Regency are most of them that included in the bad welfare category of 26% and 24 % for the worst family welfare. Meanwhile, the condition of good family welfare is 25% and the condition of great family welfare is also 25%. For the condition of good family welfare and bad family welfare.

In this research, Hygiene Behavior is a free variable. From the field finding data was obtained the majority have bad hygiene behavior. That means the fifth parameter used to quantify the hygiene behavior are stopping defecation, washing your hand with soap, pacification of water drink for household, household waste management, and household waste-water management, which was indicated as the result of bad hygiene behavior in Babakan Madang District. Hygiene behavior is an effort to deter the disease that emphasizes the healthy effort of individuals or humans within their environment.

When seeing the level of hygiene behavior from the result of field finding, the level of hygiene behavior based on the family welfare can be found the good hygiene behavior become the greatest number and also include the great welfare condition, then the second in the level of hygiene behavior is very worst that also included on the category of the worst welfare.

The result of the correlation test that is done indicated the significant value (2 tailed) as 0.000. In the correlation test was spearman if the value is sig. <0.05 mean there is a real relationship. So, it can be concluded that there

is a relationship between the variable of hygiene behavior to family welfare. And also obtain the coefficient value of 0.762. That's meant the level relationship of the variable is strong within the positive relationship. That means more good hygiene behavior than good the family welfare that lives in Babakan Madang District.

Based on research results was obtain the social model in research respondents is patriarch is a majority who has a good social modal. If seen from a cross-tabulations between a variable of social modal with family welfare was obtained the majority of good social modal was included in good condition of welfare, while the majority of families that have bad social welfare will include in bad condition of welfare.

Then, if we observed the result test of spearman correlation, it was obtained a significant value of 0.000 that mean between that two variables was exist the significant relationship. The test result of correlation also obtained a coefficient value of 0.601. It's can be interpreted that the direction of the relationship is positive with a relationship level between the sanitation variable and social welfare being moderate. It's shown that destitution in society can be solved without special intervention for low social class to get the opportunity of social mobility and besides the government intervention, destitution in low social class can solve by reviving the potential that exists among them to become a strength. In this case, those potential are social strengths that become a social modal (Lawang, 2005).

The result of field findings was shown in Bababkan Madang District with a total of respondents are 400 people who mostly have good management of family finances as big as 27.5% Then, the minority has bad management of family finances in amount of 20.25%. That means the majority family in the research location has already a good condition of family financial management. The result of cross-tabulation was found only 1% of good financial management levels that include in the category of bad conditions of family welfare. That also happens on the contrary of just 2% of bad financial management levels that include in the category of good condition of family welfare. Then, the most come to a bad level of family financial management was included in the

category of worst condition of family welfare as big as 56.3%.

Family financial management can be interpreted as an important thing that can affect family welfare because obtain sig value. <0.05 as big as 0.000. According to the result of the correlation spearman test that can interpret a variable of family financial management with family, welfare has a significant relationship (real). Then, those result obtained a correlation value as big as 0.645 which mean the relationship level between the two variable is directed in positive ways.

This describes that better the management of family financials than better the condition of family welfare or worse the management of family financials than worse the condition of that family welfare. Knowledge and understanding about finances are conducted by an individual to be able to create the right decision in a manner to fulfill their needs.

CONCLUSION

According to the discussion above, it's can conclude that condition of family welfare in Babakan Madang was varied. The level of comparison can be said 1:1 between good welfare with bad welfare. The majority of the patriarch has very low education and income. Then, almost an average of them has own house, but also almost average of them has already received social assistance. Based on their character cannot pull conclusions that have a significant or real relationship to family welfare. Hygiene behavior was very influential to family welfare in Babakan Madang District. Hygiene behavior is one of the factors that support good family welfare. Better the hygiene behavior that owned so better the condition of family welfare that owned and it does the opposite. Worse the hygiene behavior so worse the condition of family welfare.

Social modal respondent in Babakan Madang District was classified as having a good social model. The better social modal can be included in the category of very good family welfare. It's can see from two relationships between a variable that has a significant relationship and level medium of relationship that direct to positive ways. It's also can interpret that better a social modal that owned so better than family welfare. Management of family finances that exist in Bababak Mandnag

District can be said as a good majority. However, the worse management of family finances is the most entering inside the category worse of family welfare too. If seen from two relationships between variables so the management of family finances with family welfare has a significant relationship. The level relationship of the two variables belongs in the positive direction. It's interpreted that if the management of family finances is good so the condition of family welfare will be good and it does the opposite.

The level of condition of family welfare in Babakan Madang District is varied and smooth between the good and bad conditions of family welfare. Then, the majority of better conditions of family welfare have better hygiene behavior, sanitation, social modal, social assistance, and management of family finances. While the majority of the worse condition of family welfare has worse hygiene behavior, sanitation, social modal, social assistance, and management of family finances. Therefore, better hygiene behavior, sanitation, social modal, social assistance, and management of family financials then also better the family welfare that owned or it does opposite.

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