

# **Legal Responsibilities of Children and the Role of Families toward Parents in the Perspective of Civil Law and Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 as Implementation of Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health**

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**Abstract.** The obligations of children toward parents within the context of Indonesian civil law represent a complex issue, given the involvement of various legal elements, customary norms, and religious values. The role of the government and families, as outlined in Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024, serves as the implementation of Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health. This study focuses on the role of children in caring for and supporting their parents in accordance with the law, particularly concerning the health of the elderly. The research employs a normative legal approach to evaluate existing regulations and the collaboration among the government, families, and society in ensuring the well-being of parents, especially in fulfilling health rights. The findings indicate that this regulation enhances the role of the state in supporting public health through more comprehensive interventions in cases where families are unable to meet their obligations. It is hoped that this research will provide a strong policy foundation and strengthen the reciprocal relationship between civil law and elderly health care in Indonesia.

## **1 Introduction**

Civil law encompasses the entire body of legal norms (both written and unwritten) that govern the relationships between legal subjects in familial and social interactions. The primary focus of civil law is the regulation of protections between individuals. According to legal theory, legal subjects include not only persons but also legal entities (1). In this context, this applies to the relationship between children and parents within the family. This relationship is not merely a biological connection; it is also governed as individuals under civil law.

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The importance of children's obligations toward their parents in the context of civil law lies in strengthening promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative efforts. This legislation creates a foundation for a holistic approach to public health (2). Furthermore, it is expected to positively impact the reduction of disease burden and enhance overall public health. The enactment of Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health aims to facilitate access to health services, making it a priority so that the community can easily obtain the services they need (3).

Children's obligations to support their parents within the context of Indonesian civil law present a complex issue, given the involvement of various legal elements, customary norms, and religious values (4). It is mandatory for children to provide for their parents. This obligation has been discussed in the foundational texts of the Shafi'i school of jurisprudence, where Al-Qadhi Abu Shuja Rahimahullah states that providing for both parents and children is obligatory. The obligation for children to support their parents is deemed compulsory under two conditions: when the parents are impoverished and unable to earn a living, or when they are impoverished and mentally incapacitated. However, the poverty rate in Indonesia, which reached 11.7% in 2013, has led to a shift in societal values, including changes in family behavior, resulting in numerous cases of elder neglect by their children (5).

A study conducted in 2015 titled "Parental Aliment Obligations for Abandoned Elderly Parents (A Case Study at Panti Werdha Majapahit, Sooko District, Mojokerto Regency)" by Nadia Nurhardanti discusses the rights and obligations of children toward their parents as stipulated in Article 46 of Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage, which includes the obligation of children to care for their parents. This study highlights cases of elder neglect by their biological children at Panti Werdha Majapahit, employing a sociological legal approach to understand the factors contributing to neglect and the role of the state in protecting the rights of the elderly. This research is relevant for analyzing children's obligations in civil law toward their parents, as regulated in Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 on the Implementation of Health Law, which also emphasizes the roles of the government and family in the welfare of elderly parents.

Another relevant study, titled "Contradictions Between Children's Obligations to Parents and Children Suing Parents," was authored by Riska Andista Indriyani and Anjar Sri Ciptorukmi Nugraheni and published in the *Journal of Private Law* Vol. VII No. 2 from July to December 2019. This article discusses the factors leading children to sue their parents and the legal enforcement of Article 46 of Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage to prevent such actions. Its relevance to this research can be seen in the examination of children's obligations to their parents in civil law and the need for clearer regulations to protect both parties.

Given the numerous issues surrounding cases of elder neglect, this article aims to analyze the obligations of children under civil law toward their parents and to examine the roles of the government and families in supporting the fulfillment of health rights as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 on the Implementation of Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health. This research seeks to comprehensively understand how children's obligations to care for their parents are articulated in civil law and how these regulations interact with the responsibilities of the government and the role of families within the context of health.

## **2 Research Method**

The research method applied is normative juridical, focusing on applicable legislation and relevant literature references. In writing this journal, two approaches are utilized: the statute approach and the conceptual approach (6). The legal approach involves searching for and examining existing laws, while the conceptual approach draws on literature and other reading materials that support the theoretical framework for this study. The normative juridical method is based on an analysis of existing legal materials, such as laws, regulations, court decisions, legal doctrines, and legal literature (7). This method aims to examine and evaluate a legal regulation or legal issue.

The initial stages of this research involve determining the research topic, seeking relevant legal materials, reading and understanding the identified legal materials, constructing a theoretical framework for analysis, conducting the analysis, drawing conclusions from the analysis, and writing a research report containing the findings and conclusions (8). In conducting normative juridical research, attention is given to the accuracy and sufficiency of the legal materials used. This method emphasizes the analysis of legal products, such as legislation, while also considering the realities occurring in society that are closely related to the issues being discussed. The study employs prescriptive analysis from the perspective of legislative regulations (9). Data collection is conducted through library research, which includes primary and secondary legal materials and involves analysis of previous studies closely related to the research object in the form of regulations, literature, and other scholarly writings (10). Additionally, the researcher must apply legal concepts and theories in the analysis to arrive at accurate and objective conclusions.

## **3 Results and Discussion**

### **3.1 Analysis of Family Law Provisions and Statutory Obligations in Civil Law Regarding Children's Obligations to Parents**

Sudikno Mertokusumo defines civil law as the law governing relationships between individuals, regulating their rights and obligations towards one another within family contexts and societal interactions. The implementation of these laws is entrusted to the parties involved (11). Family law is a branch of civil law that addresses legal relationships among family members, encompassing aspects such as marriage, divorce, child custody, and inheritance. This body of law aims to protect individual rights within the family context and to provide legal certainty in resolving potential disputes.

Family law involves the rights and obligations of family members, including the duties of parents towards their children and vice versa. These relationships often encompass material, moral, and emotional dimensions that form the foundation of strong familial bonds in Indonesian society. The obligations of children towards their parents, as stipulated in Article 321 of the Indonesian Civil Code, emphasize the importance of reciprocal responsibility between children and parents within the family. This article explicitly states that children are obliged to honor and care for their parents, particularly in situations where parental assistance is required, whether in the form of financial or physical support (12).

In terms of family relationships, the term "obligation" refers to the legal relationship between two parties, wherein one party (the debtor) is obligated to perform a duty, while

the other party (the creditor) has the right to demand the performance of that duty. Obligations may arise from agreements or statutes. The legal consequences that create an obligation from an agreement or other legal event stem from a relationship concerning property. This defines obligations according to the Science of Obligation Law. Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that the law of obligations encompasses elements of legal relationships. This means that one individual possesses a right while another individual bears an obligation or responsibility (13).

Family relationships are crucial for healthy aging in Asia, and a lack of social support from friends and family may lead elderly individuals to perceive old age as uncertain and unsafe. A study in Taiwan found that family support and interaction enhance quality of life, while research in Myanmar indicated a positive correlation between family and social relationships and higher WHOQOL scores, demonstrating that social support and strong family ties are significant predictors of improved quality of life. A study among retirees in Thailand highlighted that, among various factors, the quality of life for the elderly is influenced by social support (14).

The obligations of children towards their parents are also regulated in the Civil Code and other family laws. Article 321 of the Civil Code states that children are required to honor and care for their parents, especially when the parents are in need of assistance, whether financially or physically. The regulation of children's obligations in caring for their parents is also influenced by the role of the state. Various state regulations imply that the government's efforts to fulfill and enforce Human Rights must reach all segments of society in Indonesia, including the treatment and special protection of vulnerable groups, such as the elderly (15).

The primary obligation of children is to respect and appreciate their parents. This is not only a moral duty but also legally recognized. Honoring parents can be manifested through polite attitudes and behaviors that do not demean their dignity. When parents enter old age or require care, children have the obligation to care for and support them. This includes providing financial assistance or ensuring housing and daily needs for their parents.

In the context of family law, obligations arising from legislation are legal relationships regulated directly by law without requiring a formal agreement between the parties involved. The Civil Code, particularly in Article 1352, states that obligations may arise from law. Obligations that arise from legislation typically aim to protect certain interests and uphold social justice. In the family context, obligations arising from law encompass the duties of children towards their parents concerning care and support in old age or when parents are in need. These obligations reflect the principles of mutual respect and maintaining intergenerational relationships, where children are expected to provide attention and assistance to the best of their ability. This serves not only as a moral responsibility but also as a legal obligation intended to ensure the well-being of parents and to promote social responsibility within the family.

In Indonesian Law, the synergy between Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health and Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 reflects a comprehensive approach to addressing issues of elderly care, particularly concerning loneliness. Both emphasize the importance of the family's role while also providing space for state intervention when families are unable to fulfill their roles optimally (16).

The health of elderly parents is a shared responsibility, and as children, we play an essential role in ensuring they receive adequate care. One initial step is to understand and assist them in accessing health insurance programs provided by the state. Children should actively seek information about applicable health policies, such as BPJS Kesehatan in

Indonesia, and help their parents register if they are not already enrolled. Furthermore, it is important to educate them about the benefits of these programs so they can effectively utilize the available health services.

In addition to assisting with administrative matters, children can accompany their parents during routine health check-ups. Given that many elderly individuals may struggle to remember appointments or health procedures, children can help schedule appointments and ensure that their parents have all necessary documents. With a caring and supportive approach, children not only provide practical assistance but also demonstrate emotional concern, which is crucial for the mental and physical health of their parents. Educating themselves and their parents about their rights to healthcare will further enhance their access and quality of life (17).

In society, children's responsibilities towards their parents often depend on their financial capabilities and social circumstances. Children with financial means are expected to provide more substantial support to their parents, both directly in the form of money and physical care. However, there are situations where children with limited economic resources or those living far from their parents may struggle to fulfill these responsibilities.

Within civil law, the obligations of children towards their parents are indeed regulated, but there are no explicit limitations regarding the extent of these responsibilities. In some cases, children's obligations may also include providing financial support to parents who cannot meet their own living needs. This obligation is further emphasized in Article 46, paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence, which stipulates that family members, including children, must protect elderly individuals from conditions that may cause physical, psychological, or social suffering. The elimination of domestic violence is based on the respect for human rights, justice, gender equality, non-discrimination, and the protection of victims. The objectives are to prevent all forms of domestic violence, protect victims of domestic violence, take action against perpetrators, and maintain harmonious and prosperous family unity (18).

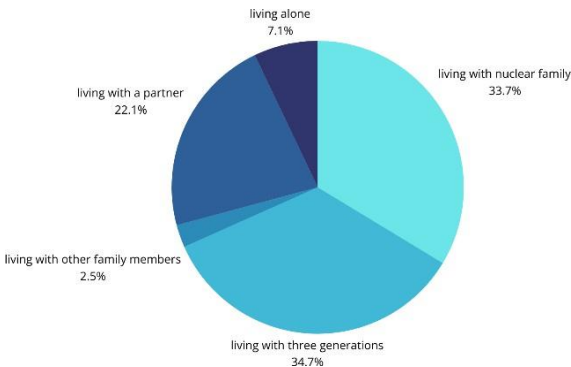
In civil law, there exists a reciprocal relationship between the obligations of parents and children. Parents are responsible for nurturing and educating their children until they reach adulthood, while children have the obligation to care for their parents when they require assistance. This relationship reflects the principle of balance between rights and obligations within the family (19). Broadly speaking, rights and obligations within marriage encompass two areas: economic rights and obligations, as well as non-economic rights and obligations. The obligation of parents to support and protect their children is absolute until the children achieve independence. Once children reach adulthood, this obligation shifts, and the children then have the responsibility to care for their parents. This principle embodies the notion of justice in civil law, emphasizing that each family member has complementary duties.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in the 2023 Elderly Population Statistics, the distribution of the elderly based on their living status shows significant variations. Around 7.10% of the total elderly in Indonesia live alone, which reflects a more vulnerable group of elderly as they do not have direct support from others at home. Meanwhile, 22.07% of the elderly live only with their spouse, which indicates that they still have a companion, although support from extended family may be limited.

The majority of the elderly, 33.66%, live with their nuclear family, which generally includes children or in-laws. The elderly who live in families with three generations account for 34.68%, which is a form of intergenerational support, where the elderly live

with children, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren, or in some cases also with parents or in-laws. A total of 2.50% of the elderly live with other family members such as siblings, uncles, or aunts.

This division shows the importance of family support in ensuring the well-being of the elderly, both physically and mentally, especially for those who live alone or only with a partner (20).



**Figure 1.** Elderly Data Based on Living Status

Therefore, we are obligated to provide for our elderly parents, as they are unable to earn money to sustain their lives. Their advanced age can hinder their ability to perform various activities, particularly earning an income. Therefore, as adult children, we are required to support them and show filial piety. Expressions of respect towards parents include sincerely fulfilling their rights and obligations, cultivating habits of obedience and compliance towards both, refraining from actions that might disappoint them, and demonstrating respect in the pursuit of truth. As children, we are expected to remember the contributions and sacrifices of our parents, and we must always feel a sense of gratitude towards them. The fulfillment of a child's obligations is also a right that parents should receive from their children. Every child must show respect and obedience to both parents. There exists an obligation for children to care for and protect their parents directly above them, especially once the children are adults and capable of providing assistance (21).

**3.2 Analysis of the Role of Families and the Government in Fulfilling These Obligations Based on Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 Concerning the Implementation of Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health**

Aristotle argued that every human being is fundamentally a social creature and that all individuals possess inherent traits that enable them to live in society and form relationships. These social connections are vital for physical and mental health (22). Social relationships with friends, family, and neighbors provide protection against stress, a sense of belonging, and emotional support, which can help individuals engage more actively in social activities— an essential component of active aging. Participation in social activities enhances social capital among the elderly. Older adults who do not engage in social activities face a higher risk of health issues. Active participation allows the elderly to build strong social networks and integrate into the community, helping to prevent social isolation and reduce the risk of disease. A study among older adults in three cities in Italy found that they were satisfied with their social lives, with social integration

being a primary reason for their life satisfaction and self-esteem, as social activities and networks are crucial for overall well-being (23).

Research among older adults in Thailand identified social participation as a significant predictor related to successful aging. A study in India found that older adults living in urban areas were more involved in social activities and had better social connection scores than those living in rural areas, who had fewer opportunities for socialization. Research conducted in Thailand indicated that a lack of mobility and dependence on others for transportation could reduce social interaction and diminish quality of life. A qualitative study involving middle-aged and elderly adults in Hong Kong found that respondents viewed active participation in various activities and community engagement as essential to healthy aging. Just over half of the elderly in Malaysia expressed interest in participating in community activities, with more men than women and more individuals from rural areas than urban settings (14).

Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 introduces a new dimension regarding children's obligations towards their parents, particularly concerning the health protection of the elderly. This regulation emphasizes that the primary responsibility for elder care lies with the family, including the children, with state support when families are unable to provide care.

Government Regulation Number 28 of 2024 introduces a new dimension concerning the obligations of children toward their parents, particularly regarding the health protection of the elderly. This regulation emphasizes that the primary responsibility for the care of elderly parents lies with the family, including the children, with support from the state when the family is unable to provide care. The regulation outlines several aspects related to the family's role in protecting the health of the elderly. Article 5 states that families are obligated to provide adequate health care for elderly family members, which includes providing medical facilities, daily care, and emotional support. Families are expected to pay special attention to the health of the elderly and ensure they have access to necessary health services. Additionally, Article 6 mandates that families must provide financial support for the health needs of the elderly, including medical expenses, home care, and other daily necessities, highlighting that the role of the family extends beyond emotional support to include important material aspects for the well-being of the elderly (24).

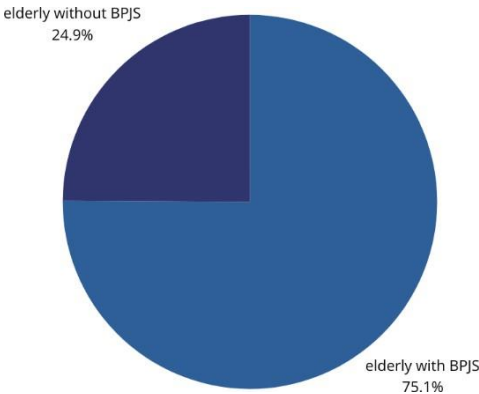
The increasing number of elderly people in Indonesia, which has now reached more than 11% of the total population, requires the government and society to pay attention to their welfare. One important aspect of elderly welfare is access to health services, many of which are obtained through the national health insurance program, BPJS Kesehatan. Based on recent data, around 75-80% of elderly people in Indonesia are registered as BPJS participants. This program provides access to more affordable and quality health services for the elderly, who often have more complex health conditions than other age groups.

However, around 20-25% of the elderly still do not have BPJS, which can be due to various factors such as lack of knowledge about the benefits of BPJS, administrative constraints, or economic problems that make them unable to pay contributions. The elderly who do not have access to BPJS often face difficulties in obtaining adequate health care, which can have an effect on their quality of life (20).

This suggests the need for further efforts from the government and community organizations to increase BPJS awareness and accessibility for all older people. Educational programs on the importance of health insurance, as well as the ease of the enrollment process, must continue to be pursued so that no elderly person is marginalized from the health insurance system. Thus, it is hoped that all older people, without

exception, can enjoy proper and sustainable access to health.

Article 8 further emphasizes that families must coordinate with health service providers to ensure the elderly receive appropriate care. Families are responsible for ensuring that elderly individuals undergo routine check-ups, receive proper treatment, and adhere to medical recommendations. These medical examinations should be conducted regularly, especially if certain illnesses have been detected in the elderly. Other activities may be undertaken according to local needs and conditions, such as providing supplementary food while considering health and nutritional aspects, as well as physical activities like elderly exercise classes or leisurely walks to enhance fitness (25).



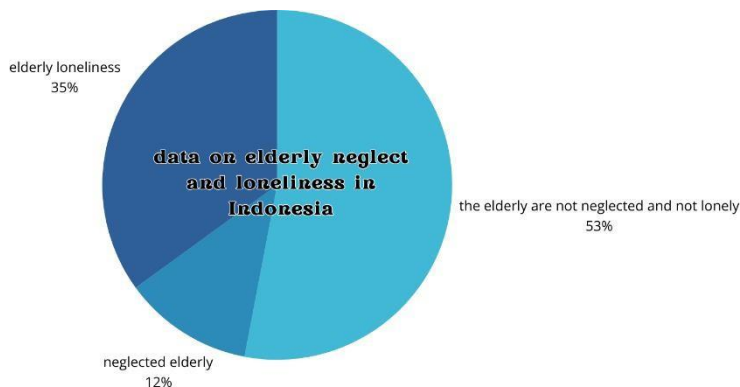
**Figure 2.** Data on Elderly People Using BPJS

Implementation of this regulation demands that families be actively involved in caring for the elderly, which includes providing emotional support that is vital for the mental well-being of the elderly. Attention and affection from family members help reduce stress and improve the quality of life for elderly individuals. A strong understanding of stress management concepts for elderly patients with hypertension is necessary for effective nursing care, both medical and familial (26).

In Indonesia, the elderly population continues to grow every year. According to data from the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Central Bureau of Statistics, around 12% of the elderly are categorized as neglected elderly, meaning they have no family support or live in very limited conditions economically or socially. On the other hand, 35% of the elderly experience loneliness even though they may have a place to live, indicating the emotional and social challenges faced by this group (20).

Most of the rest of the elderly, around 53%, fall into the category of not being displaced and not feeling lonely. This suggests that they still have support from both family and community, but the number of elderly who are neglected and lonely remains a social problem that needs greater attention. Countermeasures such as government programs to empower the elderly, community support, and the provision of social services are essential to ensure the welfare of the elderly in Indonesia is maintained as the number of elderly population increases.





**Figure 3.** Data on Lonely and Neglected Elderly in Indonesia

Aging is a natural process that every human undergoes, often marked by physical, mental, and social decline. Therefore, the elderly require attention and support from various parties to provide a healthy, comfortable, and safe physical and social environment (27). The Journal of Health Law emphasizes the importance of synergy between government policies and the active role of families in enhancing the well-being of the elderly. Additionally, Government Regulation Number 28 of 2024 clarifies the government's role in providing programs aimed at socially empowering the elderly. These programs may include community activities, mentoring programs, and social activities designed to reduce the social isolation of the elderly. The government is also required to ensure that care facilities for the elderly, such as nursing homes, have programs focused on the mental and emotional well-being of the elderly, not just physical aspects. This is crucial to ensure that elderly individuals who no longer live with their families or who struggle to receive emotional support from their families still have access to adequate social support.

Government Regulation (PP) No. 28 of 2024 on Elderly Health regulates various aspects of the protection of the elderly in the context of health. The synchronization between the obligations of children under civil law and PP No. 28 of 2024 can be seen in several aspects, such as Health and Welfare, where PP No. 28 of 2024 stipulates that the elderly have the right to adequate health services. In this context, the obligation of children to care for their parents aligns with the state's efforts to ensure good health access for the elderly (28).

The regulation also addresses Social and Economic Obligations, governing social assistance and welfare programs for the elderly. The obligation of children to provide economic support to their parents must align with the social assistance programs provided by the government, ensuring that the basic needs of the elderly are optimally met. For instance, the implementation of the Elderly Family Hope Program (PKH) has clear standards and objectives. The primary target for PKH recipients is elderly individuals categorized as Very Poor Families and aged 70 years or older. However, in practice, there are still shortcomings, such as a lack of data synchronization on poverty between the central and regional governments. Regarding community complaint systems, the implementers' responsiveness to issues remains low; a frequent problem is that many residents protest because they are not recorded as PKH recipients, while the facilitators themselves cannot do much since the recipient data falls under central authority (29).

Research from the Center for Public Health Studies at the University of Indonesia

indicates that families receiving training and support have higher success rates in fulfilling caregiving obligations. The ability of families to provide health care influences their overall health status. This suggests that executing the role of a caregiver, particularly in medication management, requires skill and genuine commitment to ensure that family members, especially elderly individuals with specific illnesses, receive adequate care (30).

Issues arising from marital relationships often include disharmony between children and their parents. For instance, elderly parents may be neglected or placed in nursing homes, despite having adult children who lack sufficient financial resources for their care. According to Law No. 16 of 2019, which amends Law No. 1 of 1974 on marriage, Article 46, paragraph 2 states, "If the child is of age, they must meet the needs of their parents and family in a direct line when they require assistance." In many countries, including Indonesia, the reality is that many children are busy working outside the home, leaving them with little time to care for their parents, particularly if they hold demanding positions and prefer to allocate funds to place their parents in a nursing home (31).

A child should not easily place their parents in a nursing home, as the law states, "If the child has reached adulthood, they are obligated to support their parents and family in a direct line above them, should they require assistance." This is reinforced by Article 321 of the Civil Code, which states, "Every child is obligated to provide for both parents and blood relatives in a direct line above them if they are in need." Article 326 of the Civil Code further states, "If the obligated party proves their inability to provide financial support for their needs, the district court has the authority, after investigating the circumstances, to order the obligated party to place the needy party in a suitable arrangement." Thus, the enforcement of children's obligations toward their parents in Indonesia is strengthened. Every child is required to respect and obey their parents, while parents are obligated to support and educate their underage children according to their ability. Adult children must also support their parents and family in a direct line above them if they are unable to do so (32).

Although Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 provides clear guidance on the role of families, its implementation often faces various challenges:

- a. **Resource Limitations:** Families may struggle to provide adequate financial support and care, especially those with economic constraints.
- b. **Lack of Knowledge:** Families may not have sufficient knowledge on how to provide effective health care or how to access health services.
- c. **Stress and Emotional Burden:** Caring for the elderly can impose emotional and physical burdens on family members, which can affect the quality of care provided.

Current facts indicate that mental health issues significantly affect the elderly. However, the scarcity of resources is more severe in low-income countries, impacting mental health care for the geriatric population. Several Southeast Asian countries fall into the low-income category, and their health care systems face challenges due to inadequate infrastructure and human resources. Additionally, it has been reported that the proper infrastructure necessary to meet the mental health care needs of the elderly in India is scarce. Older adults in need of assistance often lose access to care due to significant gaps in healthcare provision. Most individuals experiencing dementia reside in developing countries. The number of people living with dementia in Southeast Asia is projected to increase exponentially by 2040, surpassing the baseline figures reported in 2001. Furthermore, three-quarters of older adults suffering from depression experience loneliness, which can negatively impact the social support perceived by the elderly (33).

Moreover, the challenges faced in developing countries include poor implementation or a lack of policies and programs that support the care and protection of the elderly. Some countries do not have specific indicators or targets to monitor the implementation of these policies and programs, and in certain areas, existing programs are nearly nonexistent. Several WHO SEARO member countries experience issues with budgetary resource allocation and physical and human infrastructure. These problems can be addressed by promoting the mental health of the elderly population. Committed efforts to maintain the psychological well-being of older individuals require comprehensive evaluations of the differences in various needs, such as housing, safety, security, financial, psychosocial, emotional, and health aspects, among others (33).

Through this regulation, the government aims to provide a social security framework that ensures all citizens, including the elderly, have the right to health and care services. This includes the provision of information and access to adequate health insurance programs. However, at the family level, if one partner is unwilling to care for the elderly, effective communication is crucial. Families should discuss to find mutually beneficial solutions, possibly involving other family members or seeking support from social services.

This situation demands that both parties respect and understand each other's perspectives in order to find a compromise that encompasses the well-being of the elderly. Awareness of the moral and social responsibility in caring for parents should serve as a foundation for decision-making, to maintain family harmony and ensure the welfare of the elderly.

## **4 Conclusion**

According to Article 321 of the Civil Code (KUHPerdata), there are no coercive sanctions for children who fail to fulfill their obligations to their parents under Indonesian civil law. Although this obligation is moral and social in nature, there are no legal threats that can be enforced if children neglect it. This indicates that civil law places greater emphasis on mutual rights and obligations within families without enforcement mechanisms, often leaving parents adversely affected when children disregard these responsibilities. Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 introduces a new dimension regarding children's obligations to their parents as part of family roles, particularly concerning the health protection of the elderly. This regulation emphasizes that the primary responsibility for caring for parent's rests with the family, including the children, with state support when families are unable to provide care.

To address the issues of an aging population and neglected elderly individuals, a holistic strategy is required. The government must increase budget allocations for health services and social protection for the elderly, as well as establish a sustainable pension system. To tackle this issue, Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries must adopt an approach that encompasses various aspects. This includes enhancing investment in health and social protection, building a sustainable pension system, and creating an environment that encourages the political participation of younger generations. Indonesia must balance the needs of its younger generation involved in politics with those of its elderly population who require social and health resources.

It is essential to collaborate and implement regional policies to address the complex impacts of these demographic dynamics, including their effects on geopolitical balance in the region. Considering the various interpretations of the synergy between government and family roles, particularly the role of children in caring for elderly parents, further

evaluation and clarity are still needed regarding the ambiguities of this regulation. If implemented comprehensively and appropriately, it is expected to enhance various aspects of governance.

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