



From Western to The Eastern Countries, then to Indonesia:

A Scoping Review of Family Harmony Theories and Research

Nailul Fauziah*
Endang Sri Indrawati
Adi Dinardinata

Faculty of Psychology, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: Dr. Nailul Fauziah, S.Psi., M.Psi
Faculty of Psychology, Diponegoro University, Indonesia. Email: nailulfaubur@gmail.com

Highlights

- Family harmony in different contexts may result in different interpretations.
- Family harmony in different contexts may result in and determinants.
- The research on family harmony in Indonesia also still need further development, especially from the definition on the family harmony itself and the determinants, which is derived from the perspective of Indonesians.

Abstract

Purposes: The research questions of this research were 1) How was the development of family harmony theory? and 2) How were the researches on family harmony in Indonesia? **Methods:** This study uses Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews for Protocols 2015 (PRISMA-P 2015) as a guideline. Search strategy in this study employs eight electronic databases resources, namely: Garuda Ristekdikti, Sage, ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, Springerlink, ERIC, Emerald and psycINFO. The analyzed data were 56 articles which met the data eligibility. **Result:** First, research on family harmony began on 1980 with Moose and Moose theory regarding environmental family, then relational theory and family strength in the west then it was developed in the east. The concept of family harmony emerged with different determinants depending on the research context. Second, based on qualitative studies in Indonesia, found that family harmony have different definition, and determinants from another cultures. Beside, the quantitative research about family harmony in Indonesia are correlation methods with another variabels and need to development research about family harmony with indigenous determinant in Indonesian context. **Application/Value/Originality:** Family harmony concept in west and east cultures have different definition and determinants.

Keywords: Family Harmony; Western Countries; Eastern Countries; Theory and Research; Systematic Review

INTRODUCTION

The concept of theory and research in marriage and family is very varied (Rahayu, 2019). One concept that has recently been investigated is family harmony. Family harmony is the perception of family members about the conditions of interaction in the family that are comfortable and pleasant. Family harmony is the basis for creating family happiness (Lam, Et.al, 2012). Everyone forms a family having the same goal of achieving family harmony. But in reality, not all families can be harmonious.

The phenomenon of inharmonious families in our society keeps increasing from year to year. Divorce rate increases every year in every country, including Indonesia. Based on the data cited from the website of the Supreme Court of Indonesia, 419.268 couples divorced in 2018. From this number, the divorce initiative is mostly taken by the woman: 307.778 women, while 111.490 others are men (Saputra, 2019)

In 2013, the National Family Planning Board (BKKBN) stated that the divorce rate in Indonesia placed in the top rank in Asia Pacific, yet the number keeps increasing apparently. Looking at the data of marriage and divorce in Indonesia, as released by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Indonesia, marriage rate stays relatively stable at 2,200,000s every year, while divorce rate keeps increasing to more than 300,000 every year (Takariawan, 2015).

Science tries to answer this challenge by inventing new theories through researches and studies on family. Based on the literature review, articles discussing family harmony were first found in 1980 in western countries such as United State of America and Canada and then develop to eastern countries such as Taiwan, Hongkong, China and Indonesia. Research about family harmony still needs to be developed (Fauziah, 2020).

The theory of family harmony was started from the research on family environment which was then developed into various different contexts (Moose and Moose, 1981). Then in 1991, Fiske and Fiske also made a research on relational theory explaining all interpersonal interactions. Fiske and Fiske stated that every interpersonal interaction can be seen in four types of interaction: communal sharing (CS), Authority Ranking (AR), Equality Matching (EM), and Market Price (MP). Fiske and Fiske's theory can also be applied in family interaction. If the interaction is good, then the family will be harmonious and vice versa. Then there was research from Stinner and De Frain about Family Strength (Defrain and Stinnet, 1999).

Then researches on family in Eastern culture context developed, which showed that apparently when these theories of environment, relational and strength family were applied in Eastern culture. The result was different and so were the determinants, thus the concept of family harmony emerged. Relational harmony is "we-centered" and prioritizes the marriage relationship itself and different perspective within family (TengQuek, 2009; Dekovic, 2005).

In the context of Confucianist culture, the comprehension on family harmony turned out to correspond with Communal Sharing pattern (Chuang, 2005) and strength models emerged in a different context as well (Stinnet and De Frain, 1999). Similarly with Lam et al (2012) who mentioned that family harmony consists of four components: communication, appreciation, less conflict and time with the family.

The research of Lam et al (2010) became the foundation for the next researchers to dig deeper on the concept of family harmony. It was conducted by Kovikundala (2016) who made a research on the determinants of family harmony with several aspects. Kovikundala et al developed the model of family harmony based on several precedent researches, including the research of Lam et al.

Kustini (2011) made a research on family harmony from the perspective of various religions in Indonesia, which found that the main determinants of family harmony are monogamy marriage, trust and loyalty. Meanwhile, Pottas and Sunnet conducted a research on business family and found very different determinants. According to Pottas and Sunnet (2009), the determinants of family harmony are open communication, high trust and appreciation within family, family conflict, commitment in family, position equality in family, justice, leadership, family rule, clear task division among family members, the involvement of inactive family member, the influence of non-family member, older family member and family finance.

Based on the description above, theory on family is seemingly still developing as there has not been any universal theory applicable in all cultural contexts. The researches on family harmony in Indonesia also still need further development, especially from the definition on the family harmony it self and the determinants, which is derived from the perspective of Indonesians. Bearing in mind that family harmony in different context may result in different interpretation and determinants. Hence, the research questions in this systematic review are: 1) How is the development of family harmony theory? 2) To what extent does the development of research in Indonesia explain about family harmony?

METHOD

Study design

This study uses a systematic review method with PRISMA-P (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews 2015) as a reference for the preparation of the article. PRISMA-P 2015 consists of 27 checklist items that must be met in order to be called a systematic study. 27 of these items serve as a guide to the preparation of the article starting from the introductory chapter, the method, until the results and conclusions (Moher, et al, 2015). The preparation and sequence in compiling the review literature is a component that must be fulfilled to be called a systematic review process. PRISMA-P helps in reviewing the literature review research to meet scientific requirements, to be carried out correctly, well documented, maintain research consistency from the beginning to the result or the research.

Instruments

To answer the research questions mentioned above, a systematic literature review was carried out to identify literature relating to family harmony. The inclusion criteria applied were: study that focused on family harmony as a key variable or subject area; quantitative and qualitative research; books; and book sections which are also included in the criteria for inclusion. The search is limited to writing in the form of open access with the publication date from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 2019, because the 1980s were the year of research relating to family harmony found, for example the theory of Moose and Moose, 1981. Except for the Google Scholar database and Garuda Ministry of Research in Technology and Higher Education, in which the researcher uses Indonesian-language keywords to look for developments in the theory of family harmony in Indonesia. The full search strategy is in Table 1. Exclusion criteria were applied when the literature found did not meet the inclusion criteria. The form of feature writing, part of the book is also included in this literature review. Screening is done to select journals that have titles and abstracts that fit the inclusion criteria above. Furthermore, the researcher chooses eligible articles, which are articles that can be opened in full text.

Table 1.
Search terms and filters for each database

Database	Search terms	Results
Garuda Ministry of Research in Technology and Higher Education	[Family harmony] and [Indonesia]	69
Google Scholar	[Family harmony] and [Indonesia]	1070
Emerald	[family harmony]	138
Sage	[family harmony]	705
Science Direct	[family harmony]	455
Springer Link	[family harmony]	1049
ERIC	[family harmony]	2
PsycInfo	[family harmony]	23

Procedure

Data will be extracted from the articles obtained, based on: author's name, year, journal name, theory, city, number of samples, methods used, research design, measurement tools used, and results. Limiting the risk of bias from the data chosen for analysis, is by the selection of articles whose title and content of the article really discuss family harmony, not including family support, family happiness, etc. So, the article chosen is an article that clearly states the theory of family harmony. The measuring tool used is also a measure of family harmony, to avoid distraction with other variables that are similar.

Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed after the data was extracted. Data will be analyzed using descriptive narrative data analysis techniques. The review is conducted to answer research questions. Researchers will look at various perspectives on the theory of family harmony, including theories and research developed in Indonesia.

An initial search of the eight databases resulted in 3511 articles, in which 564 articles were duplicated and 2489 articles not related to the purpose of this study were excluded. A total of 458 articles were then re-filtered based on the focus of the literature review. Further review of these articles in full-text eliminated as many as 402 articles. Finally, 56 articles were included in this literature review.

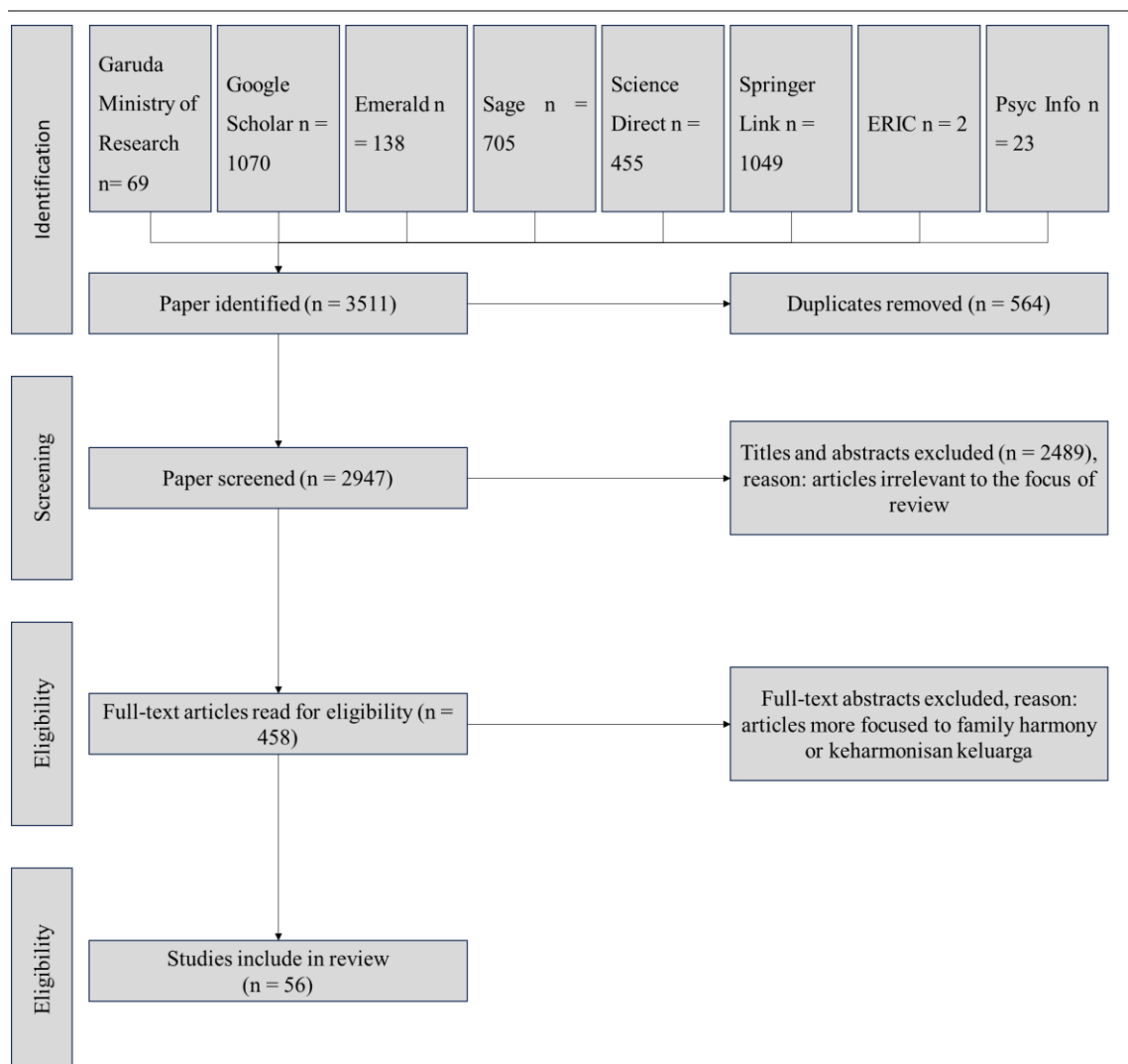


Figure 1. Diagram of the article selection process using PRISMA

RESULT



Figure 2: Research on family harmony in various countries

The picture above explains the studies on family harmony in several countries. The size of the sign gives the meaning of the depth of further research being carried out. For example in Western countries research on family harmony has not been specific using family harmony variables, then in the East it has been carried out specifically using family harmony variables, finding determinants and making measurement tools. The development of research and theories of family harmony will be described below.

Based on a review of research articles on family harmony, the following results will be presented: First, the development of the family harmony theory starts from Moose and Moose, 1981. However, in family environmental theory, it has not yet appointed any specific name for achieving its best value (all good aspects) as a harmonious family, but more on measuring family conditions in general. When family conditions based on these aspects have a high value, it is called having a healthy family, happy family, etc., but no specific name has yet emerged on family harmony. Whichever aspects considered to be part of a family to be called a harmonious family or a healthy family, or other names such as a happy family, or a prosperous family, have not been detected. Therefore, whichever aspects that play the most role in each name or mention is the unclear realm with yet unknown boundaries. Family environment theory states that family harmony is part of the family environment only when the value in the aspect of family relationships (cohesion, expressiveness, and conflict) is high. Whereas other aspects are also indicators of family harmony in other theories, and sometimes the name for such thing is called happy family.

Theory and research on family continues to develop, in 1991, Fiske and Fiske revealed the Relational Models. As another view of forming a harmonious family based on the theory of relational models, which describes four aspects: Communal Sharing; Authorization Ranking; Equality Model; and Market Pricing. All matters relating to social interaction with others must be seen from the four basic aspects of the relational models, including in the family. This theory is not exclusively used in family interactions, but widely in all human interactions, both by individuals, groups, and at community level.

The next theory developed into strength family by Stinnet and De-Frain, 1999, which is widely used as a reference for research, both domestically and abroad. The components of family resilience are: commitment, appreciation, and closeness in the family; positive communication; having time for joint activities; spirituality in the family; and the ability to deal with stress and crisis in the family. This theory is a reference to the development of the concept of harmony in research conducted in Eastern countries such as Hong Kong, China, and Indonesia. However, the results obtained a number of different variables when this theory was used in Eastern cultures. The following summarizes the development of family harmony theory annually.

Table 2.

Definition of Family Harmony

No.	Citation	Definition of Family Harmony	Field
1.	Moose and Moose 1981	<i>Environmental Theory: Family harmony is a family condition that has elements of cohesion, expression, and conflict.</i> Relationship (cohesion, expressiveness and conflict) Personal Growth (Independence, Achievement Orientation, Intellectual Cultural Orientation, active recreational orientation and Moral Religious) dan System Maintenance (Organization and Control).	Perception (cognition, affection, behavior)
2.	Fiske and Fiske 1991	<i>Relational Theory: CS, AR, EM, dan MP</i> According to relational theory, the definition of family harmony can be seen from the four types of models above, and in each context has different determinants.	Behaviour
3.	Walgito, 1991	The gathering of different physical and psychological elements between men and women as husband and wife, based on various elements of equality, such as mutual giving and receiving sincere love and having similar values in difference.	Perception (cognition, affection, behavior)
4.	De Frain and Stinnet, 1996	<i>Strength Family: reduce family harmony, aspects:</i> Commitment, appreciation and affection, positive communication, time together, spiritual well-being, ability to deal with stress and crisis.	Perception (cognition, affection, behavior)
5.	Hawari, 1996	(Family harmony) truly lies in the close relationship between family members, for example the relationship between father and mother, the relationship between parent and child, and the relationship between children.	Perception (cognition, affection, behavior)
6.	Gunarsa, 2004	Family harmony is a family condition that is whole and happy, within it exists a family bond that provides a sense of secure and peace for each member.	Perception (cognition, affection, behavior)
7.	Lam et al 2012	Four components of <i>family harmony</i> : communication, appreciation, the least amount of conflict that arises, as well as time spent with the family	Perception
8.	Kovikundala 2016	<i>Family Harmony:</i> Commitment, appreciation and affection, positive communication, time together, spiritual well-being, ability to deal with stress and crisis and family identity (indigenous determinants).	Perception

Second, the results of the literature study on family harmony in Indonesia are: first, the definition used in research on family harmony in Indonesia is mostly the basic theory of family harmony according to De Frain and Stinnet (2009). The definition of family harmony (family

harmony is the term used in the journals) is the perception of family members who feel whole and happy, in which there are family ties that gives a sense of security and peace to each of its members (Gunarsa, 2004; Hawari, 2008).

Some qualitative and quantitative studies on family harmony based on Stinnet and De Frain resolutions which use the term resilience, later revealed to be the term family harmony in the context of research in the East (Hong Kong).

Quantitative research found that family harmony is a source of positive personality in adolescents. Families that have affection; mutual understanding; good communication; a lot of time for their family tend to be able to make it easier to form the personality of a good child (Anjassari, Rustiyarso & Budjang). There is a significant positive relationship between family and emotional intelligence in teachers (Handayani and Fauziah, 2016), family harmony can increase learning motivation through comfort that is felt by the children in the family (Khadifa & Sugihen (2018)); Rahayu, Zikra & Yusri (2013) Partiyem (2016), family harmony can improve spiritual well-being (Herawati, Setyaningsih, & Herlambang), and decrease the aggressiveness of adolescents (Saputri (2014)), juvenile delinquency (Saragih, S., and Winarsih (2016)), and negative beliefs. This research is summarized in the following table:

Table 3.

Summarize of family harmony research in Indonesia

Author (year)	Theories	Sample Size (n)	Design	Result
Anjassari	Stinnet and De Frain	4 Malay farming families	Qualitative Descriptive	Family harmony can shape a child's personality.
Herawati	Stinnet and De Frain	30 people	Quantitative research (correlation)	There is an influence of family support and marital harmony of parents on children's spiritual education.
Khadifa & Sugihen (2018)	Stinnet and De Frain	126 samples of student parents	Quantitative research (correlation)	There is a relationship between family harmony and the presence of student learning in SMAN 5 Banda Aceh
Rahayu, Zikra & Yusri (2013)	Stinnet and De Frain	86 students at SMAN 13 Padang	Quantitative research correlational	There is a significant relationship between family harmony and student motivation
Partiyem (2016).	Hawari 2004	145 seventh graders at SMP Negeri 1 Patean Regency, Kendal, Central Java,	Quantitative research (correlation)	There is a positive and significant relationship between family harmony with the learning outcomes of students' craft subjects
Handayani dan Fauziah (2016)	Gunarsa 2007	74 certified teachers in 7 private high schools accredited "A" West Semarang Region	Quantitative research (correlation)	There is a significant positive relationship between family harmony with emotional intelligence in certified teachers in
Asih, Winarno , dan Hastuti, (2012).	Stinnet and De Frain	Students of the Children's Penitentiary, Kutoarjo, with as many as 66 people	Quantitative Research (correlation)	There is a significant negative relationship between family harmony

Arintina, dan Fauziah (2015).	Stinnet and De Frain	191 students of SMKN 10 Semarang	Quantitative Research (correlation)	with the tendency to behave aggressively There is a significant negative relationship between family harmony with the tendency to behave aggressively on students
Oktaviani dan Lukmawati. (2018).	Hawari 2004	Grade ninth students in MTs Negeri 2 Palembang which amounted to 173 students	Correlational quantitative research	There is a significant negative relationship between Family Harmony with Juvenile Delinquency in ninth grade students
Harahap (2017)	Gunarsa 2007	86 students of SMA 4 Padangsidempuan	Correlational quantitative research	Harahap (2017)

On the other side, the qualitative research found, among others, a research on family harmony by Kustini (2011) who conducted research on family harmony in the perspectives of various religions in several regions in Indonesia, found that the main determinant of family harmony was monogamous marriage, trust, and loyalty.

Other research conducted by Pottas and Sunnet on business families found a whole lot different determinants of family harmony, those determinants of family harmony according to Pottas and Sunnet (2009) are: open communication, high trust and respect in the family, family conflict, family commitment, family commitment, equality of position in the family, justice, leadership, family rules, clear division of tasks within family members, involvement of inactive family members, influence of others who are not family members, older family members, and family finances.

Based on the qualitative research, the definition of family harmony is very dependent on the research context. Therefore, it can be concluded that, in general, the definition of family harmony based on quantitative research found is in accordance with the definition of Stinnet and De Frain. However, in qualitative research, the definition of family harmony is in accordance with the context used.

The development of research on family harmony in Indonesia has yet been thoroughly done. Determinants of family harmony in Indonesia can be found through qualitative family harmony research conducted, but qualitative research has not yet been found that is aimed at digging deeper into the determinants, as well as developing the definition of family harmony with the Indonesian context. Therefore, it can be concluded that the determinants of family harmony in Indonesia have yet been developed to be more in depth and have yet been done both qualitatively and quantitatively.

DISCUSSION

Research on Family Harmony in Western Countries

There are three theoretical approaches that explain family harmony found in articles conducted in several Western countries such as United State, United Kingdom, Los Angeles and Canada (Moose and Moose, 1980; Fiske and Fiske 1991; De Frain and Stinnet, 1999). these theoretical approaches are:

Family Harmony Based on the Perspective of Family Environment Theory (Moose and Moose, 1981)

The theory of family environment comprises of three dimensions that are elaborated into 10 sub-scales: relationship which consists of cohesion, expressiveness and conflict; personal growth which consists of independence, achievement orientation, intellectual cultural orientation, active recreational orientation and moral and religious emphasis as well as; system maintenance which consists of organization and control (Moose and Moose, 1981).

Cohesion is a determinant that is related with the amount of commitment, mutual assistance and support between family members. Expressiveness is the strengthening of bonds between family members through direct openness between them. Conflict is the extent in which each family member is able to express its anger, aggression, and expression of conflict openly to the family members. Independence is a dimension that shows that every family member is free to take a decision, independent and assertive towards its family members. Achievement orientation is the willingness of each family member for self-development activities in order to compete and pursue one's dream. Intellectual cultural orientation is the interest on intellectual cultural, political and social matters. Active recreational orientation means having social and recreational activities. Moral and religious emphasis is the interest of each family member in moral, cultural and religious values. Organization refers to clear family structure in the division of task, activities, and responsibilities. Control is the existence of regulations and procedure that is applied to the family members to ensure that the family life runs in balance.

The first term that emerged and used in several further researches was family environmental, which was then used as the foundation in researches on family, under various and different contexts, as in the research of Nomura et al (1995) which measured the characteristic differences between families in Japan and the United States. The result found that there are many different determining aspects between the culture of Japan and the US. The aspect of achievement in the US is a must and it does display individual's competence, while in Japan's culture achievement is more inclined to affiliation or relationship building, better appreciation and the function of family really plays significant role for individual's achievement. The result can become a measuring tool for family characteristics between two very different cultures, but it does not sufficiently explain the concept of family harmony. Hence, further analysis is required to explain the concept of family harmony as not every aspect found in family environment theory is able to express family harmony.

Vostanis and Nicholls (1995) compared FES with the expression of emotion. The research did not fully use all aspects from family environment, yet it only used the aspects of cohesion, expressiveness and conflict, as well as active recreational orientation.

The next research that used family environment theory was Rioux et al which applied family environment theory on teenagers. The result showed that family condition influences teenagers' temperament.

Sanford (1999) used family environment theory on alcoholic family and found that the aspects in family environment theory are tools that can be used to measure the condition of a family, including to alcoholic family.

Family Harmony Based on the Perspective of Relational Model Theory (Fiske and Fiske, 1991)

In 1991, Fiske and Fiske also made a research using relational theory to explain all interpersonal interactions. Fiske and Fiske mentioned that every interpersonal interaction with others can be seen in four types of interaction: Communal Sharing (CS), Authority Ranking (AR), Equality Matching (EM), and Market Price (MP). Fiske and Fiske's theory can also be applied in family interaction. If the interaction is good, the family will be harmonious and vice versa.

Communal Sharing (CS) is a relationship form that explains how an individual treats its group members equally within the related social domain, family for example. Authority Ranking (AR) is when individual has linear order which determines who are superior and inferior. Superior will act as it wants or receive gift from the inferior, regulate, set priority, and be responsible for its inferiors. The inferior will have to obey, respect, and comply. People have asymmetrical position in linear hierarchy where the inferiors submit, respect and (maybe) obey. The relation between employee and the boss is the example. Equality Matching (EM) of individuals will really pay attention on equality among its members. They will track and figure out what is needed to restore balance. That effort is filled with receiving and giving objects of equal value. Market Price (MP) is oriented on social ratio or tariff such as price, fee, interest, lease, tithe, or cost-benefit analysis. The payment in this relation can be done in accordance with the received proportion of the market mechanism.

The critique on relational theory is that this theory is applicable on all interpersonal interactions, not specifically for family. It means that this theory is too wide to be used to figure out an in-depth family condition. This was mentioned in Fiske and Fiske's book in 1991, stating that social relationship diversity came from the fact that using the model to produce an action, to influence or to evaluate requires cultural implementation regulation with unlimited variables. The model alone is not enough to determine the behavior or cognition without setting the parameter of culture, paradigm and prototype that determine how, when, where, and whom (what) the model can be implemented with. For example: Authority Ranking (AR) is proper to use as the model to manage decision making, but in different culture/context, there will be differences regarding what kind of decision will be taken and how the position within the hierarchy will be determined or what will be achieved.

Fiske and Fiske's relational theory is also unable to explain in-depth interaction between family members, such as the real relations between the parents and child, closeness, openness, conflict, etc. and it is only able to describe the family's communication pattern/model based on these four models.

Family Harmony Based on the Perspective of Strength Family Theory (Stinnet and De Frain, 1999)

The next research until it emerged as a reference book about families was Stinnet and De Frain's research on strength family. According to Mace (in Defrain and Stinnet, 1999) strength family is one of the factors that influence the formation of family harmony. Strength family is the relationship characteristics that affect emotional health and family well-being. Families that claim to be strong families can be expressed between family members by loving each other, living in happiness and harmony.

Theories about family harmony (De Frain and Stinnet, 1999) describe aspects of family harmony as follows: commitment; appreciation and affection; positive communication; time together; spiritual wellbeing; and the ability to cope with stress and crisis.

Creating religious life. This is important because in religion, there are moral values and life ethics. Based on several studies, it is found that non-religious families with low commitment

or no religious values tend to have conflicts and disagreements within the family, with an atmosphere like this, the child will feel uneasy at home and most likely will look for another environment who can receive them better.

Having time with family. Families should always provide time to be with their family members, whether it's just gathering, eating together, accompanying children to play, and even listening to problems and complaints of children. In this togetherness children will feel themselves needed and cared for by their parents, so that they will feel at home.

Having good communication between family members. Teenagers will feel safe if their parents look harmonious, because harmony will provide a sense of security and peace for children. Good communication within the family will also be able to help teens to solve the problems they face outside the home, in this case besides acting as parents, mothers and fathers also have to act as friends, so that children have more freedom and more open in conveying all their problems.

Mutual respect among family members. The family provides a place for each family member to appreciate the changes that occur and teach children the skills to interact as early as possible with bigger environment.

The quality and quantity of conflict is minimal. If there are frequent disputes and quarrels in the family then the atmosphere in the family is no longer pleasant. In a harmonious family, each family member tries to solve problems with a cool head and seeks the best solution for each problems.

There is a close relationship or bond between family members. A close relationship between family members also determines the harmony of a family. If in a family, does not exist a close relationship between family members, there will no longer be a sense of belonging and the sense of togetherness. This close relationship between family members can be realized with togetherness, good communication between family members, as well as mutual respect.

Research on Family Harmony in Eastern Countries.

The next development in the year 2000 and above is that research on family is still being carried out in different contexts and giving out different determinants. Research on families that emerged in both Western and Eastern cultures uses the two approaches above, which are the family environment of Moose and Moose from 1981 and rational theory of Fiske and Fiske from 1991. However, different contexts and names emerge, such as family harmony, which in their development have different determinants when applied in different contexts and backgrounds. The concept of harmony itself arises from the East. Some of these studies include: Pottas & Sunette (2009) which examines family harmony in family members who have a family business, suggests the determinants of family harmony are: open communication, trust and appreciation, family conflict, family commitment, fulfillment of personal needs, justice, leadership, family governance, division of tasks (roles and responsibilities), inactive family members, non-family members, senior family members, and financial performance.

Lam et al. (2012) conducted qualitative research on Chinese family harmony, obtaining the following results: family harmony consists of four components, such as communication, high esteem, reduced conflict, and time for family. Reducing conflict will develop other valuable abilities in the family, parenting style and financial difficulties are also a source of conflict. Chuang (2005) tried to make a model of family harmony in Chinese culture that is connected with the concept of family culture.

The next figure who gave rise to the concept of family harmony was Kovikundala (2016). Kovikundala's research (2016) made a model with the name FHS (Family Harmony Scale) which is still being developed for its scale making. This research was carried out based on previous research, including Lam et al. (2012) which is also based on theory from Stinnet and De Frain by adding an indigenous determinant, like family identity.

Based on the description above, it seems that the context of research greatly influences the meaning of family harmony in each different culture. The strengths and weaknesses of each influential determinant are also strongly influenced by the culture in which the research was conducted.

Research on Family Harmony in Indonesia

Basri (2008) states that every parent is responsible for thinking and trying to always create, as well as to maintain, a relationship between parents and children that are good, effective, and adds to the wellness and harmony of life in the family. Since it has become an awareness for parents, that only by having a good relationship, educational activities can be carried out effectively and can support the creation of a harmonious family life.

Helmawati (2014) states that a family can be said to be harmonious, if it has the following conditions: having complete members (father, mother, and child), spouses living together and with each other must love each other so that there is an inner bond, each member should create and feel peaceful and happy, each member has their respective rights and obligations, mutual respect for the rights and obligations of each family member, has enough time to gather with the family, smooth communication within the family, exist the needs to have guidance and coaching, and supervision in family.

Gunarsa (2005) states that the family atmosphere consists of harmonious and disharmonious (not harmonious) atmosphere. A harmonious family atmosphere is characterized by loving, caring, sharing, and tolerance among each family by placing its role as parents, children and other families in one home atmosphere. A disharmonious family atmosphere is characterized by a lack of attention and affection, ignorant about fellow family members, showing the attitude of conflict and differences between each family member.

According to **Gunarsa** (2004) family harmony is a family condition that is whole and happy, in which there are family ties that provide a sense of security and peace for each of its members. In a harmonious family there is a good relationship between family members, which is the relationship between parents (father-mother), and their children. A family is said to have achieved prosperity or harmony and achieved its main goal if it is able to manage its family life well. Gunarsa (2004) argues that family harmony is when all family members feel happy, it is characterized by reduced tension and disappointment, as well as feeling satisfied with all circumstances and their existence (self-existence and actualization), including physical, mental, emotional and social aspects.

Gunarsa (2004, pp. 30-31) revealed that family harmony can be created if it has fulfilled the following aspects: there is care, that is each family member gives attention to each other and helps between their members; the existence of deep affection, where each family member gives love to each other so that the members feel warm and comfortable being in the family; mutual support, which is to provide mutual backing for the efforts made by family members, to entertain and encourage when they sometimes face failures; togetherness, where the example can be in which every family member has time to do household activities, hobbies, recreation and other activities together.

According to **Walgito** (1991) family harmony is the gathering of different physical and psychological elements between men and women as husband and wife, based on various elements of equality; like mutual giving and receiving sincere love and having similar values in difference.

According to **Hawari** (2010), family harmony will come true if each element in the family can function and play as it should and still hold fast to religious values. Therefore, the harmonious social interaction between elements in the family will be created.

Hawari (1996) states that family harmony actually lies in the close relationship between family members, for example the relationship between father and mother, the relationship between parent and child, and the relationship between children. Each family member has a role in maintaining harmony with one another. Hawari (2004) suggests six aspects of family harmony that are the same as those issued by Stinnet and De Frain.

In general, theories about family harmony in Indonesia are expressed in reference books by some of these figures, such as Gunarsa, Hawari, Walgito, Helmawati and Basri. Even Hawari specifically refers to the theory of family harmony by Stinnet and De Frain.

Some Indonesian researchers who used this theory are Rahayu, Zikra & Yusri (2013); Handayani and Fauziah (2016); and Metia 2013. Research in Indonesia reveals several things about family harmony, including:

First, a study of family harmony in Indonesia emerged after 2010, has been conducted around the relationship of correlation with other variables, such as family harmony and motivation to learn by Rahayu, Zikra & Yusri (2013); positive relationship between perceptions of family harmony with the intensity of interpersonal communication by Sulisty & Indrawati (2016); Asmaya, Enung (2007); Centauria, Saundra (2014) that there is a negative and significant relationship between family harmony with aggressive behavior Saputri (2014), etc.

These journals, both qualitative and quantitative, revealed that family harmony shows the importance of family harmony as a determinant of various things in life, such as being a source of positive personality in adolescents (Anjassari, Rustiyarso & Budjang; Handayani and Fauziah (2016)), increase learning motivation (Khadifa & Sugihen (2018)); Rahayu, Zikra & Yusri (2013); Partiyem (2016), improve in spirituality (Herawati, Setyaningsih, & Herlambang), and reduce adolescent aggressiveness (Saputri (2014)), juvenile delinquency (Saragih (2016)) S., and Winarsih (2016), and other negative personalities.

Second, research on family harmony has not been carried out with in-depth studies, as has not been found research on determinants of family harmony in Indonesia, even though international researches conducted various in-depth studies and were applied in different contexts. It turned out that different theories that are used in different contexts will produce different determinants. Meaning, the theory is not universal; it is very likely influenced by certain cultures and contexts.

CONCLUSION

Based on literature studies that have been conducted, it can be concluded that: **First**, the development of family harmony theory can be viewed from the perspective of family environmental theory which states that family harmony is a part of the family environment that fulfills aspects of relationship, such as cohesion (family closeness), expressiveness (self-disclosure), and conflict (ability to overcome conflict). Furthermore, according to the perspective of Fiske and Fiske's theory, family harmony can be seen through four relationship models, they are Communal Sharing (CS), Authority Ranking (AR), Quality Matching (EM), and Market Price (MP). Moreover, the strength family theory by Stinnet and De Frain that expresses family

harmony through aspects of commitment; appreciation and affection; positive communication; time together; spiritual well-being; and the ability to cope with stress and crisis. Subsequent developments carried out with research on family harmony in Eastern culture and found that the concept of family harmony with different determinants according to the research context used.

Second, family harmony research in Indonesia that was found by the author was carried out qualitatively and quantitatively. Quantitatively, the author used the three-theory approach above to get the results of a positive relationship between family harmony with various positive variables such as self-concept, positive personality, etc. Aside from that, negative relations connected to some negative variables such as aggressiveness, juvenile delinquency, etc. Whereas qualitative research used the three theories mentioned above, the results show that family harmony in Indonesia has different determinants depending on the context of the research conducted.

Suggestions for the next researchers are to review other literature reviews on the definitions, theories, determinants, and factors of family harmony, including mapping of family harmony research in Indonesia, studies of the perspective of family harmony in Indonesia, and research to find determinants that are unique to the people of Indonesia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you to the Doctoral Study Program of the Faculty of Psychology, Airlangga University, specially to my lectures Mr. Rahkman Ardhi and Mr. Seger Handoyo and the Faculty of Psychology, Diponegoro University. As well as to the Indonesian Education Fund Management Institute (LPDP), which provided full funding to the author to continue his doctoral studies at the Doctoral Study Program at the Faculty of Psychology, Airlangga University, Surabaya.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

I declare that I have no significant competing financial, professional or personal interest that might have influenced the performance or presentation of the work described in this manuscript.

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