

Strengthening Family Foundations: The Role of the Yogyakarta Regional Government in Increasing Family Resilience

Menguatkan Fondasi Keluarga: Peran Pemerintah Daerah DIY dalam Meningkatkan Ketahanan Keluarga

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of the Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) Regional Government in strengthening family resilience, with a focus on the implementation of policies and programs designed to support the family as the fundamental unit of society. The urgency of this research lies in the increasing social and economic challenges faced by DIY families, such as high poverty rates, domestic violence, divorce, and limited access to basic services, which collectively threaten family stability and community prosperity. Using a qualitative descriptive method, this research collects and analyzes secondary data from scientific journals, government reports, and policy documents published between 2015–2025. Data analysis was conducted through literature review and thematic mapping using VOS Viewer to identify key themes and group priorities. The results show that the DIY Regional Government plays a strategic role as regulator, dynamisator, facilitator, and catalyst in supporting family resilience through programs such as prenatal education, family economic empowerment, social assistance, and cross-sector coordination. However, challenges such as budget constraints, lack of inter-institutional synergy, and low community participation remain obstacles. The study concluded that strengthening family resilience in DIY requires an integrated and collaborative approach involving local governments, NGOs, the private sector, and the community, with an emphasis on education, economic stability, social support, and women's empowerment as key pillars of sustainable family development.

Keywords

Family Resilience; Local Government; Programs; Policies; DIY.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran Pemerintah Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) dalam memperkuat ketahanan keluarga, dengan fokus pada implementasi kebijakan dan program yang dirancang untuk mendukung keluarga sebagai unit dasar masyarakat. Urgensi penelitian ini terletak pada meningkatnya tantangan sosial dan ekonomi yang dihadapi oleh keluarga di DIY, seperti tingginya angka kemiskinan, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, perceraian, dan terbatasnya akses ke layanan dasar, yang secara kolektif mengancam stabilitas keluarga dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, penelitian ini mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data sekunder dari jurnal ilmiah, laporan pemerintah, dan dokumen kebijakan yang diterbitkan antara tahun 2015–2025. Analisis data dilakukan melalui tinjauan literatur dan pemetaan tematik menggunakan VOS Viewer untuk mengidentifikasi tema utama dan prioritas kluster. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Pemerintah Daerah DIY berperan strategis sebagai regulator, dinamis, fasilitator, dan katalis dalam mendukung ketahanan keluarga melalui program-program seperti pendidikan pranikah, pemberdayaan ekonomi keluarga, bantuan sosial, dan koordinasi lintas sektor. Namun, tantangan seperti keterbatasan anggaran, kurangnya sinergi antar lembaga, dan rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat tetap menjadi kendala. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa penguatan ketahanan keluarga dalam DIY membutuhkan pendekatan terpadu dan kolaboratif yang melibatkan pemerintah daerah, LSM, sektor swasta, dan masyarakat, dengan penekanan pada pendidikan, stabilitas ekonomi, dukungan sosial, dan pemberdayaan perempuan sebagai pilar utama pembangunan keluarga yang berkelanjutan.



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Kata Kunci

Ketahanan Keluarga; Pemerintah Daerah; Program; Kebijakan; DIY.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to describe the understanding and implementation of the concept of family resilience in the policies of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Government. Family resilience in Indonesia is a crucial concept to face various social, economic, and cultural challenges. In this context, family resilience can be interpreted as the ability of a family to survive and recover from challenges, as well as manage resources, both physical and non-physical, in the face of various problems that arise (Rohinsa & Rakapurwa, 2023). In this context, family resilience includes not only physical aspects, but also emotional and social aspects that contribute to the overall well-being of the family (Hidayat et al., 2023). Resilient families are increasingly becoming the main focus along with rapid changes in societal dynamics, such as urbanization, shifting social values, and economic crises.

Local governments play an important role in designing programs that support strengthening family resilience. Activities can include skills training, mental health education, and assistance in family financial management. With the right support, it is hoped that families in Indonesia can be better prepared to face challenges and contribute to the development of a better society (Asrida & Pohan, 2016; Hibana et al., 2023). The implementation of family resilience in Indonesia has been regulated in various policies, including Law Number 52 of 2009 on Population Development and Family Development in Indonesia which aims to strengthen family resilience as a fundamental element in society. This law emphasizes the importance of the family in realizing social welfare and resilience, as well as regulating various aspects related to family development, including education, health, and economic well-being (E. S. Handayani & Junaidi, 2019; Rohinsa & Rakapurwa, 2023).

Family resilience is defined as the ability of a family to survive and adapt to various challenges faced, both from inside and outside the family environment (Apriliani & Nurwati, 2020). This law also emphasizes the importance of the role of government and society in supporting quality family development. One of the main concerns of this regulation is to address various problems faced by families, such as early marriage, domestic violence, and reproductive health problems (E. S. Handayani & Junaidi, 2019). Thus, Law No. 52 of 2009 became the legal basis that supports the government's efforts to improve the quality of life of families and society as a whole. However, the implementation of this law is not without obstacles.

Various criticisms have arisen regarding gender equality that still exists in the family order, where women are often ignored (Nuraeni & Lilin Suryono, 2021). However, although these laws aim to strengthen family resilience, many families are still struggling to meet their basic needs, especially in crisis situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic (Asrida et al., 2022; Aulia Rizki & Andriyus, 2023). Therefore, collaboration between the government, the community, and various stakeholders is essential for the objectives of the law to be achieved effectively. Overall, Law No. 52 of 2009 is an important step in efforts to strengthen family resilience in Indonesia, but its success is highly dependent on its fair and inclusive implementation, as well as support from all sectors of society (Hibana et al., 2023).

According to Apriliani & Nurwati (2020), family resilience in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is an increasingly crucial issue in the changing social and cultural context. In an effort to increase family resilience, local governments have implemented various programs and policies, including premarital education and Family Development programs (Novitasari, 2021; Rohinsa & Rakapurwa, 2023). These programs are designed to equip young couples with the knowledge and skills to create harmonious and prosperous families, as well as to reduce the increase in divorce rates among millennials (Novitasari, 2021). One of the main challenges in strengthening family resilience in DIY is rapid social change, which often leads to disorganization in family structures and functions (Suradi, 2013).

These changes can involve shifting cultural values that govern marriage and family, as well as economic pressures that further affect family well-being (Amalia et al., 2018). Research reveals that economic instability can adversely affect interactions between family members, which can ultimately lead to disputes and divorce (Amalia et al., 2018). On the other hand, available programs, such as Bina Keluarga Senisia, also face challenges related to participation and effectiveness (Handayani, 2023).

Despite efforts to strengthen family resilience through these programs, community participation in these initiatives is minimal, which can hinder the achievement of the desired family resilience goals (Amelasisih & Wicaksono, 2023). Therefore, it is crucial to increase public understanding of the importance of family resilience and the benefits of the programs provided. In the context of food security, DIY also faces big challenges. Families with food insecurity are at high risk of experiencing nutritional problems, which can have an impact on the health and well-being of their members (Ulfa & Ridwan, 2016).

The Family Resilience Case in Yogyakarta in 2025 emphasizes five main issues that endanger family unity, namely: poor families with 120,000 cases, families with health problems with 18,000 cases, families with domestic violence cases with 1,200 cases, families with limited access to education with 25,000 cases, families with unsuitable housing with a total of 35,000 cases. The poverty rate in Yogyakarta is still relatively high, especially in rural and suburban areas. Many families have difficulty meeting basic needs such as food, clothing and food. Poverty results in limited family access to education, health and economic opportunities (Fana Okhtavia, 2024).

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Yogyakarta in 2023, the poverty rate in Yogyakarta will reach around 11.5%, with a significant gap between urban and rural areas. The divorce rate in Yogyakarta is among the highest in Indonesia. Domestic conflicts, family disharmony, and domestic violence (KDRT) are the main causes. Divorce and domestic conflict negatively impact child development, family members' emotional stability, and social well-being. In 2022, the Yogyakarta Religious Court recorded more than 5,000 divorce cases, with the main cause being economic and communication problems (BPS Gunungkidul, 2024).

Domestic violence is still a serious problem in Yogyakarta, both physical, psychological, and sexual violence. Domestic violence causes prolonged trauma for victims, especially women and children, and disrupts family resilience. The Yogyakarta Women and Children Protection Center (LPPA) recorded an increase in domestic violence cases by 15% in 2023 (BPS Gunungkidul, 2024; Cahyadi Kurniawan et al., 2021).

Based on the various problems above, it is very necessary to have a compatible and strategic role of local governments to strengthen family resilience, where the role of this government is theoretically seen in four strategic roles, namely: the role of regulators, the role of dynamizers, the role of facilitators, and the role of catalysts (Selviana et al., 2024). As a dynamisator, the government functions to increase community participation with various empowerment programs. For example, Social Services in various regions seek to empower communities, including people with disabilities, by involving them in programs that strengthen family resilience (Mutmainnah, 2023). This shows that the government not only supervises, but also plays an active role in shaping good social dynamics.

The role of facilitators involves the government in providing the facilities and infrastructure needed to support family resilience. In a study conducted in Cipanjalu Village, the family resilience counseling program showed that the government can support the community through proper training and information (Rohinsa &

Rakapurwa, 2023). This is important to develop people's ability and understanding in managing households and overcoming various problems. Finally, the catalyst role is that the government has an important role in facilitating the cooperation of various parties, including non-governmental organizations and local communities, to develop programs that support family resilience. There is a literature review on the following discussions.

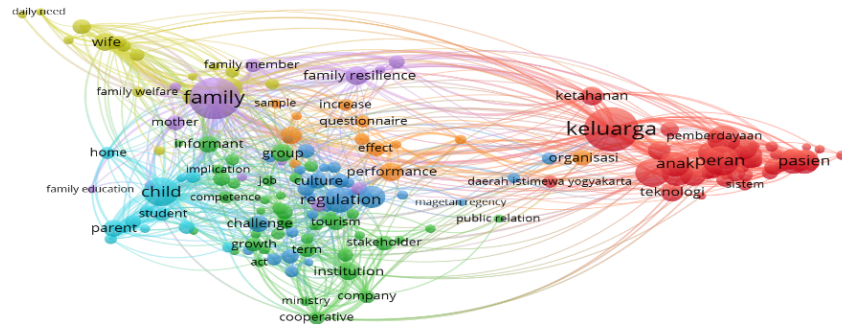


Figure 1. Family Resilience, VOSviewer Analysis



Source: VOSviewer Analysis, 2025

Table 1. Frequency of Themes in Research (Scopus Database 2020-2024)

Word	Cluster
Regional Financial Stability, Social Assistance Programs, Food Subsidies	1
Innovation in Local Resource Management, Tourism Sector Development, Creative Industries	2
Social Support, Financial Aid	3
The Role of Women in Family Resilience	4
Education for the Community, Economic Stability, Social Support, Women's Empowerment	5

Source: VOSviewer Analysis, 2025

In the analysis of Vos Viewer, it can be seen themes related to the Family Resilience Policy in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Based on the analysis of Vos Viewer, this research focuses on Cluster 5 which includes Education for the Community, Economic Stability, Social Support, and Women's Empowerment. In examining the economic conditions of a family, it is important to conduct an in-depth analysis of previous research and theories related to family resilience.

Research shows that good communication and cooperation between individuals in society can have a great positive impact on family resilience (Prawita & Mifti Jayanti, 2023). Thus, the government can act as a liaison that strengthens existing social networks. Through this role, local governments can strengthen family resilience with a comprehensive and integrated approach, involving all parties to build an environment that supports family welfare. One of the strategic steps that can be taken is to strengthen existing family empowerment programs and develop new initiatives tailored to local needs.

This includes increasing access to health, education, and economic services for vulnerable families, as well as strengthening positive values in the family through cultural activities and character education. On the other hand, it is very important to build synergy between local governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in creating quality jobs and supporting work-life balance. Through

strong cooperation between various parties, it is hoped that families can receive comprehensive support to improve the overall welfare and resilience of the family. In addition, it can contribute to poverty reduction, reduce the rate of domestic violence, and create a harmonious and productive society.

Family resilience policies must include education and an understanding of the importance of family resilience. In addition, policy evaluations must be carried out in accordance with applicable regulations and must not violate citizens' rights to education (Sabrina & Ishak, 2020). Research by Amalia et al., (2018) shows that a good understanding of family resilience can help couples understand the purpose and function of the household, which in turn can reduce the rate of divorce and conflict in the family. Therefore, education programs targeting the community need to be implemented to increase awareness of the importance of family resilience. In the context of DIY, collaboration between governments, communities, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is essential to create inclusive and effective policies. A collaborative approach to policy development can help ensure that all voices are heard and the needs of communities are met

Local governments can strengthen family resilience with a comprehensive and integrated approach, involving all parties to build an environment that supports family welfare. One of the strategic steps that can be taken is to strengthen existing family empowerment programs and develop new initiatives tailored to local needs. This includes improving access to health, education, and economic services for vulnerable families, as well as strengthening good family values through cultural activities and character education. In addition, it is very important to create synergy between local governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in creating quality jobs and supporting work-life balance (Firdaus, 2020).

Family resilience policies should include education and an understanding of the importance of family resilience (Amalia et al., 2018). This suggests that a good understanding of family resilience can help couples understand the purpose and function of the household, which in turn can reduce the rate of divorce and conflict in the family. Therefore, education programs targeting the community need to be implemented to increase awareness of the importance of family resilience. In the context of DIY, collaboration between governments, communities, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is essential to create effective policies. A collaborative approach to policy development can help ensure that all voices are heard and the needs of communities are met. The formulation of the problem of this study is how is the concept of family resilience understood and implemented in the context of the policy of the Yogyakarta Special Region Government?

2. Methods

This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach to provide a systematic, factual, and in-depth picture of the role of the Special Regional Government of Yogyakarta in increasing family resilience. This study uses literature data in the form of journal articles on family resilience, local government policies, community empowerment and others that have been adjusted through a bibliography in the last 5-10 years. The descriptive method was chosen because it is able to describe the phenomenon based on the available data, so it is suitable to explore how local government policies, programs, and strategies are carried out in the context of strengthening the family foundation. All data used in this study are sourced from secondary data obtained through scientific journals, books, official government reports, policy documents, and news from the mass media that are relevant to the issue of family resilience and social development in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Data collection is carried out through documentation studies and literature studies, which allow researchers to critically examine various sources to understand the policy framework, the dynamics of program implementation, and the social context behind efforts to increase family resilience. This review process includes the identification of key themes, tracing policy developments, and mapping of actors and the roles of related institutions. With this approach, the research is expected to be able to present a comprehensive description of how the Special Region Government of Yogyakarta formulates, implements, and evaluates family resilience programs in order to strengthen the foundation of families in the region. There is picture 2 about the stages of the research.

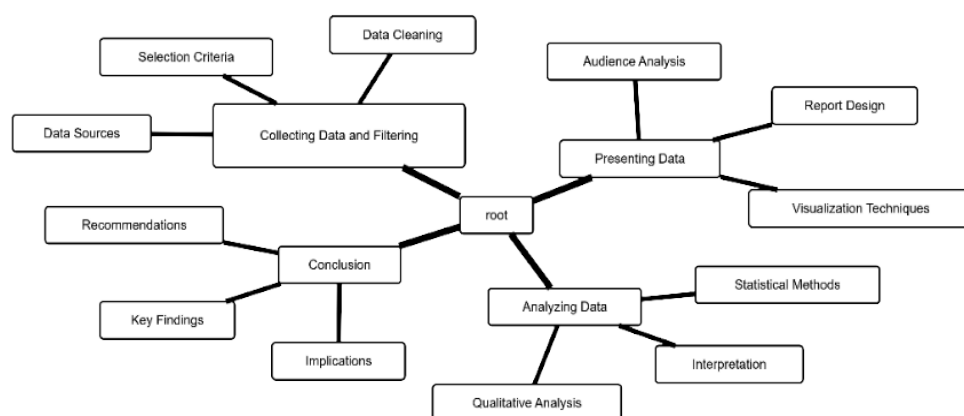


Figure 2. Research Stages

Source: *Secondary Data, 2025*

Figure 2 shows that the stage of this research is Data Collection, which is the stage that aims to collect secondary data, the second stage is Data Reduction, which is the stage that aims to select data that has been collected previously. Next, the Data Analysis stage, which is a stage that aims to categorize and analyze data that has previously been reduced. The last stage is in the form of Conclusion which aims to draw the meaning and value of the data that has been analyzed. So that this research is divided into 4 stages, namely: 1) Collection which aims to collect data both in the form of books, graphic data, scientific articles in accordance with the research theme; 2) Data filtering which aims to sort and select data that is in accordance with the purpose of research, and problem formulation; 3) Data analysis using Rstudio is an important stage that analysis is carried out to obtain value and meaning to answer the formulation of the problem; 4) Conclusions are drawn for the generalization of existing results.

3. Results and Discussion

Family resilience in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), which involves the government's role as a regulator, dynamisator, facilitator, and catalyst is essential to create a supportive atmosphere. The government functions as a regulator by formulating policies that support family resilience, such as premarital education programs that have been proven to have a positive impact on family resilience in the millennial generation (Novitasari, 2021). This policy is not only intended to convey information, but also to foster awareness of the importance of the role of the family in facing social and economic challenges. In addition, the government also plays a role as a dynamisator by encouraging active community involvement in the programs that have been prepared. Furthermore, the government has prepared the necessary facilities to support the implementation of the program, such as family counseling centers and life skills learning. In addition, the role of a catalyst is realized through efforts to accelerate positive transformation in society by utilizing

existing resources efficiently. Thus, the collaboration between these roles is expected to create an atmosphere that supports strengthening family resilience in Yogyakarta.

According to [Perdana \(2019\)](#) family resilience in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is an important element in building a prosperous and competitive society. A resilient family is not only able to meet the basic needs of its members, but can also be the basis for sustainable social, economic, and cultural development. DIY as an area rich in culture and deep local wisdom values has great potential to create a comprehensive family resilience model.

In the implementation of food security in the era of regional autonomy, it is an effort that must be made by every local government. The implementation of regional autonomy will prioritize the potential and needs of each region to manage its own regional affairs. This will facilitate the role of the central government in allocating the needs of each region that has different potentials and other human resource needs. Development in the agricultural sector, especially in improving food security ([Wattimena et al., 2021](#)). However, challenges such as urbanization, lifestyle changes, and economic inequality also affect family stability in the area.

3.1. Regulator

The role of regulators has an important function in formulating policies that support family resilience. Family resilience refers to the ability of families to cope with life's various challenges and maintain their primary functions well. The issue of family resilience in the Special Region of Yogyakarta has attracted public attention. A high divorce rate shows how vulnerable the family is to problems, both caused by internal factors of the family itself and external factors. Various efforts have been made to address the issue of family resilience by many parties, including local governments, social organizations, community leaders, and other related parties. However, despite the presence of many organizers, the problem of family resilience in the Special Region of Yogyakarta has not been fully resolved. This problem arises because the policies implemented by the government are still sectoral and not comprehensive. Each sector manages policies on family resilience independently; As a result, the implementation of family resilience carried out between sectors has so far experienced overlap and lack of synergy. Cooperation between sectors is needed to maximize the implementation of family resilience programs ([Peraturan Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 7 Tahun 2018](#)).

The Yogyakarta Special Region Government has produced various forms of regulations that function as a legal basis in an effort to strengthen family resilience, one of which is through the Yogyakarta Special Region Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning Family Empowerment and Protection. This regulation is a strategic instrument that regulates policy direction, the division of roles between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), and the mechanism for implementing programs oriented towards strengthening family foundations. The process of forming the regulation is carried out through the policy planning stage which includes analyzing community needs, public consultation, harmonization between agencies, and discussions with the DIY DPRD to ensure that the regulations have political and social legitimacy. Once determined, implementation regulations are carried out through the preparation of derivative programs such as family assistance, premarital education, strengthening the family economy, and social protection services. The implementation of regulations also involves cross-sector coordination such as BKKBN, the P3AP2KB Office, the Social Service, and the district/city government so that policies can be translated into real activities at the community level. Thus, regulations not only function as normative documents, but also as operational instruments that direct local government actions in building family resilience in a

sustainable manner ([Peraturan Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 7 Tahun 2018](#)). There is table 2 regarding the role of regulators in DIY.

Table 2. The Role of Regulator in DIY

Program	Result
Increasing family resilience as the foundation of national resilience.	The realization of a resilient and empowered family.
Providing protection, empowerment, and education to families	Improving the quality of family life through protection, empowerment, and education
Coordinating across sectors, such as: district/city governments, and the community	The establishment of synergy between local governments, districts/cities, and communities in the family resilience program
Monitoring and evaluating program implementation and providing administrative sanctions	Compliance of all parties with regulations, as well as coaching and education
Prioritizing educational and preventive approaches in enforcing family resilience rules	The realization of a conscious and active family in strengthening family resilience

Source: Data Processed by Authors, 2025

This table shows the overall efforts of various parties in DIY in helping families. The goals include strengthening resilience, protection, empowerment, and improving the standard of living of families. The target includes a wide range of groups within the family, with an emphasis on underprivileged and vulnerable families. The Family Hope Program is one of the family-based poverty alleviation efforts in Cluster I that provides conditional cash assistance to Very Poor Households (RTSM). Poverty is actually a crucial issue in all countries in the world that must be handled by the government so that the poverty rate does not increase. Therefore, various initiatives have been carried out by the Government of Indonesia to overcome poverty. In the implementation of a program, government agencies are required to notify the community and higher officials as a form of accountability ([Rohmah, 2015](#)).

The sanctions applied are more oriented to administrative and social aspects, with a focus on prioritized educational and prevention approaches. Along with that, to increase the effectiveness of poverty management in the social protection sector, the Government of Indonesia has launched the Family Hope Program (PKH) since 2007. As stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (9) of Law No. 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, social protection includes all efforts aimed at preventing and overcoming risks arising from social shocks and vulnerabilities ([Yandra et al., 2020](#)). Overall, the Role of Regulators in Yogyakarta presents a clear picture of the commitment and efforts of various parties in helping families in Yogyakarta.

3.2. Dynamisator

The role of dynamisator in the context of Yogyakarta Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2018 is very important because it has the responsibility of building good conditions for the community to be able to play an active role in decision-making related to customary sanctions. One of the important roles of dynamism is to provide education and coaching to the community about the importance of customary sanctions in protecting local cultural norms and values. The research conducted reveals that the effectiveness of the implementation of customary sanctions is highly dependent on community awareness and compliance with existing regulations, which are influenced by the role of dynamisator, the government, and the community itself. Therefore, dynamism must be able to connect communication between the government and the community so that all parties can understand, support, and be actively involved in the implementation of customary sanctions. In

addition, dynamism not only serves as an intermediary, but also as a driving force that keeps cultural values alive and valued in society. There is table 3 regarding the role of dynamisator in DIY.

Table 3. The Role of Dynamisator in DIY

Program	Result
Family Hope Program (PKH)	Improving the economic welfare of poor families in Yogyakarta
Maternal and Child Health Program	Improve maternal and child health and reduce maternal and child mortality.
Economic Skills Training	Improving the family's economic capabilities through new skills
Social Assistance for the Elderly and Disabled	Improving the protection and well-being of vulnerable groups

Source: Data Processed by Authors, 2025

Dynamisators have an important role in encouraging active community involvement in various family resilience programs. A dynamic presence is expected to be a driving force that encourages people to participate and benefit from existing programs. To address the various challenges faced by the dynamics, a comprehensive and integrated approach is needed. Increasing public awareness can be achieved through continuous education campaigns, by utilizing various efficient communication channels, such as social media, gatherings, and local cultural events. Regular and intensive training for dynamicators is essential to prepare them with the knowledge and skills necessary to educate the public. Additionally, it is important to design educational materials that are appropriate and easy to understand, and adapted to the local context and cultural norms. Solid cooperation between dynamics, local governments, civil society organizations, and religious or traditional leaders is also important to create public support and trust for family resilience programs. With the right approach and efficient implementation, it is hoped that the dynamic role can be maximized to increase community participation and strengthen family resilience in Yogyakarta (Mulyadi, 2016).

3.3. Facilitator

The role of facilitators in the implementation of these Regional Regulations is very important because they have the responsibility to provide the necessary resources and support to families. First, the availability of resources is problem main. Many families face challenges in accessing resources needed to increase resilience, such as skills training, critical information about health and finances, and access to social services (Apriliani & Nurwati, 2020). Second, the lack of psychological support is also a significant problem. Families often do not receive enough psychological support to cope with a variety of natural problems and stresses, which can negatively impact the emotional and mental well-being of family members. Third, the uneven distribution of programs is also a big challenge. Existing programs are often uneven, so some areas or groups of people receive better services than others, leading to inequalities and gaps in access to assistance (Novitasari, 2021).

The Yogyakarta Regional Government plays a strategic role in facilitating the participation of various parties to increase family resilience, because this issue is multidimensional and cannot be solved by one institution alone. The local government functions as a coordinator that connects OPDs, educational institutions, community organizations, the business world, and local communities through a cross-sectoral collaboration mechanism. This facilitative role is realized by providing dialogue spaces, coordination forums, and the preparation of joint programs such as family assistance, premarital education, strengthening the family

economy, and social protection services. The local government also plays a role as a regulator that ensures that each party has clear work guidelines through policies such as the DIY Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2018 concerning Family Empowerment and Protection (Amelasasih & Wicaksono, 2023).

Local governments must overcome various obstacles, such as budget limitations, low family literacy, overlapping authority between agencies, and lack of community participation. This problem is overcome through strengthening coordination between OPDs, increasing the capacity of human resources for family companions, utilizing information technology to expand the range of services, and empowering local communities to become active partners in the implementation of programs. Thus, local governments not only play a role as policy implementers, but also as catalysts that encourage collaboration, remove structural barriers, and ensure that all stakeholders can contribute effectively to strengthening family resilience in Yogyakarta. However, in carrying out this important task, facilitators face various problems that must be overcome effectively (Wijaya et al., 2023). There is table 4 regarding the role of facilitators in DIY.

Table 4. The Role of Facilitator in DIY

Program	Role	Result
Family Assistance Program (BKKBN & Dinas P3AP2KB)	Connecting cadres, accompanying staff, and related OPDs; providing training and educational materials; facilitate cross-sector coordination.	Increase family literacy, early detection of family problems, increase access to health services and counseling.
Premarital Education & Parenting	Providing educational spaces, resource persons, learning modules, and collaboration with KUA, PKK, and educational institutions.	The bride-to-be and parents have mental, emotional, and economic readiness; reduced risk of family conflict.
Family Resilience Coordination Forum	Providing a forum for dialogue between agencies, academics, community leaders, and women's organizations.	Policies are more directed, program synergy increases, and implementation obstacles can be overcome together.
Poverty Alleviation Program (DTKS, social assistance)	Connecting vulnerable families with support services; facilitate data verification and social assistance.	Reduced economic burden on families, increased access to basic services, and stability of vulnerable families.
Socialization of Media-Based Family Resilience	Facilitate public campaigns through social media, radio, and community activities.	Increasing public awareness of the importance of family resilience and positive parenting

Source: Data Processed by Authors, 2025

The Table of Facilitator Roles in Yogyakarta presents basic data for 2025 on the programs implemented by the Yogyakarta Regional Government showing that the role of facilitators is not only limited to providing services, but also ensures effective connections and collaboration between all stakeholders. Through the Family Assistance Program, the government facilitates coordination between cadres, facilitators, and local government agencies (OPD) to improve family literacy and detect problems early. In the premarital education and childcare program, the government provides a learning space and collaborates with the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA), the Family Welfare Movement (PKK), and educational institutions to foster mental, emotional, and economic readiness for prospective brides and parents. The Family Resilience Coordination Forum demonstrates how governments act as a liaison between institutions and communities, enabling more targeted policies and collaboratively addressing implementation challenges. Poverty alleviation programs also demonstrate the role of government facilities in connecting vulnerable families with social assistance and basic services, which has an impact on family stability. Meanwhile, media-based family resilience counseling activities show the government's efforts to expand the reach of public education

through awareness-raising campaigns. Overall, the role of facilitators in the Yogyakarta Regional Government is reflected in their ability to build networks, provide technical support, and create collaborative environments that strengthen family resilience in a sustainable manner.

3.4. Catalyst

Catalysts have a role that focuses on efforts to encourage lasting positive changes in family attitudes and behaviors. Catalysts are expected to serve as agents of change that help families adapt to values and practices that strengthen their resilience. However, in carrying out this important function, the catalyst faces some major challenges that must be overcome with strategy. First, resistance to change is a major obstacle. Some families do not change their mindset and behavior, despite having received sufficient information and proper education (Hibana et al., 2023).

This can arise for a variety of reasons, such as deep-rooted habits, a lack of confidence in transformation, or a fear of the unknown. Second, the limitation of innovation in the programs provided is often an obstacle. Programs that are not innovative and do not attract public attention are usually less effective in encouraging desired behavior change. Third, the lack of comprehensive program evaluation is also a serious problem. Without proper assessment, it is difficult to understand how effective the program is and make the necessary improvements to increase its impact (Idrus et al., 2020). There is table 5 regarding the role of catalysts in DIY.

Table 5. The Role of Catalysts in DIY

Program	Result
Child Shelters	Providing child protection services by DP3AP2 DIY and P2TP2A
Productive Family Program	Providing entrepreneurship training and business capital assistance for underprivileged families
Family Planning Village	Providing entrepreneurship training and business capital assistance for underprivileged families
Prosperous Alert Village	Carrying out family-based community empowerment in improving welfare

Source: Data Processed by Authors, 2025

The role of catalysts has efforts to support the implementation of Yogyakarta Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2018, able to realize innovation in the role of catalysts that can be applied. First, the catalyst can create training and mentoring programs for families in Yogyakarta. This program will cover various important elements, such as improving parental skills, family financial management, character building, and prevention and handling of family problems. In addition, the formation of community networks also functions as one of the key catalytic roles (Nafisyah & Nugraheni, 2024).

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, regulates things that can be done by the village government. The law also gives villages greater power than before in managing the village economy by forming Village-Owned Enterprises (Bumdesa). Bumdesa has distinctive characteristics that distinguish it from other types of social enterprises that exist today. Bumdesa is processed and officially established by the local village government, while other social enterprise entities are formed on individual initiatives, group initiatives, or agreements of parties who have similar ideals and goals to deal with social problems in the community (Setiawan Kusmulyono, 2022).

By supporting this network, catalysts can connect families with similar interests and goals, so they can exchange experiences, knowledge, and resources. It is hoped that this can strengthen the sense of solidarity between families in the region.

Catalyst acts as an advocate for families in Yogyakarta by expressing their hopes and fighting for their rights. In addition, they can also disseminate information about Yogyakarta Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2018 and government initiatives that support family resilience. In today's digital era, the use of information and communication technology is very important. Catalysts can leverage social media platforms to increase the reach and effectiveness of their functions. By using social media, they can communicate with families in Yogyakarta, exchange information, and organize discussions or webinars on issues related to family life (Siahaan, 2012).

The role of local governments in Yogyakarta Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning Family Resilience Development consists of four main roles. First, acting as a regulator, the local government establishes regulations and policies that are the basis for regulating family development. They ensure that each program and activity is integrated and runs according to the predetermined objectives. Second, acting dynamically, the local government plays the role of a conductor who moves and activates the orchestra of family development. Make sure all parties participate actively and are motivated to achieve common goals. Third, act as a facilitator, i.e. local governments act as mediators between stakeholders, build effective communication, and provide the necessary resources to support family development. Fourth, acting as a catalyst, local governments act as a source of inspiration that encourages innovation and creativity, finding new and efficient ways to improve people's quality of life. By carrying out this role synergistically, the local government hopes to realize the orchestration of family development that results in harmonious welfare for all people of Yogyakarta.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the Yogyakarta Regional Government has carried out its strategic role as a regulator, dynamisator, facilitator, and catalyst in an effort to increase family resilience through various programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH), premarital education, and family economic training. However, the implementation of these policies still faces various obstacles, including budget limitations, coordination between sectors that are not optimal, low community participation, and the dynamics of rapid social change.

This research answers the question by showing that the concept of family resilience has been implemented within the DIY policy framework, but its effectiveness still needs to be improved through a more integrated, inclusive, and sustainable approach. The shortcomings of this study lie in the reliance on secondary data, the lack of quantitative analysis to measure the impact of the program, and the scope that has not yet accommodated the non-governmental role in depth. Therefore, further research recommendations include the need for field studies with an in-depth qualitative approach, the development of measurable family resilience indicators, and a more comprehensive multi-stakeholder collaborative study.

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