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**Bakti and Sayan traditions among the Tenggerese people in East Java: the role of indigenous institutions in integrated elderly care development in Indonesia**

Wiliandri, R.

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## Propositions

accompanying the thesis

*'Bakti and Sayan Traditions among the Tenggerese People in East Java:*

*The Role of Indigenous Institutions in Integrated Elderly Care Development in Indonesia'*

1. As the local traditions of *bakti* ('filial piety') and *sayan* ('mutual aid') are representing indigenous institutions of children to guide the care for their parents and relatives of old age, they also play a crucial role in the development of Integrated Elderly Care in the study area of East Java (*This thesis*).
2. Since the concept of *gotong royong* ('mutual aid & communal work') is conducting the behaviour of the community members in the Tenggerese Region, it also influences their provision of care to the elderly (*This thesis*).
3. Increased utilisation of Integrated Elderly Care - encompassing traditional institutions, and transitional and modern organisations - by the Tenggerese and Javanese people is expected to improve the life and well-being of the elderly in this part of Java (*This thesis*).
4. Since the Tenggerese and Javanese people practice a bilateral kinship system and family structure, known as 'familism' providing priority to the needs of the family as a group above the needs of any individual family member, it can be considered as an important factor for the provision of care of the elderly of both ethno-cultural groups in East Java (*This thesis*).
5. The importance of the incorporation of local cultures into development through alternative 'bottom-up' approaches on the basis of the emic perspective of the participants is reflected in their psychosocial and socio-demographic factors.
6. There is a need of an integration approach of Indigenous Knowledge Systems in the care of the elderly, based on the model of Integrated Community-Managed Development (ICMD), in order to improve the well-being of elderly clients and patients in the communities (*cf. Slikkerveer 2019*).
7. The role of the case management process of assessing, planning and improving experiences and values of the provision of service delivery is particularly important for the care of the elderly, since it involves an approach which considers the specific needs, preferences, and challenges of quality and costs of care of the elderly.
8. The focus on research in ethnomedicine on the utilisation behaviour of various systems of medical care by clients and patients will substantially benefit from user-oriented studies since such documentation, analysis and explanation of utilisation behaviour are providing new insights into significant determinants at the individual level.
9. Future research on the extent of the traditional belief of the Tenggerese and Javanese people, that those grown-up children, who demonstrate their general respect, filial piety, and support for their parents, will find fortune and contentment in their forthcoming lives, could provide new incentives for the improvement of family health.
10. The remarkable example of the social gatherings among PhD Fellows following the weekly workshops and discussion groups hosted by the LEAD Programme should have a wider follow-up among other student groups in order to strengthen their social cohesion through exchange of new ideas and perspectives on science and society in an inspiring and harmonious way.

Ruly Wiliandri

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