

# SHIFT IN FAMILY SOCIAL VALUES DUE TO CHANGES IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Adnin Chiesa Syahwanes<sup>1</sup>, Windi Maylawati<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Universitas Bina Bangsa

## Article History

Received: February 22, 2025    Revised: March 30, 2025    Accepted: April 30, 2025

---

### Abstract

This research examines shifts in social values in families that occur due to changes in economic structure. Through a descriptive approach and literature review, this study analyzes 50 journals published in the 2015-2025 period, consisting of national and international journals that can be accessed online. The research results show that changes in economic structure characterized by industrialization, urbanization, economic digitalization, and the entry of women into the formal labor market have triggered a significant transformation in family values. These value shifts include: firstly, a reorientation of traditional gender roles, secondly changes in parenting patterns, thirdly modifications to the family hierarchy to become more egalitarian, fourthly a shift in the concept of independence versus dependence between family members, and fifthly a redefinition of family success which is increasingly oriented towards material aspects. This research also identified variations in value shifts based on socio-cultural context, education level, and family socio-economic status. This study contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of social change in family institutions as an adaptive response to broader economic structural transformations, and highlights the importance of policies that align economic needs with the preservation of positive family values.

Keywords: shifts in social values, changes in economic structure, family

---

DOI:

10.46306/bbijbm.v5i1.118

Homepage:

<http://bbijbm.lppmbinabangsa.ac.id/index.php/home>

## I. Introduction

Changes in family values are not only part of natural development, but also the result of imbalances that arise due to economic, technological and cultural

changes. Changes in the roles of women and men, ways of educating children, and traditional values are often sources of differences of opinion between the older and younger generations, reflecting old habits and contemporary demands. Sumartono (2019) Many problems in families actually arise because of perspectives and culture in society that do not fully implement gender equality. There is still an opinion that men are more dominant and entitled to privileges, while women are often considered inferior. As a result, the distribution of roles in the family is unequal, where fathers and sons often have higher positions than mothers and daughters. (Anita Rahmawaty, 2015).

Changes in family life patterns and journeys are greatly influenced by social and economic conditions. One of the biggest differences is seen between college graduates and those who don't. Compared with college graduates, women with less education tend to live with a partner more quickly, have children before marriage, and experience divorce more often. (Lundberg et al., 2016) Social change is not just a matter of society in general, it can be seen from the role of women in the Gayo community, Aceh. As time goes by, women have more and more opportunities to play a role in public, get better education, and participate in the world of work. This can change equality between men and women, the way families function, and daily habits in society. (Darmawan & Radiansyah, 2023) Changes in family form and economic inequality are closely related, influenced by continually changing policies and social developments. Increasing economic inequality can have an impact on family life, from household stability to the division of roles within the family. In this case, changes in family values due to changing economic conditions are part of larger changes. Families also have to adapt, manage finances and adapt the values passed on to the next generation. (Ratna, 2018).

Although a country's culture usually remains the same, changes in the economy can affect the values held within a family. Over time, developments such as modernization and globalization change the way people and families view things like power, social relationships, and how they plan for the future. So, changes in family values are not only due to culture itself, but are also influenced by economic changes around them. (Beugelsdijk et al., 2015) In the current era of globalization,

society's views on gender roles in the family are starting to change. Global developments have brought major changes in social life, communities and societal values, which have an impact on social, economic and psychological aspects, both for individuals, families and the surrounding environment. This change can be seen from the increasing awareness that men and women have equal responsibilities. (Widyasari, 2023) The division of tasks in the household is influenced by several things, one of which is the level of education. Families with higher education are usually fairer in dividing tasks, so that no one feels burdened. Women who are better educated tend to be more independent and aware of their rights to be involved in decision making and have a more balanced division of tasks. (Shabir, 2024).

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only changed the way we work and socialize, but also increasingly visible inequality within families. The burden of caring for the family becomes heavier for women, and this shows that there has been a major change in social values. Women's role at home is increasingly visible due to changing economic conditions due to the pandemic. (Power, 2020) Family economic policies implemented over the last hundred years in developed countries have had a major impact on family life, both from an economic and social perspective. Policy changes, such as taxes, family allowances, and work regulations, not only affect the family's financial condition, but also change the roles of men and women in the family, family structure, and the social values held. So, shifts in family values due to economic changes are inevitable, because changing policies affect the way families view traditional roles, financial responsibilities, and intergenerational well-being (Olivetti & Petrongolo, 2017).

## II. Theoretical Review

Social values are rules or guidelines that people follow in everyday life. These values help maintain order, build group identity, and provide direction in behavior and interactions. Social values also act as a guide to action and shape identity and a

sense of togetherness in a particular community. However, social values are dynamic and can change due to developments over time, technological advances, changes in population, and increasingly complex relationships between individuals. Shifting social values is an inevitable change in the dynamics of social and cultural change in society (Burgess & Dunbar, 2025).

According to Emile Durkheim, major social changes can cause anomie, which is a condition where old values begin to waver, and people feel confused about what is right and wrong. This often happens in rapidly developing societies, where traditional values begin to be replaced by new values that focus more on individual and material interests. According to the theory of social change put forward by Kingsley Davis, shifts in social structures will have an impact on the system of values and norms that apply in a society. Some of the main factors that drive shifts in social values include globalization, modernization, urbanization, and advances in communication and information technology. Globalization paves the way for the entry of foreign cultures, which can influence the thought patterns and behavior of individuals in a community. Meanwhile, modernization brings changes in work systems, education and family life, which can ultimately shift traditional values that have long been upheld (Igreja et al., 2025).

One of the main factors of this change is globalization. Through mass media, the internet, and high human mobility, cultures from various parts of the world mix with each other. As a result, people begin to adopt habits or values from other cultures, which sometimes contradict local culture. For example, the culture of mutual cooperation that was once strong in society is now starting to diminish because people focus more on their personal lives due to the influence of individualism. Apart from that, technological developments also play a big role in changing the way people communicate and behave. Information is now more easily accessible via social media, which has ultimately changed the way people view norms and rules that were previously considered absolute. In the world of work, for example, in the past people tended to work loyally at one company for a long time, but now many prefer flexibility and often change jobs. In the family, the role of parents in educating children is also experiencing challenges because children are

now exposed to various information and lifestyles from the internet (Chen et al., 2025).

Urbanization also plays a role in changing social values. The migration of people from rural areas to cities creates wider cultural interactions and encourages the formation of new values that are more individualistic compared to the communal values that are still dominant in rural areas. In addition, urbanization often affects patterns of social interaction, where close family relationships in rural areas begin to diminish and are replaced by relationships that are more pragmatic and interest-based. Changes in values are also visible in terms of morals and ethics. If in the past society highly valued togetherness and respect for older people or those in authority, now more and more people place greater emphasis on personal rights and freedom of expression. This is not necessarily bad, as it can raise awareness of human rights and gender equality, but it can also lead to conflict with those who still hold old values (Willführ & Sottile Perez, 2025).

Apart from external factors, changes in social values are also influenced by internal factors, such as differences in thought patterns between generations. The younger generation is generally more open to change than previous generations. They tend to be more flexible in accepting new values that are relevant to current developments, such as gender equality, freedom of expression and individualism. In contrast, the older generation tends to maintain traditional values passed down from generation to generation. These differences often trigger intergenerational conflict in a society. Overall, shifts in social values are something that cannot be avoided in people's lives. This change can be a challenge, but it can also be an opportunity to create a social life that is more in line with current developments. Therefore, it is important to understand the factors that influence this change and find the best way to respond to it so that social balance is maintained (Thurston et al., 2025).

Social values are rules or guidelines used in everyday life, including in the family. These values include norms, ethics and morals that are passed down from generation to generation. According to Talcott Parsons (1951), the family is the main place where a person learns about social life from childhood. A family is not only a place to live together, but also a place that teaches values such as togetherness,

responsibility and an open attitude towards other people. However, along with the times, family values have also changed due to various internal and external factors (Xu et al., 2025).

There are many things that cause family values to change, such as globalization, technological advances, economic changes and social dynamics. Globalization makes it easier for foreign cultures to enter and influence the way individuals in the family think. For example, in the past, mutual cooperation and togetherness were highly valued, but now, in the modern era, many people are more concerned with themselves. Technology also plays a big role in this change, as digital communication reduces face-to-face interactions within families. Economic changes also have an impact on roles in the family. In the past, fathers were usually the main breadwinners, while mothers took care of the household and children. Now, more and more women are working, so family duties are more flexible and can be divided fairly. Apart from that, urbanization and modernization also influence social values in the family. The more individualistic lifestyle in the city means that family relationships are not as close as in villages, where many families still uphold the value of togetherness (Loch & Kleinschmit, 2025).

Changes in values in the family have positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is that there is no distinction between men and women, individual freedom in making decisions, and improvement in quality of life because families can adapt to current developments. However, there are also negative impacts, such as decreasing time spent together with family, increasing gaps between generations, and weakening traditional values that used to be the main guidance in the family. Apart from that, child rearing patterns have also changed because many parents are busy working and hand over care to nannies or educational institutions. This can reduce emotional closeness between parents and children. Changes in social values in the family are something that cannot be avoided due to developments over time, globalization and changes in lifestyle. Although it brings challenges, this change also provides an opportunity for families to adapt to new values that are more relevant to today's life. Therefore, it is important to maintain a balance between maintaining

good traditional values and accepting changes that bring benefits, so that families remain harmonious and play a good role in society (Liu et al., 2025).

Changes in the family's economic structure are things that often occur along with developments over time, changes in the way people work, and social dynamics continue to change. Family economic structure basically describes how a family earns, shares, and uses their income. With advances in the economic sector, technological developments and government policies, the role of the economy in the family has also changed (Darko & Halseth, 2025).

However, with industrial progress and digitalization, many new types of jobs have emerged, such as in the fields of information technology, services and online commerce. This makes more family members, including housewives, participate in earning a living, either by working in companies or running digital-based home businesses. Apart from that, social changes also affect the economic structure of the family. If in the past men were usually the main breadwinners and women did more to take care of the house, now many women also work and are even the breadwinners of the family. As a result, the division of roles in the family has changed, where men are now also involved in household work and caring for children (Pervaiz et al., 2025).

Another factor that plays a role is government policy in the economic and employment sectors. Programs such as social assistance, minimum wage increases, and flexible work policies for women influence the way families manage their finances. With support from the government, families have more choices to find sources of income and improve their economic welfare. Apart from external factors, factors within the family also influence economic changes. For example, the higher the education level of family members, the greater their chances of getting a better-paying job. This helps improve the standard of living and the way families manage their finances more efficiently. Good financial planning, such as investment, savings, or a side business, can also be a solution to maintain family economic stability in the long term (Weberg et al., 2025).

However, changes in the family's economic structure can also create challenges, such as pressure in dividing time between work and family, differences

in income between family members, and gaps in access to economic resources. Therefore, families need to have a good strategy to be able to adapt to these changes and maintain balance in carrying out their respective roles. With all the changes that occur, the family's economic structure continues to develop and adapt to the times. The ability to adapt well to these changes will greatly determine the welfare of the family, both in financial aspects and in social relationships within it (Omolola et al., 2025).

### **III. Methodology**

This research uses a descriptive method with a literature approach to analyze shifts in social values in families due to changes in economic structure. The descriptive method was chosen because it allows this research to describe and explain the phenomena that occur systematically and factually. Meanwhile, a literature approach is used to collect, study and analyze various sources that are relevant in understanding changes in social values in the family (Jiang et al., 2025).

The data sources in this research come from 50 national and international scientific journals which discuss related topics, such as changes in economic structure, gender roles in the family, parenting patterns, and social dynamics that occur due to economic and technological developments. These journals were selected based on relevance, credibility and level of up-to-datedness, so that they can provide comprehensive insight into the phenomenon being studied. In this process, each journal will be reviewed to find patterns, trends and relationships between changes in economic structure and shifts in social values in the family that occur in society. The results of this analysis are then used to draw conclusions that describe how economic dynamics influence patterns of interaction within the family, the division of gender roles, as well as changes in parenting patterns and household financial management. By using this approach, it is hoped that research can provide a deeper understanding of the impact of economic changes on social values in families and provide recommendations that can help families deal with the changes that occur (Komba et al., 2025).

## IV. Results

### 1. The Impact of Economic Changes on Family Roles

The impact of Covid-19 on the Indonesian economy is quite large. Many companies are forced to save on production costs, which ultimately leads to many employees being fired. As a result, millions of people lost their jobs. This also raises concerns about an economic crisis (Santika, 2020). Relative poverty will be the most affected. Many middle class people will feel a reduced quality of life compared to what they are used to. Income inequality is also getting worse due to the unstable situation. (Buheji et al., 2020) During the COVID-19 pandemic, many environments were affected, such as transportation, tourism, trade and health. But what was hardest hit was the household environment. (Susilawati et al., 2020) Not long after that, people's purchasing power decreased, making it difficult for many people to meet their daily needs. It cannot be denied that one of the factors that causes family roles to be damaged is caused by factors in the family's economic situation. (Wahid et al., 2022) There are no standard rules in economics that can guarantee that all adults can earn a living with just common sense and good character. (David H., 2015) The role of women in the economy is often debated because they are considered to lack respect for the family. Patriarchal culture shapes relationships between men and women, which ultimately limits women's involvement in society. (Selvaraj & Johnson, 2016)

The family is the first place where children learn and become acquainted with various things about moral values, goodness and the basics of life (Rousseau et al., 2025). They also begin to understand their hopes, desires, goals and abilities. In the learning process in the family environment, parents have the main role as educators and mentors (Azmin et al., 2022). Relationships within the family, including social support (for example, affection, advice, and attention) as well as arguments (such as criticism, or excessive demands), can influence a person's well-being through various aspects, including psychology, daily habits, and the child's physical condition. (Thomas et al., 2017) One of the causes of children's

moral decline is a lack of attention and supervision from parents. Therefore, parents should be more concerned with carrying out their role in the family to look after and guide their children. (Rahmi, 2019) All experiences in childhood will become a reference for the child's personality in the future. Therefore, families must instill positive values and religious teachings so that children grow up with good character and can adapt to the surrounding environment. (Juli Andriyani, 2016)

## 2. Parenting Patterns in Modern Families

The family is the main place in forming a child's character, so it is important for parents to implement good and effective educational methods. The parenting style provided aims to meet the child's physical and emotional needs. Apart from that, parents also need to introduce the rules and values that apply in society so that children can adapt and live in harmony with their environment. (Rahmat, 2018) Each generation has a different way of educating children. For example, the millennial generation now has a different parenting style from parents in the past. (Yunus & Raf, 2021) Another big influence on the millennial generation is the way they were raised. Jason Dorsey says that "parenting is the biggest trend influencing behavior from one generation to another." Seeing how parents raise their children also provides insight for the next generation of parents. (Swanzen, 2018) In life, time with family can vary: sometimes we get together but each of us is engrossed in our own activities such as reading or playing with gadgets, sometimes we do activities together such as watching films and sometimes we really focus on each other, for example by playing games or chatting (Wang et al., 2025).

Schools can help parents get involved in various things, such as caring for children, supporting learning at home, communicating with teachers, taking part in volunteer activities, participating in decision making, and collaborating with the community (Đurišić & Bunijevac, 2017). The way parents educate children at home requires cooperation between the two. If only one person tries, the results

will not be optimal. Problems that arise in families today, no matter how small, usually have something to do with the way parents educate their children. (Samho, 2024) Parents need to know that the way they raise their children has a big influence on the child's character and behavior. If children are raised with good attention, including a healthy diet and proper education, they will most likely grow up to be good and moral children. On the other hand, if children are raised in a harsh manner, they could end up growing up lacking self-confidence, lacking intelligence, and experiencing various other problems (Kamundala, 2025).

Nowadays, the way parents raise their children is largely influenced by trends on social media. Sometimes, this goes against the ways of parenting that exist in our culture or traditions. Therefore, today's mothers need to be smart in sorting information on the internet, so they can take advantage of it without being carried away or being consumed by misleading information. (Sugitanata et al., 2024) Social media influences family life in three main aspects: social media features are easily accessible, social media changes family structures, for example by changing family rules, roles and restrictions, social media also influences the way families interact, and thus creates new habits. All of these are connected and influence each other. (Procentese et al., 2019) Sharing physical custody has proven to be a good option for fathers, mothers and children because it better suits the needs of modern families, where both parents work, take care of the house and raise the children. (Steinbach, 2019)

### 3. Value Conflict Between Generations in the Household

Globalization can create a clash of values between parents and young people in the family, and this can affect the moral development of teenagers. Not a few teenagers actually feel proud when they follow foreign cultures, because what they are pursuing looks up to date. (Yuli Dwi Safitri, 2024) Differences in perspective about technology often trigger conflict between Gen Z and their parents at home. For parents, social media and gadgets are sometimes considered

to destroy togetherness and make communication strained. So, the conflicts that arise are not only about daily habits, but also because of differences in ways of thinking about privacy, freedom, and how to build relationships within the family. (Turner, 2015) In this era, being a young person is not enough to just be smart, but you also have to have good morals. So, the Muslim millennial generation is young Muslims who believe that modern living and having faith can go together, you don't have to choose one or the other. (Gussevi & Muhfi, 2021) In large families, older people usually have an important role in regulating the rules and course of life at home. Meanwhile, the younger ones are expected to obey and follow their directions or advice. The extended family is a source of support, both economically and emotionally. This makes the relationship between family members closer and remains united even though they are of different generations. (Muhammad Surya Bimantoro et al., 2024)

Value conflicts between generations in the household can cause family stress which has an impact on children's development. Differences in values and expectations between parents and children often cause tension and stress in the family. According to research, stress experienced by parents can disrupt parenting functions, which ultimately affects the child's emotional and psychological well-being. (Masarik & Conger, 2017) Closeness between generations in a family, such as grandparents, parents and children, is one of the important keys to keeping a family happy. They usually care about each other, and that can have a big impact on each other's health and well-being. But on the other hand, parents can also be a broad social liaison for their children, and this has an important role in children's growth and development. The impact is, if parents can carry out their role well, children can grow up healthy and prosperous. (Izzal Afifir Rahman and Nasrulloh, 2021) Nowadays, parents tend to be more actively involved in children's education matters compared to previous generations. They not only pay school fees, but also choose the school, prepare support, and still have a big influence in their children's decisions while they are still at school. Even though children, especially those in their late teens,

are starting to be independent in some ways, they still need their parents' help for many other needs (N Karthika1, 2022).

Differences in views between the younger generation and the older generation regarding the balance of work and family life often give rise to value conflicts in the household. The younger generation tends to prioritize personal achievement, while the older generation still holds traditional values about gender roles and family responsibilities. (Bennett et al., 2017) The sandwich generation usually lives in families whose income is limited. They are squeezed because they have to bear the burden of taking care of both parents and children. The number of people experiencing conditions like this is increasing over time. They have to take care of many things, from paying debts, medical expenses, siblings' education, to daily needs, while still thinking about their own needs too. (Khalil & Santoso, 2022) For the younger generation, money and success are the main motivations for working. But sometimes, this is not in line with the values taught in the family. For them, success is not only about hard work, but also about having a balanced and enjoyable life. Their ambitions and desires are quite big and broad, because since childhood they have grown up with many opportunities and abilities, the life experiences they have experienced have also shaped the way they make decisions and act (Pandey et al., 2025).

#### 4. Strategies for Maintaining Family Harmony in Social Change

Each person has their own role which helps maintain balance in social life. For example, the family teaches values from childhood, religion gives direction about what is good and bad, and the law makes rules so that everything is orderly. If all of this works together and supports each other, society will be more stable and can face various problems better by ensuring that each part of society has a clear role and helps to realize the common good. A harmonious family is formed if the relationships between its members are in harmony. (Teologi et al., 2025) This good relationship can be seen from the way they interact with each other, which must be two-way and based on mutual respect. So, in order for a family to

remain harmonious, each member must be able to connect with each other and respect each other in daily communication. (Tinggi et al., 2022)

Nowadays, the necessities of life are increasingly numerous and expensive. This makes it difficult for heads of families, especially husbands, to meet all their needs. Because their income was not enough, in the end many wives stepped in to earn money. In fact, there are also those who actually become the main breadwinner at home. This situation changes the role of the family in that the wife not only takes care of the house and children, but also becomes the backbone of the family. (Mahfiroh et al., 2024) In social reality, the change from traditional women in villages who previously only focused on taking care of the house, to modern women who work outside the home, is mostly caused by economic pressure. The thing is, financial conditions are often the main reason why there are changes in social life. (Pratama & Wijaya, 2023) Apart from that, it is very important to understand the roles of men and women in housework matters, and start getting used to attitudes that support gender equality in everyday life. Therefore, dividing housework fairly and supporting each other between partners can be an effective way to make the family atmosphere more harmonious. (Rahmadhani et al., 2024)

In the Islamic view, a *sakinah* family is a family that is built on the basis of Islamic values, such as respecting each other, loving each other, and having a sense of responsibility for each other. It is hoped that these values can be a strong guide to facing various problems that may arise in married life. It is hoped that guidance like this can help families solve problems and achieve a harmonious life. (Widiantini & Fahmudin, 2024) The family's obligation to ensure the welfare of the elderly, which is usually carried out by sons and daughters-in-law, is considered a characteristic of culture which is supported by a hierarchical social structure (Conde & Takano-Rojas, 2025).

Now women are not only expected to obey, but are also considered to be religious figures. Biological reasons and religious teachings are often used to tell women that their job is to maintain family harmony, but within a framework that supports the patriarchal system. This is getting stronger because conservative

Muslim groups are also on the rise (Wieringa, 2015). Harmony in the family arises because of mutual trust between family members. If everyone trusts each other, the family will be neater, more stable, and feel more unified (Scholes et al., 2016). Chinese philosophy believes that everyone must truly understand their roles and responsibilities, both in the family and in society, so that everything can run orderly and harmoniously (Maddaloni et al., 2025).

## **Discussion**

Changes in the economic structure in Indonesia and various other countries have had a significant impact on people's life patterns, including in the family realm. One of the most visible impacts is a shift in social values within the family, both in terms of gender roles, parenting patterns, and intergenerational relations. If previously roles in the family tended to be traditionally divided with men as the main breadwinner and women playing roles in the domestic sphere, now, due to increasing economic needs and changes in work patterns, the boundaries of these roles are starting to blur (Abdurakhmanova & Ahrorov, 2025). More and more women are working outside the home, while quite a few men are involved in household affairs. This phenomenon changes the perspective on the division of roles in the family. If previously the father was considered the sole breadwinner and the mother had the role of taking care of the house and children, now these boundaries have become more flexible. Modern families are starting to adopt the value of equality, where husband and wife share responsibility for household and work matters. However, this change does not always go smoothly, because there are still many families who uphold traditional values that are based on a patriarchal system. This tension between old values and new values often leads to internal conflict within the family, especially when the older generation feels that their values are being abandoned by the younger generation (Phan et al., 2025).

According to the research results of Nurjanah (2020), one of the main driving factors for this change in role is the increasing need for life which can no longer be borne by one party alone. In this research, it was explained that in lower middle class families, especially in urban areas, women are encouraged to work to support

the family economy. This change indirectly influences the value system in the family, where the values of equality, independence, and negotiation become increasingly dominant compared to old values such as hierarchy, absolute obedience to father figures, or women's dependence on men (Jiménez-Aceituno et al., 2025).

Changes in economic structure also have an impact on parenting patterns and forms of social interaction within the family. Time together between parents and children is increasingly limited, especially when both parents work. In this situation, children are more likely to be raised by nannies, grandparents, or even grow up under the strong influence of digital media. This has given rise to a shift in values, where traditional family values such as togetherness, face-to-face communication and mutual cooperation are starting to be replaced by the values of individualism, efficiency and digitalization of relationships. As stated in research by Syafitri (2021), today's families tend to show more pragmatic communication patterns, with the quality of interactions decreasing due to work pressure and limited time.

Apart from that, value conflict between generations is also an issue that is increasingly emerging due to unequal understanding of social change. Older generations, especially those formed in traditional socio-economic structures, tend to maintain conservative values and uphold authority. On the other hand, the younger generation, who are more exposed to technology and global values through social media, often show a more egalitarian, open and critical attitude towards power structures in the family. This often becomes a source of conflict within the household, where there is a tug-of-war between maintaining old values and accepting new values that are more in line with current socio-economic realities. This is in line with the views of the journal *Generation Y and Z at Work*, which shows that the younger generation values flexibility, participation and fairness in various aspects of life, including family relationships.

Global economic changes, the digitalization of work, and urbanization, are also playing a role in accelerating this shift. Many families now no longer live in extended families, but instead form nuclear families with limited social support networks. This has a direct impact on the social processes of children and adolescents, who grow up in a more individualistic environment, and there is a lack

of space for collective discussion or instillation of values. In the long term, this has the potential to create a generation that is more independent, but also more vulnerable to an identity crisis or loss of family cultural roots (Savari et al., 2025).

It can be concluded that changes in economic structure not only have an impact on the material aspects of family life, but also on the dimensions of values, roles and social interactions within it. For this reason, an adaptive approach is needed from all parties in the family to be able to face this shift in a healthy and constructive way. Society also needs to be supported by social policies that are responsive to this dynamic, such as family welfare programs, parenting education, and intergenerational discussion spaces, so that new values that grow are still able to maintain harmony and togetherness in Indonesian families (Varley et al., 2025).

## **Conclusion**

Economic changes have had a significant impact on the role of the family in everyday life. Economic pressures such as increasing costs of living, work demands, and changes in livelihood patterns force family members to adjust their respective roles. Traditional roles in the family, such as the father as the main breadwinner and the mother as the housekeeper, are now starting to shift towards a more flexible and equal pattern. In addition, childcare and elderly care responsibilities, which were previously the responsibility of the nuclear family, are now often transferred or shared with outside parties such as daycare institutions or nursing homes. This condition reflects how the economic structure influences social dynamics within the family and gives rise to new patterns in the distribution of roles and responsibilities between family members.

The pattern of raising children in modern families today has changed a lot compared to the past. Whereas in the past parents tended to be authoritarian, now many people choose a more open and communicative approach. These changes are largely influenced by increasingly complex conditions, such as busy working parents, the influence of technology, and increasingly dynamic lifestyles. Children are now accustomed to being more independent, dare to express opinions, and are invited to chat about important decisions in the family. The parenting style is more

flexible, but still requires clear rules so that children don't lose direction. One of the challenges is about gadgets and social media. Parents are required to be able to accompany their children without being too controlling, but also not letting go. So, you could say that modern parenting requires a balance between love, freedom and responsibility. Today's parents must be able to continue learning and adapting to stay connected with their children who are growing up in this digital era.

Value conflicts between generations in the household are unavoidable along with changing times and socio-cultural developments. Differences in views between the older and younger generations in terms of lifestyle, thought patterns and life priorities often trigger tension in family relationships. The older generation tends to maintain traditional values, while the younger generation is more open to modern values which are considered more relevant to current conditions. An imbalance in understanding and appreciating these differences can disrupt household harmony. Therefore, open communication and mutual understanding between family members is needed so that this value conflict does not develop into division, but instead becomes a space for learning and adjustment between generations.

Social change cannot be avoided, and it definitely has an impact on family life. So that the family remains harmonious, it is very important for each family member to understand each other and try to adapt. Open communication is the main key to having heart-to-heart conversations that can help avoid misunderstandings. Apart from that, flexibility in sharing roles is also necessary, especially now that traditional roles in the family are starting to shift. Maintaining togetherness values and supporting each other is also important, so that everyone feels valued and has a role. Most importantly, even though they must be open to change, families still need to maintain the positive values of their long-held culture. That way, families can remain united and harmonious, even though times continue to change.

## References

- Abdurakhmanova, A., & Ahrorov, F. (2025). The economic and social impacts of ecotourism on local employment and income: A case study of rural Samarkand, Uzbekistan. *Regional Science Policy and Practice*, 17(3), 100180. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rspp.2025.100180>
- Burgess, M., & Dunbar, R. I. M. (2025). A quantitative model of trust as a predictor of

- social group sizes and its implications for technology. *European Economic Review*, 175, 105012. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105012>
- Chen, Y., Liu, Y., Wang, N., Su, X., Lu, Y., & Gao, Y. (2025). Health gap closing function of a green behavioral activity system from the perspective of economic and social capital: A case study of sports governance and operation systems. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 111(August 2024). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.evalprogplan.2025.102580>
- Conde, J. J., & Takano-Rojas, H. (2025). Rethinking energy transition: Approaches from social representations theory. *Energy Research and Social Science*, 122(November 2024). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2025.104001>
- Darko, R., & Halseth, G. (2025). Navigating industrial decline: A case study of place attachment and social capital in economic transition –Valemount, British Columbia. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 113(October 2024), 103471. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2024.103471>
- Igreja, V., Rodrigues, F. A., & Cristino, A. S. (2025). A social network analysis of family and community conflicts in post-civil war Mozambique. *World Development*, 189(January), 106930. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106930>
- Jiang, Y., Duan, J., & Zhang, Y. (2025). The spontaneous spatial restructuring of traditional village based on an analysis of social relationship: A case in Fuling, Fujian China. *Habitat International*, 157(2), 103309. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2025.103309>
- Jiménez-Aceituno, A., López-Rodríguez, M. D., Giagnocavo, C., Aparicio, G., Castro, A., Roelfer, L., Egea, F. J., Collste, D., & Sofia Cortés. (2025). Regional trade-offs for healthy and sustainable diets in Europe: Social-ecological dynamics in an intensive agricultural system. *Global Food Security*, 44(January). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2025.100829>
- Kamundala, G. (2025). "ICI ON TRAVAILLE: The role of cooperatives in structuring social relations of production in artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Eastern DRC. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 113(June 2024), 103483. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2024.103483>
- Komba, B. P., Chattha, M. W. A., Fatima, A., Thomson, P. C., González, L. A., & Hyder, M. F. (2025). Assessing the environmental, economic, and social impacts of industrial mining on agricultural communities in Sierra Leone: A sustainable approach using PLS-SEM. *Cleaner and Responsible Consumption*, 16(December 2024). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clrc.2025.100250>
- Liu, X., Zhou, C., Li, Y., & Fang, F. (2025). How economic stability shapes social relationship expenditures: Moderating effects of health and education. *International Review of Economics and Finance*, 99(January), 104041. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104041>
- Loch, T. K., & Kleinschmit, D. (2025). Building connections: Exploring social network research in forest sciences. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 170(June 2024), 103382. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2024.103382>
- Maddaloni, F. Di, Meira, L. H., de Andrade, M. O., de Melo, I. R., Castro, A., & Locatelli, G. (2025). The dark legacy of megaprojects: A case of local disengagement, missed opportunities, and social value dissipation. *International*

- Journal of Project Management*, 43(1), 102676.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijproman.2025.102676>
- Omolola, O. F., Gayawan, E., & Osafu Augustine, E. (2025). Analysis of social and economic factors influencing overweight and obesity among women of childbearing age in Nigeria: A GAMLSS approach. *Scientific African*, 28(January), e02673. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sciaf.2025.e02673>
- Pandey, H. P., Maraseni, T. N., & Apan, A. (2025). Journal Paper. *Global Transitions*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.glt.2025.04.006>
- Pervaiz, S., Tariq, F., Jamil, F., Khilat, F., Tariq, S., & Basheer, M. A. (2025). Placemaking for social cohesion and economic vitality: The role of urban design in transforming local markets in Pakistan. *Frontiers of Architectural Research*, xxxx. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foar.2024.10.009>
- Phan, C. T., Perera, D., Ramsawak, R., & Pham, T. (2025). The impacts of social network on non-farm self-employment: Evidence from Vietnam. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 114(December 2024), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2024.103530>
- Rousseau, C., Ngov, C., Veissière, S., Desmarais, C., Santavicca, T., & Johnson-Lafleur, J. (2025). Being heard, restoring a social connection and decreasing anger: Adult patients' perceptions of clinical services addressing violent extremism in Montreal, Canada. *SSM - Mental Health*, 7(October 2024). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmmh.2025.100427>
- Savari, M., Ghezi, M., & Molavi, H. (2025). Social capital and behavioral response to water scarcity: Sustainable agriculture policies pathways for adopting dry direct-seeded rice. *Agricultural Water Management*, 313(December 2024), 109478. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agwat.2025.109478>
- Thurston, H., Price, J., & Freisthler, B. (2025). Child Protection and Practice The need for a paradigm shift in child welfare research in the United States. *Child Protection and Practice*, 5(March), 100133. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chipro.2025.100133>
- Varley, R. A., Ratier, A., Counet, P., & Ruti, P. (2025). Journal of the European Meteorological Society The social and economic benefits of EPS-Aeolus and EPS-Sterna. *Journal of the European Meteorological Society*, 2(December 2024), 100008. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jemets.2025.100008>
- Wang, Z., Huang, Y., Chen, M., & Li, C. (2025). Elderly care burden and household investment behavior: The roles of family income, social security, and long-term care insurance. *International Review of Economics and Finance*, 97(August 2024), 103816. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2024.103816>
- Weberg, O., Lund, J., Fors, V., & Resmini, A. (2025). Socially resilient mobility planning: Main challenges and design implications. *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, 29(January), 101334. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trip.2025.101334>
- Willführ, K. P., & Sottile Perez, J. (2025). The Aftermath of the February Flood of 1825: Social and Demographic Change in the Krummhörn Region, East Frisia. *Explorations in Economic History*, 96(December 2023), 101650. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eeh.2024.101650>
- Xu, Q., Xiong, R. M., Zhao, M., & Wang, H. (2025). The structure, function, and

quality of the social convoy for improvements in depressive symptoms in urban and rural China: A 3-year longitudinal cohort study. *International Psychogeriatrics*, 37(1), 100004. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inpsyc.2024.100004>