
Family Conflict and Harmony of Farmers Family

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Abstract

Conflict in the family is one of the caused of family disharmony. The family harmony can be maintained if family functions were implemented in balanced condition. The purposes of the study were identified family conflict of farmer families and family harmony, to identified conflict family and family harmony's typologies and to analyzed the correlation between characteristics of family and conflict potential with family harmony. The population in this research was farmer families in the Sub-district Cipendawa, District Pacet, Cianjur, West Java, with samples as many as 35 families. Sampling was selected by census then simple random sampling. The results showed that conflict on farmer families was in low level and family harmony was in high level. The typology of family conflict and family harmony was categorized as Type 3 and Type 4. The results also showed that the older mother, tend to lower the conflict within family. However, there was no significant correlation between family conflict with family harmony.

Keywords: family conflict, family harmony, farmer families

Abstrak

Konflik dalam keluarga merupakan salah satu yang menjadi penyebab dari ketidakharmonisan keluarga. Keharmonisan keluarga dapat tercipta jika fungsi-fungsi dalam keluarga dapat dijalankan dengan baik serta adanya keseimbangan dalam sistem keluarga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi konflik keluarga petani dan keharmonisan keluarga, mengidentifikasi tipologi konflik dan keharmonisan keluarga, dan menganalisis hubungan antara karakteristik keluarga dan potensi konflik dengan keharmonisan keluarga. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah keluarga petani yang ada di Desa Cipendawa, Kecamatan Pacet, Kabupaten Cianjur, Jawa Barat dengan contoh sebanyak 35 keluarga. Pengambilan contoh dilakukan dengan metode sensus kemudian *simple random sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konflik pada keluarga petani tergolong rendah dan keharmonisan keluarga tergolong tinggi. Tipologi konflik dan keharmonisan keluarga termasuk ke dalam Tipe 3 dan Tipe 4. Semakin tua ibu, maka potensi konflik pada keluarga akan semakin rendah dan keharmonisan tinggi). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara konflik dan keharmonisan keluarga.

Kata kunci: konflik keluarga, keharmonisan keluarga, keluarga petani

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country because most of its land can be used as agricultural land and many people who work as farmers. The Agricultural Census 2013 provides an illustration that there is a decline in household farming compared to 2003, which is dominated by agriculture, food crops, horticulture and livestock. According Sunarti and Khomsan (2012), family farmers are still not prosperous due to the agricultural sector is getting worse and agricultural policy is considered not consistent. Poverty in farming families is alleged to lead to conflicts within the farmer's family. Rachmadani (2013) mentions that the source or trigger of conflict in the husband-wife relationship is the economic difficulties in the family. Conger et al., Voydanoff and Donnelly also said that poverty is a contributing factor that exacerbates family conflicts (Santiago and Wadsworth 2009). Conflict is something that will always be encountered in life including family life. Each family experiences different conflicts and resolves them in different ways.

Prolonged conflict can lead to chaos in family life that is the incidence of domestic violence and even divorce. The Religious Affairs Supreme Court Supreme Court reported by the *Republika* daily said that since 2005 to 2010 there has been an increase divorce in Indonesia by 70 percent, and is expected to rise 10 percent in 2011 compared to the previous year with the most causal factors are disharmony, no responsibility, and economic problems. Domestic violence in 2010 based on Komnas Perempuan data reported by *Tempo* daily (2013) is almost 101 thousand cases with women and children victims. Forms of domestic violence consist of physical, psychological, sexual violence, neglect in the household, with the most percentage of the most commonly experienced by the victims of physical violence (Mantiri *et al*2013).

Family conflict leads to family disharmony (Pekdemir *et al*2013). A harmonious family is formed because of communication, mutual respect between family members, low conflict, and having spare time or time with the family (Lam et al., 2012). A harmonious family can prevent problems for the individual in the family such as drug abuse or alcohol drinking for children (Trinidad et al., 2003) or academic achievement of children (Desiani 2012). Family harmony should be maintained so that the family can perform their duties and functions properly and balanced. Conflicts that arise in the farmers family must be addressed and resolved properly so as to create family harmony and ultimately achieve prosperity.

Past research on family conflicts, especially in Indonesia, is still limited to describing conflicts that lead to divorce (Prianto *et al*2013) or about domestic violence (Mantir *et al*2013; Rachmadani 2013). In addition, family harmony research in general focus to discussing the relationship with marriage relationship (Nancy 2013) and family interaction (Yigibalom 2013), behavior and achievement of children (Afiah and Purnamasari 2012; Desiani 2012; Main and Nurwidawati 2013) or perception in general (Lestari *et al*2000). Studies on the relationship between family harmony and family conflicts, especially in farming families, have not been found. Therefore, this study aims to: 1) identify conflicts in farm families; 2) identifying the farmers' family harmony; 3) identifying the typology of conflict

and harmonious family of farmers; and 4) analyze the relationship between family characteristics and conflict with family farmer harmony.

METHOD

This research is a subsample of the 2014 National Strategy study that titled "Gender Analysis of Family Life, Investment and Child Quality Strategy in Achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on Highland Farmers" chaired by Dr. Ir. Herien Puspitawati, M.Sc, M.Sc.

The design of this research is cross sectional study with research location in Cipendawa Village, Pacet Subdistrict, Cianjur Regency, West Java. Site selection was done purposively with the consideration that the number of farmers in West Java is high and Cianjur regency is a highland agriculture area one of them is Cipendawa Village.

The population in this research is farmer's family in Pacet area. Sampling technique was conducted by census on 4th and 5th grade students at Harapan Elementary School (ES) and Darul Hikmah Integrated Islamic Elementary School (IIES) by looking at the status of the parent's job. The sample of the study was selected as many as 35 families with husband or wife employment status or both were simple random sampling of 120 families from the Stranas data.

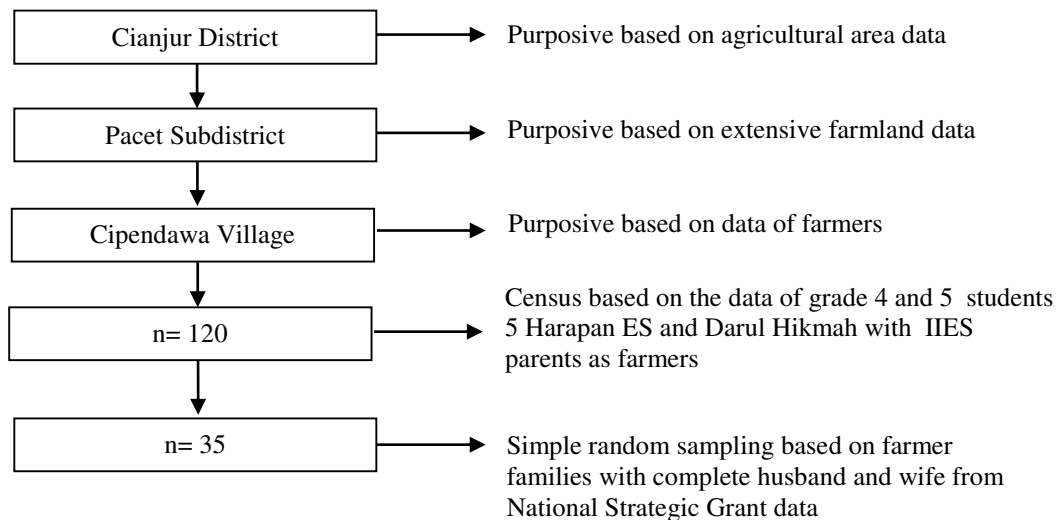


Figure 1. Sampling Tehnique Frame

The type of data in this study consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from research instruments in the form of structured questionnaires consisting of family characteristics (husband's age, wife's age, husband's length of education, wife's length of education, husband's occupation, wife's occupation, family income, and family size), family conflict, and family harmony, while secondary data is obtained from related journals or literature. Data on family conflicts were obtained through questionnaires referring to Formoso et al. (2000) consisting of 27 items of statements and using 4 scales (1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = quite often, and 4 = very often), with cronbach alpha 0.84 and

content validation of 19 item statements that is valid. Family harmony data were obtained through questionnaires referring to Chuang (2005) with 14 item statement items and using 4 scales (1 = unhappy / happy, 2 = less satisfied / happy, 3 = satisfied / happy, 4 = very satisfied / Happy) with a value of cronbach alpha 0.82 and validation of the contents of 6 items a valid statement.

The data has been obtained through the process of editing, coding, scoring, data entry, and data analysis using Microsoft Excel and SPSS for Windows. Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis to see the distribution of family characteristics, conflict category, family harmony category, and family typology. Descriptive analysis used is the maximum value, minimum value, average, deviation standard, and frequency. In addition, the analysis of data used is inferencing analysis consisting of validity test to measure the accuracy and validity of the questionnaire, reliability test to measure reliability or consistency of questionnaires, different test Independent-sample t test is used to see the difference between the average age of husband with wife and age Husband education with wife's length of education as well as differences in family conflicts and family harmony based on the type of farmer (owner and non-owner farmers), and Pearson's correlation test is used to look at the relationship between family characteristics with potential conflict and between family characteristics and potential conflict with family harmony. The number of statements in each variable dimension is composed by transforming the values / scores that have been obtained into index scores. Conflict score and family harmony scores are categorized into two categories, namely "low" with cut off values of ≤ 75 and "high" with a cutoff value of > 75 .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Family Characteristic

The family in this research is the Sundanese people. Cipendawa Village is a vegetable producing center in Cianjur regency. Large farmland is generally owned by farmers who have large capital, while farmers with little capital only have a narrow land, even some agricultural land is sold due to the development of industrial land, especially tourism (built for villas). Types of plants produced from agriculture that is the type of horticultural agriculture such as carrots, leek, red pepper, caisin, mustard, radish, beans, tomatoes, and others. This horticultural crop is very potentially profitable if managed properly because the harvest time is relatively short and widely consumed for daily food intake for the community. In addition, some people in the village Cipendawa is also raising. Types of livestock are generally owned are goats or sheep.

The results showed that more than half (51.40%) of the husband's age was included in the middle adult category (41 years-60 years) according to Hurlock (1980) with an average age of 43.23 years, while wife nearly two-thirds (65.70%) included in the early adult category (18 years-40 years) with an average age of 37.69 years. There is a marked difference between the husband's age and the wife's age. More than two-thirds (71.40%) of educated husbands are equivalent to primary school (6 years) with an average education rate of 6.03 years. This result is almost the same as the wife who took a long education equivalent to primary school

(74.30%) with an average education for 6 years. Neither husband nor wife nobody goes to college (> 12 years). There was no significant difference between the length of husband's education and the length of wife's education.

Almost all husbands (97.10%) have a livelihood or have a job as a farmer, either the job as a main job or as a side job and the rest (2.90%) have other jobs such as traders, construction workers, villa guards, self-employed and chauffeurs Angkot. More than half of the wives (65.70%) did not work or as housewives and nearly a third (28.60%) worked as farmers. The family income from farm produce is Rp 1.420.000 per month on average, while the income of family from work other than farmer is average Rp 1,013.000 per month with the number of households that have income outside of the farming product is only 18 families. Total income of the whole family both from agricultural products and outside agriculture is an average of 1 750 000 IDR per month. More than half of the sample families (57.10%) were included in the medium family category (5-6 people) with verage of family size amount five persons.

Family Conflict

The results showed that overall conflict in the family is low (100%). The low level of conflict in the family according to Alamsyah (2012) can be caused by the family is able to do conflict resolution well by emphasizing on human values, togetherness, brotherhood, while Nancy (2013) states that the laity and forgiveness in husband-wife relationship become the cause of the low of family conflict. The existence of value equations adopted between family members can reduce conflicts (Knox 1985).

Conflicts in the found families are likely to lead to:

- a. Attitudes of husbands to wives are sometimes angry, berate wife, snort wife, even a husband who beat his wife.
- b. Families experiencing economic pressures or having problems in their work/ earn money include problems as family farmers, resulting in quarrels between husband and wife.
- c. The difficulty of regulating the behavior of children, husbands or fathers often scolds children, husbands and wives quarrel over children's problems.
- d. There is an increase in contention between biological children. Sometimes wives argue with children.
- e. The child has problems in his lessons or achievements at school.
- f. Wives have emotional problems that are sometimes difficult to control angry emotions or hide sad emotions.
- g. Wife does not get along with her mother-in-law

Conflicting things tend to:

- a. Wives never beat husbands, only occasionally angry to husbands and very few who snarl and berate husbands. This means that the wife is very appreciative of the husband.
- b. Husbands and wives get along with each other's family or very rarely conflict between family and extended family.

- c. The existence of support from large families to all activities carried out by the family.

Table 1 shows the highest mean conflict dimension in farming families is the dimension of parent-child relationship conflict (29.26). That is, parents sometimes find it difficult to regulate the behavior of children or sometimes there are behavioral problems in children and fathers. Scold the children, furthermore, the high conflict between the six dimensions of family conflict is on the material and non-material aspects (22.63). Economic pressures that are a material aspect are sometimes felt by more than a third of families and even some families quarrel over financial difficulties or economic pressures of the family. This is consistent with Conger et al., Voydanoff and Donnelly's remarks that poverty is a contributing factor that exacerbates the conflict (Santiago and Wadsworth 2009) and the main cause of divorce is economic problems (Menaghan 1985 in Kitson *et al.*, 1989).

Fights between siblings are also one of the most frequent forms of conflict and occur in nearly a third of sample households. Sibling conflict is a frequent conflict, sometimes violent and difficult to resolve (Howe & Recchia 2006). Relationships with extended families are a relatively low form of conflict (11.60). Almost all respondents admitted that big family always support all activities conducted by family and husband get along with parents or big family of wife. However, the conflict between wife and female in-law is quite common.

Table 1 Distribution of conflicts to farm households in general (n = 35)

Dimension	Category				Min- Max (0- 100)	Average *±Deviation Standard
	Low (≤ 75)		Height (> 75)			
	n	%	n	%		
Conflict husband and wife	35	100.00	0	0.00	0-38	10.49±10.65
Parent-child conflict	33	94.30	2	5.70	0-100	29.26±26.48
Conflict between children	35	100.00	0	0.00	0-66	12.74±20.56
Conflict with large family	35	100.00	0	0.00	0-58	11.60±14.42
Material aspect	34	97.10	1	2.90	0-77	22.63±22.15
Non material aspect	34	97.10	1	2.90	0-77	22.63±19.95
Test different owners and non-owner farmers (<i>p-value</i>)				0,198		

Description: * = index value (0-100)

Research also shows that there is no significant difference in family conflicts between owner farmers and landless farmers significantly. However, the non-landowners of farmers show that there is a high conflict on the dimensions of parent-child conflict, material aspects, and non-material aspects. The same cultural and educational background between the farmer's family and the non-owner of the land is one of the absence of significant conflict differences.

Table 2 Distribution of family conflicts by type of farmers (n = 35)

Dimension	Category				Category		Average *±Deviation Standard	
	Low (≤ 75)		Height (≤ 75)		Owner (n=13)	Non Owner (n=22)	Owner (n=13)	Non Owner (n=22)
	Owner (n=13)	Non Owner (n=22)	Owner (n=13)	Non Owner (n=22)				
Conflict husband and wife	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0-19	0-38	8.61± 6.77	12.12± 12.29
Parent-child conflict	100.00	86.36	0.00	13.64	0-44	0-100	17.95± 19.53	36.36± 8.31
Conflict between children	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0-66	0-50	12.82± 22.72	12.88± 9.88
Conflict with large family	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0-58	0-33	10.90± 17.80	12.12± 2.53
Material aspect	100.00	95.45	0.00	4.55	0-66	0-77	16.24± 19.04	26.77± 2.61
Non material aspect	100.00	95.45	0.00	4.55	0-55	0-77	23.08± 16.01	22.73± 2.61

Description: * = index value (0-100)

Family harmony

Family harmony is seen from the feeling of satisfaction or happiness that is felt by the wife to her family life, whether related to husband, children, and extended family. Matters included in family harmony according to Adendorff *et al*/Boshoff (2008) that are respect and appreciation of one another, the contribution of decision making, conflict resolution, support, and care for the welfare of each other and then the family is satisfied, grateful, and happy with the family life. Family harmony in this study tends to lead to the wife who feel satisfied and happy with the marriage or can be interpreted also that the wife accepts husband's condition and behavior of her husband and not feel burdened with her marriage life.

Table 3 demonstrating the highest family harmony dimension is family harmony on the dimension of parent-child relationship (99.26). The presence of children is a happiness and high satisfaction for parents and parents feel very grateful with the relationship with children. This means, the child is a valuable thing in the family and a source of satisfaction in the family. Furthermore, high harmony (98.46) is also found in the dimensions of the relationship between children and children. Parents, in this case the wife, feel satisfied and happy and grateful to see the children get along and work together and very rare quarrels between siblings. However, there are some families who are less happy to see the relationship between biological children, meaning that there is a quarrel between the biological children causing the displeasure of the wife or mother. Fights between siblings are central to the source of parental anxiety and the need for parental intervention to resolve (Howe & Recchia 2006)

Table 3 Distribution of farmers' family harmony in general (n = 35)

Dimension	Category
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	Low (≤ 75)		Low (≤ 75)		Min – Max (0-100)	Average * \pm Deviation Standard
	n	%	n	%		
Husband-wife relationship	2	5.70	33	94.30	66-100	98.06 \pm 8.01
Relationship with children	0	0.00	35	100.00	83-100	99.26 \pm 3.21
Relationship between children	0	0.00	35	100.00	91-100	98.46 \pm 3.44
Relationship with elderly parents / in-laws	2	5.70	33	94.30	0-100	96.17 \pm 17.69
Total	1	2.90	34	97.10		
Test different owners and non-owner farmers (<i>p-value</i>)					0.329	

Description: * = index value (0-100)

Table 3 shows that the relationship dimension of husband and wife has the same percentage as the dimension of relationship with parents/elderly. The wife has a high satisfaction and very happy with her marriage life. That is, harmonious husband and wife relationship and marriage is a happy thing for a woman. The lowest family harmony is in the dimensions of relationships with parents/elderly or in-laws. There are respondents who feel unhappy and dissatisfied and not grateful with the relationship with parents or in-laws. This means that respondents feel that the presence of parents or in-laws is a disturbing thing that causes disharmony in the family. However, some families in this study had no parents or in-laws so that the presence of parents or in-laws perceived as happiness and satisfaction in the family, so that the relationship with parents or in-laws on the family is harmonious.

The high family harmony in this study can be attributed to a cultural view in this Sundanese culture that considers the happiness of the birth and the inner life is the main thing. People who recognize that their marriages are happy and there are no conflict may be caused by feelings of shame to acknowledge disharmony with their marriage (Galvin et al., 2004).

Table 4 Distribution of farmers' family harmony by type of farmers (n = 35)

Dimension	Category				Category		Average * \pm Deviation Standard	
	Low (≤ 75)		Height (≤ 75)					
	Owner (n=13)	Non Owner (n=22)	Owner (n=13)	Non Owner (n=22)	Owner (n=13)	Non Owner (n=22)	Owner (n=13)	Non Owner (n=22)
Husband-wife relationship	7.69	4.55	92.31	95.45	66-100	66-100	97.44 \pm 9.25	98.48 \pm 7.11
Relationship with children	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	91-100	83-100	99.36 \pm 2.31	99.24 \pm 3.55
Relationship between children	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	91-100	91-100	99.36 \pm 2.31	98.11 \pm 3.57
Relationship with elderly parents / in-laws	0.00	9.09	100.00	90.91	100-100	0-100	100.00 \pm 0.00	93.94 \pm 2.15

Description: * = index value (0-100)

Different test results indicate that there is no significant difference in family harmony between the family of the owner and the non-owner farmer family. That is, the whole family of farmers in this study have high harmony and the relationship between family members in the family goes well. Non-owner family farmers who tend to have low incomes do not interfere with family harmony as well as family owners who are satisfied and happy with their relationship with family members.

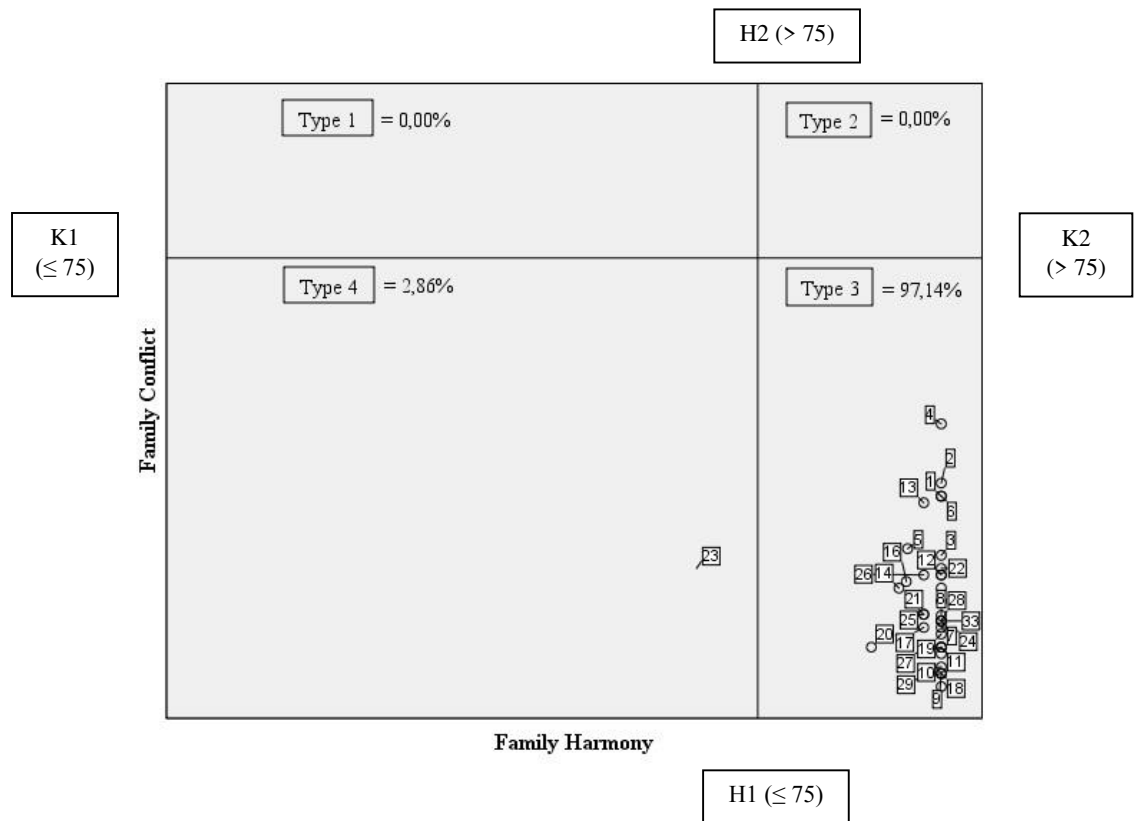
Conflict Typology and Family Harmony

The conflict typology in this study is based on the distribution of potential categories of conflict with family harmony, in example high conflict potential and low conflict potential with high family harmony and low family harmony, differentiated on Type 1 (high family conflict while low family harmony), Type 2 (high conflict and harmony), Type 3 (low conflict and high family harmony), and Type 4 (conflict and low family harmony). The four typologies are modified from the typology of the ABCX T-Double model of family adjustment and adaptation by McCubbin and McCubbin (1987) in Farhood (2004).

Type 1 family conflict and family harmony is a family that is not harmonious and high conflict. This type includes the type of marriage without vitality according to Olson (1981) in Puspitawati (2012), a couple who are not satisfied with his marriage. Type 2 is a type of financial marriage and conflict couples who have high conflicts but also traditional couples because of the satisfaction and the creation of good relationships with relatives or extended family. Type 3 is a balanced marriage type, marriage couples harmonious, and full of vitality because happy and satisfied with the relationship with family members and the low conflict in the family. Type 4 is a type of marriage that is without vitality because it is not satisfied with the marriage.

The results showed that the typology of conflict in the family included into Type 3 is low family conflict and high family harmony with the percentage of 97.10 percent. Type 3 family is a family that is able to overcome the problems that exist in the family and feel happy and satisfied with family life.

The research location which is a rural environment and still have strong traditional values such as religious values and customs are indicators that can be the reason of family harmony is high and low conflict. The farmers' family in this study belongs to the morphostatic system, which maintains stability and has restrictions on external influences, and provides negative feedback. Figure 2 also shows that only a small percentage of farm families are located in Type 4 (2.90%), that is, families are able to resolve family problems such as husband-wife relationships, parent-child relationships, children-to-child relationships, material aspects and non-material aspects are things that do not damage the system in the family, however, the family feels unhappy and dissatisfied with the relationship with the couple (marital relationship), relationships with children, relationships between children, and relationships with elderly parents/parents in-laws.



Information:

H1 = low harmony (≤ 75; score 0-100)

H2 = high harmony (> 75; score 0-100)

K1 = low conflict (≤ 75; score 0-100)

K2 = high conflict (> 75; score 0-100)

Figure 2 Graphical analysis of typology of family conflict and family harmony

The absence of families included in Type 1 and Type 2 is allegedly caused by a consistent family that the problems that occur in the family are considered as a small conflict and do not disrupt the stability in the family and are satisfied with the relationship between family members. This is in line with the family's structural-functional approach which emphasizes that in family life there must be rules or functions implemented by family units in order to have meaning so that the family can be happy and the creation of balance (Puspitawati 2012). Structural-functional theory considers conflict as taboo and should be avoided and the integrity of the family is of the utmost importance. Therefore, in this study the family is expected to maintain the integrity despite the conflict in it.

Relationship of Family Characteristics with Family Conflict and Harmony

The correlation between the age of the wife and the potential for conflict is negatively significant. That is, the higher the wife's age, then the conflict will be lower. Younger age tends to lead to higher conflicts and vice versa (Ashraf and

Najam 2011). Research also shows the higher age of the husband or the older husband the conflict in the family will be lower or can be interpreted that the increasing age of the husband can reduce the conflicts that occur in the family. Husbands and wives who are in higher education will also lower the existing conflict in the family or the family conflict will be low when the husband and wife have a higher education. This is in accordance with the statement of Zheng and Penning (1997) in example high education can avoid from marriage or conflict unhappiness.

Tabel 5 The correlation coefficient between family characteristics and potential conflict and family harmony

Variable	Pearson Correlation	
	Family conflict	Family harmony
Age of husband (years)	-0.163	0.176
Age of wife (years)	-0.292*	0.221
Length of husband education (years)	-0.157	-0.060
Length of wife education (years)	-0.238	0.131
Family income (IDR per month)	0.008	0.161
Family size (person)	-0.258	0.042
Family conflict (skor 0-100)		-0.084

Description: * = significant at level 0.10 (1-tailed)

Furthermore, families with increasing numbers of members have a low potential for conflict and vice versa. families with fewer members or small families then the potential for conflict will be greater. A positive relationship exists between family income and potential conflict but the relationship is not significant. This means that the higher of family income. will be the higher the potential for conflict and the lower the income will decrease the potential for conflict. Families with low incomes will often spend time interacting with families. taking time to eat together. and educating children. as well as division of tasks to nurture low family conflicts (Tubbs *et al.* 2005).

The results in Table 5 above also show that family characteristics consisting of husband's age. wife's age. length of husband's education. length of wife's education. family income. and family size and conflict have no significant relationship with family harmony. Although there is no significant relationship, the age of husband and wife. length of wife education. and family income variables have a positive relationship with family harmony. That is. the higher the age of husband and wife or the older husband and wife then the harmony in the family will be higher also or satisfaction and happiness will be felt if the age of husband and wife grew. Family harmony will also be higher if the length of wife education is also higher. It also means that the high education of a wife will make family satisfaction and happiness. However. in husbands. the higher education will lead to lower family harmony. That is. although the husband is highly educated. family satisfaction and happiness is less perceived.

Family harmony will be higher with greater family members and growing family income. The potential for conflict has a negative relationship with family harmony. but the relationship is not significant. This means that the higher of a

family conflict. then the family harmony will be lower or the family is not harmonious. whereas if the family has a low conflict potential then high family harmony or family is very harmonious. Lam *et al.* (2012) states that the creation of family harmony because of the low conflict in the family. Factors that affecting family harmony are hope of partner. nurturing. financial management. friendship. sexuality. relationships with relatives of spouses. the existence of children. co-operation in child care. and sharing of responsibilities concerning the child's interests are the factors that distinguish between marital harmony (Sevinç and Garip 2010). as well as the respectful attitude shown by the child to the parents (Chuang 2005).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The conflicts that exist in the farming families is low category. This indicates that the farmers' families in this study are able to manage the problems well so as to minimize family conflicts. Harmony can be seen from the perception of a wife who is satisfied and happy with her marriage life. Almost all families in this study belong to the Typology of conflict and family harmony. including in Type 3. namely low family conflicts while family harmony is high. The higher or the older the wife. the family conflict will be lower. while the family harmony will be higher. The increasing number of family members in the family then the potential for conflict will be lower and the relationship both significant. while the harmony will be high but not significantly related. The results also show that the higher the conflict the harmony will be lower. and vice versa but the relationship is not significant.

Suggestion

Low family conflicts can be created by maintaining good relationships among family members. while family harmony can be created by maintaining good relationships among family members so that there is a feeling of happiness. satisfaction. and gratitude towards the family. The government is expected to be able to make policies that pay attention to the welfare of farmers such as in terms of education and knowledge so that family conflicts can be minimized and family harmony is created. Further research is expected to be able to examine other variables that are suspected to have an effect on family farming harmony such as parenting. marital values. family interaction. and social support.

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