



Javanese Family Resilience in Digital Age Child Care in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Agustina Tri Wijayanti¹

¹ Faculty of Social Sciences, Law and Political Sciences, Yogyakarta State University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

agustina_tw@uny.ac.id

Abstract

Objective: This brief report was designed to understand resilience in Javanese families in digital age child care in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Background: This phenomenon, the resilience of Javanese families becomes an interesting study to be examined because Javanese families still maintain Javanese values that contradict each other with the development of this digital era society. This research produces concepts about Javanese family resilience in parenting in the digital era to prepare themselves critically, creatively, actively, positively and constructively in the future

Methods: This study used qualitative research methods of phenomenological studies. The subjects in the study were determined through 5 families in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The collection of research data uses in-depth interviews and observations, while data analysis is through Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis.

Results: The results of this study are as follows: Parenting strategies for Javanese families in the digital era through a) parents as role models through setting examples in increasing spirituality and positive habituation, b) parents need to have responsive Digital skills. Family resilience patterns in childcare in the digital era need to be built by developing life optimism based on Javanese values, building humanist dialogue, respecting each other, listening and responding to each other, making comfortable not depressed and afraid in the process then this is a process that can be developed in families in the digital age. c) democratic-contextual, in facing challenges and crises in the family, parents also need to develop a democratic parenting style that suits the needs of each child.

Conclusion: Parents become good examples and role models for children at home, parents also need to consistently habituate good behavior based on the noble values of Javanese culture, such as rukun, ewuh pekeuwuh, lembah manah, nrimo ing pandum, pangerten, andhap ashor, tepo sliro. b) Responsive digital parenting, where parents become adaptive people adjusting to technology, understanding that children grow in society amid very fast technological developments.

Keywords: resilience, Javanese family, childcare, digital era

1. INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization is marked by comprehensive changes in the order of life which is increasingly complex and full of challenges. These changes are related to changes in value systems, social norms, social interactions, behavior patterns, social institutions/institutions, power and authority as a result of the process of change in society. Changes in the social institutional structure of the family also create complexity in life for teenagers and parents, which can cause problems for the relationship between the two. The relationship between parents and children is closely related to the value orientations adopted by children, so certain strategies are needed to be able to adapt to various challenges of change, including strengthening family resilience.

Family resilience is a combination of individual characteristics, relationship patterns, and interactions between members in the family so that resilience is formed from strong and positive relationships in the family ([1]; Walsh, 2016; Greef & Human, 2013). The adaptability and persistence of each individual in facing various challenges in life requires the involvement of the role and function of the family system as an integral unit of society. Family plays an important role in determining how individuals can recover after facing various challenging life experiences. In building relational resilience, families form stronger bonds and become solutions in facing future challenges (Walsh, 2016). The family is the first and foremost determining element for the success of childcare, this strategic position can be realized if the family can carry out its roles and functions properly and as one of the participatory elements in the development of the social environment of the community.

The concept of family resilience through a process point of view, which looks at the family's ability to mobilize forces actively during a crisis, where these conditions allow the family to function again as it was before the stressor or crisis was experienced [1]. The perspective on family resilience is to recognize each other's strengths, be able to dynamic, and maintain reciprocal relationships to deal with conflicts that arise so that the problems that arise become reinforcement for family resilience [2].

The characteristics of families that apply patriarchy are quite typical in Javanese families that place men in a higher position than women and develop harmonious and respectful behavior. Rukun is defined as a state of harmony without disputes and conflicts while respect means awareness of place and duty to create harmonious unity (Magnis-Suseno, 2003). The process of interaction between parents and children in Javanese families occurs intending to form an ideal Javanese who upholds the important principles of manners, respect and harmony. This respectful attitude is divided into Javanese concepts, namely wedi, isin and sungkan [3]. Javanese ethical and etiquette teachings as seen in the etiquette which include unggah-ungguh, subasita, manners, smooth speech, noble character, manners [4].

The socialization process of Javanese families is oriented towards the order and harmony of the environment and social values of the community who try to adopt a

lonely attitude in self, *rame ing gawe*, *wooning hayuning bawana*. Selflessness means that people should not pursue personal interests and desires, limiting themselves from harming themselves, others, and nature. Being *rame ing gawe* means working hard for yourself and to always do good to others. *Seducing hayuning bawono* means decorating the world by doing actions that do not harm or maintain the safety of the world [5]. The internalization of cultural values is experienced by individuals differently, this is adjusted to the phase of life passed by each individual, starting from childhood, adolescence, to adulthood and old age [6].

Javanese families maintain the personality of Javanese people in current global conditions is still being tested because the global situation as it is now is different from the events of cultural crossover in the past. The revolution in technology, transportation, telecommunications, and tourism that came to Indonesia, especially Java, had a direct impact on the resilience practices and resilience strategies of the Javanese people. Javanese ideal personality characteristics in the form of elderly, needy and resilient experience greater challenges, namely how capable psychocultural values are to become a bull of defense and family resilience.

Javanese culture is still very attached to noble speech which contains wisdom and values for people's lives to create a harmonious life between individuals and their environment (Sumodiningrat, 2014). The characteristics of Javanese society, namely chest field (*nrimo*), sincerity and never give up in facing difficulties and life problems are needed to maintain self-resilience in the current era which is colored by advances in digital technology. In Javanese philosophy, it is also introduced to the attitude of "*nrimo ing pandum*", which is to accept one's situation without depending on other parties, not showing resignation, being lazy with the situation but continuing to struggle and trying to improve his life (Sumodiningrat, 2014).

Javanese society is well known for the principle of living respectfully and harmoniously, maintaining harmony and social harmony [3]. The principle of respect is a principle used in interacting in society following social order, then the principle of harmony is used to avoid conflicts and maintain harmony in relationships. Javanese families develop parenting

styles so that children become "*njawani*" where children can place themselves according to their position and are good at controlling themselves [7].

The Special Region of Yogyakarta has a total labor force in November 2022 (BPS DIY Province: 2022), as many as 67.06% work full-time both husband and wife, while 28.18% work part-time and 4.76% do not work. That is, the number of elderly people in DIY Province is mostly working full time. Busy parents working or working full time lead to lack of time to interact and communicate with children at home, their communicate a lot with gadgets and seeking attention and fun through games, youtube and others.

Based on research conducted by [8]. Rahmatika & Handayani (2012), Hidayati (2016), [9] proved that the family phenomenon where husbands and wives both work in the public sector or called dual career families shows that 2 individuals who do have a commitment in terms of their work or career and together to build and

maintain family conditions. Saraceno (2012) explained that the characteristic of dual career family is when husband and wife are both in a professional environment, have career advancement and responsibilities in parenting and in family duties. Families with dual career family types in facing very typical and challenging situations, these challenging situations are related to the difficulty between husband and wife who both work in dividing time between work demands and domestic affairs (family), frequency and conflict resolution which are more likely to be related to problems regarding childcare, family management and financial management [10].

The transformation of society in the information age is marked by advances in digital technology which will be a challenge for parents in parenting. Parents need to provide assistance when children play with technology with the aim that children do not escape supervision and are addicted to technological goods [11]. Children who are born and present in the digital era are called Generation Z who are closer and more attached to technology than the previous generation, they think they can survive because of technology (Fitriyani, 2018). By looking at this phenomenon, the resilience of Javanese families becomes an interesting study to be examined because Javanese families still maintain Javanese values that contradict each other with the development of this digital era society. This research produces concepts about Javanese family strategies in parenting in the digital era to prepare themselves critically, creatively, actively, positively and constructively in the future.

2. METHODS

The main research topic is the resilience of Javanese families in raising children in the digital era. In this research, the researcher adopted a qualitative research approach; especially an interpretive approach that primarily aims to understand social life. This research uses phenomenology to provide broad opportunities for participants to express all experiences through in-depth interviews. By conducting in-depth interviews, researchers describe, explain and interpret their experiences in the process they go through the meaning that people attach to their everyday lives.

Primary data in the study were obtained through in-depth interviews with 5 family representatives of Javanese family characteristics. Family characteristics selected through purposive sampling techniques include 1) husbands and wives native to Java (Yogyakarta), 2) have adolescent children aged 12-18 years, 3) live in the Yogyakarta, Indonesia 4) experiencing crises and challenges. Data collection using in-depth interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis in this study through thematic analysis which is the main analytical approach used in Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis, where this analysis is to understand what respondents experienced and spend a lot of time working through transcripts (recordings) to identify main themes.

The results of data analysis present all the results from identifying relevant statements to forming themes. These themes are identified by researchers and present truly objective data as research results, without explanation or interpretation from any theory, unless there are certain terms that emerge from participant statements that

require explanation. The information presented in the research results section is discussed in more detail to gain a deeper understanding of the essence of parents' experiences in efforts to overcome the problems faced in raising children in the digital era.

The first step taken by the researcher was to listen repeatedly to the results of each participant's interviews in the form of recordings, with the aim of capturing in-depth meaning and recalling the context of the research that had been carried out. Based on the audio recording, the researcher carried out data analysis steps by referring to Moustakas' (1994) analysis steps starting from 1) transcription, 2) identifying relevant statements, 3) carrying out data extraction and coding, 4) compiling clusters and themes, 5) compiling textural and structural descriptions, and 6) concludes by identifying the essence and meaning of parents' experiences facing parenting problems and parenting strategies in the digital era.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Javanese family parenting strategies in building family resilience in the digital era a). **Building spirituality** To build spiritual values in the family, it is necessary for parents to set an example of diligent and obedient worship. Parents also consistently remind children and supervise children to worship, and invite children to worship together such as inviting prayers together in mosques and accompanying and accustoming children to recite every day. Parents are role models for children in the promotion of good spirituality. Some parents also entrust the improvement of children's spiritual values by choosing faith-based schools such as boarding schools, so that schools can be more optimal in increasing spirituality. Building the value of spirituality in the family becomes the basis for children to grow and develop, children with a good level of spirituality will certainly be reflected in their attitudes and actions. Parents need to set a good example so that children have role models and role models in building spirituality in the family.

Parents also remind children and supervise children to worship. Parents also invite children to worship together such as inviting prayers together in the mosque. Getting used to children to recite every day, this is also of course accompanied by parents giving examples of reciting every day, children have rote memorization targets accustomed and accompanied to recite. Parents also have a commitment to set an example for children in worship activities at home. [12] explained that by doing religious activities such as praying, meditation and joining a faith community can give strength and support to the family. Strengthening the value of spirituality in the family is an effort to deal with times of crisis or problems experienced, so that with good spiritual confidence, each family is able to face times of crisis that hit and the family can carry out its roles and functions optimally.

b) **Building communication processes** Based on the problems in parenting in the digital era, the main problem is the communication process between parents and children. The communication process in the digital era that occurs between parents and children has changed into interaction and communication mediated by

information technology. Here are strategies in building the communication process in the family. Building family communication in the digital age is key not to put pressure on the child and parents understand the child's needs. Children are given gadgets because of the demands of today's society, but the use of gadgets is still limited such as the use of playing games and social media. With children holding gadgets when children are outside the home or school can still communicate, but direct communication when at home and gathering together must still be maintained. In this digital era, parents must limit children to playing gadgets, if there is a family problem, all must know so that there is openness. Parents also need to educate and provide understanding to children regarding the rules of using gadgets, so that children can use gadgets wisely.

The communication process in the digital era that occurs between parents and children has changed into interaction and communication mediated by information technology. The family has an important role in building effective direct communication so that all actively involved family members can feel a very strong relationship and need each other. Parents need to spend a lot of time with children to establish effective communication and positive dialogue. This process can work if parents both have an attitude of being willing to listen and understand themselves that we also want to be listened to.

c) Establish a supervisory process

In an effort to develop family parenting strategies in the digital era, there are several efforts, one of which is by building supervision of the family which is done by: 1) children are always given supervision, in the sense that there is still control over excessive cellphone use or given time in use and turning off the wifi network at certain times at home. 2) There needs to be understanding and understanding for children when using cellphones excessively. 3) routinely supervise children's cellphones, for example when it's time for children to sleep, so parents can continue to monitor their children's activities. 5) When it's time to pray, parents remind children to stop playing cellphones. For boys, it's better to play at home, their friends who go home, so parents can also supervise, especially praying from home. 6) Children are given responsible freedom, meaning that children are not restrained but given freedom but not unlimited freedom, but remain in corridors that do not violate religious or state commandments. 7) Establish closeness with children, with parents close to children, it is hoped that parents will be easier to control or supervise the use of gadgets, children's associations, and problems with children.

Parents need to approach with children, make children like friends so that children are more open and nothing is covered up so that when children get problems, it is hoped that children will tell themselves so that parents can provide solutions and good direction. 8) Utilizing gadgets to supervise, one of which is by utilizing the Go Food application to order food so that they can keep monitoring their children when staying at a friend's house. That way the parent becomes calm because the child is really in the location sent and latent the child does not feel being watched by the parent instead the child feels happy because more food is received for his friends.

In this case, the dialogue relationship that will be built between parents and children is that parents need to be willing to release themselves from the space of dominance of high authority. The family needs to create a space of equality between parents and children, that children are not weak creature but children also have potential that must be developed. Through humanist dialogue between parents and children, the relationship that is built between the two can provide an open space for communication to occur. Resilient families have several characteristics based on clarity and consistency in conveying information and opinions openly to express their emotions and can find collaborative problem solving.

In building affection between family members, what is done is to meet the needs of children so that children have the same rights to meet their needs, taking time to gather with family. This is done even if it's just chatting, asking about activities while at school to find out the child's condition. In addition, if there is a dispute between children, the data is discussed and resolved when gathering together so that children can overcome the problems faced properly, not grudge and hostile. In addition, parents also always ask how the children are doing, asking like when to go home, have eaten or not, how is it today. Things like that will make children feel cared for and get love from parents, so that indirectly it can bring up a sense of care and affection among family members.

Parenting strategies in families in the digital era can also be done through the enforcement of family rules. Children are not restrained to be at home continuously, but children are allowed to go to play outside the house with the condition that they have to say goodbye to their parents. Children are constantly reminded not to violate religious or state rules. Children are given freedom but still have to understand the rules that are mutually agreed upon in the family. Children can also help with work or activities of parents at home such as maintaining stores, cleaning the house, and activities according to the child's ability and potential.

In addition, parents need to direct the use of digital devices and media more clearly, through time management the use of gadgets parents direct with effective communication in providing time for how long and when to use it. It is necessary to have an agreement on the use of digital devices between parents and children, provide a duration of time or make a schedule for the use of gadgets for children at home. Some strategies in dealing with parenting problems are based on the results of research such as the following.

Maintaining communication between parents and children is an indicator of creating resilience in the family. The process of open communication, fostering positive dialogue can provide a good experience to children. Give examples when advising or directing children, parents should also do so that children can easily accept and do what is directed. Maintaining communication with children is important so that parents can monitor and know the child's condition when outside the home. Parents also accustom children to say goodbye when going out of the house, as a form of control and supervision of children. People know where children go, with whom and what time they go home. This becomes a good habit in building communication in the family.

The communication strategy needed in parenting in the digital era of the Javanese family is an adaptive communication strategy, where parents build communication that is fun and in accordance with the needs of today's children, more flexible and there is no distance in communication with children. In this strategy, parents listen more to what the child says, then give reinforcement and direction from what is conveyed. When children face problems, parents must also be able to provide consideration of solutions so that children can make their own decisions from the problems faced. This strategy requires mutual openness, equality, trust and a strong sense of community, will be a strategy that is in accordance with the society of the digital age. Some efforts to overcome problems in building communication in the digital era faced by 5 families in Yogyakarta city include 1) building a positive attitude towards parenting problems, 2) utilizing technological advances to improve children's achievement, 3) being flexible and open to children's attitudes, 4) providing opportunities for children to explore, 5) not imposing their will, 6) providing understanding and understanding to children.

4. CONCLUSION

examples and role models for children at home, parents' attitudes and speech will be imitated by children, the way we invite to talk, give attention, affection, how parents discuss and find solutions to the problems faced. Parents also need to consistently habituate good behavior based on the noble values of Javanese culture, such as rukun, ewuh pekewuh, lembah manah, nrimo ing pandum, pangerten, andhap ashor, tepo sliro. Through the habituation of Javanese values in the family, children are more able to control themselves, do not impose their will and can overcome the crisis period experienced in the midst of very fast community development due to the influence of technology. b) Responsive digital parenting, where parents become adaptive people adjusting to technology, understanding that children grow in society amid very fast technological developments. Parents must have a very open mind to any changes that occur. Being a parent who can help overcome the problems faced by children so that parents must be more responsive and responsive about everything that happens. Parents must also be responsive in responding to things conveyed by children so that children feel comfortable when with parents.

REFERENCES

- [1] Patterson, J. M. (2002). Understanding family resilience. *Journal of clinical Psychology*, 58(3), 233-246.
- [2] Luthar, S. S., Cicchetti, D., & Becker, B. (2000). The construct of resilience: A critical evaluation and guidelines for future work. *Child Development*, 71. 543-562.
- [3] Geertz, Hildred. (1983). *Keluarga Jawa*. Jakarta: Grafiti Pers (original work published 1961).
- [4] Astiyanto. (2006). *Filsafat Jawa menggali butir-butir kearifan lokal*. Warta Pustaka. Yogyakarta.

- [5] Mardimin, Johanes, (1994). *Don't Cry Tradition: Cultural Transformation Towards Modern Indonesian Society*. Yogyakarta: Canisius
- [6] Ritzer, George. (2009). *Sociology: A Science with Dual Paradigms*. Jakarta: Rajawali Press
- [7] Suseno, F. M. (1984). *Javanese Ethics: A Philosophical Analysis of Javanese Life Wisdom*. Jakarta (ID): Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [8] Daeng, N, R. (2010). Differences in Marital Satisfaction Between Husband and Wife in
- [9] Lutfia, S & Kinanthi, M, R. (2016). Job Stress And Marital Satisfaction Among Husband in Dual-Earner Marriages. *Proceedings on Social Science and Humanities*, 1.
- [10] Christine, W, S., Oktorina, M & Mula, I. (2010). The effect of work conflict and family conflict on performance with family work conflict as an intervening variable (Study on dual career couples in Jabodetabek). *Journal of Management and Entrepreneurship* 12(2), 121-132.
- [11] Aslan, A. (2019). Peran Pola Asuh Orangtua di Era Digital. *Jurnal Studia Insania*, 7(1), 20, <https://doi.org/10.18592/jsi.v7i1.2269>
- [12] Walsh, F. (2006). *Strengthening Family Resilience* (third edition). New York: The Guilford Press.
- [13] Abbot, T. (2001). *Sosial and personality development*. New York: Routledge.
- [14] Ainsworth, M. D. S., & Bowlby, J. (1991). An ethological approach to personality development. *American Psychologist*, 46(4), 333-341. doi: <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/0003-066X.46.4.333>
- [15] Apostelina, E. (2012). *Family resilience in families with autistic children*. Jakarta. Jakarta State University.
- [16] Arnet, J. J. (2007). *Encyclopedias of Children Adolescents and the Media*. London: Sage Publications
- [17] Arulsubila, M dan Subasree, R. (2016). Parenting styles influencing personality development of catering students. *The international journal of indian psychology* Volume 4, Issue 1, No. 79, DIP: 18.01.099/20160401 doi: <http://10.25215/0401.099>
- [18] Bates, L., Johnson, D. J., & Rana, M. (2013). Pathway to success experiences among “lost boys” of Sudan: A case study approach. In Chandi Fernando & Michael Ferrari. *Handbook of Resilience in Children of war*. New York : Springer
- [19] Baumrind & Thompson. (2002). *Handbook of parenting: The ethics of parenting*.
- [20] edited by Marc H. Bornstein. 2nd ed. United States of America: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc, 3-34.
- [21] Berk, L.E. (2000). *Child Development* (5th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- [22] Bibi, F., Chaudhry, A. G., Awan, E. A., & Tariq, B. (2013). Contribution of parenting style in life domain of children. *IOSR Journal of humanities and social science (IOSRJHSS)*, 12(2), 91-95. Diunduh dari DOI:10.9790/0837-1229195
- [23] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/262973859_Contribution_of_Parenting_Style_in_Life_Domain_of_Children
- [24] Black, K. dan Lobo, M. (2008). A conceptual review of family resilience factors. *Journal of Family Nursing*, 14, 33-55.

- [25] Bogdan, R., dan Biklen, S. K. (2007). *Qualitative research for education: An introduction to theory and methods* (5th ed.). Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon
- [26] Boss, P. (2013). Resilience as tolerance for ambiguity. In D. S. Becvar (ed.). *handbook of family resilience*. New York: Springer. doi: https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1007/978-1-4614-3917-2_17
- [27] Bradley, S dan Hayes, N. (2007). *Literature kajian on the support needs of parents of children with behavioural problems for barnardos, carlow*. Centre for sosial and educational research dublin institute of technology. Dublin: Barnardos.
- [28] Brody, A. C. & Simmons, L. A. (2007). Family Resiliency during childhood cancer: the father perspective. *Journal of Pediatric Oncology Nursing*, 24(3), 152-165. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1043454206298844>
- [29] Bronfenbrenner, U., Morris, P. A. (1998). The Ecology of Developmental Processes. In W. Damon (Series Ed.) & R. M. Lerner (Vol. Ed.), *Handbook of Child Psychology: Vol. 1: Theoretical Models of Human Development*. New York: Wiley
- [30] Bronfenbrenner dan Ceci. (1994). "Nature-Nurture Reconceptualized in Development Perspective; A Bioecological Model". *Psychological Review IOJ* (4); 568-686.
- [31] Budiyo, B., & Feriandi, Y. A. (2017). Exploring the values of local wisdom of Javanese culture as a source of character education. *National Seminar on Guidance and Counseling*, 1, 92–103.
- [32] Chen, Y., Lin, M. J., & Chang, C. (2009). Industrial Marketing Management The positive effects of relationship learning and absorptive capacity on innovation performance and competitive advantage in industrial markets. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 38(2), 152–158. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2008.12.003>
- [33] ohen, O., Slonim, I., Finzi, R., dan Leichtertritt, R. D. (2002). Family resilience: Israeli Mother's Perspective. *The American Journal of family Therapy*, 30, 173-187
- [34] Creswell, J. W. 2014. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches: Fourth edition*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications
- [35] Dual Career Family. Thesis, University of North Sumatra.
- [36] Darling, N., dan Steinberg, L. (1993). Parenting style as context: an integrative model. *Psychological bulletin*. 487-496.
- [37] doi: <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/0033-2909.113.3.487>
- [38] Dewey, J. (2004). *Democracy and education: An introduction to the philosophy of education*. Indian Edition. ISBN 978-81-87879-17-6. Aakar Books
- [39] Edwards, D. 2006. *When Children Are Unruly: A Guide for Parents to Change Children's Behavior Problems*. Bandung: PT Mizan Pustaka.
- [40] Elloy, D, F & Smith, C, R. (2003). Pattern of Stress, Work-Family Conflict, Role Conflict, Role Ambiguity, And Overload Among Dual-Career And Single Career Couple: An Australian Study. *Cross cultural management* 10(1), 55-65.
- [41] Elvika, R. R. (2019). Stress from everyday disturbances as a predictor in the formation of family resilience moderated by the role of cultural identity in the Minangkabau tribe. University of Indonesia.
- [42] Erlandson, D. A., Harris, E. L., Skipper, B. L., dan Allen, S. D. (1993). *Doing naturalistic inquiry: a guide to methods*. London, England: Sage

- [43] Fathi, B. (2011). Educating children with the Quran since the fetus. Jakarta: Grasindo
- [44] Fernanda Rojas, L. (2015). Factors affecting academic resilience in middle school students: A case study. *Gist Education And Learning research Journal*, 11(11), 63–78.
- [45] Fouché, C. B., Dan Delport, C. S. L. (2005). The qualitative research report. In A.S.
- [46] Research at grassroots for the sosial sciences and human professions (3 rd ed.). Pretoria: Van Schaik.
- [47] Geertz, H. (1961). The javanese family—a study of kinship and sosialization. The Free Press of Glencoe, Inc., New York, 1961. Pp. xii + 176, Appendix, Index
- [48] Giddens, A. (2005). The consequences of modernity. Yogyakarta: Discourse Creations.
- [49] Goode, W. J. (2002). Sociology of the family. Jakarta: Publisher PT Bumi Aksara
- [50] Gross, J. J., & John, O. P. (2003). Individual differences in two emotion regulation processes: Implications for affect, relationships, and well-being. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 85, 348–362
- [51] Grusec, J. E. (2002). Parental socialization and children's acquisition of values. dalam Bornstein, M.H (ed). *Handbook of Parenting, Vol. 5 Practical Issues in Parenting* (2nd ed). New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc
- [52] Hawari, D. (1997). Qur'anic Science of Psychiatry and Mental Health. Jakarta: Dana Bhakti Yasa.
- [53] Heniy Astiyanto. (2012). *Filasafat Jawa Menggali Butir-butir Kearifan Lokal*. Yogyakarta : Warta Pustaka.
- [54] Herrman, H., Stewart, D. E., Diaz-Granados, N., Berger, E. L., Jackson, B., & Yuen, T. (2011). What is resilience? *Jpsychiatry*, 56(5), 258–265.
- [55] Hidayati, L. (2016). Alternative Parenting Model in Dual-Career Family Fulfillment of Honing, Compassion, and Child Care Needs in Father-Mother Working Families in Tuban Regency. *Journal of Child Education* 2 (2), 41-54.
- [56] Hoghughi, M. & Long, N. (2004). *Handbook of parenting: Theory and research for practice*. UK. SAGE Publications Ltd.
- [57] Holodynski, F. & Friedlmeier, W. (2005). *Development of Emotions and Their Regulation; An Internalization Model*. Springer.
- [58] Hoskins, D. H. (2014). Consequences of parenting on adolescent outcomes. *Societies* 2014, 4, 506–531; doi:10.3390/soc4030506. diunduh tanggal 20 November 2021.
- [59] Huang, G. H., & Gove, M. (2015). Asian parenting styles and academic achievement: views from eastern and western perspectives. *Education*, 135 (3), 389-397.
- [60] Hurlock, EB. 1999. *Child Development. Volume 1, Sixth Edition*. Translation: dr. Med. Meitasari Tjandrasa. Jakarta : Erlangga.
- [61] Indati, A. & Ekowarni, E. 2006. The Javanese parenting gap between two generations. *Journal of Psychodynamics*, Vol 8, No. 1, 2006
- [62] Kalil, A. (2003). Family resilience and good child outcomes. A review of the literature. Wellington: Centre for social research and evaluation, ministry of social development: Te manatu Whakahiato Ora.

- [63] Ki Hadjar Dewantara. (1977). Part One: Education. Yogyakarta: Majelis Luhur Persatuan Taman Siswa.
- [64] Kim, J. M. S. (2006). Korean parents' disciplinary practices and socioeconomic status: An investigation based on disciplinary domains and language functions. (Disertasi) Greensboro: Faculty of The Graduate School at The University of North Carolina. Diunduh dari <https://libres.uncg.edu/ir/uncg/f/umi-uncg-1165.pdf>
- [65] Kerig, P., Ludlow, A., & Wenar, C. (2012). Developmental psychopathology (6th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill education
- [66] Kroger, J. (2007). Identity development: Adolescence through adulthood. Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage Publications.
- [67] Lebow, L., J. (2015). Hand Book of Clinical Family Therapy. Canada: Jhon Wiley & Son Inc.
- [68] Lincoln, YS. dan Guba, EG. (1995). Naturalistic inquiry. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.
- [69] Lunata Ahkam. (2005). The role of self-monitoring in reducing delinquent behavior tendencies in adolescents. Makasar. Intellectual Journal. February Volume 3 No. 1
- [70] McCubbin, H. I, McCubbin, A.N., Thompson, I.A., Han, Y-S, dan Allen, T.C. (1997). Families Under Stress: What makes them resilient. Journal of Family and Consumer Sciences, 89(3), 2.
- [71] McCubbin, H. I., & Patterson, J. M. (1983). Family stress and adaptation to crisis. A double ABCX model of family behavior. In Olson, D. H dan Miller, B. C. Family Studies, Review Year book. (Volume 1). California: Sage Publication.
- [72] McCubbin, M. A. (1988). Family stress, resources, and family types: chronic illness in children. Family Relation, 37, 203-210.
- [73] Maccoby, E. E. (1992). The role of parents in the socialization of children: An historical overview. Developmental Psychology, 28(6), 1006-1017. <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/0012-1649.28.6.1006>
- [74] Maccoby, E. E., & Martin, J. A. (1983). Socialization in the Context of the Family: Parent-child Interaction. Dalam E. Hetherington (ed). Handbook of Child Psychology, 4. New York: Wiley.
- [75] Magnis-Suseno, Frans. (1984). Etika Jawa, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- [76] Maio, G. R., & Olson, J. M. (1998). Values as truisms: evidence and implications. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 74, 294-311. doi: <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/0022-3514.74.2.294>
- [77] Manen, M. (1997). Researching lived experience: human science for an action sensitive pedagogy (2nd ed.). London, Ontario, Canada: The Althouse Press
- [78] Marty Mawarpury. (2017). Resilience in the Family: A Psychological Perspective. Journal of Psychoislamedia. Volume 2, Number 1, April 2017
- [79] Masten, A. S. (2007). Resilience in developing systems: Progress and promise as the fourth waves rises. Development and Psychopatolgy. 19. 921- 930. doi: 10.1017/S0954579407000442
- [80] Meichenbaum, D. (2008). Bolstering resilience: Benefiting from lesson learned. diakses dari www.melissainstitute.org
- [81] Mills, Geoffrey. (2003). Action Research: A Guide for the Teacher Researcher. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

- [82] Min, J-A., Yu, J.J., Lee, C-U., & Chae, J.-H. (2013). Cognitive emotion regulation strategies contributing to resilience in patients with depression and/or anxiety disorders. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 54, 1190–1197.
- [83] Myers, H. F. & Taylor, S. (1998). Family contribution to risk and resilience in African American Children. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 29,1.
- [84] Nevid, J. S., Rathus, S. P., Greene, B. (2005). *Abnormal Psychology* (5th ed.). Jakarta: Publisher Erlangga
- [85] Niaz, V. (2006). Role of faith and reliance in recovery from psycho-trauma. *Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences Quarterly*, 22(2), 204-207.
- [86] Nichols, W. C. (2013). Roads to understanding family resilience: 1920s to the twenty-first century. In D.S. Becvar (ed). *Handbook of family resilience*. New York: Springer Science. Business Media
- [87] Patterson, J. M. (2002). Integrating Family resilience and family stress theory. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 64, 349-360.
- [88] Pietkiewicz, I. (2014). A practical guide to using interpretative phenomenological analysis in qualitative research psychology. *Czasopismo Psychologiczne – Psychological Journal*, 20, 1, 2014, 7-14. Doi:10.14691/CPPJ.20.1.7
- [89] Pinem, Saroha. (2009). *Reproductive Health and Contraception*. Jakarta: Trans Media
- [90] Poegoeh, D.P., & H. (2016). The role of social support and emotion regulation on the resilience of schizophrenic families. *Insan*, 1(1), 12–21.
- [91] Polkinghorne, D. E. (1989). Phenomenological research methods. in r. s. valle dan s. halling (eds.), *Existential-phenomenological perspectives in psychology* (pp. 41-60). New York, NY: Plenum
- [92] Pendif, Putu Laxman. (2005). *Library and Information Science Research: An introduction to Epistimology and Methodology Discussion*, Jakarta: JIP-FSUI.
- [93] Pressley, M., & McCormick, C. B. (2007). *Child and Adolescent Development For Educator*. New York: The Guildford Press
- [94] Rahardjo, S. (2012). *Ki Hajar Dewantara: Biografi Singkat 1889-1959*. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzzmedia.
- [95] Reivich, K. and Shatté, A. (2002). *The Resilience Factor: 7 Essential Skills for Overcoming Life's Inevitable Obstacles*. Broadway Books
- [96] Richardson, G. E. (2002). The Metatheory of Resilience and Resiliency. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 58(3), 307-321
- [97] Rochayanti, et al. (2012). Socialization of Local Culture in Javanese Families. *Journal of Communication Sciences*. Volume 10. Number 3. August 2012. pp. 308-320
- [98] Rosli, Noor A. (2014). Effect of parenting styles on children's emotional and behavioral problems among different ethnicities of muslim children in the u.s. *Dissertations* (2009). Paper 376. http://epublications.marquette.edu/dissertations_mu/376
- [99] Salkind, N. J. (2009). *Theories of human development*. (Translation. M. Khozim) (Original Edition published in 2004 by Sage Publication New Delhi).
- [100] Sandi-Urena, Santiago. (2018). Phenomenological approaches to study learning in the tertiary level chemistry laboratory. *Química Nova*, 41(2), 236242. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21577/0100-4042.20170176>

- [101] Santrock, J. W. (2002). Life-span Development: Lifelong Development Fifth Edition Volume 2. Erlangga: Jakarta.
- [102] Santrock, J. W. (2008). Educational psychology (3rdEd.). New York: McGraw- Hill. Sarwono, S.W. (2002). Psikologi Remaja. Jakarta. Rajawali Pres
- [103] Shosha, G.A. (2012). Employment of colaizzi's strategy in descriptive phenomenology: a reflection of a researcher. European scientific journal, ESJ. vol 8, no 27. 2012. pp. 31-43
- [104] Saeroji, F. E. (2010). Family resilience. Downloaded from: www.atfahmi.depsos.org/2010/07/13/resilience-family, September 10, 2021
- [105] Sixbey, M. Tucker. (2005). Development Of The Family Resilience Assessment Scale to Identify Family Resilience Constructs. Disertasi. University of Florida. doi: <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/t58070-000>
- [106] Smith, C. R. (1992). Trends And Directions in Dual-Career Family Research. Women in Management Review, 7(1), 23-28.
- [107] Straubhaar, Joseph dan Robert La Rose. (2002). Media Now: Communication Media in the Information Age: Australia: Wadsworth
- [108] Streubert H. J., dan Carpenter D. R. (2010). Qualitative research in nursing: advancing the humanistic imperative (5 th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams dan Wilkins.
- [109] Talib, J., Mohamad, Z., & Mamat, M. (2011). Effects of parenting style on children development. World Journal of Social Sciences, 1(2), 14-35. Diunduh dari <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/4d1b/d5803fd42f4e15001b5ba2ae1a1b5215cf05.pdf>
- [110] Taylor, S. L., Bogdan, R., DeVault, M. L. (2016). Introduction to qualitative research methods: a guidebook and resource (4th ed.). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley.
- [111] Tim Dosen Ketamansiswaan. (2014). Ketamansiswaan. Yogyakarta: UST Press
- [112] Tugade, M. M., & Fredricson, B. L. (2004). Resilient individuals use positive emotions to bounce back from negative emotional experiences. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 86 (2), 320 – 333
- [113] Walsh, F. (1996). The concept of family resilience: Crisis and challenge. Fam Proc 35: 261-281. doi: <http://10.1111/j.1545-5300.1996.00261.x>
- [114] Walsh, F. (2002). A family resilience framework: Innovative practice application.
- [115] Family Relations, Vol. 51, No. 2, 130-137. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3729.2002.00130.x>
- [116] Walsh, F. (2003). Family resilience: A framework for clinical practice. Family Process, 42(1), 1-18. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1545-5300.2003.00001.x>
- [117] Walsh, F. (2006). Strengthening Family Resilience 2nd Edition. New York: The Guilford Press.
- [118] Walsh, F. (2007). Traumatic loss and major disasters: Strengthening family and community resilience. Family Process, 46(2), 207. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1545-5300.2007.00205.x>

- [119] Walsh, F. (2012). Strengthening family resilience: Overcoming life challenges. In Scabini, E., & Rossi, G. (eds.). *Family Transitions and Families in Transition*. Milan: Centre for Studies and Research on the Family, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart.
- [120] Wardani, F. L. R. & Uyun, Z. (2017) "Ngajeni wong liyo"; respect for elders in ethnic Javanese adolescents. *Indigenous: Scientific Journal of Psychology*, 2 (2), 176-183. downloaded from <http://journals.ums.ac.id/index.php/indigenous/article/download/5681/3793>
- [121] Widyarini, N. (2009). *Popular Psychology Series: Parent-Child Relations*. Jakarta: Elek Media Komputindo.
- [122] Wiryopranoto, S. et al. (2017). *Ki Hajar Dewantara: His Thoughts and Struggles*. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture.
- [123] Wulandari. (2009). *The relationship between Javanese values and strategies to deal with problems in old age*. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Psychology Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- [124] Yuksel, P dan Yildirim, S. (2015). Theoretical frameworks, methods, and procedures for conducting phenomenological studies in educational settings. *Turkish online journal of qualitative inquiry*, January 2015, 6(1).
- [125] Zhang, Y. B., Lin, M. C., Nonaka, A., & Beom, K. (2005). Harmony, hierarchy and conservatism: a cross-cultural comparison of confucian values in China, Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. *Communication Research Reports*, 22(2), 107–115, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00036810500130539>.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

