



Model of empowerment family function towards laid-off worker through the utilization of house yard during the COVID-19 pandemic

Sudirman^{a,*}, Yusnadi^{a,†}, Rosramadhana^{b,†}, Anifah^{a,†}, Raras Firdianti^{a,†}, Adinda Yulfina Nasution^{a,†}, Muhammad Takwin Machmud^{a,†}

^a Faculty of Education, State University of Medan, North Sumatera, Medan 20221, Indonesia

^b Faculty of Social Science, State University of Medan, North Sumatera, Medan 20221, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received 18 July 2022

Revised 22 October 2022

Accepted 31 October 2022

Available online 15 September 2023

Keywords:

empowerment model,
family empowerment,
family functions,
house yard,
termination of employment

Abstract

This study discovered the model of families' function empowerment towards laid-off workers through the utilization of house yard during the COVID-19 pandemic. The target of this new model is establishing the family function in utilizing the house yard during COVID-19 pandemic. This new model can be used as a future reference for families who are affected by termination of employment. Research activities are carried out through qualitative exploration and experimental research. The study objectives consisted of: (1) determining the potential and development of existing human resources or the frequency of occurrence of certain aspects of social phenomena; and (2) describing certain social phenomena in detail. The findings are expected to create a model for families' function empowerment for families of laid-off workers through the utilization of home yards. Moreover, the model also includes a product such as video and illustrated pocket book, which contains families' function empowerment model. The results can be used by all family members during the pandemic and post-COVID-19 pandemics. As a result, the family function can be massively implemented by laid-off worker family members to strengthen the family bonds, in addition to making the yard beautiful and productive.

© 2023 Kasetsart University.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: Sudirman64@unimed.ac.id (Sudirman).

† Co-first authors.

E-mail address: Yusnadi@unimed.ac.id (Yusnadi).

E-mail address: Rosramadhana@unimed.ac.id (Rosramadhana).

E-mail address: Anifah@unimed.ac.id (Anifah).

E-mail address: Raras31012000@gmail.com (R. Firdianti).

E-mail address: Adindanasution17@gmail.com (A. Y. Nasution).

E-mail address: Takwinmachmud@unimed.ac.id (M. T. Machmud).

Introduction

Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, the government attempted to implement several regulations in preventing the virus spreading including limitation for social mobilization, which massively affected all Indonesian living sector. This strict regulation and uncertain conditions forced many companies and government institutions to adapt to the pandemic conditions by conducting works from home and implementing strict health protocols. The worst decision and scenario that private companies had to take during the pandemic was reducing the number of employees (employment termination).

The increase of employment termination numbers skyrocketed during the pandemic and turned into a national issue. In North Sumatra, the number of employment terminations was about 56,000 (including formal and non-formal sector) during the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of laid-off workers during the COVID-19 pandemic was evenly distributed throughout several cities in North Sumatra (Purba, 2020). Consequently, several families experienced anxiety including meeting their needs and the threat of health conditions. The government's regulation about quarantine and strict health protocol caused boredom and stress for most people who stayed at home during the pandemic. The presence of family members during COVID-19 pandemic circumstances was really important in creating strong relations and support for people who had been laid-off. According to Fan et al. (2017), the family structure or unit consists of two or more people who live together and are determined based on bloodlines, marital status, and adoption. The good relationship between the family members is an important influence on an excellent family function (Aslan et al., 2017). According to a study conducted by Oktriyo et al. (2020) the family function such as Love and Economic function is the main role to strengthen the family foundation. However, the presence of social media in our society made the family function more difficult in solving problems during the pandemic (Putri & Khairunnisa, 2019).

In fact, cases of violence in the family increased during the pandemic. According to I Gusti Ayu Bintang Darmavati (Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection), women and children violence had increased to at least 205 cases during the pandemic. Consequently, the needs of family education are more important to overcome issues in the family. Family education has an important role for socialization, building

a positive character for children, and providing empowerment for family functions. According to Yöntem (2019), family education enables the strengthening of families' function, decreasing negative behavior, and creating excellent relations between family members. The implementation of family education should fulfill the main functions in the family including religion, love, protection, socio-culture, reproduction, education, economy and the environment. Family education is necessary for laid-off victims' families through the implementation of religious, moral, and social values as well as activities capable of developing household skills (Supriyono et al., 2015).

Family function refers to how well family members interact with other family members to meet their needs, and it is restricted by the family characteristic and depends on the social demand (Dai & Wang, 2015; Mulyati & Martiasuti, 2018; Waithaka et al., 2019). The application of family functions in daily life is considered to be lacking, especially in the condition of households that face economic problems. In addition, the lack of interaction and communication in the family also leads to problems. As stated by Madanes and Haley (1977), problems in the family occur due to dysfunctional family dynamics and structures. One of the efforts to overcome problems in the family is to strengthen the application of family functions through good communication patterns. Empowering family function through good communication patterns will enable overcoming interpersonal problems as well as problems related to family. Similarly, Arias and Punyanunt-Carter (2017) state that the influence of interaction and communication can determine the overall quality of family function. One of the activities that can be built and communicated in overcoming family problems is reducing boredom by working together to create a better atmosphere for the home yard environment.

The house yard has potential to be developed in overcoming a family's issues including feeling boredom during COVID-19 pandemic. This open area around the house can be turned into a place of creativity and be able to provide economic boost. The positive activities can also include using the yard for activities such as; playing ground, exercising, doing artistic works, and agricultural activities. According to Marhalim (2016), the house yard has a possibility to provide household economic income, it can even increase the community prosperity, and fulfill market needs.

The empowerment towards family function can become an effective solution to help laid-off victim families in overcoming challenges during pandemic

situations. This study provides a development model for families' function empowerment towards laid-off workers through the utilization of house yard during the COVID-19 pandemic. This program will be implemented in the form of an illustrated guidebook that contains stimulation about house yard management for all family members. Additionally, the product is also distributed as digital form.

The product including book and video are designed to provide stimulation for family members to carry out each function as a family. These books and videos are also designed as entertainment as well as guidelines to reduce boredom and negative attitudes. This program was created as a model for families' function empowerment towards laid-off workers through the utilization of house yard during the COVID-19 pandemic in Percut Sei Tuan District.

Methodology

This study uses a research and development approach based on Gall and Borg (1989). The purpose of the study is creating and implementing a model for families' function empowerment towards laid-off workers through the utilization of house yards during the COVID-19 pandemic. The empowering model is given by providing the development of family functions in order to be able to carry out activities by utilizing the house yard. The activity of empowering family function is intended to increase awareness in the family by working together to utilize the house yard, which has functions to reduce the feeling of boredom, increase beauty, and improve the productivity of a house yard.

The subject of the study includes laid-off worker victims during the COVID-19 pandemic in North Sumatra Region. The subjects were selected by using purposive random sampling. The criteria of sample selection include: (1) laid-off victims who work in government institutions and private company workers; (2) family patriarch (head of household) or family breadwinner; and (3) family of laid-off workers. The instrument used for this study is unstructured interview and questionnaire. The interview instruments were constructed to identify a problem faced by a laid-off worker, and the implication of the implementation of family function empowerment. The questionnaire assesses laid-off workers and perspective before and after empowerment of family function.

The planning and implementation of research activities are carried out in the families of the targeted laid-off victims. The research scheme contains an outline

of various steps that must be conducted, starting from asking questions in exploring the data to the final analysis. The research process was conducted in two stages: (1) conducting exploration study to obtain qualitative data; and (2) conducting experiments with the application of concepts from the model that had been compiled. Furthermore, this study was conducted in an analytical descriptive approach, which has purposes, including: (1) to know the potential for human and environmental resources to be developed or seeing the frequency with which certain aspects of social phenomena occur; and (2) to explain or describe clearly and in detail about certain social phenomena. The analysis technique used statistical formulation to support the results of descriptive answers based on the proposed problem. This study attempts to find out the behavior difference among family members before and after treatment.

Results and Discussion

Designing of the Empowering Family Function Model for Laid-off Workers in the Utilization of House Yard during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The empowering model for families' function empowerment towards laid-off workers through the utilization of house yard during the COVID-19 pandemic was carried-out through descriptive analysis of the model component. According to Biktagirova and Kasimova (2016), ten components of family function include: upbringing, leisure, spiritual development, public function, psychotherapy, reproductive, sexual, socio-status, household, and economic functions. This study was carried out with eight family functions, including: Religion, love, protection, social culture, reproduction, education, economy. These eight components of family functions are transformed into several activities that family members implement through the utilizing of the house yard. All the activities are written and described in a pocket book (printed and digital version). The success of the program implementation is measured by the change of attitude among family members towards the utilization of the house yard, such that the house yard is well-organized and increase of productivity of the house yard. All forms of activity starting from the early process until the use of the house yard were written into a pocket book and distributed to participants in printed and digital versions. The pocket book (printed and digital version) as final product is selected because it can be accessed efficiently by family members as guidance in utilizing

the house yard (Umam et al., 2015; Utomo & Lusianto, 2019). The design content of the pocket book product includes activity images that show house yard utilizing by family members, which are reinforced by writing in the form of an appeal or invitation. The photos displayed are photos of the activity in the house yard, which were taken by the research team in several places.

Several activities are conducted in the empowerment activities, including: (1) to describe the model for empowering the functions of families of laid-off workers including describing the concepts, goals and characteristics as well as forms of empowerment involving all family members, which are certainly different from other models; (2) to describe the objective about family condition of laid-off workers, which is used as the subject and potential resource and the existing house yard environment as a support for the implementation of empowerment; (3) to gain an advantages of the developed model by selecting the suitable type of empowerment based on what the potential of the family is and the availability of house yard; (4) the design of programs and media that are used as empowerment activities and the actions taken, which are developed by taking into account the condition of the laid-off worker families as the research targets; (5) the process of empowerment family functions of laid-off workers illustrates the process of input and instrumental input through the form of empowerment activities in producing expected output for victim's family; and (6) monitoring and assessing the results of empowerment family functions that have been carried out, which aims to see progress or changes in attitudes of family members affected or as victims of layoffs.

After the draft model has been compiled, the next step is conceptual preparation, which involves 3 steps, that is: (1) *Planning*, to determine the form of approach and media used; (2) *Implementation*, the implementation process of empowerment model activities is observed; and (3) *Evaluation*, to find out the results of empowerment activities based on the eight family functions observed through the administering of questionnaires for participants.

The validation is an important variable in typical research and development study, especially for the study which develops a product. According to Glod-Lendvai (2018), validation is to test the quality of the product at each stage, as validation activities include checks on production materials, operating procedure, training of the persons involved and monitoring of the system during production. This study attempted to check theoretical and empirical validation of developed

empowerment models. The theoretical validation is checked through discussions with experts in the field of Community Education and Psychologists who have an experience in family education whereas, the empirical validation is checked based on several concepts and models of reinforcement that have been carried out. Based on the results of several inputs, a conceptual model, which contains six stages of empowerment as described previously, is then compiled.

As the subject of the study, the families of the laid-off workers were considered to be vulnerable to mental health, which needed to be addressed. The mental health issues experienced are commonly affected by the changes of daily activity that totally change caused by pandemic situations, which also can affect the loss of income. Nowadays, many people have deep concern towards laid-off worker families who have mental issues and economic problems. Consequently, the researchers have been challenged to participate in helping and providing reinforcement activities to reduce boredom among laid-off workers' families. Moreover, such empowerment activities can help to strengthen family bonds. As Garst et al. (2013) mentioned, family activities can improve family interaction, nurturing family relationships, and addressing specific family issues. Furthermore, the family activities that are conducted close to home are more effective in strengthening the bonding between family members.

Most of the laid-off victims were working in the informal sector such as factory workers, household assistants, security, drivers and others. The interview result show most of the laid-off workers expected to get their jobs back to fulfill their economic needs. According to Octavia (2020), the informal sector is often associated with low class income families in developing countries. However, it should be noted that not everyone who is poor works in the informal sector, nor everyone who works in the informal sector is poor. Most of this informal sector worker is a patriarch who experienced several obstacles at work during COVID-19 Pandemic, including the limitation of mobility and strict health protocol creating limitations in conducting work. Such condition greatly affected their family income, because they could not travel or conduct any activities outside the home. In order to overcome this obstacle, the laid-off worker should be prepared to use other abilities and skills that can be useful for them while staying at home. The researcher considers laid-off victims as part of the community whose abilities must be developed through an empowerment program. The empowerment program based on family functions will be able to provide

reinforcement or strengthening the economy, knowledge, skills and community attitudes through the application of family functions.

The real conditions of laid-off worker family members in response to the COVID-19 pandemic are as follows: (1) Generally, a good atmosphere of togetherness has been built within the family members, such as supporting and motivating each other in developing family activities; (2) There is a sense of empathy among the family members that has been embedded for a long time so that it fosters a high sense of kinship and also has a sense of sharing the same fate; (3) The lack of access to information about the COVID-19 virus threat, how to prevent, and how to cure it; (4) The lack of awareness among family members about health protocols based on government recommendations and regulations; and (5) The lack of skills among family members in utilizing the potential of the environment, such as the house yard which has high potential in economic growth.

Implementation of the Empowering Family Function Model for Laid-off Workers in the Utilization of House Yard during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The pilot test of the family function empowerment model is administered to increase knowledge, skills and attitudes towards utilizing the home yard for productive activities, and also to avoid exposure to COVID-19 virus. The pilot test was administered in two phases, that is: (1) the researcher provides the material content either as oral explanation or printed in a pocket book. These steps are administered to observe that the family function is implemented appropriately, and to find out possible obstacles in implementing family function; (2) the

researcher is actively observing the implementation of the empowerment model. Researchers also occasionally provide direction empowerment models appropriately. In this phase, each participant is directed to have an experience about the implementation of the family function which can be related to the utilization of the house yard (Figure 1).

The pilot test was conducted in two cycles. The first cycle is conducted in 3 steps: planning, implementation, and data collection and analysis. According to the result of the first cycle, the development model was already appropriate to implement. However, there were several factor that needed to be fixed for the next implementation cycle, including: (1) To give additional time for the implementation and more advanced guidelines for empowering family function; (2) the need to provide companions in carrying out or implementing family functions in the form of the e-book (companions can be family members or other families); (3) media or teaching materials need to be developed with more pictures and explanations for clear and complete explanations of family function that do not exist yet.

The quantitative data were collected through the administered empowering family function questionnaire. The questionnaire is administered for pre-test and two post-tests. The first post-test is administered after the researcher provides the material content either as oral explanation or printed in a pocket book, while the second post-test is administered by the participant conducting self-implementation of the family function activities. The result of first post-test result showed unsatisfactory results (Table 2). However, the second post-test result showed the improvement for participant knowledge and abilities (Table 3).

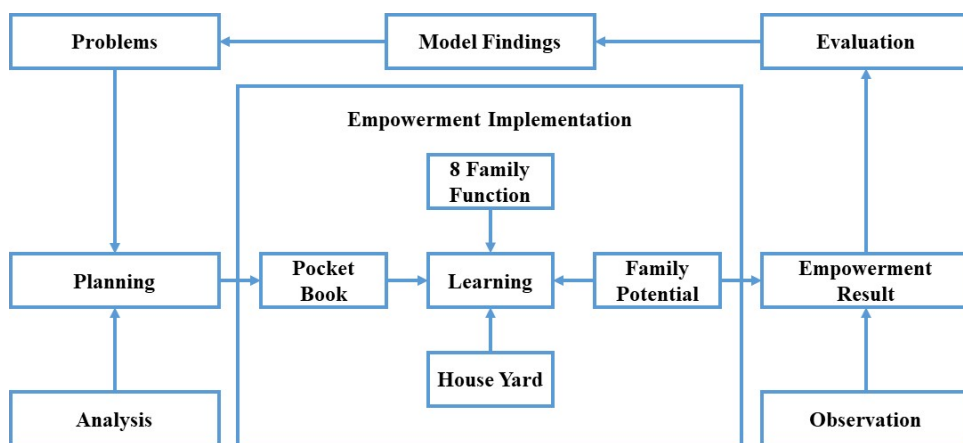


Figure 1 Final Design of Empowerment Model for Laid-off Worker Family

The result is analyzed through descriptive analysis, which was strengthened by statistical tests. The results of the descriptive analysis have several strengths and weaknesses. The strength of this analysis method shows the knowledge and skills of participants in implementing family functions have increased, their attitude in responding and dealing with layoffs during the COVID-19 pandemic has also been acceptable. However, the analysis method weakness shows the result that the abilities possessed by new participants can be used only for their families. The program for empowering family function is also limited for laid-off workers in certain areas.

The statistical analysis used is still not representative of all levels of society affected by employment termination. The research subjects are considered relatively small (30 people). Statistical analysis was conducted to strengthen the qualitative analysis by using the Wilcoxon test. This analysis was carried out to see the development of three aspects,

namely, knowledge, skills and attitudes. The level of significance of these three aspects can be analysis through testing using non-parametric analysis in which the data are non normal distribution, where data in ordinal form are first transformed into nominal data and analyzed using a different test using the Wilcoxon test (Sugiyono, 2001).

The results of the questionnaire distribution test both before and after being given reinforcement based on three aspects (knowledge, skills and attitudes) show an increase (Table 1, Table 2, Table 3). These results show that there is a significant effect on the knowledge, skills and attitudes of participants after being given reinforcement. The results of empowering family functions for laid-off workers by using Z-test analysis show positive changes to the families of laid-off workers (Table 4). This means that the workers who are the subjects of this study have become more empowered and able to use the house yard for more productive activity while staying at home.

Table 1 Result of First Pretest

No.	Raw Score	Real Score	Conversion Table	Criteria	F
1	$X + 1.5 SD$	51.4	$51.4 > x$	Very High	4
2	$X + 0.5 SD$	49.8	$49.8 < x \leq 51.4$	High	10
3	$X - 0.5 SD$	48.2	$48.2 < x \leq 49.8$	Average	6
4	$X - 1.5 SD$	46.6	$46.6 < x \leq 48.2$	Low	6
5	$\leq X - 1.5 SD$	≤ 46.6	$x \leq 46.6$	Very low	4
Total					30

Table 2 Result of First Posttest

No.	Raw Score	Real Score	Conversion Table	Criteria	F
1	$X + 1.5 SD$	102.4	$102.4 > x$	Very High	4
2	$X + 0.5 SD$	98.8	$98.8 < x \leq 102.4$	High	10
3	$X - 0.5 SD$	95.2	$95.2 < x \leq 98.8$	Average	6
4	$X - 1.5 SD$	91.6	$91.6 < x \leq 95.2$	Low	6
5	$\leq X - 1.5 SD$	≤ 91.6	$x \leq 91.6$	Very low	4
Total					30

Table 3 Result of Second Posttest

No.	Raw Score	Real Score	Conversion Table	Criteria	F
1	$X + 1.5 SD$	117.6	$117.6 > x$	Very High	9
2	$X + 0.5 SD$	99.8	$99.8 < x \leq 117.6$	High	9
3	$X - 0.5 SD$	95.2	$95.2 < x \leq 99.8$	Average	5
4	$X - 1.5 SD$	91.6	$91.6 < x \leq 95.2$	Low	5
5	$\leq X - 1.5 SD$	≤ 91.6	$x \leq 91.6$	Very low	2
Total					30

Table 4 Result of the Wilcoxon Signed-rank Test

Group test	Pretest-Posttest1	Posttest1-Posttest2	Pretest-Posttest2
Z	-1.275	-0.683	-3.924
Asymp. Sig 2 tailed (p Value)	0.202	0.494	0.000

The family members of laid-off workers became more open minded with the behavioral changes after receiving socialization and reading materials from the researchers. Furthermore, the implementation of family function empowerment can help family members of laid-off workers have more knowledge and strong mentality in facing family problems during the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, there are several achievements of empowerment family function for laid-off worker during the COVID-19 pandemic such as:

1. The family members of the laid-off workers have knowledge in utilizing the house yard in productive ways through the existing reading material. Moreover, family members of the laid-off workers have also been able to gain psychological and economic advantages from the house yard.

2. The workers and their families are more accepting of the situation happening to their household during pandemics.

3. Family members of the laid-off workers are more understanding about utilizing the house yard for positive activity. Moreover, they also gain knowledge about government regulation (health protocol) during the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Family members of the laid-off workers are more aware of the COVID-19 threat including their sanitation and lifestyle such as washing hands, using face masks, and taking a shower after traveling.

5. Family members of laid-off workers are more comfortable in spending more time at home, including conducting religious activities and having a family gathering.

6. Family members of laid-off workers are prepared in dealing with employment termination during a pandemic.

Conclusions

Most of the workers initially worked in the informal sector such as factory workers, household assistants, security, drivers and others. The subject of this research is those laid-off workers who lived in Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency. Generally, the victims of employment termination are wanting to get their jobs back in order to support the needs of family members. This hope is well-founded because basically most of the victims of employment terminations are the patriarch and married man.

The problem faced by the patriarch of the family was the difficulty in doing their jobs and their own business

during the pandemic. According to government instruction and regulation, the people were restricted to conducting activities outside during the COVID-19 pandemic. The health protocol, which had to be followed such as with social distancing, was also implemented. Such condition affected family income, because family members could not travel or conduct activities for work outside the home. In responding to this, it turns out that not all families of laid-off workers had other abilities that could be developed while at home. Additionally, there were also those who did not understand what COVID-19 is and its dangers. The researcher also considers that family members of the laid-off workers are also part of the community, whose abilities must be developed through empowerment activities, which is not only from an economic perspective but also other productive knowledge that can be useful for their leisure time.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to Universitas Negeri Medan, which contributed for financial assistance in this research, and also for victims of employment termination in Percut Sei Tuan district.

References

- Arias, V., & Punyanunt-Carter, N. M. (2017). Family, culture, and communication. *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Communication*. <https://oxfordre.com/communication/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228613.001.0001/acrefore-9780190228613-e-504>
- Aslan, B. I., Gülsen, A., Tirank, S. B., Findikcioglu, K., Uzuner, F. D., Tutar, H., & Üçüncü, N. (2018). Family functions and life quality of parents of children with cleft lip and palate. *Journal of Craniofacial Surgery*, 29(6), 1614–1618. <https://doi.org/10.1097/SCS.00000000000004611>
- Dai, L.T. & Wang, L.N. (2015). Review of family functioning. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(12), 134–141. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/jss.2015.312014>
- Fan, H., Zhang, B., & Wang, W. (2017). Family functions in relation to behavioral and psychological disorders in Chinese culture. *The Family Journal*, 25(2), 130–136. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1066480717697681>
- Gall, M. D., & Borg, W. R. (1989). *Educational research. A guide for preparing a thesis or dissertation proposal in education*. Longman Inc.

- Garst, B. A., Baughman, S., Franz, N. K., & Seidel, R. W. (2013). Strengthening families: Exploring the impacts of family camp experiences on family functioning and parenting. *Journal of Experiential Education*, 36(1), 65–77. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1053825913481582>
- Glod-Lendvai, Ana-Maria. (2018). Validation – a brief introduction. *GeoPatterns*, 3(1), 10–15. <https://doi.org/10.5719/GeoP.3.1/2>
- Biktagirova, G. F., & Kasimova, R. S. (2016). Development of emotional sphere of preschool children. *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education*, 11(4), 799–807. <https://www.iejme.com/article/development-of-emotional-sphere-of-preschool-children>
- Madanes, C., & Haley, J. (1977). Dimensions of family therapy. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 165(2), 88–98. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00005053-197708000-00002>
- Marhalim, M. (2016). Kontribusi Nilai Ekonomis Lahan Pekarangan Terhadap Ekonomi Rumah Tangga Petani Di Desa Rambah Samo Kecamatan Rambah Samo Kabupaten Rokan Hulu. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Fakultas Pertanian UPP*, 3(1), 1–8. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/108787>
- Mulyati, M., & Martiastuti, K. (2018). The relationship between family function and adolescent autonomy in the rural and urban area. *Journal of Family Sciences*, 3(1), 15–29. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jfs.3.1.15-29>
- Octavia, J. (2020). Towards a national database of workers in the informal sector: COVID-19 pandemic response and future recommendations. *CSIS Commentaries*, 1–8. <https://csis.or.id/publications/towards-a-national-database-of-workers-in-the-informal-sector-COVID-19-pandemic-response-and-future-recommendations/>
- Oktriyanto, O., Amrullah, H., & Titisari, A. S. (2020). Family function and misuse of drug in adolescents in Indonesia. *KEMAS: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 16(2), 271–283. <https://doi.org/10.15294/kemas.v16i2.23304>
- Putri, A. A. H., & Khairunnisa, H. (2019). The relationship of family function and social media addiction among adolescents. *Proceeding of the 4th ASEAN Conference on Psychology, Counselling, and Humanities (ACPCH 2018)*, 304, 127–130. <https://doi.org/10.2991/acpch-18.2019.32>
- Purba, S. (2020, July 16). *North Sumatera Government: 56,000 workers have been laid off due to COVID-19 pandemic, 48,891 Small Medium Enterprises are affected*. <https://sumut.inews.id/berita/pemprov-sumut-56000-an-pekerja-kena-phk-akibat-COVID-19-48891-umkm-terdampak>
- Sugiyono. (2001). *Metode Penelitian*. CV Alfa Beta.
- Supriyono, Iskandar, S., & Suchayono. (2015). *Current perspective of family education*. kemendikbud. <http://repository.kemdikbud.go.id/id/eprint/6172>
- Umam, A., Surantoro, S., & Masithoh, D. F. (2015). Development of mobile pocket book as an android-based learning media using Adobe Flash Professional CS 5.5 on static fluid subject for Grade X high school. *PROSIDING: Seminar Nasional Fisika dan Pendidikan Fisika*, 6(4), 185–188. <https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/171971/>
- Utomo, C. B., & Lusianto, J. F. (2019). Historical pocket book application as an alternative media of history learning. *KnE Social Sciences*, 3(18), 77–84. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v3i18.4700>
- Yöntem, M. K. (2019) Development of family functions and relationship in families: A mixed-design study. *The American Journal of Family Therapy*, 47(5), 344–359. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01926187.2019.1673259>
- Waithaka, A. G., Martinelli, A., & Kobia, C. (2019). Impacts of family functioning on family quality of life among college students. *International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social Sciences*, 6(5), 89–99. <https://www.noveltyjournals.com/upload/paper/Impacts%20of%20Family%20Functioning-2036.pdf>