

The Description Of Family Support In Social Relations On Working Mothers Experiencing Work-Family Conflicts (In Javanese Family): An Indigenous Psychology Approach

By Triana Noor Dewayani Soeharto

Proceeding

Faculty of Social Sciences and
Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga



Annual International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities

**“4.0 Revolution: Religiosity, Identity and
Social Transformation”**



ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

25 - 27 June 2019

Editor:

Dr. Yani Triwijayanti, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
Norma Permata, PhD, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
Ambarsari Dewi, PhD, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
Dr. Yayan Suryana, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
Dr. Moslem Yousefi (Korea University, Republic of Korea)
Dr. Muryanti, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
Gregory Vanderbilt, PhD, Eastern Mennonite University US
Assoc. Prof. Rodina Ahmad, University of Malaya

ISSN : 2685-273X



2 AICoSH 2019

Annual International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities 1

ISSN : 2685-273X

Annual International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities

“4.0 Revolution: Religiosity, Identity and Social Transformation”

Editor:

Dr. Yani Triwijayanti, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Norma Permata, PhD, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Ambarsari Dewi, PhD, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Dr. Yayan Suryana, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Dr. Moslem Yousefi (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Dr. Muryanti, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Gregory Vanderbilt, PhD, Eastern Mennonite University US

Assoc. Prof. Rodina Ahmad, University of Malaya

Layout and Design Cover:

Rama Kertamukti, M.Sn

Lisa Aditia Putra

Publisher:

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities

State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

email: fishum@uin-suka.ac.id

website: isoshum.uin-suka.ac.id

ISSN:

2685-273X

Website: aicosh.uin-suka.ac.id

Email: aicosh@uin-suka.ac.id

Preface

Dr. Mochamad Sodik, S.Sos., M.Si

Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga

Excellencies,
University Presidents,
Keynote Speakers,
Deans,
Lectures,
Presenters,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb

Gratitude for Allah's love, abundance of mercy and compassion so that the 2019 Annual International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities (AICoSH) can run pretty well. First of all, as Dean and Committees, on behalf of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, I am delighted to extend my thanks for those who get involved in this event, such as committees and reviewers. I also welcome all keynote speakers, conference speakers and participants to the conference scheduled to be held at the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in Indonesia, on June 25-27, 2019.

The conference is organized around the major theme of the industry 4.0 examined more deeply in relation to identity, religion, social sciences and humanities. Understanding the various roles of religion, identity, social transformation in the era of industry 4.0 is the goal of the conference. Additionally, it aims to obviously provide a unique opportunity for researchers, practitioners, policy makers, and participants in general to answer some of the current challenges of the industry 4.0 related to religion in particular and social science as well.

In this case, we would like to offer an alternative reading on the development of social sciences and religious studies to openly face the most challenging phase of life with notion of so-called millennial and artificial intelligence. Indonesia as the largest Muslim country and Yogyakarta in particular will be promising locus which confidently highlights academic discourses and references of cultural production for the country.

Finally I wish all conference participants and organizers a very pleasant and interesting time in Yogyakarta and forward my best wishes to all of you.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Fajar Iqbal, M.Si

Committee Chair

The international conference held in Yogyakarta on 25-27 June 2019 was facilitated by UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and supported by all participants and a number of parties involved. Participants present from Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, and India.

The issue raised with the theme “Revolution 4.0: Religiosity, Identity and Social Transformation” began with increasing global awareness of various types of social change due to the presence of 4th generation technology and its impact. The interconnected world increases the interaction of various parties involved in it. UIN Sunan Kalijaga, especially the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (FISHUM), has an interest in contributing to ideas and thoughts to better understand the world in this era with its various aspects.

Writing contributors in this process is expected to contribute to existing intellectual narratives, especially the social aspects and humanities, which are often affected in real life. The big theme as stated in the previous paragraph was further developed into three scientific groups developed in FISHUM, namely psychology, science of communication and sociology with various sub-themes that are currently popular.

The committee thanked all those who helped so plentifully that this event could be held successfully. Special thanks to Prof. Drs. KH Yudian Wahyudi, MA, Ph.D as Rector of UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Dr. Mochamad Sodik as Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, the main speakers consisted of Prof. Ronald A. Lukens-Bull, Prof. Macrina Morados, Prof. Noor Aisha, Prof. Drs. Koentjoro, MBSc., Ph.D, Prof. Dr. Ibnu Hamad, M.Sc, Dr. Azhar Ibrahim, and all participants who have participated.

We also thank to reviewers for writing sent by all participants so that they can present this proceeding in front of readers. In addition, we also want to express our appreciation to all the committees that have allocated time, thought and energy for the implementation of this event.

The first AICoSH is expected to be followed by the next AICoSH which is planned to be held every year. Participation and support from all parties is certainly expected.

Finally, the committee apologized profusely for all the shortcomings in the implementation of this year's AICoSH. Hopefully we can contribute better to the upcoming AICoSH agenda.

Organization

12 STEERING COMMITTEE

Prof. Drs. KH. Yudian Wahyudi, MA, Ph.D

(President of AIUA and Rector of UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Gregory Vanderbilt (Eastern Mennonite University, United States)

Prof. Pawito (Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia)

Prof. Aida Vitayala Hubeis (Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia)

Dr. Hermin Indah Wahyuni (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

Dr. Arya Hadi Dharmawan (Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia)

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

General Chair

Prof. Dr. Al Makin (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

General Co-Chair

Dr. Syarifudin Jurdi (UIN Alauddin, Indonesia)

Moch. Nur Ichwan, Ph.D (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Program Chair

Dr. Zuly Qodir, M.Si (Muhammadiyah University Yogyakarta)

Publication Chair

Tatang Muttaqien, Ph.D (university of Groningen, Netherland)

Secretariat

Dr. Muryanti (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Rama Kertamukti, M.Sn (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Ismatul Izzah, M.A (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Tri Muryani (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Lisa Aditia Putra (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rodina Ahmad, (University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Dr. Danial Hooshyar (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Dr. Moslem Yousefi (Korea University, Republic of Korea)

Dr. Yunindyawati (Sriwijaya University, Indonesia)

Dr. Diana Setiawati, M.Hsc., Psy., Psikolog (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

Ahmad Mansur, BBA, MEI, MA (UIN Sunan Ampel, Indonesia)

Dr. Thriwaty Aarsal, State University of Semarang, Indonesia)

Dr. Rokhani, SP, M.Si (Jember University)

Dr. Soetji Lestari (Jenderal Sudirman University, Indonesia)

Dr. Sakaria Anwar (Hasanudin University, Indonesia)

Dr. Wahyu A. Bakar (STKIP Bima, Indonesia)

Dr. Mochamad Sodik, S.Sos., M.Si (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Fajar Iqbal, S.Sos., M.Si (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Dr. Erika Setyanti Kusumaputri, S.Psi., M.Si (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Dr. Sabarudin, M.Si (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Dr. Sulistyarningsih, S.Sos., M.Si (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

4chmad Zainal Arifin, M.A., Ph.D (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Drs. Siantari Rihartono, M.Si (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Retno Pandan Arum Kusumawardhani, S.Psi., M.Si, Psi (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Dr. Napsiah, S.Sos., M.Si (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Dr. Yani Tri Wijayanti, S.Sos, M.Si (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Lisnawati, S.Psi., M.Psi (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Indonesia)

Supported by:

▪ Department of Sociology ▪ Department of Communication Science ▪ Department of Psychology

**Partners:**

Proceeding Contents:

5 The Psychological Construct of Understanding the Phenomenon of Violent Extremism: The Case of Selected High Profile Inmates in the Philippines _____	1
The Strengthening of Veiled Women Self-Identity through Facebook and Instagram ____	2
REVIEW OF WOMEN'S PERCEPTION IN TERM OF "VIOLENCE IS VIOLENCE" _	3
1 The Description Of Family Support In Social Relations On Working Mothers Experiencing Work-Family Conflicts (In Javanese Family) _____	4
Forming A Mental Health Responsive Campus Environment _____	5
Internalization Tolerance Values To Grow The Sense Of Brotherhood Through Prayer Activities Mosque _____	6
Coaching Religious Character through Campus Dakwah Institute Organization of State University of Jakarta _____	7
To Vote or Not To Vote : A Framing Analysis of Kompas Newspaper about Non-Participation People in Indonesia's Elections From 1999-2019 _____	8
The influence of Online Consumer Products on a Review by Beauty Vlogger Tasya Farasya Against Purchasing Decision (Survey on Subscriber Tasya Farasya) _____	9
DISCOURSE ABOUT COMMON SENSE IN INDONESIAN ELECTION 2019 _____	10
Happiness of The Early Adulthood Qur'anic Memorizer (Hafizhah) Analised from Religiosity and The Meaningfulness of Life _____	11
The Effect of using instagram on students satisfaction in getting like, comment, and followers among the students of wahidin vocational school of Cirebon ____	12
NEEDS OF CELEBRITY ENDORSERS ON BEAUTY PRODUCT'S MARKETING COMMUNICATION IN REVOLUTION 4.0 _____	13
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN STRUCTURAL APPROACH _____	14
"BAKU PASIAR": 4 SILATURAHMI (GATHERING) TRADITION OF MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN FAMILIES IN KAMPUNG JAWA TONDANO _____	15
Representing Southeast Asia's Female Leaders: An Unjust Perspective of New York Times on Woman in Politics _____	16
Tourism Village and The Risks Society _____	17
Empowering Faith Leader To Become Channel of Hope For Child Protection Inter-Denominations and Inter Faith _____	18
To Vote or Not To Vote : A Framing Analysis of Kompas Newspaper about Non-Participation People in Indonesia's Elections From 1999-2019 _____	19
CYBERBULLYING: IDENTIFICATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING 21 THE QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDONESIA _____	20
The Use of Vernacular Languages in the Communication of Students On Campus _____	21

Identity Politics of the Hijrah Movement Among Indonesian Muslim Youth _____	22
CONVERGENCE AND THEIR EFFECT ON RADIO LISTENERSHIP _____	23
MARKETING COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES OF CERAMIC SME ENTERPRISES IN FACING INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0 _____	24
Domestic Violence's Survivors Found Social Support in Virtual Community _____	25
Hoax and the Crisis of Health Communication-PublicSphere _____	26
LOCAL E-DEMOCRACY RADIO MANAGEMENT _____	27
Construction of Indonesian Culture in Wonderful Video of Indonesia _____	28
Study of the Effects of Listening to the Quran, Classical Music, and Memory _____	29
The Javanese Indigenous Dimensions of Interreligious Harmony _____	30
4 The Role Of Media In Forming Negative Opinions Of Society Related To LGBT Community (Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual And Transgender) In Indonesia _____	31
INSTAGRAM OF SOCIAL INSTRUMENT COMMUNICATION _____	32

- [18] ⁸ . 2006. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Paradigma Baru Ilmu Komunikasi dan Ilmu Sosial Lainnya. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya
- [16] Maharan. E, 2015. KDRT Bentuk Kekerasan Terbanyak Kedua Dialami Perempuan, alamat web: <http://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/15/12/25/nzx4pk335-kdrt-bentuk-kekerasan-terbanyak-kedua-dialami-perempuan>, diakses tanggal 10 Mei 2016.
- [20] Rahardian.L, CNN, 2015, Rumah Tangga Jadi Ranah Utama Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan, Alamat web : <http://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20150306185211-20-37339/rumah-tangga-jadi-ranah-utama-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan/>, diakses tanggal 10 Mei 2016
- [21] Undang-undang no.23 tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga.
- [22] Wrahatnala, B, 2012, Pengertian dan Bentuk-Bentuk Kekerasan, Alamat web : <http://www.sselajar.net/2012/03/kekerasan.html>, diakses tanggal 10 Mei 2016

¹ The Description Of Family Support In Social Relations On Working Mothers Experiencing Work-Family Conflicts (In Javanese Family): An Indigenous Psychology Approach

³ Triana N³ Edwina Dewayani Soeharto
Faculty of Psychology
Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta
Yogyakarta
winasoeharto@gmail.com

¹ Muhammad Wahyu Kuncoro
Faculty of Psychology
Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta
Yogyakarta
wahyu@mercubuana-yogya.ac.id

³ Sowanya Ardi Prahara
Faculty of Psychology
Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta
Yogyakarta
sowanya_hara@yahoo.com

¹ **Abstract-** This study aims to find out the description of family support and social relations (in Javanese families) on working mothers who experience work-family conflicts based on the approach of indigenous psychology. This study was conducted in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta as one of the centres of Javanese culture. The characteristics of the study subjects were the wives identifying themselves as a Javanese whose child under the age of 12 years old living together and working as professionals. The data were collected by using the method of exploration data in the form of a survey method using an open-ended questionnaire instrument given to the subjects. Based on the data analysis by descriptive statistic, it was gained a description of the categorization of family support and social relations (in the Javanese family) on working mothers who experienced work-family conflict based on indigenous psychology approach.

Keywords— family, support, working mother; indigenous

Introduction

Over the past few years, the increase in the number of working population is dominated by women. When viewed based on the number of labour force during the period 2006-2008, the increase in the number of female labour force was far greater than the increase in the number of male labour force. The number of women labour force in 2006 reached 38.6 million people and increased to 42.8 million people in 2008, while the male labour force increased from 67.7 million people to 69.1 million people at the same time. In 2009, the increase in the working female population was 3.26 million while the increase in the working male population was only 1.21 million people. The increasingly widespread role of women in the public sector will cause problems in the women themselves. If the women, who work, get married and have children then help to earn a living in the public sector but the domestic load is not reduced then the women's responsibilities become multiple (Noor, 2002). The expected role of women has not changed much. The working women are still expected to be responsible for home tasks. They get little help from their husbands, who consider that the husbands' main task in the family is limited to earning a living and protecting their family.

In Indonesian culture, as in many other third world countries, a patriarchal culture is still very strong. Patriarchy is a structure that validates the form of male power structures dominating women (Koentjaraningrat, 1996). The patriarchal system separates the main roles between men and women in the family. The culture is still very strong and colours various aspects of life and structure of society and creates gender inequalities. The inequality of the roles

of women and men ⁶es working women experience more on work-family conflicts. The workers working in the professional field are reported to experience ³work-family conflicts than workers who work in non-managerial and non-professional fields. This is because the workers who work in managerial and professional ⁵ fields have longer working hours or work late into the night and carry out business trips (Ahmad, 2005); they will spend a lot of time in the office so they are rarely involved in their family activities (Hill et al., 2004).

From the results of study conducted by Soeharto and Kuncoro (2015) on working mothers, it is found the work-family conflicts experienced as follows: work load, work demands, working hours, distance of workplace, workplace conditions, relationships with managers, and relationships with colleagues. The family-work conflicts experienced by mothers who work are as follows: family agenda, problems with husbands, age of children, childcare, time for family, ³ask family members, problems with assistants, domestic work, community activities, conflicts with ²³ big families. Some studies show that work-family conflicts experienced by workers will have negative impacts. The negative effects of work-family ¹⁴ conflicts on female workers are found to be distressed (Noor, 2002; Noor, 2004; Noor, 2001), low job satisfaction (Erdwins et al., 2001; Kim & Ling, 2001; Noor, 2002; Noor, 2004). These female workers also experience marital dissatisfaction and life dissatisfaction (Kim & Ling, 2001). ¹⁷he study of work-family conflict is conducted in order that the women who work do not experience the negative effects of work-family conflicts.

Work-family conflicts relate to the social support received which is from the family. The social support from the family ⁸ is associated with the form of social relations that exist in the family. One illustration of its forms is as stated by Fiske (2012), where there are four forms of social relations, namely: communal sharing, authority ranking, equality matching, and market pricing. In communal sharing, every support given is based on motivation to provide welfare to families without expecting compensation. Support in authority ranking is given by family members who are at the top position for family members who are in the lower position assuming the family member has rights to get protection. Support in equality matching is given by looking at what ³s given and what is received. In social relation of market pricing, a person gives support because she/he believes that there is a balance in a relationship based on a ratio or a ¹tain ratio value.

This study aims to explore the construct of family support and social relations based on the approach of indigenous psychology; the construct exploration of family support and the form of social relations will be built on the understanding of humans in the local context (indigenous) so that the results of the study obtained are truly pure understanding of Indonesian people that can be applied according to the Indonesian cultural context, not merely the adoption of theories developed in other countries.

METHODS

The survey method was conducted to explore the construct of family support and the form of social relations on working mothers ¹ experiencing work-family conflicts so that it could develop the construct of family support and form of social relations. The method of explorative data collection was in the form of survey method using open-ended questionnaire instrument. This study was conducted in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) as one of the centres of Javanese culture. The characteristics of the subjects in this study were working mothers who identified themselves as a Javanese and there was a family living together, having child under the age of 12 living with them. The survey was ³nducted on 138 working mothers who lived in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

In this study, qualitative data analysis was carried out to develop instruments. Specific statements and themes obtained by the researchers in the qualitative stage were used as a basis for organizing family support instruments and forms of social relations. The subjects' qualitative answers were categorized based on the key words, response similarities, and meanings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The final categorization results of exploration of family support when working mothers experienced work-family conflicts found aspects as constituents of family support as follows.

Family support that was given when working mothers experienced problems at home due to problems in the office, was helping to provide solutions (91 subjects); asking/ listening/ entertaining (51 subjects); taking care of housework (19 subject); letting/not interfering (12 subjects); getting angry, annoyed (10 subjects); and praying for (10 subjects). Families were willing to support or help when the subjects experienced problems in the office due to problems at home because of parental responsibilities to children (59 subjects); as big families should help each other (43 subjects); maintaining family harmony (10 subjects); feeling sympathetic (9 subjects).

Family support that was given when working mothers experienced problems in the office due to problems at home, was finding a solution (59 subjects); listening and entertaining (59 subjects); taking care of housework (59 subjects); praying for (59 subjects); not interfering (59 subjects). Families were willing to support or help when the subjects experienced problems in the office due to problems at home, namely feeling of still being family (taking into account) (41 subjects); anticipating the prolonged problems (34 subjects); considering life that must help each other (30 subjects); maintaining a friendly and harmonious family relationship (27 subjects).

Based on the specific statements and themes derived from the subjects' answers, it was found the aspects/

construction of family support and social relations on working mothers ⁵ who experienced work-family conflicts (in the Javanese family) based on the indigenous psychology approach. In general, it could be illustrated that the nature of social relations could take different forms, such as communal sharing and equality matching.

CONCLUSIONS

¹³Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that based on specific statements and themes obtained from the answers of the subjects, it is found the aspects/ construction of family support and social relations on working mothers who experience work-family conflict ⁷ in Javanese family) based on the approach of indigenous psychology. In line with the results of the study obtained, these aspects will be operationalized into more concrete behavioural indicators and will ¹ be developed into items in the scale of family social support relationships and forms of social relations for working mothers who experience work-family conflicts so that the measurement of family support ⁵ and social relations for working mothers who experience work-family conflicts are expected to use a measurement which is based on the indigenous psychology approach.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, A. (2005). Work-family conflict among dual-earner couples: comparisons by gender and profession. *Jurnal Psikologi Malaysia*, 19, 1-12.
- Aycan, Z. & Eskin, M. (2005). Relative contributions of childcare, spousal support, and organizational support in reducing work-family conflict for men and women: The case of Turkey. *Sex Roles*, 53(7/8), 453-471.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2009). *Keadaan angkatan kerja di Indonesia*. Jakarta: CV Petratama Persada.
- Erdwins, C.J, Buffardi, L.C, Casper, W.J., & O'Brien, A.S. (2001). The Relationship of women's role strain to social support, role satisfaction and self-efficacy. *Family Relations*, 50, (3), 230-238.
- Fiske, A.P. (2012). Metarelatational models: configurations of social relationship. *European Journal of Social Psychology*. 42, 2-18. doi: 10.1002/ejsp.847.
- Ford, M. T. Heinen, B. A., & Langkamer, K. L. (2007). Work and family satisfaction and conflict: A meta-analysis of cross-domain relations. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 92 (1), 57-80.
- Gareis, K. C., Barnett, R.C., Ertel, K. A., & Berkman, L. F. (2009). Work-family enrichment and conflict: Additive effects, buffering, or balance? *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 71(3), 696-707.
- Grzywacz, J. & Mark, N. (2000). Reconceptualizing the work-family interface: An ecological perspective on the correlates of positive and negative spillover. *Journal of Occupational Health Psychology*, 5, 111-126.
- Handayani, C.S. & Novianto, A. (2004). *Kuasa Wanita Jawa*. Yogyakarta: LKiS.
- Hill, E. J. (2005). Work-family facilitation and conflict, working fathers and mothers, work-family stressors and support. *Journal of Family Issues*, 26, 793-819.
- Huang, Y.H., Hammer, L.B., Neal, M.B., & Perrin, N.A. (2004). The relationship between work-to-family conflict and family-to-work conflict: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, 25 (1), 79-100.
- Kim, J. L. S. & Ling, C. S. (2001). Work-family conflict of women entrepreneurs in Singapore. *Women in Management Review*, 16, (5/6), 204-221.
- Koentjaraningrat. (1996). *Kebudayaan Mentalitas dan Pembangunan*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Noor, M. N. (2001). Work hours, work-family conflict, and distress: The moderating effect of spouse support. *Jurnal Psikologi Malaysia*, 15, 39-58.
- Noor, M. N. (2002). Work-Family conflict, locus of control, and women's well-being: Tests of alternative pathways. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 142 (5), 645-662.
- Noor, M. N. (2004). Work-Family Conflict, Work-family-role salience, and women's well-being. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, 144(4), 389-405.
- Ruderman, M. N., Ohlott, J. P., Panzer, K. & King, S. N. (2002). Benefits of multiple roles for managerial women. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 45 (2), 369-386.
- Sadli, S. (2010). *Berbeda tetapi setara: Pemikiran tentang kajian perempuan*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia.
- Soeharto, T. N. E. D. & Kuncoro, M. W. (2015). Kontruksi Instrumen Pengukuran Dukungan Suami dan Konflik Pekerja-Keluarga Pada Ibu Yang Bekerja: Berbasis Pendekatan Indigenous. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional dan Temu Ilmiah Ikatan Psikologi Perkembangan Indonesia (IPPI) LX "Optimalisasi Peran Keluarga untuk Meningkatkan Ketahanan Mental Menghadapi Tantangan Globalisasi"* Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Hang Tuah Surabaya 22 Agustus 2015.

The Description Of Family Support In Social Relations On Working Mothers Experiencing Work-Family Conflicts (In Javanese Family): An Indigenous Psychology Approach

ORIGINALITY REPORT

32%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	eprints.mercubuana-yogya.ac.id Internet	329 words — 10%
2	easychair.org Internet	295 words — 9%
3	digitalpress.ugm.ac.id Internet	170 words — 5%
4	eprints.undip.ac.id Internet	78 words — 2%
5	iis.upd.edu.ph Internet	30 words — 1%
6	www.cnnindonesia.com	

Internet	23 words — 1%
7 ejurnal.mercubuana-yogya.ac.id Internet	22 words — 1%
8 karyailmiah.unisba.ac.id Internet	16 words — < 1%
9 ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id Internet	16 words — < 1%
10 repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id Internet	13 words — < 1%
11 ROBIN A. DOUTHITT, PAULINE J. MOLDER. "The economics of marital status: a Canadian analysis", Journal of Consumer Studies and Home Economics, 1986 Crossref	12 words — < 1%
12 io.uin-suka.ac.id Internet	12 words — < 1%
13 moam.info Internet	11 words — < 1%
14 jurnal.ugm.ac.id Internet	

11 words — < 1%

15 msocialsciences.com
Internet

10 words — < 1%

16 www.indonesiana.id
Internet

10 words — < 1%

17 researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz
Internet

9 words — < 1%

18 Muhammad Ulil Absor, Iwu Dwisetyani Utomo. "School-to-work transition of young people in Greater Jakarta: the determinants of success", Asian Population Studies, 2017
Crossref

9 words — < 1%

19 ecommons.usask.ca
Internet

8 words — < 1%

20 www.sselajar.net
Internet

8 words — < 1%

21 e-repository.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id
Internet

8 words — < 1%

22 issuu.com
Internet

8 words — < 1%

23 Journal of Management Development, Volume 27, Issue 5 (2008-06-01)

Publications

6 words — < 1%

EXCLUDE QUOTES OFF

EXCLUDE MATCHES OFF

EXCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON