

Family Disharmony and Family Resilience from a Family Sociology Perspective: A Case Study of Kasong Village, Ndosso District, West Manggarai Regency, Indonesia

Maria Vebra Lestari ¹, Irfan ¹, ST. Nurbayan ¹, Anggar Putra ¹

¹*Nggusuwaru University of Bima, Indonesia*

 nurbayan.st@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the forms of family disharmony, identify the internal and external factors contributing to its occurrence, examine its impacts on family resilience, and interpret these findings through the perspective of family sociology using Talcott Parsons' AGIL framework. This study employed a qualitative approach with a case study design conducted in Kasong Village, Ndosso District, West Manggarai Regency. Informants consisted of five families experiencing family disharmony and several supporting informants selected through purposive sampling. Data was collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation and were analyzed using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, including data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings reveal that family disharmony is characterized by ineffective communication, recurrent marital conflicts, verbal abuse, work-related pressures, and household financial problems. The contributing factors comprise internal factors, including poor communication, egocentric attitudes, inadequate emotional regulation, and limited understanding of family roles, as well as external factors, such as economic hardship, occupational demands, patriarchal culture, and external interference. Family disharmony adversely affects marital relationships, children's psychological and social development, family resilience, and social relationships within the community. From Talcott Parsons' structural functional perspective, these findings demonstrate that family disharmony reflects simultaneous disruptions in the four AGIL functions: Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency thereby weakening the family as a social system. The novelty of this study lies in integrating the analysis of the forms, causes, and impacts of family disharmony within the AGIL framework to provide a comprehensive explanation of family resilience in rural communities.

Keywords: Family Disharmony; Family Resilience; AGIL Framework

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received
September 19,
2025
Revised
November 13,
2025
Accepted
December 30,
2025

Published by

Website

ISSN

Copyright



CV. Creative Tugu Pena

<https://attractivejournal.com/index.php/bpr/>

2775-2305

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

@ 2025 by the authors

INTRODUCTION

The family constitutes a primary social institution that occupies a fundamental position within society because it serves as the first environment in which individuals undergo the processes of socialization, personality formation, and the internalization of values, norms, and culture. From a sociological perspective, the family is understood not only as a biological unit formed through marital ties but also as a social system that performs various essential functions necessary for the continuity of social life (Nurbayan

& Nurhasanah, 2021). These functions include reproduction, affection, economic support, education, protection, socialization, and social control. The successful performance of these functions represents a major prerequisite for the achievement of social stability and the sustainability of society. Structural functionalism views the family as an important subsystem within society that maintains social equilibrium through the distribution of roles, the internalization of values, and the formation of individual character (Zeybek & Kasap, 2020). Berger and Luckmann emphasize that the family functions as the primary agent of socialization that shapes an individual's social reality from early childhood, whereas George Ritzer explains that the family serves as an institution responsible for preserving social order through the effective implementation of social functions. Consequently, family harmony not only determines the well-being of family members but also constitutes the foundation for the creation of an orderly, stable, and sustainable society (Christmann et al., 2022; Mubaroka & Harianto, 2016).

As modern society continues to develop, families face increasingly complex challenges resulting from social, economic, cultural, and technological changes. Globalization, urbanization, changing patterns of gender relations, increasing economic demands, and the rapid development of information technology have transformed patterns of interaction among family members, thereby increasing the potential for conflict within households (Cassandra et al., 2026). This condition is reflected in rising rates of divorce, domestic violence, verbal abuse, family neglect, and the declining quality of family communication. Data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Supreme Court through the Religious Courts, and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection indicate that divorce and domestic violence remain significant social problems in Indonesia in recent years. Recent studies conducted during the 2023–2025 period also demonstrate that economic pressure, poor communication quality, marital role conflict, changing social values, and weak conflict-resolution skills are dominant factors contributing to family disharmony (Hutasoit et al., 2024; Isdiany & Sudrajat, 2026; Muliono, 2021; Puspita et al., 2025; Saudi, 2022). These findings suggest that family disharmony is no longer merely an individual problem but has evolved into a social issue that requires attention from various academic disciplines, particularly sociology.

From the perspective of the sociology of the family, family disharmony is understood as a disruption of the family social system that hinders the implementation of social functions, interferes with relationships among family members, and weakens social integration within household life (Rokan et al., 2020). The family constitutes a system composed of interdependent individuals who perform roles in accordance with prevailing social norms. When one family member is unable to perform his or her role effectively, or when an imbalance occurs in the distribution of roles, the equilibrium of the family system is disturbed, resulting in conflict, declining social cohesion, weakened mechanisms of social control, and reduced effectiveness of the family in carrying out educational, protective, and socialization functions (Maihasni et al., 2025). Therefore, family disharmony should not be understood solely as an individual psychological problem, but rather as a sociological issue closely related to social structure, social interaction, role distribution, mechanisms of social control, and the continuity of the family's functions as a social institution (Jannah et al., 2023).

To understand this phenomenon comprehensively, the present study employs Talcott Parsons' structural functional theory, particularly the AGIL scheme (Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency). According to Parsons, every social system must be capable of performing these four functions in order to maintain equilibrium and continuity (Chotim, 2022a). The adaptation function refers to the family's ability to adjust to environmental changes and economic pressures. Goal attainment concerns the family's capacity to establish and realize shared objectives. The integration function relates to the ability to maintain harmonious relationships among family members through

communication, cooperation, and conflict resolution (Chotim, 2022). Meanwhile, the latency function concerns the preservation of values, norms, motivations, and cultural patterns that guide the behavior of family members. When one or more of these functions fails to operate effectively, the equilibrium of the family system is disrupted, resulting in various forms of family disharmony. Thus, the AGIL framework not only explains the causes of family disharmony but also provides a comprehensive analytical framework for understanding the relationship between the failu.

Studies on family disharmony have expanded across various academic disciplines, each emphasizing different analytical perspectives. Wardani conceptualizes the family as a social system constructed through interaction, role distribution, and adaptive processes among family members, thereby viewing conflict as an inherent component of family dynamics (Wardani, 2022). Similarly, Fachrina argues that the nature of family conflict is largely influenced by the socio-economic conditions of society (Fachrina et al., 2025). Families with lower socioeconomic status tend to experience conflicts associated with meeting basic needs, whereas those with higher socioeconomic status are more likely to encounter conflicts arising from emotional demands and differences in life priorities. Meanwhile, Jafar identifies economic hardship, unemployment, and early marriage as the dominant factors contributing to increased family disharmony (Jafar et al., 2023). In contrast, Rokan emphasizes that weak interpersonal communication, the unclear distribution of rights and responsibilities, and inadequate conflict-resolution skills constitute the primary causes of family disharmony (Rokan et al., 2020). On the other hand, Chafshoh and Syehan focus their analyses on the consequences of family disharmony, particularly its effects on children's psychological development, declining academic motivation, and the increased risk of deviant behavior. Collectively, these studies demonstrate that research on family disharmony has evolved considerably, with diverse emphases on its causes, forms of conflict, and consequences for family members (Chafshoh et al., 2019; Syehan et al., 2023),

Nevertheless, a review of previous studies indicates that most existing research has examined family disharmony from a partial perspective, focusing primarily on economic conditions, family communication, divorce, or the psychological consequences for spouses and children. Relatively few studies have analyzed family disharmony as a social system problem shaped by the interrelationship among family functions, as conceptualized in Talcott Parsons' structural functional theory. Furthermore, empirical studies on family disharmony within rural communities, particularly in Kasong Village, Ndosso District, West Manggarai Regency, remain extremely limited. Consequently, a significant research gap persists, highlighting the need for a comprehensive study capable of explaining the relationships among the forms of family disharmony, their underlying causes, and their implications for family resilience within an integrated framework of family sociology.

In response to this research gap, the present study offers novelty in three principal aspects. First, from a theoretical perspective, this study adopts the sociology of the family and employs Talcott Parsons' AGIL framework as the primary analytical lens for examining the dynamics of family disharmony. Second, from an empirical perspective, this research is conducted in the rural community of Kasong Village, Ndosso District, West Manggarai Regency, an area that has received limited scholarly attention within the field of family sociology. Third, from an analytical perspective, this study integrates the analysis of the forms of family disharmony, the factors contributing to its occurrence, the mechanisms through which family functions become disrupted, and their implications for family resilience within a single comprehensive analytical framework. This novelty is expected to contribute to the advancement of family sociology, particularly by enhancing the understanding of family dynamics in rural communities in Indonesia.

The selection of Kasong Village as the research site is based on both academic and empirical considerations. Preliminary observations revealed the persistence of various

forms of family disharmony, including ineffective communication, recurrent marital disputes, verbal abuse, inadequate conflict-management skills, and the weak implementation of family social functions. These conditions not only affect marital relationships but also influence children's psychological development, family economic resilience, and social relationships within the broader community. Moreover, Kasong Village retains strong familial values and communal traditions, making it a particularly relevant setting for examining the dynamics of family disharmony from the perspective of family sociology.

This study is expected to make both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, it seeks to enrich the development of family sociology, particularly with respect to the application of Talcott Parsons' structural functional theory in explaining the phenomenon of family disharmony. Empirically, the findings are expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of family disharmony in rural communities. Practically, the results may serve as valuable references for local governments, village administrations, and community empowerment institutions in formulating policies and programs aimed at strengthening family resilience. Furthermore, this study is expected to provide an academic reference for future researchers investigating family-related issues from a sociological perspective.

Based on the foregoing background, the review of previous studies, the identified research gap, and the significance of the research, this study aims to analyze the forms of family disharmony in Kasong Village, Ndosso District, West Manggarai Regency; identify the factors contributing to family disharmony; examine the effects of family disharmony on family resilience and community social life; and analyze the phenomenon of family disharmony from the perspective of family sociology using Talcott Parsons' AGIL framework.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative approach using a case study design to obtain an in-depth understanding of family disharmony as a social phenomenon occurring within the rural community of Kasong Village, Ndosso District, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. A qualitative case study was considered the most appropriate approach because the research sought to explore the forms of family disharmony, identify the factors contributing to its occurrence, examine its implications for family resilience, and interpret these findings through the perspective of family sociology using Talcott Parsons' structural functional theory. The case study design enabled an intensive investigation of family interactions within their natural social context while providing a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between social structure, family roles, and the functioning of the family system.

The population of this study comprised families residing in Kasong Village. Informants were selected using purposive sampling based on predetermined criteria to ensure that participants possessed relevant experiences and adequate knowledge concerning the phenomenon under investigation. The primary informants consisted of five families experiencing family disharmony, while supporting informants included the village head, community leaders, religious leaders, and several community members who were familiar with the social conditions of the village. The inclusion criteria required that participants had experienced family conflict, had lived in Kasong Village for at least five years, were willing to participate voluntarily, and could provide detailed information related to the research objectives. Informant recruitment continued until data saturation was achieved, indicating that no substantially new information emerged from subsequent interviews.

The primary research instrument was the researcher, who was directly involved in determining the research focus, selecting participants, collecting data, interpreting

findings, and drawing conclusions. To support the data collection process, several research instruments were employed, including observation guidelines, semi-structured interview protocols, field notes, digital voice recorders, cameras, and documentation sheets. The interview guide was developed according to the four research objectives, namely identifying the forms of family disharmony, examining the factors contributing to family disharmony, exploring its impacts on family resilience and community social life, and interpreting these findings using Talcott Parsons' AGIL framework.

Data were collected from March to April 2025 through non-participant observation, in-depth semi-structured interviews, and documentation. Non-participant observation was conducted to examine patterns of interaction among family members, communication practices, conflict situations, and the broader social environment surrounding the participants. In-depth interviews provided opportunities for informants to describe their experiences, perceptions, and interpretations regarding family disharmony, while documentation was used to complement the primary data through village administrative records, demographic profiles, field notes, photographs, and other relevant documents. Combining these techniques allowed the researcher to obtain comprehensive and contextual information while minimizing the limitations associated with relying on a single source of evidence.

Data analysis followed the interactive model developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña, consisting of data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification (Miles et al., 2014). During the condensation stage, interview transcripts, observational records, and documentary evidence were organized, coded, categorized, and simplified according to the research focus (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The categorized data were subsequently presented in descriptive narratives to facilitate interpretation of relationships among emerging themes (Lim, 2024). Finally, conclusions were continuously verified by comparing findings across multiple data sources throughout the research process. After the analytical process was completed, the empirical findings were interpreted using Talcott Parsons' AGIL framework to explain how failures in adaptation, goal attainment, integration, and latency contributed to the emergence of family disharmony and influenced the functioning of the family as a social system.

The trustworthiness of the findings was ensured through several strategies commonly applied in qualitative research. Credibility was established through source triangulation, methodological triangulation, prolonged engagement in the research setting, and member checking by confirming interview interpretations with participants. Dependability was maintained through detailed documentation of the research procedures and continuous consultation with academic supervisors during the analytical process. Confirmability was achieved by maintaining an audit trail of field notes, interview transcripts, coding procedures, and analytical memos, thereby reducing researcher bias. Transferability was enhanced by providing detailed descriptions of the research context, participant characteristics, and social setting so that readers may determine the applicability of the findings to similar contexts (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

This study did not employ statistical hypothesis testing because the objective was to generate an in-depth understanding of a social phenomenon rather than to examine causal relationships quantitatively. Instead, analytical comparisons were conducted across participants, interview data, observational findings, and documentary evidence to identify similarities, differences, and recurring patterns associated with family disharmony. The interpretation of these patterns was subsequently linked to the concepts of family sociology and the structural functional perspective proposed by Talcott Parsons (Parker & Northcott, 2016).

Although the qualitative case study design enabled a rich and contextual understanding of family disharmony, this methodology also has several limitations. The findings are context-specific and therefore cannot be generalized statistically to other

communities with different socio-cultural characteristics (Goyanes et al., 2025; Marton & Saaljo, 2011). Furthermore, the relatively limited number of participants reflects the emphasis of qualitative inquiry on analytical depth rather than numerical representation. Nevertheless, the use of multiple data sources, triangulation techniques, prolonged engagement, and systematic analytical procedures strengthened the credibility and trustworthiness of the findings while providing a methodological framework that may be replicated in similar sociological studies conducted in other rural communities (Al-Islami et al., 2024; Anggar Putra, 2025).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Forms of Family Disharmony in the Community of Kasong Village

The findings of this study reveal that family disharmony within the community of Kasong Village manifests in various forms of social interaction that reflect the deterioration of relationships among family members. Based on observations and in-depth interviews with the participants, the identified forms of family disharmony include ineffective communication, recurrent marital conflicts, verbal abuse, limited openness between spouses, work-related pressures, household financial conflicts, and inadequate emotional regulation when dealing with family problems. In addition, field observations indicated the frequent use of harsh language, public disputes between spouses, and the inability of couples to resolve conflicts through constructive dialogue. These conditions suggest that marital relationships are no longer characterized by harmony, as both spouses experience difficulties in fulfilling their respective roles, meeting their rights and obligations, and establishing effective communication as the foundation of harmonious family life. These findings indicate that family disharmony in Kasong Village develops through the accumulation of interconnected social problems, particularly those associated with communication, economic conditions, and the performance of family functions.

These findings are further supported by an interview with one of the participants, Yustina Nanut, who explained that work-related pressures and financial constraints frequently trigger conflicts within the household. She stated:

"Being occupied with work can create conflicts between spouses, including financial problems." (Yustina Nanut, personal communication, March 13, 2025).

This statement indicates that work-related demands reduce the frequency and quality of communication between husbands and wives, preventing household issues from being resolved through open and constructive dialogue. Limited opportunities for interaction allow differences of opinion to escalate into recurring conflicts. Simultaneously, economic pressures intensify emotional distress, causing communication to be characterized more by mutual blame than by collaborative problem-solving. Consequently, financial difficulties affect not only the fulfillment of material needs but also the quality of social relationships, mutual trust, and the emotional stability of family members.

From the perspective of the sociology of the family, communication represents one of the fundamental mechanisms through which the family functions as a social system. Open communication facilitates role coordination, the distribution of responsibilities, consensual conflict resolution, and the development of mutual trust among family members. Conversely, ineffective communication gives rise to misunderstandings, diminished trust, reduced openness, and weakened family solidarity. Therefore, family disharmony should not be viewed merely as an individual problem but rather as an indication of the dysfunction of the family as a social institution responsible for performing affective, socialization, protective, economic, and social control functions.

When analyzed through Talcott Parsons' structural functionalist perspective, the forms of family disharmony identified in this study indicate disruptions in the Integration (I) function of the AGIL framework. Parsons argues that the integration function is

essential for maintaining orderly relationships among family members through effective communication, cooperation, and shared understanding in fulfilling their respective social roles. When communication ceases to be open and constructive, the family's capacity to maintain internal solidarity gradually weakens. Consequently, relationships among family members become increasingly strained, conflicts recur more frequently, and family harmony becomes progressively more difficult to sustain. Furthermore, the work-related pressures and financial problems experienced by the participants also reflect deficiencies in the Adaptation (A) function, as families are unable to adjust effectively to economic demands and changing social circumstances. Accordingly, the forms of family disharmony identified in this study represent manifestations of disturbances in the equilibrium of the family as a social system.

The findings of this study corroborate those of Andini Dwi Arumsari, et al., who argues that ineffective communication prevents family members from understanding one another's needs, expectations, and emotions, thereby increasing the intensity of domestic conflict (Arumsari et al., 2025). These results are also consistent with the findings of Muhammad Ardian et al., who concluded that poor communication quality constitutes one of the principal determinants of family disharmony. However, the present study offers a more comprehensive perspective by demonstrating that ineffective communication does not function as an isolated cause of family disharmony (Ardian et al., 2022). Rather, it interacts with work-related pressures and financial difficulties, creating more complex patterns of conflict within family life in Kasong Village. Consequently, this study demonstrates that family disharmony results from the interaction of multiple social factors that collectively undermine the functioning of the family as a social institution.

Based on these findings and the foregoing discussion, it can be synthesized that the forms of family disharmony in the community of Kasong Village are characterized by ineffective communication, recurrent marital disputes, verbal abuse, limited openness between spouses, work-related pressures, and household financial conflicts. From the perspective of the sociology of the family, these conditions indicate that families have been unable to perform the Integration (I) function effectively, resulting in the deterioration of social relationships among family members. The weakening of this integrative function subsequently impairs the family's ability to maintain harmony, resolve conflicts constructively, and fulfill its essential social functions as the primary institution responsible for socialization, character formation, and the maintenance of social order within society.

Factors Contributing to Family Disharmony from the Perspective of the Sociology of the Family

The findings of this study indicate that the causes of family disharmony in the community of Kasong Village are multidimensional, resulting from the interaction between internal and external factors. Internal factors refer to conditions originating within individuals and the dynamics of relationships among family members, whereas external factors arise from social, cultural, and economic pressures that influence the sustainability of family life. These two groups of factors interact and collectively generate conditions that undermine the functioning of the family as a social system. This finding demonstrates that family disharmony cannot be understood as the consequence of a single causal factor but rather as the cumulative result of multiple interrelated problems that impair the family's ability to perform its essential social functions.

Internal Factors

The findings reveal that the principal internal factors contributing to family disharmony include poor communication, egocentric attitudes between spouses, inadequate emotional regulation, and limited understanding of family rights, responsibilities, and role distribution. These factors hinder couples from establishing open communication, resolving disagreements through mutual deliberation, and fulfilling their

respective responsibilities effectively. Consequently, relatively minor household issues gradually escalate into recurrent conflicts, ultimately diminishing the quality of relationships among family members. Family disharmony therefore emerges because of the weakening capacity of spouses to maintain healthy and harmonious patterns of interaction. These findings are reinforced by an interview with one of the participants, who stated:

"Being occupied with work can create conflicts between spouses, including financial problems." (Yustina Nanut, personal communication, March 13, 2025).

This statement suggests that work-related demands reduce the intensity and quality of communication between husbands and wives, thereby limiting opportunities to engage in meaningful dialogue, resolve disagreements, and strengthen emotional bonds. Reduced communication quality increases the likelihood of misunderstandings, while poor emotional regulation and a tendency to prioritize personal interests further intensify the potential for conflict. Moreover, insufficient understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities of family members results in an unequal distribution of household duties, generating dissatisfaction that contributes to the emergence of family disharmony.

From the perspective of the sociology of the family, these conditions indicate a decline in the family's capacity to preserve the values, norms, and interactional patterns that constitute the foundation of family life. According to Talcott Parsons, the family functions as a social system that must fulfill the Latency (L) function, which involves the maintenance and transmission of values, norms, motivations, and behavioral patterns among family members. This function plays a fundamental role in fostering commitment, responsibility, and self-control within the family. When the latency function is not effectively performed, the family loses its ability to transmit the values that guide harmonious family life. Consequently, communication becomes ineffective, emotional relationships deteriorate, and conflicts are more likely to develop into persistent family disharmony. These findings therefore indicate that the weakening of the Latency (L) function represents one of the primary causes of declining family harmony in Kasong Village.

The present findings are consistent with those reported by Sawitri et al., who identified communication as a dominant factor in both promoting and preventing family disharmony (Sawitri et al., 2024). Likewise, the findings support Baharuddin & Nurainiah, who argued that effective interpersonal communication constitutes a fundamental prerequisite for resolving marital conflicts. Nevertheless, this study offers a more comprehensive perspective by demonstrating that ineffective communication does not operate independently. Instead, it interacts with egocentric attitudes, inadequate emotional regulation, and limited understanding of family role distribution, thereby creating more complex patterns of conflict. Accordingly, the findings suggest that internal factors represent the outcome of dynamic interactions among multiple psychosocial dimensions within family life (Baharuddin & Nurainiah, 2024).

External Factors

In addition to internal factors, the findings demonstrate that family disharmony in the community of Kasong Village is also influenced by several external factors, including economic pressure, work-related demands, patriarchal cultural norms, and interference from external parties in family affairs. Collectively, these factors place considerable strain on family life, thereby reducing the ability of couples to perform family functions effectively. Economic instability increases the financial burden borne by families, while occupational demands reduce opportunities for meaningful communication between spouses. Furthermore, the persistence of patriarchal cultural values contributes to unequal role distribution within households. External interference in family decision-making further increases the likelihood of conflict by reducing the family's autonomy in resolving its own problems.

Economic hardship emerged as the most influential external factor contributing to family disharmony. Limited financial resources make it difficult for families to meet their basic needs, thereby generating psychological stress that intensifies marital conflict. Simultaneously, demanding work schedules reduce both the frequency and quality of interaction between spouses, leaving family problems unresolved. These findings indicate that economic hardship and occupational pressures affect not only the material well-being of families but also the quality of social and emotional relationships among family members.

From the perspective of Talcott Parsons' structural functionalism, economic hardship reflects a disruption of the Adaptation (A) function because families are unable to adjust effectively to changing economic circumstances. Limited resources hinder their capacity to satisfy basic needs, thereby increasing the likelihood of conflict. Furthermore, these conditions also interfere with the Goal Attainment (G) function because families become unable to achieve shared objectives, such as establishing harmonious family life, fulfilling economic needs, and promoting the well-being of all family members. Accordingly, economic hardship, occupational demands, patriarchal culture, and external interference affect not only the external conditions of the family but also disrupt the equilibrium of the family as an integrated social system.

These findings support the study by Simanjuntak et al., which concluded that the inability to meet household economic needs significantly contributes to increasing marital conflict (Simanjuntak et al., 2024). Similarly, Chrisseyaningtyas and Huwae identified economic pressure as one of the principal causes of family disharmony. In addition, Fidyawati and Ardi (2024) demonstrated that changes in social and economic conditions substantially influence family functioning from a structural-functionalist perspective (Chrisseyaningtyas & Huwae, 2026). The consistency of these findings suggests that economic hardship is a persistent factor affecting family stability across diverse social contexts. However, the present study extends previous research by demonstrating that economic factors do not operate independently but rather interact with patriarchal cultural norms, occupational demands, and external interference, thereby generating more complex patterns of family disharmony within the community of Kasong Village.

Based on the findings and the preceding discussion, it can be synthesized that the causes of family disharmony in Kasong Village arise from the close interaction between internal and external factors. Internal factors including poor communication, egocentric attitudes, inadequate emotional regulation, and limited understanding of family roles indicate that the Latency (L) function has not been effectively fulfilled in maintaining family values, norms, and behavioral patterns. Meanwhile, external factors including economic hardship, work-related pressures, patriarchal cultural norms, and interference from external parties reflect disruptions in both the Adaptation (A) and Goal Attainment (G) functions of the family system. Consequently, family disharmony in Kasong Village can be understood as the outcome of the declining capacity of the family to function as an integrated social system, one that is no longer able to effectively perform the functions of adaptation, goal attainment, value maintenance, and the management of social relationships, as conceptualized in Talcott Parsons' structural functionalist theory.

The Impacts of Family Disharmony on Family Resilience from the Perspective of Talcott Parsons' AGIL Framework

The findings of this study indicate that family disharmony in Kasong Village affects not only the relationship between husbands and wives but also children's psychological development, family resilience, and the family's social relationships within the broader community. Persistent and unresolved conflicts diminish the family's capacity to perform its fundamental functions as a social institution responsible for providing protection, affection, socialization, education, and social control. These findings suggest that the

consequences of family disharmony extend beyond individual family members and ultimately undermine the functioning of the family as an integrated social system.

Impacts on Spouses

The findings demonstrate that prolonged marital conflict substantially reduces the quality of the relationship between husbands and wives. Marital relationships become increasingly distant, characterized by growing suspicion, declining mutual trust, and escalating conflict within the household. In several cases, unresolved disputes prompted one spouse to leave the family home temporarily as a means of escaping the emotional pressures associated with ongoing conflict (Tolo et al., 2025). These conditions indicate that family disharmony disrupts the emotional bond between spouses, thereby weakening the family's affective function as a source of emotional security, support, and comfort for all family members. Persistent conflict also hinders couples' ability to establish healthy patterns of communication, causing even minor disagreements to escalate into recurring disputes. These findings suggest that the greater the intensity of marital conflict, the lower the levels of mutual trust and harmony within family life (Russell-Chapin et al., 2001; Wagner et al., 2019).

Impacts on Children

Beyond its effects on spouses, this study reveals that family disharmony significantly influences children's psychological, social, and academic development. Children raised in conflict-ridden family environments exhibited behavioral changes, including feelings of inferiority, anxiety, low self-confidence, declining academic motivation, and an increased tendency toward deviant behavior. These findings indicate that families experiencing disharmony are no longer able to perform their socialization and affective functions effectively, depriving children of a safe and supportive environment for healthy growth and development. Continuous exposure to family conflict also imposes psychological stress that adversely affects personality development, social competence, and academic achievement.

These findings are consistent with those of Ndayambaje et al., who concluded that family disharmony negatively affects children's emotional, social, and academic development. Children raised in highly conflictual family environments tend to experience psychological distress, making it difficult for them to establish healthy social relationships (Ndayambaje et al., 2020). Likewise, the findings support Chafshoh, who argued that family conflict deprives children of emotional security and hinders their personality development (Chafshoh et al., 2019). Furthermore, Syehan found that family disharmony increases the likelihood of deviant behavior, diminished academic motivation, and difficulties in adapting to the social environment (Syehan et al., 2023). Collectively, these studies demonstrate that effective family functioning is a critical determinant of children's overall development.

Impacts on the Community

Family disharmony affects not only family members but also the family's relationships with the surrounding community. The findings indicate that recurrent domestic conflicts generate negative social stigma toward families experiencing disharmony. Consequently, affected families tend to withdraw from community interactions because of feelings of shame and social pressure, resulting in less harmonious relationships with their neighbors. In several cases, public awareness of family conflicts also influenced community perceptions of the family, reducing social acceptance and limiting participation in community activities. As a result, social solidarity between the family and the community gradually weakens because social relationships are no longer sustained through mutual trust and reciprocal respect.

Analysis of the Impacts of Family Disharmony through Talcott Parsons' AGIL Framework

From the perspective of Talcott Parsons' structural functionalism, the impacts of family disharmony identified in this study reflect disruptions across all four functional imperatives of the AGIL framework: Adaptation (A), Goal Attainment (G), Integration (I), and Latency (L).

The economic pressures experienced by families indicate a disruption of the Adaptation (A) function, as families are unable to adjust effectively to changing economic conditions and increasing life demands. This inability to adapt results in unmet household needs, thereby increasing the likelihood of conflict within the family. Persistent conflict also prevents families from achieving their shared goals, reflecting a failure of the Goal Attainment (G) function. Ongoing disputes hinder families from realizing common objectives, including establishing a harmonious, secure, and prosperous household, fostering supportive relationships, and fulfilling the physical and psychological needs of all family members.

Furthermore, ineffective communication, declining mutual trust, and increasingly distant relationships between spouses indicate a disruption of the Integration (I) function. According to Parsons, integration is the mechanism through which orderly relationships among family members are maintained through communication, cooperation, and constructive conflict resolution. When this function weakens, social relationships within the family become unstable, allowing conflicts to develop into prolonged family disharmony.

At the same time, behavioral changes among children, weakened parenting practices, and the declining ability of families to transmit values and norms indicate disruptions in the Latency (L) function, also referred to as pattern maintenance. This function involves the internalization and preservation of values, norms, motivations, and behavioral patterns that sustain the family as a social institution. When families fail to perform this function effectively, children's character formation and socialization processes become impaired, negatively affecting both their psychological development and social behavior.

Based on this analysis, family disharmony in Kasong Village reflects not merely interpersonal conflict between spouses but a simultaneous disruption of all four AGIL functions. The family's inability to adapt to economic pressures undermines the achievement of collective family goals, weakens social integration among family members, and diminishes the transmission of values, norms, and parenting practices that constitute the foundation of the family as a social institution. This finding represents one of the principal contributions of the present study by demonstrating that family resilience depends not only on emotional relationships among family members but also on the family's capacity to perform all four AGIL functions in an integrated and balanced manner.

Based on the overall findings, it can be synthesized that family resilience within the community of Kasong Village is fundamentally determined by the family's ability to perform the four functional imperatives of the AGIL framework Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency in a balanced and integrated manner. The more effectively these four functions are fulfilled, the greater the family's capacity to withstand social, economic, and psychological pressures without experiencing family disharmony. Conversely, the failure of any single function inevitably disrupts the others, thereby reducing overall family resilience. Accordingly, this study demonstrates that family disharmony in Kasong Village constitutes a manifestation of dysfunction within the family as a social system, with consequences extending to spouses, children, and the wider community. At the same time, the findings underscore that strengthening family communication, enhancing economic resilience, promoting equitable role distribution, and

reinforcing the internalization of family values are essential prerequisites for building sustainable family resilience.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that family disharmony in the community of Kasong Village constitutes a social phenomenon arising from the interaction of multiple internal and external factors that disrupt the functioning of the family as a social system. The forms of family disharmony identified in this study include ineffective communication, recurrent marital conflicts, work-related pressures, and household financial disputes. The underlying causes consist of internal factors namely poor communication, egocentric attitudes, inadequate emotional regulation, and limited understanding of family roles and responsibilities as well as external factors, including economic hardship, occupational demands, patriarchal cultural norms, and interference from external parties. These conditions adversely affect the quality of marital relationships, hinder children's psychological and social development, and generate negative social stigma toward affected families within the community. From the perspective of Talcott Parsons' structural functionalism, these findings demonstrate that family disharmony reflects disruptions in the four fundamental functions of the family system Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency (AGIL) which collectively undermine family resilience. The findings further underscore that family resilience is determined not only by the family's capacity to meet its economic needs but also by its ability to maintain effective communication, cultivate relationships based on mutual trust, establish an equitable distribution of family roles, and internalize shared values and norms as the foundation of family life. Accordingly, this study contributes to the advancement of the sociology of the family by applying Talcott Parsons' AGIL framework to explain, within a unified analytical perspective, the interrelationships among the forms, causes, and consequences of family disharmony. The practical implications of this study suggest that strengthening family communication, enhancing parenting literacy, promoting family economic empowerment, and implementing community-based social support programs constitute strategic approaches to reinforcing family resilience and preventing the escalation of family disharmony in household life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to the Government of Kasong Village, Ndosso District, West Manggarai Regency, for granting permission and facilitating the implementation of this research. The authors are also deeply grateful to all research participants, including the families, community leaders, and religious leaders, who generously shared their experiences, insights, and valuable information throughout the data collection process. Appreciation is extended to colleagues and reviewers whose constructive comments and suggestions contributed significantly to improving the quality of this manuscript. Finally, the authors acknowledge the support provided by the Department of Sociology Education, Universitas Nggusuwaru, in facilitating the completion of this research.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

SN conceived and designed the study, supervised the research process, developed the theoretical framework, interpreted the findings, and finalized the manuscript. IR conducted the fieldwork, collected and organized the data, and contributed to data analysis. ML contributed to the literature review, data interpretation, manuscript drafting, and language editing. AP participated in data validation, reviewed the analytical framework, revised the manuscript critically for important intellectual content, and

approved the final version of the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

REFERENCES

- Al-Islami, M. A.-A., Putra, A., & Pajarudin, P. (2024). Cultural Threads: 'Kalembo Ade' and its Islamic Roots in Bima. *Mimbar Agama Budaya*, 41(2), 187–195. <https://doi.org/10.15408/mimbar.v41i2.41402>
- Anggar Putra, M. S. (2025). The Transformation of the Meaning of Dalalah Qath'i and Zhanni in Fiqh Reasoning: A Comparative Analysis between the Classical and Modern Eras. *Kalam Al Gazali: Education and Islamic Studies*, 2(1), 24–37.
- Ardian, M., Safitri, K. N., & Khotimah, K. (2022). Kurangnya Komunikasi Dalam Keluarga: Faktor, Dampak, Dan Solusi. *Publik*, 3(4), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.47945/publik.v3i2.1817>
- Arumsari, A. D., Cristian, A. R., Rahmania, R. R. P. S., Hanifah, J., & Azizah, N. A. (2025). Literature Study: Family Interpersonal Communication and Its Relationship with the Development of Children's Mental Health. *Proceeding International Symposium on Global Education, Psychology, and Cultural Synergy*, 1(1), 223–228. <https://doi.org/10.30651/psychoseries.v1i1.28716>
- Baharuddin, A. R., & Nurainiah, N. (2024). The influence of communication in creating household harmony in Aceh Barat district. *Jurnal Al-Ijtima'iyyah*, 10(1), 122–131. <https://doi.org/10.22373/al-ijtima'iyyah.v10i1.24154>
- Cassandra, Y. S., Khamadika, R. L., Hanum, N., & Maududi, A. A. Al. (2026). Quo Vadis Sakinah Family : Re-examining Divorce Trends in Contemporary Indonesia. *Misykat Al Anwar: Journal of Islamic and Societal Studies*, 9(1), 192–210. <https://doi.org/10.24853/ma.9.1.191-210>
- Chafshoh, D., Hasan, N., & Kurniawati, D. (2019). Dampak Ketidakharmonisan Keluarga Dalam Perkembangan Kehidupan Anak Menurut Hukum Islam Dan Perspektif Sosiologis (Studi Kasus di Desa Plososari Kecamatan Puri Kabupaten Mojokerto). *Jurnal Hikmawatina*, 1, 59–66.
- Chotim, E. R. (2022a). Talcott Parsons' Sociological Perspective In Viewing Social Change In Society In The New Normal Era. *Ijd-Demos*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.37950/ijd.v4i1.238>
- Chotim, E. R. (2022b). Talcott Person: Sociological Perspective In Viewing Social Change In Society In The New Normal Era. *International Journal of Demos*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.37950/ijd.v4i1.238>
- Chrisseyaningtyas, D., & Huwae, A. (2026). Resilience, Work--Family Conflict, and Marital Satisfaction among Couples in Long-Distance Marriages. *G-Couns: Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling*, 10(1), 618–631. <https://doi.org/10.31316/g-couns.v10i01.8245>
- Christmann, G. B., Knoblauch, H., & Löw, M. (2022). *Communicative Constructions and the Refiguration of Spaces*. Routledge.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage Publication.
- Fachrina, F., Damsar, Miko, A., & Jendrius. (2025). Marriage Conflict Reviewed From The Socio-Economic Status Of The Family. *Jurnal Antropologi: Isu-Isu Sosial Budaya*. <https://doi.org/10.25077/jantro.v27.n1.p37-45.2025>
- Goyanes, M., Lopezosa, C., & Jordá, B. (2025). Thematic analysis of interview data with ChatGPT: designing and testing a reliable research protocol for qualitative research. *Quality & Quantity*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-025-02199-3>
- Hutasoit, I., Gandhi, W. M., Simanullang, W. P., Huka, A. L., & Maromon, Y. A. (2024). Analysis of the Causes and Impacts of Divorce in Wonogiri Regency Central Java Province. *Jurnal Konstituen*, 6(1), 35–56. <https://doi.org/10.33701/jk.v6i1.4160>
- Isdiany, A. D., & Sudrajat, A. (2026). An Analysis of the Meaning of Divorce Lawsuits by

- High-Income Women at the Sidoarjo Religious Court. *Socius: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 3(6), 524–531. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18375718>
- Jafar, R., Jannah, M., & Rahman, A. (2023). Penyebab ketidakharmonisan keluarga di sulawesi selatan periode 2007-2021. *JURNAL SIPAKALEBBI*. <https://doi.org/10.24252/sipakallebbi.v7i2.38269>
- Jannah, M., Hariastuti, R. T., & Nursalim, M. (2023). Negative impact of a dysfunctional family on adolescents : A literature study. *Harmoni Sosial: Jurnal Pendidikan IPS*, 10(2), 109–121. <https://doi.org/10.21831/hsjpi.v10i2.57527>
- Lim, W. M. (2024). What Is Qualitative Research? An Overview and Guidelines. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 33(2), 199–229. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14413582241264619>
- Maihasni, M. M., Fachrina, F., Anggraini, N., & Ariesta, A. (2025). Social Cohesion and Social Media Threats to Families in the Digital Era. *Society*, 13(2), 796–813. <https://doi.org/10.33019/society.v13i2.833>
- Marton, F., & Saaljo, R. (2011). On Qualitative Differences in Learning: II—Outcome as a Function of the Learner's Conception of the Task. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 46(2), 115–127. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2044-8279.1976.tb02304.x>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Sage Publication.
- Mubaroka, K. U., & Harianto, S. (2016). Sosialisasi Primer Keluarga Pemulung: Kajian Konstruksi Sosial di Pemakaman Rangkah Kecamatan Simokerto Surabaya. *Paradigma*, 4(3), 1–7.
- Muliono. (2021). Crisis within Crisis : A Trend of Domestic Violence and Divorce during the Covid-19 Outbreak in Indonesia. *Ijtihad*, 37(2), 76–90. <https://journals.fasya.uinib.org/index.php/ijtihad/article/view/111>
- Ndayambaje, E., Umwari, Y., & Yulia, A. (2020). The Impact of Family Conflicts on Children Education. *International Journal of Pedagogy and Teacher Education*, 4(2), 105–118. <https://doi.org/10.20961/ijpte.v4i2.43123>
- Nurbayan, N., & Nurhasanah, N. (2021). Perempuan Dan Keluarga (Studi Pada Perempuan Mempertahankan Keluarga Bermasalah Di Kelurahan Maggemaci Kecamatan Mpunda Kota Bima). *Jurnal Komunikasi Dan Kebudayaan*, 8(2), 121–138. <https://doi.org/10.59050/jkk.v8i2.55>
- Parker, L. D., & Northcott, D. (2016). Qualitative generalising in accounting research: concepts and strategies. *Accounting Auditing & Accountability Journal*, 29(6), 1100–1131. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AAAJ-04-2015-2026>
- Puspita, P., Khotimah, K., Cahyani, S., Islamiyah, N. B., Suniati, Abimanyu, R. P. . G., & Hikmah. (2025). Legal Protection Of Children From The Psychological Impact Of Broken Homes. *Widya Pranata Hukum: Jurnal Kajian Dan Penelitian Hukum*, 7(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.37631/widyapranata.v7i1.1908>
- Rokan, M. K., Yazid, I., & Ramadi, B. (2020). Family Disharmony as a Reason for Divorce (Analysis of Religious Court Decision in Medan 2017, Psychology and Sociology Perspective). *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal) Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(4), 2807–2820. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v3i4.1290>
- Russell-Chapin, L. A., Chapin, T. J., & Sattler, L. G. (2001). The relationship of conflict resolution styles and certain marital satisfaction factors to marital distress. *The Family Journal*, 9(3), 259–264. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1066480701093004>
- Saudi, A. (2022). Protection Of Women ' S And Children ' S Rights Based On System Interconnection: A New Paradigm of Execution of Women and Children ' s Rights after Divorce. *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan*, 11(3), 499–522. <https://doi.org/10.25216/jhp.11.3.2022.499-522> Abstract
- Sawitri, L. S., Widyasari, D. C., Karmiyati, D., Syakarofath, N., Woei, S. M., & Marsuki, N.

- (2024). Family communication patterns towards internalizing and externalizing problems in adolescents. *Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi Terapan (JIPT)*, 12(1), 8–16. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jipt.v12i1.27387>
- Simanjuntak, M., Yuliati, L. N., & Kumalasari, B. (2024). The impact of social support, family function, work-family conflict, and marital satisfaction on the quality of life of working women in Indonesia. *Review of Applied Socio-Economic Research*, 28(2), 148–162. <https://doi.org/10.54609/reaser.v28i2.566>
- Syehan, G., Alfayadh, H. N., M.Iqbal, Saifullah, M., & Akbar, M. (2023). Disharmony in the Family: How Does it Impact the Learning Process? Case Study on Senior High School Students. *International Journal of Education and Teaching Zone*. <https://doi.org/10.57092/ijetz.v2i2.111>
- Tolo, P., Maku, H., Ampur, A., & Edu, A. (2025). Manggarai Marriage in Legal Dualism: Reconciling Customary Law and Church Doctrine. *Jurnal Multidisiplin Madani*. <https://doi.org/10.55927/mudima.v5i4.159>
- Wagner, A., Mosmann, C. P., Scheeren, P., & Levandowski, D. C. (2019). Conflict, conflict resolution and marital quality. *Paidéia (Ribeirão Preto)*, 29, e2919. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1982-4327e2919>
- Wardani, A. K. W. (2022). Memahami Konflik Keluarga melalui Pendekatan Sosiologi Hukum Islam (Studi Lapangan di Pengadilan Agama Kota Kediri). *Mahakim: Journal of Islamic Family Law*. <https://doi.org/10.30762/mahakim.v6i2.165>
- Zeybek, T., & Kasap, F. (2020). Social Perspective for Family Functions in Society. *Revista De Cercetare Si Interventie Sociala*, 71, 305–324. <https://doi.org/10.33788/rcis.71.19>