

The Influential Factor of Family Resilience: Awareness of Islamic Law on Family

Muhammad Asrorun Niam Sholeh¹, Nopriadi Saputra², Adler Haymans Manurung³

¹UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta – Indonesia

²Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta – Indonesia

³Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta – Indonesia

Email: ¹asrorun.niam@uinjkt.ac.id, ²nopriadi.saputra@binus.ac.id, ³adler.manurung@binus.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 as worldwide pandemic which lead to health crisis in physical, mental, and also financial dimension is demanding resilience of family. This article is an attempt to examine resilience of family as social system and to assess impact of the Islamic law awareness and other factors on family resilience. This article is based on quantitative and cross-sectional study which involved 296 young people and family as respondents from all-over Indonesia. The collected data was analyzed by PLS SEM approach and analyzed by SmartPLS version 3 for statistical testing. The result explained that family resilience is influenced by the awareness of Islamic law on marriage, parenting quality, and personal financial management. The awareness also impacts on personal financial management and parenting quality. By leveraging awareness of Islamic law in young people and family, it is going to improve the family resilience during Covid 19 crisis

Keywords: Islamic Law on Marriage, Family Resilience, Parenting Quality, Personal Financial Management,

Introduction

Since February 2020 Covid-19 pandemic has hit the world, and Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the spread of the Corona virus. This pandemic disrupts economic stability, social, and children's education in Indonesia (Susilowati & Azzasyofia, 2020). The family as the smallest social system is the main guard that can protect children from various damaging influences during the existing social dynamics. When the COVID-19 pandemic hitting the world, young Indonesian families were also affected by various negative impacts. It is ranging from social limitation, job loss, physical health, moral and mental and crisis, financial difficulty, disturbance on family harmony, and many other damaging situations (Kasdi & Saifudin, 2020).

Family resilience as family capability to survive and rebound from traumatic life challenges (Walsh, 2016) is becoming an essential issue. A optimal and good family resilience can assure the survival of the family in surviving and struggling from various problems and difficulties faced by

the family (Kasdi & Saifudin, 2020). This article is an attempt to examine the family resilience and its influential factors. Is family resilience impacted by the awareness of Islamic law on marriage? Is it the most influential factor on family resilience? Those are two main research questions need to be answered through empirical testing.

There are other factors which are hypothesized as the influential factors on family resilience too. Those are personal financial management, parenting quality, reproductive health, and psychological maturity. Those factors are the subjects of course materials of *Pendidikan Kepemimpinan Pemuda dalam Rumah Tangga* (PKPRT). This program is a leadership development program for the selected youth from all over Indonesia which is conducted in 2019 by Kemenpora - Indonesia ministry on the youth and sport. The result of this study is useful for developing the next learning programs for improving resilience of families in Indonesia during and after Covid-19 crisis.

Literature Review

This article is supported by six conceptual constructs: (1) family resilience, (2) Islamic laws on marriage, (3) personal financial management, (4) reproductive health, (5) psychological maturity, and (6) parenting quality. The following paragraphs will discuss those concepts deeply.

Family Resilience (FRES) is defined as the capability of a family to survive and rebound from traumatic life challenges (Walsh, 2016) by maintaining its integrity as family unit (McCubbin & McCubbin, 1991) and by managing resources to solve the problems and to aim the family welfare goal (Sunarti, 2015). Family resilience is reflected into six dimensions: (1) ability to make meaning of adversity (2) maintaining a positive outlook, (3) utilizing social and economic resources, (4) family connectedness, (5), family spirituality, and (6) family communication and problem solving (Nadrowska, Blazek, & Lewandowska-Walter, 2020).

Awareness of Islamic Law on Marriage (AISL) is defined as personal acceptance or positive perception on Islamic law and regulation of marriage and family life as a Muslim in Indonesia. Based on Modul 1 Hukum Perkawinan (Sholeh, et al., Modul 1 Hukum Perkawinan - Pendidikan Kepemimpinan Pemuda dalam Rumah Tangga, 2019) Islam law on marriage as variable on this article is reflected into four dimensions: (1) marriage pre-requisites, (2) marriage pillars, (3) husband-wife relationship and (4) providing a living for the family (Sholeh, 2008).

Previous qualitative and exploratory study which interviewed 10 family dyads with spinal cord injury (SCI) explained that spirituality after SCI plays an important role for both the family members and the injured individual. Families draw upon spirituality sources, and these sources of spirituality may assist

the family resilience to move forward together after SCI (Jones, Dorsett, Simpson, & Briggs, 2018). Based on the study, this article supposes to examine the impact of Islamic law awareness as source of spirituality on family resilience during Covid-19 crisis.

H1: *Awareness of Islamic law on marriage impacts significantly on family resilience.*

Parenting Quality (PARQ) plays a strategic role in the growth and development of children, especially in early childhood period. Parenting is a multi-faceted task (Verhoeven, Dekovic, Bodden, & van Baar, 2017). Parenting quality requires knowledge, commitment, and time of the parents to gather with the children (Sholeh, et al., 2019). Conceptualization of parenting quality consists of five main domains: stimulation, support, harsh discipline, structure, and positive discipline (Verhoeven, Dekovic, Bodden, & van Baar, 2017).

Empirical study which involved 140 adolescents in India revealed that authoritative parenting style is related to the higher resilience (Firoze & Sathar, 2018). Another empirical study which involved 123 early adolescents in USA revealed there is significant associations of positive parenting to effortful resilience and control (Nair, Taylor, Evich, & Jones, 2020). Based on those empirical evidences, this article supposes to examine the impact of parenting quality on family resilience.

H2: *Parenting quality impact significantly on family resilience.*

Psychological Maturity (PMAT) is defined simply as “the readiness or aptitude for reaching mental health” (Danielewica-Mucha, 1991). Other scholar defined psychological maturity is

associated with psycho- an individual's socio-emotional competence, social maturity or adaptive functioning which is indicated perspective, temperance, and responsibility (Bryan-Hancock & Casey, 2010). Based on those scholars' definition, this article defines psychological maturity as psycho-social readiness for being independent, responsible, and confident. Psychological maturity is described into three dimensions: (1) self-reliance – as the person's willingness to take the initiative, without allowing others to exercise excessive control (2) work orientation – as individual's willingness to fulfill his or her own obligations and (3) identity – as adolescent's knowledge of him or herself (Morales-Vives, Camps, & Duenas, 2020).

Empirical study which involved 100 rescue workers in Pakistan as the respondents revealed that between psychological distress impact on resilience negatively and significantly (Yasien, Nasir, & Shaheen, 2016). Based on the empirical evidence, this article needs to test impact of psychological maturity on family resilience.

H3: *Psychological maturity impact significantly on family resilience.*

Reproductive Health (REPH) is defined in *Undang-Undang no 36, 2009* as “physical, mental, and social health which is related to reproductive systems, functions and processes. It does not mean solely free from disabilities or diseases related to reproductive functioning. Every Indonesia citizen has a right to obtain effective, safe, and affordable reproductive health services. Reproduction health services consist of maternal and child health, family planning, prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections, adolescent reproductive health, prevention and management of abortion

complications, prevention and management of infertility, elderly reproductive health, early detection of reproductive cancers and other reproductive health such as sexual violence (Sholeh, et al., 2019). As variable, reproductive health is reflected into three dimensions: (1) healthy sexual behavior, (2) reproductive functionality, and (3) free from sexual-transmitted diseases (Sholeh, et al., 2019).

Empirical study revealed that improving in resilience was associated with decreasing in physical health symptoms (Osofsky, et al., 2019). Other empirical study found that physical activity in an alpine environment was associated with resilience and effected on quality of life which was partly mediated by resilience in patients with psychosomatic disorders and controls (Ower, et al., 2019). Based on the empirical facts, this article wants to examine the impact of reproductive health as part of physical health on family resilience.

H4: *Reproductive health impact significantly on family resilience*

Personal Financial Management is a strategic issue when dealing with economic crisis. People who manage financial well experience less financial stress, report more financial satisfaction, and have better health (Ksendzova, Donnelly, & Howell, 2017). Every family should understand the importance and benefits of personal financial management. It helps family to achieve five lifetime financial goals: (1) pursuing maximum income and wealth, (2) practicing efficient consumption, (3) finding life satisfaction, (4) achieving financial security, and (5) accumulating wealth for pensions and inheritance (Priantinah, Aisyah, & Nurim, 2019).

The factors can influence toward financial management behavior are

financial attitude, financial socialization, financial experience, and financial literacy (Amaliawati & Setiyani, 2018). There are five main steps in managing personal finances: (1) determining current financial position (2) setting future financial goals, (3) developing financial plans, (4) implementing financial plans, and (5) monitoring and evaluating implementation of financial plans (Manurung, 2008). This article reflects personal financial management in four dimensions: saving and investment, cash management, credit management, and insurance (Dew & Xiao, 2011). Empirical study in Namibia which involved 147 caregivers for people with affected by HIV and AIDS found that financial status, social support, and health were related to the resilience of caregivers (Kalomo, Lee, Lightfoot, & Freeman, 2018). Based on the empirical facts, this article plan to test statistically the impact of personal financial management on family resilience.

H5: *Personal financial management impact significantly on family resilience*

Methodology

This article is based on a quantitative and cross-sectional study by utilizing online questionnaire for gathering the data. Convenience approach were used as sampling methods. The digital questionnaire was distributed to the alumni of *Pendidikan Kepemimpinan Pemuda dalam Rumah Tangga* (PKPRT) - leadership programs for the youth in the family. The programs were conducted in 2019 by Kemenpora (Indonesia Youth and Sport Ministry) and were attended by the selected young people and families from all over Indonesia.

The study involved 296 respondents. They are generally male (59%), and millennials who less than 41 years old (80%), They have bachelor's degree as educational background (82%) and single who plan to get married soon in 2020 (58%). They are Muslim (98%) and stay in Java (75%). The complete description about the respondents is shown in Table 1. Table 1 Respondent Profile

Profile of Respondents				
Gender	Male	173	59%	59%
	Female	123	41%	100%
Age	Less than 20	20	7%	7%
	21 – 30	174	59%	66%
	31 – 40	44	15%	80%
	41 - 50	34	11%	92%
	51 – 60	20	7%	99%
	More than 60	4	1%	100%
Education	High School	94	32%	32%
	Diploma	11	4%	35%
	Bachelor	137	46%	82%
	Master	48	16%	98%
	Doctoral	6	2%	100%
Marital Status	Single (plan to married)	173	58%	58%
	Married	117	40%	98%
	Others	5	2%	100%
Location	Sumatera	31	10%	10%
	Java	222	75%	85%

	Kalimantan	13	4%	90%
	Sulawesi	18	6%	96%
	Papua and Rest of Indonesia	12	4%	100%
Number of Children	Without Child	188	64%	64%
	One Child	29	10%	73%
	Two Children	45	15%	89%
	Three Children	23	8%	96%
	More Than Three Children	11	4%	100%
Years of marriage	Plan to Get Married	173	58%	58%
	Less than 3 years	66	22%	81%
	3 - 5 years	22	7%	88%
	6 - 10 years	21	7%	95%
	More than 10 years	14	5%	100%
Religion	Moslem	287	97%	97%
	Christian or Catholics	9	3%	100%

This study develops research model which consist of six variables. Those variables are family resilience (FRES), the awareness of Islamic law on marriage (AISL), parenting quality (PARQ), psychological maturity (PMAT), reproductive health (REPH, and personal financial management (FINM). First order

type was used to describe the research model. Most of variables were measured by instrument which adapted from the other studies. Only two variables – AISL and REPH were measured by instrument which developed on this study.

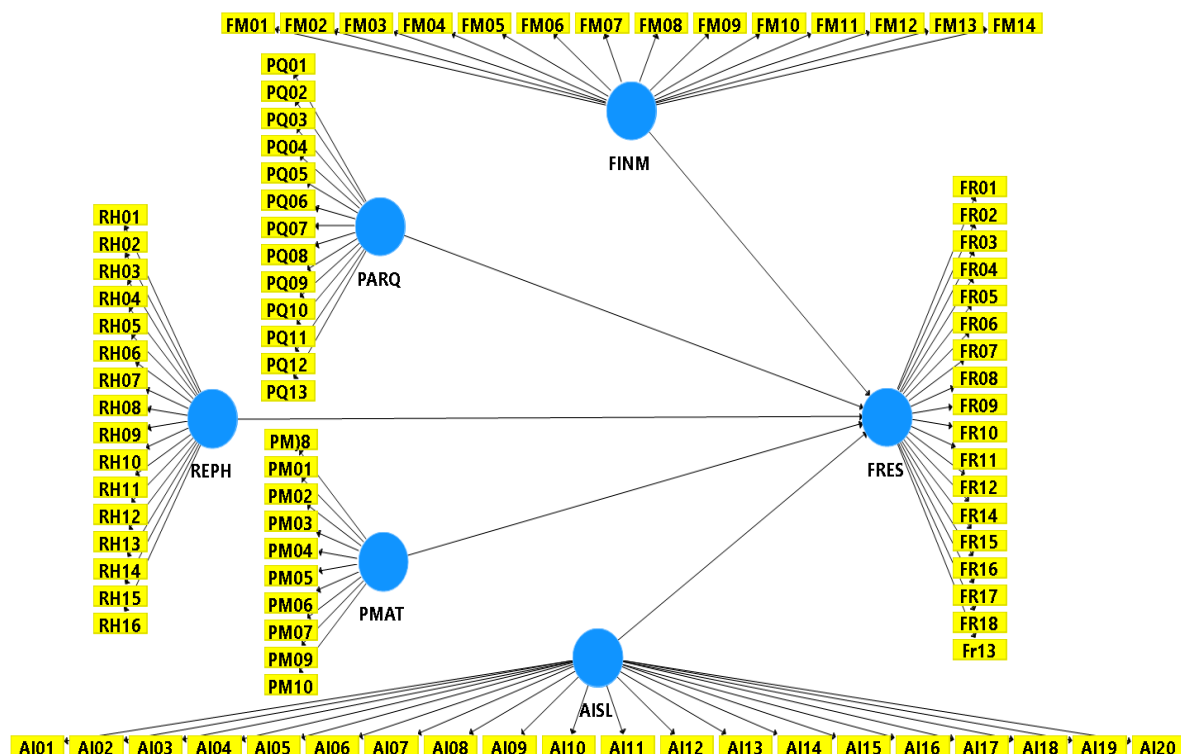


Figure 1 Research Model

FRES was measured by 18-indicators

instrument which adopted from Family

Resilience Assessment Scale (Nadrowska, Blazek, & Lewandowska-Walter, 2020). PARQ was measured by 13-indicators instrument which adopted from Comprehensive Early Childhood Parenting Questionnaire (Verhoeven, Dekovic, Bodden, & van Baar, 2017). PMAT was measured by 10-indicators instrument which adapted from Psychosocial Maturity (Greenberger, Josselson, Knerr, & Knerr, 1975). FINM was measured 14-indicators instrument which adapted from Financial Management Behavior Scale (Dew & Xiao, 2011).

The instrument of REPH was developed from Modul 3 Kesehatan Reproduksi – course material of PKPRT (Sholeh, et al., 2019). REPH is reflected into 16 indicators in three dimensions. AISL was developed from Modul 1 Hukum

Pernikahan – course material of PKPRT (Sholeh, et al., 2019) and a book about Islamic law on marriage and family (Sholeh, 2008). AISL was reflected into 20 indicators in four dimensions. The whole variables, dimensions, and indicators of this study was displayed in Figure 1.

The validity and reliability analysis were run on the research model for ensuring that variables and indicators which are used in research model are valid and reliable. An indicator is valid, if its outer loading (OL) score is more than 0,60. A variable is valid AVE score is higher than 0,50. A variable is reliable, if Composite Reliability (CR) or Cronbach's Alpha (CA) score is higher than 0,7. Table 2 shows the OL score of indicators and , AVE, CA, and CR score of all variables.

Table 2 Validity and Reliability Analysis

Item	OL	CA	CR	AV E		Item	OL	CA	CR	AVE
FAMILY RESILIENCE						PARENTING QUALITY				
FR03	0,63	0,893	0,914	0,544		PQ13	0,62	0,855	0,890	0,539
FR14	0,64					PQ01	0,63			
FR07	0,65					PQ04	0,70			
FR13	0,71					PQ02	0,74			
FR16	0,77					PQ03	0,79			
FR15	0,78					PQ06	0,81			
FR10	0,79					PQ05	0,82			
FR11	0,81					PSYCHOLOGICAL MATURITY				
FR12	0,84					PM03	0,65	0,699	0,815	0,530
AWARENESS OF ISLAMIC LAW						PM08	0,67			
AI13	0,60	0,951	0,956	0,626		PM10	0,79			

AI07	0,70				PM09	0,86			
AI14	0,71				REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
AI10	0,71				RH13	0,62			
AI09	0,80				RH01	0,64			
AI20	0,81				RH08	0,65			
AI08	0,81				RH15	0,68			
AI15	0,82				RH07	0,69			
AI11	0,83				RH05	0,70			
AI12	0,85				RH09	0,73			
AI19	0,86				RH04	0,74			
AI17	0,86				RH12	0,77			
AI18	0,87				RH03	0,78			
PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT					RH02	0,79			
FM08	0,62				RH06	0,82			
FM06	0,72	0,745	0,841	0,572	Note: OL = Outer Loading, CA= Cronbach's Alpha AVE= Average Variance Extracted				
FM01	0,83				CR = Composite Reliability				
FM02	0,84								

Based on OL or loading factor score: FRES has only 9 from 18 indicators, AISL has 13 from 13 indicators, PARQ has 7 from 13 indicators, REPH has 12 from 16 indicators, FINM has 4 from 14 indicators, and PMAT has 4 from 10 indicators are valid. Because those indicators have OL score more than 0,6. All variables are valid too. Because the AVE score of FRES, AISL, PARQ, REPH, PMAT, and FINM are more than 0,50. Table 3 shows discriminant validity. The diagonally bold scores are

square root of AVE which indicate discriminant validity. A variable is discriminant valid, if the score is more than 0,7 or the highest score in the column. All variables are discriminant valid. Because the scores are more than 0,7 and as the highest score in the column.

Table 3 Discriminant Validity

		[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
[1]	Awareness of Islamic Law	0,79					
[2]	Personal Financial Management	0,02	0,76				
[3]	Family Resilience	0,18	0,29	0,74			
[4]	Parenting Quality	0,07	0,21	0,48	0,73		
[5]	Psychological Maturity	0,14	0,52	0,27	0,24	0,73	
[6]	Reproductive Health	-0,19	-0,17	-0,16	-0,12	-0,15	0,72

All variables are reliable too. Because CA or CR score of FRES, AISL, PARQ, REPH, PMAT, and FINM are more than 0,70. Based on the result of validity and reliability analysis, it is concluded that all indicators are valid, all variables are valid and reliable. All variables and its indicators are ready for testing the hypothesis.

Result and Discussions

By using the research model in Figure 2, the hypotheses are tested. A hypothesis is accepted when path coefficient has *t*-Statistics more than 1,96 or *p*-Values lower than 0,05. By running bootstrap calculation with 500 sub-samples on the structural model, the result is tabulated in Table 4. From six hypotheses; two hypotheses are rejected and four hypotheses are accepted.

Table 4 Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis	Path Coefficient	<i>t</i> -Statistic	<i>p</i> -Values	Result
H ₁ Awareness of Islamic Law → Family Resilience	0,129	2,91	0,00	Accepted
H ₂ Parenting Quality → Family Resilience	0,418	9,22	0,00	Accepted
H ₃ Psychological Maturity → Family Resilience	0,059	1,03	0,30	Rejected
H ₄ Reproductive Health → Family Resilience	-0,053	0,84	0,40	Rejected
H ₅ Personal Financial Management → Family Resilience	0,159	2,90	0,00	Accepted

Table 4 shows that family resilience is influenced significantly by awareness of Islamic law (H1), parenting quality (H2), and personal financial management (H5). Family resilience is not influenced significantly by psychological maturity (H3) and reproductive health (H4).

Is the awareness of Islamic law on marriage the most influential factor? According to Table 4., path coefficient of AISL on FRES is 0,129 that is lower than path coefficient of PRQ on FRES (0,418) and path coefficient of FINM on FRES

(0,159). The most influential factor of family resilience is parenting quality. Personal financial management and awareness of Islamic law on marriage are influential factors on family resilience. Figure 2 show the adjusted R^2 on FRES is 0,296. It means that parenting quality, personal financial management, and awareness of Islamic law on marriage simultaneously impact on family resilience about 29,6%. The other influential factors on family resilience about 69,4% are not identified yet by this

empirical study.

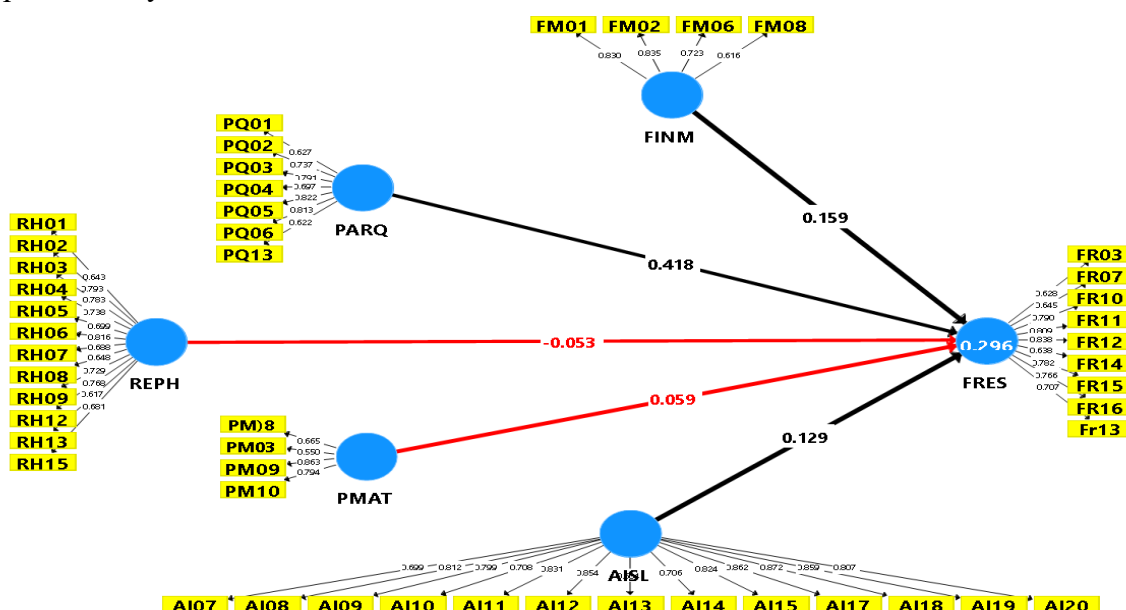


Figure 2 Structural Model

For developing the analysis, structural model was modified for examining impact of Islamic law awareness on other factors (PMAT, PARTQ, FINM) and impact of other factors (PMAT, FINM, REPH) on parenting quality. By computing bootstrap calculation on modified structural model, the result is illustrated in Figure 3. It explained that Islamic law awareness impacts on psychological maturity significantly then psychological maturity impacts significantly on parenting quality or personal financial management.

Although Islamic law awareness is not the most influential factor, but Islamic law awareness is the antecedent for psychological maturity. This result also explains that psychological maturity does not impact on family resilient directly, but indirectly. By influencing parenting quality or personal financial management significantly, then parenting quality or personal financial management impacts on family resilience significantly.

Psychological maturity impacts indirectly on family resilience.

Covid-19 crisis is demanding the resilience of all family in Indonesia. For strengthening the family resilience, awareness of Islamic law on marriage is an influential factor. The awareness of Islamic law on marriage is reflected into four dimension: (1) pre-requisites of marriage - which indicated by AI01, AI02, AI03, AI04, AI05, AI05; (2) pillars of marriage - which indicated by AI06, AI07, AI08, AI09, AI10; (3) husband-wife relationship - which indicated by AI11, AI12, AI13, AI14, AI15, and (4) parenting and providing the living for family - which indicated by AI16, AI17, AI18, AI19, AI120. According to Structural Model (Figure 2), 13 indicators are valid for reflecting AISL as variable. Awareness of Islamic law on: (1) pillars of marriages, (2) husband-wife relationship, and (3) parenting and providing a living for family are relevant and impact significantly on family resilience

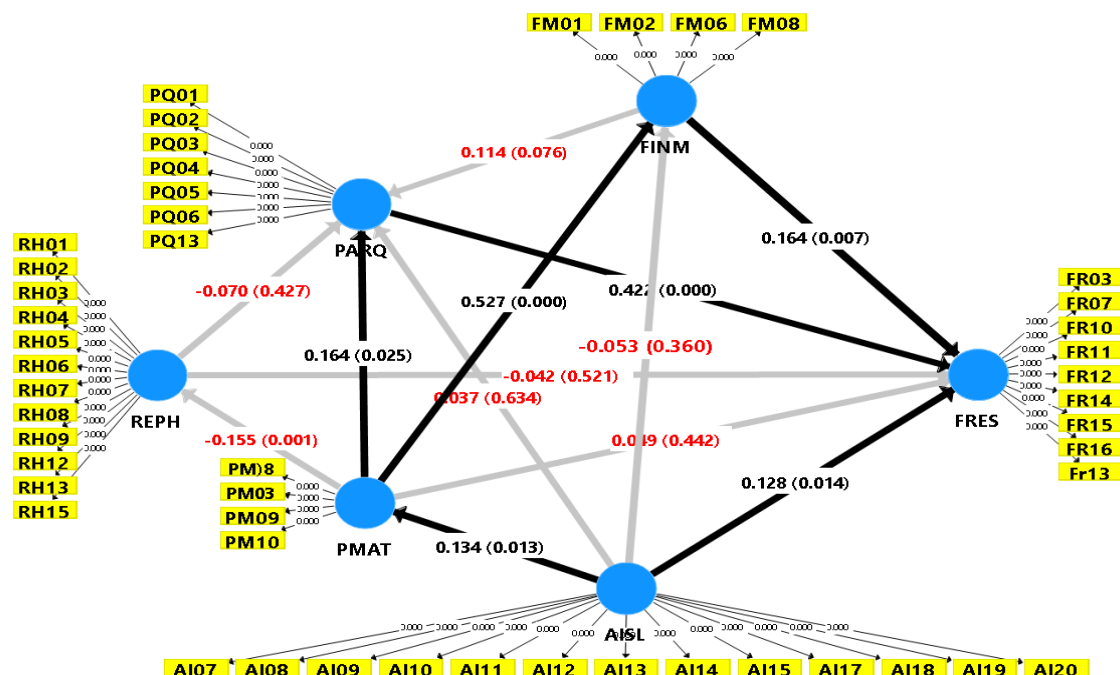


Figure 3 Modified Structural Model

For strengthening family resilience, the awareness of family - especially young people who plan to get married - on Islamic law should be intensified by various learning programs. The learning programs should focus on three subjects and 13 topics which shown in Table 5.

By leveraging the awareness of family in Islamic marriage law, it impacts on family resilience and psychological maturity. Psychological maturity is as psycho-social readiness for being responsible, independent, and confident. By improving psychological maturity, it impacts on parenting quality and personal financial

management. Parenting quality provides the children with support, structure, stimulation, harsh discipline, and positive discipline in their developmental period. Personal financial management is related to personal ability of father and mother in family to manage their daily financial funds to fulfill their life needs in accordance with the level of income earned. By leveraging parenting quality and personal financial management, it impacts on family resilience – the family capability to withstand and rebound from stressful life challenges in Covid-19 times.

Table 5 Family Resilience related Islamic Law

Subjects and Topics	
Subject #1: Pillars of Marriage	
	Agreement from the bride and groom to get married (AI07)
	The guardians (<i>wali</i>) for women (AI08)
	Witnesses (<i>saksi</i>) on both sides (AI09)
	An explicit handover (<i>ijab-kabul</i>) between the guardian and the bachelor (AI10)
Subject #2: Husband-Wife Relationship	
	Husband must provide protection for his wife and children (AI11)
	Husbands must to fulfil the needs of the family according to his ability (AI12)
	Wife must manage household affairs as well as possible (AI13)

	Wife must ask permission from her husband for his personal interests (AI14)
	Husband and wife treat each other with respect and affection (AI15)
Subject #3: Parenting and Providing a Living for The Family	
	Father facilitates the needs of his children to grow and develop (AI17)
	Father and mother educate and teach Islam to their children (AI18)
	Father becomes the patron for his family in Islamic rituals (AI19)
	Father and mother become the patrons for children in Islamic rituals (AI20)

Conclusion

Islamic law on marriage is an influential factor for family resilience in Indonesia during Covid-19 crisis. By leveraging the awareness of Islamic marriage law to the young people especially who plan to get marriage is essential effort for strengthening family resilience. Beside the awareness of Islamic marriage law, parenting quality and personal financial management of the family are the influential factors too. The awareness on Islamic marriage law also impacts on indirectly to parenting quality and personal financial management of the family. Although the awareness on Islamic marriage law is not the most influential factor, it is an essential factor which impact direct and indirectly on family resilience. For further research, respondents of study should be advanced to large number of family in Indonesia. Not only for the single and young family, but also for the all-stages family in the lifecycle. The sample should be randomly distributed by collaborating with BPS (national statistics body).

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