



Conference Programme & Abstract Book

Urban Living and Multicultural Cities in Asia: from Colonial Past to Global Future

International Conference on Psychology & Multiculturalism

November 7th - 9th, 2017

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Greetings From the Dean

Welcome to the First

**International Conference on
Psychology and Multiculturalism,**

In 2017, Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia celebrates its 25th anniversary. On the 8th of June 1992, the faculty was opened with a bachelor degree program and started the academic activities with only about 70 students. Twenty five years passing by, currently we have four study programs at bachelor, master (professional and science), and doctoral level serving about 1500 students. It is a great achievement that this year we finally have a complete level of study program!

As a commemoration of our gratitude and celebration for this achievement, we are convening academicians, students, and practitioners to discuss and learn from each other in an international conference, namely "Urban Living and Multicultural Cities in Asia: From Colonial Past to Global Future". This is our first international conference and it is a reflection of our academic themes, namely to understand and develop urban dwellers, multicultural, and disadvantaged people. It is relevant with Jakarta, where our campus is located, that the conference covers behaviors and psychological aspects of people within the history of the city, its economic and industrial growth, health, education, and information technology innovations.

Our keynote speaker and panelists are experts in their field. I hope we can learn a lot from them. For presenters and guests, welcome and thank you for joining our conference, I hope you can have wonderful discussions in this conference.

Dr. Angela Oktavia Suryani, M. Si

*Dean of Faculty of Psychology,
Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia*

Conference Schedule:

Day 1 (November 7th, 2017)

Time	Activity	Venue
13.00-14.00	Workshop registration	Rapha 4,5,6 room 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa
14.00-16.00	First session of workshop 1 : “Modern Marriages: Strengths and Challenges” instructed by Adriana S. Ginanjar & Pingkan C.B. Rumondor	Rapha 4 room 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa
	First session of workshop 2: “Indonesian Leadership Eight Essentials” instructed by Angela O. Suryani & Felix Kusmanto	Rapha 5 room 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa
	First session of workshop 3: “Future Calls: Sustainable Social Intervention with Business Principles” instructed by B.P Dwi Riyanti, Shasha Disyacitta, & Paulus Hartanto	Rapha 6 room 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa
16.00-16.30	Coffee & Prayer Break	Rapha 4,5,6 room 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa
16.30-18.30	Second session of workshop 1 : “Modern Marriages: Strengths and Challenges”	Rapha 4 room 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa
	Second session of workshop 2: “Indonesian Leadership Eight Essentials”	Rapha 5 room 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa
	Second session of workshop 3: “Future Calls: Sustainable Social Intervention with Business Principles”	Rapha 6 room 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa
18.30-21.00	Conference’s welcome dinner	Ballroom 2 1 st floor of J.S. Luwansa

Day 2 (November 8th, 2017)

Time	Activity	Venue
07.30-08.15	Conference registration	Ballroom 2 1 st floor of J.S. Luwansa
08.15-08.30	Opening ceremony	Ballroom 2 1 st floor of J.S. Luwansa
08.30-10.00	Keynote Speech: - "Asian Cities: Colonial to Global" by Gregory Bracken - "Who's Afraid of Ghost in The City? The Management of Public Space and The Management of Fear in Jakarta: The Case of Taman Langsat" by Risa Permanadeli	Ballroom 2 1 st floor of J.S. Luwansa
10.00-10.30	Press Conference	Ballroom 2 Foyer, 1st Floor J.S Luwansa
	Coffee Break	Rapha 1 & 2 room, 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa Nissi 1 & 2 room, 3 rd floor of J.S. Luwansa
10.30-12.00	Oral presentation session 1 Theme: "Biopsychosocial Approach for Healthy Living (1)"	Rapha 1 room 2 nd floor J.S. Luwansa
	Oral Presentation session 2 Theme: "City as Memory Sites"	Rapha 2 room 2 nd floor J.S. Luwansa
	Oral Presentation session 3 Theme: "Diversity in Organization"	Nissi 1 room 3 rd floor J.S. Luwansa
	Symposium: Indonesian Psychocultural Consortium's (Konsorsium Psikokultural Indonesia/KPI) symposium	Nissi 2 room 3 rd floor J.S. Luwansa

13.00-14.30	Plenary Session 1: "Collective Memory and Transgenerational Transmission of Trauma in Indonesia" by Annemiek Richters & Irwanto	Ballroom 2 1 st floor J.S. Luwansa
14.30-15.00	Coffee and prayer break	Ballroom 2 1 st floor J.S. Luwansa
15.00-16.30	Plenary Session 2: "Diversity Management in Multicultural Context: Lesson Learned from Switzerland and Indonesia" by Stefan Kammhuber & Hana Panggabean	Ballroom 2 1 st floor J.S. Luwansa

Day 3 (November 9th, 2017)

Time	Activity	Venue
08.30-10.00	Plenary Session 3: "Challenges of urban life on mental health" by Robert Lemelson & I Made Nyandra	Ballroom 2 1 st floor of J.S. Luwansa
10.00-10.30	Coffee Break	Rapha 1 & 2 room, 2 nd floor of J.S. Luwansa Nissi 1 room, 3 rd floor of J.S. Luwansa
10.30-12.00	Oral presentation session 5 Theme: "Biopsychosocial Approach for Healthy Living (2)"	Rapha 1 room 2 nd floor J.S. Luwansa
	Oral presentation session 6 Theme: "Families in Global Upbringing"	Rapha 2 room 2 nd floor J.S. Luwansa
	Oral presentation session 7 Theme: "Education Challenges in Multicultural Cities"	Nissi 1 room 3 rd floor J.S. Luwansa

12.00-13.00	Lunch & Prayer Break	Ballroom 2 1 st floor J.S. Luwansa
13.00-14.30	Plenary Session 4: "Assessing Neurodevelopmental Outcomes Across Cultural Context" by Sheila Agustini & Weny Savitri P. Sembiring	Ballroom 2 1 st floor J.S. Luwansa
14.30-16.00	Oral presentation session 8 Theme: "Biopsychosocial Approach for Healthy Living (3)"	Rapha 1 room 2 nd floor J.S. Luwansa
	Oral presentation session 9 Theme: "Modern City and Digital Lifestyle"	Rapha 2 room 2 nd floor J.S. Luwansa
14.30-15.30	Oral presentation session 10 Theme: "Sociopreneurship in Urban Living"	Nissi 1 room 3 rd floor J.S. Luwansa
16.00-16.15	Closing Ceremony of ICPM & ProJiwa Week	Nissi 1 & 2 room, 3 rd floor of J.S Luwansa
16.15-17.45	Closing Discussion "Mental Health at Urban Cities from Colonial Past to Global Future: The Jakarta Case" with Hendrik E. Niemeijer; Lilie Suratminto; Adjil Damais; and Nani I.R. Nurachman; Moderated by Risa Permanadeli	Nissi 1 & 2 room, 3 rd floor of J.S Luwansa

Paper Presentation Schedule:

Oral Presentation Session 1

November 8th, 2017 | 10.30-12.00

Rapha 1 Room (2nd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Theme: "Biopsychosocial Approach for Healthy Living (1)"

Session 1	Paper Title	Presenter
1	Development of Social Anxiety Scale for University Students (SAS-US) for University Students in Jakarta	<i>Laurentia Maria & Hoshael W. Erlan</i>
2	Social Support in RW-level in Kelurahan X	<i>Jonathan T. Budiman & Denny Putra</i>
3	Replicability of Factors in Indonesian Version of PID-5: A Psychometric Examination Using Procrustes Rotation	<i>Widhi Adhiatma & Gracia Hanna Indra</i>
4	Measuring Love Languages and Relationship Quality	<i>Edwin Adrianta Surijah & I Made Feby Anggara</i>

Oral Presentation Session 2

November 8th, 2017 | 10.30-12.00

Rapha 2 Room (2nd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Theme: "City as Memory Sites"

Session 2	Paper Title	Presenter
1	Urban Nostalgia: Memories Of Living in Jakarta Among Former Menteng Residents	<i>Danny I. Yatim</i>
2	A Social Representation About Cultural Heritage Among Youth in Kauman Semarang	<i>Ika Zenita Ratnaningsih & Nailul Fauziah</i>
3	The Advantage Of Being Less Protected: Children's Spatial Orientation In The City	<i>Eva Neidhardt, Clara R.P. Ajisukmo, & Agustina Hendriati</i>
4	Indonesian Physicians in the Dutch East Indies: Opposing the Colonial State, Imagining Independent Indonesia	<i>Hans Pols</i>

Oral Presentation Session 3
November 8th, 2017 | 10.30-12.00
Nissi 1 Room (3rd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Theme: "Diversity in Organization"

Session 3	Paper Title	Presenter
1	The Role of Work Motivation and Organizational Culture on Organizational Commitment: Case Study of Generation X and Y Taxi Drivers in PT. Z	<i>Karen F. Andini van den Broek, Yulius Fransisco Angkajaya, & Clara Moningga</i>
2	Contribution to the Community in Seminary Wacana Bhakti	<i>Andy Gunardi</i>
3	The Role of Mindfulness to Improve Leadership in Multicultural Context	<i>Dhevy Puswiartika, Zahrotur Rusyda Hinduan, Marina Sulastiana, & Diana Harding</i>
4	Online Buying Decision Process Among Gen Y Instagram Users	<i>Alisha Aprilia & Bernadette N. Setiadi</i>

Session 4: Symposium
November 8th, 2017 | 10.30-12.00
Nissi 2 Room (3rd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Indonesian Psycho-cultural Consortium
(Konsorsium Psikokultural Indonesia / KPI)
Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Irmawati

Symposium	Paper Title	Presenter
1	BATOBO Culture and Family's Social Endurance	<i>Yantri Maputra, Nila Anggreiny, & Septi Mayang Sarry</i>
2	Cultural Studies of Personality Images of Batak Toba Tribes	<i>Mariana & Meutia Naully</i>
3	The Meaning of Formal Education for Batak Toba Tribes	<i>Ridhoi M. Purba, Meutia Naully, & Rahma Fauzia</i>
4	Minangkabau Women Perceptions on Expectation of Education	<i>Sartana</i>
5	Woman Resistance against Poverty: Case of Women's Lubuk Raya Group Tebing Tinggi	<i>Ratih Baiduri Wahyu Andri Syahputra Ibnu Hadjar Damanik</i>

Oral Presentation Session 5
November 9th, 2017 | 10.30-12.00
Rapha 1 Room (2nd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Theme: "Biopsychosocial Approach for Healthy Living (2)"

Session 5	Paper Title	Presenter
1	The Prevention of Depression among Indonesian Migrant Workers	<i>Anistul Lailil Munawaroh, Zahra Kumala Rachma, & Yessy Trisnainingsih</i>
2	The Effect of Fear Appeals Advertisement and Health Social Messages on the Intention of Smoking Cessation	<i>Darwin Linanda, Belinda Arielle, Caroline Tamara, Natasha Krisheila, & Angela Oktavia Suryani</i>
3	Effect of Lighting Color on Human Performance	<i>Ratri Atmoko Benedictus</i>
4	Subjective Well-Being of PKK Volunteer Reviewed From Hours of Participation	<i>Avelia Purnomo, & Olivia Hadiwirawan</i>
5	Stress and Mental Health Relationship: Role of Social Support	<i>Pradeep Dwivedi & Sandeep Kumar</i>

Oral Presentation Session 6
November 9th, 2017 | 10.30-12.00
Rapha 2 Room (2nd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Theme: "Families in Global Upbringing"

Session 6	Paper Title	Presenter
1	The Influence of Socialization of Gender Roles on Patriarchal Culture and Masculine Ideology on The Emergence of Gender Role Conflict in Men of Karo Tribe	<i>Karina Meriem Beru Brahmana</i>
2	Exploring the Dynamics of Parental Mediation of Elementary School-Aged Children's Gadget Use	<i>Octaviani Catherine, Weny Savitry S. Pandia, & Debri Pristinella</i>
3	The Correlation Between Perceived Parental Criticism and Self-Compassion in 9-10 Years Old Children in Bandung	<i>Lucia Voni Pebriani & Puspita Adhi K. Wardhani</i>
4	The Role of Positive Family Behavior in Children's Well-being	<i>Laila Qodariah & Whisnu Yudiana</i>

Oral Presentation Session 7
November 9th, 2017 | 10.30-12.00
Nissi 1 Room (3rd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Theme: "Education Challenges in Multicultural Cities"

Session 7	Paper Title	Presenter
1	The Effect of Conflict Self-Efficacy On Work-Study Conflict in Working College Students	<i>Tirza Kalesaran, Clara Moningka, & Yulius Fransisco Angkawijaya</i>
2	Comparison on Global Mindset of International and National High School Students	<i>Johannes Nathan Zakaria & Hana Panggabean</i>
3	Emotion Coaching by Kindergarten Teachers in Jakarta	<i>Joe Irene & Agustina Hendriati</i>
4	Integrating MLE Training in Pos PAUD: An Attempt to Enhance Parent-Child Quality of Interaction	<i>Gracia Hanna Indra</i>

Oral Presentation Session 8
November 9th, 2017 | 14.30-16.00
Rapha 1 Room (2nd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Theme: "Biopsychosocial Approach for Healthy Living (3)"

Session 8	Paper Title	Presenter
1	Social Representations of Mental Disorder Among The Community of Ciomas Subdistrict, Serang Regency	<i>Edira Putri & Ferdinand Prawiro</i>
2	Mental Health in Indonesia: The Role of Voluntary Movements	<i>Hans Pols</i>
3	Religious Coping of Youth Offenders in The Juvenile Detention Center for Boys in Tangerang	<i>Nadia Chendana & Yohana Ratrin Hestyanti</i>
4	Traumatic Grief Reactions and Recovery Process of the May 1998 Riots Survivors	<i>Nadia Irena Firdausa & Yohana Ratrin Hestyanti</i>
5	Stress and Mental Health: Buffering Effect of Workplace Spirituality	<i>Sandeep Kumar & Vineet Kumar</i>

Oral Presentation Session 9
November 9th, 2017 | 14.30-16.00
Rapha 2 Room (2nd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Theme: "Modern City and Digital Lifestyle"

Session 9	Paper Title	Presenter
1	Convenient for Positive Expression: Role of Expressivity and Internet Use Motives to Online Self-disclosure	<i>Iqbal Maesa Febriawan</i>
2	An Overview of Smartphone Usage in Urban Young Adults Marital Interaction	<i>Pingkan C. B. Rumondor</i>
3	Guided Act and Feel Indonesia – Internet-Based Behavioral Activation Intervention for Depression in Indonesia: A Systematic Cultural Adaptation and Implementation in Research	<i>Retha Arjadi, Maaike H. Nauta, Angel Oktavia Suryani, & Claudi L.H. Bockting</i>

Oral Presentation Session 10
November 9th, 2017 | 14.30-15.30
Nissi 1 Room (3rd floor J.S. Luwansa)

Theme: "Sociopreneurship in Urban Living"

Session 10	Paper Title	Presenter
1	Value and Criteria for Success: A Study Among Entrepreneurs in Kampung Keranggan	<i>Anisha Arwan & Benedicta Prihatin Dwi Riyanti</i>
2	The Effect of Information About Female Entrepreneur Towards Gender Stereotype in Adolescents	<i>Bianda Dina, Dimas Dear Pratama, Ditya Larasati, Intan Amalia, & Olivia Ariantje Josephine</i>

Poster Presentation:

November 8th - 9th, 2017 | 12.00-16.00
Ballroom 2 Foyer, (1st floor J.S. Luwansa)

	Paper Title	Presenter
1	Entrepreneurship Characteristics of Mr. Idris as the Pioneer of Living Statue at Kota Tua, Jakarta	Selina Suwarko, Elizabeth Kristina, Cindy Elanor, & Rayini Dahesihsari
2	Criminality of The Elderly	Dinie Ratri Desiningrum
3	Anti Hoax Campaign: Research Based	Levina Tania, Gracia Marindra P.S., Melissa, Violetta Alviyani, Risalina, Ivanna Risty, & Rayini Dahesihsari
4	Occupational Stress and Coping Strategy: Harmony between Scientific Theory and Islamic Teachings and Practice	Ratri Atmoko Benedictus
5	Achievement Motivation and Academic Self Concept of The Orphanage Children in Jakarta	Nilla Iustitiani & Clara R.P. Ajsuksmo
6	Community-based Total Sanitation in Cilincing District	Nilla Iustitiani & Clara R.P. Ajsuksmo
7	ECE's Mediated Learning Experience and Physical Environment in Jakarta: Catering to whose needs?	Agustina Hendriati
8	The Life of Elderly Transgenders in Jakarta: Experiencing Social Support Provided by Rumah Singgah Anak Raja	Farah Marintan M., Ginanina Citra, Hugo Kana Gemilang, Jihanira Sharmila, Mahadyani Chandra, & Ni Luh M.T. Sari
9	Teacher Self-Adjustment as Facilitator in Montessori-Based School	Kezia Denisa
10	Sex Education: (Fun) Topic that Most Parents Won't Talk About. The Influence of Attitude Toward Behavior, Subjective Norms, and Perceived Behavior Control on The Intentions of Parents	Marta Erike Larasati & Penny Handayani

Keynote & Invited Speakers' Abstract

Asian Cities: Colonial to Global

Gregory Bracken

*Assistant Professor of Spatial Planning and Strategy
TU Delft, the Netherlands*

ABSTRACT

The world's population is now more than 50 percent urban. In order to understand how living in an urban environment can influence human activity, movement, and behaviour, we need to understand what the urban environment actually is, and to what extent it can encourage (or diminish) the scope for human flourishing. More than 80 percent of global GDP is generated in cities yet the speed and scale of urbanization can present daunting challenges. Urban dwellers have to meet these, yet they should also be able to enjoy improvements in quality of life. This will not only be good for them but also for society (and the economy) – the main focus of this conference. In common with many other parts of Asia, Indonesia's cities were established (or developed) by a former colonial overlord with the view to consolidating economic, political, and military power. Making reference to *Asian Cities: Colonial to Global*, this paper will examine some trends in urbanization (including defining what the 'urban' actually is). It will do so by looking at the colonial and post-colonial eras to try and understand some of the key trends underlying current globalization, and investigate how urbanization affects it, and society, and quality of life for urban dwellers. The paper will also show how some of the cities of Asia have made clever use of infrastructure inherited from a colonial past to take a lead in the twenty-first century (with special reference to Jakarta). The paper's multidisciplinary perspective will also introduce the different (but closely related) disciplines of architecture and urbanism to enrich our understanding of the urban environment. This multidisciplinary investigation will provide different perspectives which can enable us to better understand the urban environment, as well as help us see it as a place that can encourage prosperous, happy, and productive people.

“Who’s afraid of ghost in the city” The management of public space and the management of fear in Jakarta: the case of Taman Langsat

Risa Permanadeli

Pusat Kajian Representasi Sosial Indonesia

ABSTRACT

City, where people dwells and produces activities of their modern daily lives, is not built merely by buildings, roads, modern malls, monuments nor political will of the power holder. As a social space, city is the outcome of a process with many aspects and many contributing currents, signifying and non-signifying, perceived and directly experienced, practical and theoretical (Lefebvre, 1991). Thus, city is a space where we can find representations of their socio-cultural identity. This social space with its daily activities is endowed with the consistent reality, which is more definitive than well-defined to understand the interaction between people and space in modern setting. This paper is aimed to study how that interactions in social space, produces social objects: ghost and its representations.

We presents the study on Taman Langsat, a small botanical public park built in South part of Jakarta by the regime of Soekarno’s. Being inspired by European modern cities, particularly Paris, the Taman Langsat was built in 50’s-60’s along with other 500 parks in the capital of Indonesia. Regardless of its beauty composed by tropical trees and its strategic location, the park is abandoned for decades. The effort done by actual government to revitalize Taman Langsat by providing modern facilities such as free wi-fi connection, does not work to attract people to visit this park. People holds their own belief that there are ghosts and interestingly the ghost stories of this park follow the evolution of the city. If before ghost was powerful to create common fear, now ghost can even domesticate the modern technological devices : mobile telephone, sophisticated camera, or internet. So from the narration of ghost we are able to see the interconnectedness of the past to the present, how people position themselves to the idea of modernity, the place of memory to define space, the belief system, etc. It is from these lenses that we study Taman Langsat for developing insight of management of public space by people’s representations.

Collective Memory and Transgenerational Transmission of Trauma in Indonesia

Annemiek Richter

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Staff Member of Amsterdam School for Social Sciences Research
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ABSTRACT

In the aftermath of mass atrocities, governments usually educate civilians with a highly politicized understanding of the violence that reinforces their legitimacy. The collective memory a government constructs is frequently approached as a formidable coercive process that induces the individual memory to coalesce with the dominant collective one. However, individual survivors, witnesses, bystanders, perpetrators and/or accomplices find subtle ways to reinforce, resist, or complicate the collective memory. Both individual and collective memory may be dominated by a memory of the past traumatic events. That memory commonly transcends individual life-spans - continuing as subterranean anxieties and pathologies in subsequent generations - and perpetuate cycles of violence. Such continuities can be traced transgenerationally (across unified social identities) and intergenerationally (within a family system).

This presentation focuses in particular on the family as an important link between individual and larger formations of traumatic memory. How are explicit and implicit memories of a traumatic past transmitted and with what effects in terms of mental health, psychosocial wellbeing, identity, propensity to violence, and propensity to peace among the next generations? The context of post-genocide Rwanda will serve as a reference point. There, community-based sociotherapy creates safe spaces where people can lift the silence that maintained their suffering or feelings of shame and guilt and people can subsequently rebuild their lives together in a constructive way. Video fragments will be shown as illustration. The audience is asked to respond from the perspective of post-conflict situations in Indonesia.

Keywords: collective memory, trauma, transgeneration, intergeneration, cycle of violence, socio therapy

Diversity management in multicultural context: Lesson learned from Indonesia and Switzerland

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims at profiling organizational diversity challenges in Indonesia and Switzerland and culture-specific diversity management approaches practiced. While both cultures are recognized as multicultural societies, Indonesia and Switzerland have been focusing on specific diversity approaches due to each country's socio-historical pathways in dealing with differences. As a result, both countries have developed a culture-specific focus and emphasis which reflects in respective organizational practices. Cases for both cultures will be presented and analyzed by the means of the "cultural standard method" which plays a pivotal role in intercultural psychology. In this method cultural values, norms, and rules of both cultures are explained within their very unique socio-historic context. Therefore, this theoretical approach is closely related to Cultural Psychology and Indigenous Psychology rather than to Cross-Cultural Psychology. On the fundament of this method, we propose concepts what and how both cultures can learn from each other in order to create intercultural synergies. For transforming those concepts into intercultural learning environments, we rely on the theory of "Situated Intercultural Learning". In the paper, we will also discuss how psychological reactions to globalization might influence the perception, the implementation, and the acceptance of diversity management approaches in both cultures. Finally, we try to make some conclusions how to develop societal resilience in order to encounter the current hyper-nationalistic or -fundamentalist tendencies in many cultures around the globe, and to create a diversity-friendly societal climate.

Keywords: diversity management, Indonesia, Switzerland, synergy.

Memory of My Face: Urbanization and Globalization in Mental Illness Experience and Recovery

Robert Lemelson

Lemelson Foundation

*Department of Anthropology, University of California,
Los Angeles, USA*

ABSTRACT

For people living with major mental illness, urbanization and globalization has brought benefits including access to trained psychiatrists and psychologists, comprehensive treatment facilities, and pharmaceutical medications. Yet decades of ethnographic research show that those living in rural areas consistently do better in terms of long term recovery, suggesting that factors such as a caring, supportive community and flexible and accommodating work routines may also play significant role in the return to mental and psychological well being.

Memory of My Face is a documentary about Bambang Rujito, a Javanese man with schizoaffective disorder. After moving from Central Java to Jakarta to pursue his college education, Bambang has experienced multiple episodes of mental illness throughout his adult life. Part of Afflictions, the first film series about culture and mental illness in Indonesia, and drawn from over a decade of ethnographic research, the film uses a person centered approach to investigate the particular strengths and stressors of post-colonial globalized urban life and how these impact the subjective experience and treatment of mental illness.

School Readiness: Assessment to Intervention in Indonesia

Weny Savitry S. Pandia

¹ Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Assesment of various aspects of development is necessary for an optimal early childhood development and intervention. It would give benefit toward an optimal children development, help to identify any problem that may arise during this stage, and to have an early and effective intervention. One of the key factors of early childhood education and development (ECED) is school readiness, which will impact children's competencies in academic, social and behavioral in their adulthood. Any student who is ready for school will fit more easily to formal education. Children's characteristics which defines school readiness are health and physical development, socio-emotional development, attitude toward learning, language and communication development, also cognitive and general knowledge development. School readiness involves the readiness of the parents, teachers and schools, also the community and government. Findings of school readiness assessment would be a significant output of ECED as it can give an insight of the ECED program and education problems in Indonesia. The results show varied degrees of school readiness scores from region to region. Students who were given an ECED intervention program at kindergarten have higher scores than students in the non-ECED group, and students from Formal PAUD were more school ready than students from Non-Formal PAUD. School readiness were found significantly in cognitive and language aspects, but fine motor and socio-emotional skills need to be improved. There are various factors that contribute to children's school readiness in Indonesia. Even though there have been several strategic efforts in the recent years to increase school readiness, there are many things to be done in regard to the matter by parents, teachers, schools, and respective government. Parental involvement in education and their cooperation with their children's need to be bettered, which can be done by having a cooperative program between school and parents. For special needs students, parental acceptance is the basis for an effective early intervention for children.

Keyword: Early childhood, school readiness assessment, school readiness in Indonesia

Papers' Abstract

1-1	<p>Development of Social Anxiety Scale for University Students (SAS-US) for University Students in Jakarta</p> <p>Laurentia Maria¹, and Hoshael W. Erlan, Psikolog.² 1 laurentia.maria693@gmail.com 2 hoshael.erlan@gmail.com Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The presence of interpersonal evaluation in daily life situations for university students indirectly triggers social anxiety which inhibits them to seek for help. The objective of this research is to develop a new scale to help identify social anxiety among university students and prevent the development of social anxiety disorder (SAD). Self-presentation theory by Mark Leary was used to define the construct in Social Anxiety Scale for University Students (SAS-US). The scale was given in the form of online and hardcopy questionnaires to a total of 258 students from different universities, for both try-out and field procedures, based on convenience sampling technique. Out of the 147 constructed items, only 124 were deemed fit for the field procedure. Data of 158 students from field procedure were eligible for further analysis. Validity test results based on construct validity indicated that the SAS-US was internally valid with 72 items decided as final items. This scale was also considered reliable (124 items; $\alpha = 0.93$) through Cronbach's Alpha (α). Further research and development of this scale should add an external validity procedure.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> social anxiety, interpersonal evaluation, Indonesian students, test construction</p>
1-2	<p>Social Support in RW-level PKK in Kelurahan X</p> <p>Jonathan Trichristianto¹ and Denny Putra² 1 jonathan.2013fps047@civitas.ukrida.ac.id 2 denny.putra@ukrida.ac.id Universitas Kristen Krida Wacana jonathan.2013fps047@civitas.ukrida.ac.id</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>In general <i>Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga</i> (PKK), or Family Empowerment and Welfare, organizations in Jakarta have been rendered inactive due to various reasons, i.e. lack of members, and as a consequence numerous healthcare-related PKK programs are no longer available to the wider public. However, one PKK at the RW (<i>rukun warga</i> or neighbourhood association) level within the <i>kelurahan</i> (urban village) of X, have performed effectively. With sufficient social support provided at the RW-level, the PKK has been able to contribute significantly to the well-being of Kelurahan X. This purpose of this study is to understand more about social support schemes provided at the RW-level and It is hypothesized that there is strong community-level social support, particularly emotional, informational and companionship support. By using a quantitative approach, data is gathered by, using the Medical Outcome Study Social Support Survey (MOS-SSS). The subjects who are active PKK members show high-level social support, especially related to emotional, informational and companionship support. The findings suggest that RW-level PKK in Kelurahan X has consistently been able to provide much-needed social support to members. It can therefore be implied that local community members are protected from mental and physical illnesses, and lead healthy lives.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> social support, community, social health worker, macro applied psychology</p>

1-3	<p>Replicability of Factors in Indonesian Version of PID-5: A Psychometric Examination Using Procrustes Rotation</p> <p>Widhi Adhiatma¹ & Gracia Hanna Indra² 1 widhi.adhiatma@atmajaya.ac.id 2 grcgracia@gmail.com Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) is a useful tool to help clinicians make a diagnosis for personality disorders spectrum, particularly personality disorder models based on DSM-5. This inventory has been adapted in Bahasa Indonesia. Previous studies showed there were differences between the Indonesian version of PID-5 and the original PID-5 factor structure, but there is not information on the significance of the differences. This study aims to examine the congruency factor between the Indonesian and the original versions of PID-5. This study used university students as sample (N = 190), with an average 20.22 years old (SD = 1.74). Data from Wright, Thomas, Hopwood, Markon, Pincus, and Krueger (2012), which also used a student sample, is used as a targeted rotation. Further analysis were conducted on the congruency between these two factors using procrustes rotation. The Indonesian version in general has congruency with the original PID-5, with a congruency coefficient value of 0.90, however, two facets, namely Submissiveness and Hostility, were found to have congruency coefficient value below 0.81. This implies that the Indonesian version of PID-5 can be used as a tool for assessing personality disorder in the Indonesia context, but clinicians still need to be aware when interpreting the facets score.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> PID-5, factor analysis, procrustes rotation</p>
1-4	<p>Measuring Love Languages and Relationship Quality</p> <p>Edwin Adrianta Surijah¹ & I Made Feby Anggara 1 edwin@adrianta.com Universitas Dhyana Pura</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This research is part of an on-going project to improve couple resiliency. There are two parts of the study: the first part aims to measure love languages or individual types on what make them feel loved between two age-groups, and the second part aims to assess relationship quality. Measuring these variables on a larger scale will aid the project to gain better understanding of the whole concept of couple resiliency and strengthen love languages/relationship quality scale validity. Late adolescents and young adults participated in Study 1 (adjusted number of participants; n = 626) and married participants filled in online survey (n = 259). Two scales were developed to gather data measuring love languages and relationship quality. Results indicated there were differences of love languages between age group. Relationship assessment showed 73.74% of sample were satisfied/highly satisfied with their marriage. EFA supported construct validity (Eigenvalue 4.47; variance estimate 63.81%) with one factor composing the scale. Its implication will be outlined throughout this paper.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> love languages, relationship quality, descriptive study</p>

2-1	<p>Urban Nostalgia: Memories of Living in Jakarta among Former Menteng Residents</p> <p>Danny I. Yatim dannyyatim@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>How has urban life in Jakarta changed in the past decades? This paper will discuss about memories of living in Menteng in the 1950s-1960s. Menteng is a residential area built during the Dutch East Indies colonial times as an extension of Batavia, which after independence became an middle-class area with residents coming from various parts of Indonesia. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with former Menteng residents. Fifteen respondents, now in their 60s and 70s, shared what they remembered most about living in Menteng in the past and how they view urban life in present-day Jakarta. Secondary data were also obtained from the social media homepage of GAMENT, a community of ex-Menteng residents. The most dominant response shared were their views of Jakarta being a peaceful and safe place where neighbours of diverse backgrounds lived in harmony with a strong sense of community. Respondents also compared this to contemporary Jakarta which in their views is becoming more conservative and primordial. This paper is part of a larger project to document collective memories of GAMENT members.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Urban Living, Collective Memory, Jakarta</p>
2-2	<p>A Social Representation about Cultural Heritage among Youth in Kauman Semarang</p> <p>Ika Zenita Ratnaningsih, Nailul Fauziah Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Diponegoro</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Kauman is an area in Semarang that has historical value about the development of Islamic religion. The existence of Kauman can not be separated with the existence of boarding schools (pesantren) and large mosques in the region. The uniqueness of the historical side and supported by the trade make the kampong Kauman area become one of potential urban tourism destinations that focused in education-religious. This study aims to provide an overview of the social representation dynamics of the kampong Kauman in Semarang as a cultural heritage that would be developed into a edu-religious tourist destination. This research uses qualitative method, with case study approach. Data collection using open questionnaire, interviews and documentation to youth who live in Kauman area. Results and implications of this study are discussed in relation to urban tourism.</p> <p>Keywords: social representation, youth, Kauman, Semarang, cultural heritage, urban tourism</p>

2-3

The Advantage of Being Less-Protected: Children's Spatial Orientation in the City

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ABSTRACT

Path integration is the most basic cognitive competence to update the spatial position while walking. It seems that self-directed way finding experience is needed to develop this competence in children (Neidhardt & Popp, 2010). The aim of this study is to examine the spatial orientation of the pre-school children in inner-city Jakarta. Children pointed to the origin of a path after walking to three locations along the path. The deviation from the correct bearing was taken as path integration measure, standing for the children's orientation competence. The influence of parental protection on path integration competence was also investigated, and the children's spatial ability was measured with paper-and-pencil-tests. A total of 30 pre-school children (14 male, 16 female) from poor families were tested in three different locations in the inner city of Jakarta. The first location is Jatinegara among children with more protective parents, whereas the second and the third locations are Cipinang Besar Selatan and Bukit Duri where children are more freely to roam without parents' protection. The children's path integration was measured in all three locations. Picture Rotation Test and Embedded Figures Test were used as the instruments to control for spatial ability or spatial intelligence. The results revealed that children with more protective parents did less well in spatial orientation ($F_{(2,27)}=9.72$, $p<.01$, $\eta^2=.42$) than children who are used to roam freely. Although there are small significant correlations between spatial tests and path integration competence ($r=.23$ for the Picture Rotation Test, $r=.35$ for the Embedded Figures Test), the experience of moving freely in daily life is more important than spatial intelligence measured by the tests. Highly protected children are impaired in developing path integration indicating spatial orientation competence.

Keywords: children's everyday activities, inner city children, path integration, pre-school children, spatial orientation

2-4

Indonesian Physicians in the Dutch East Indies: Opposing the Colonial State, Imagining Independent Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Through their studies, their medical practice, and their participation in the Association of Indonesian Physicians, Indonesian physicians in the Dutch East Indies developed and articulated a strong professional identity. The promises of modern medicine were important elements of this professional identity and motivated these physicians to develop critical perspectives on colonial society. They participated in social and cultural movements as well as political activities. In this paper, I discuss the political views and nationalist activities of several generations of Indonesian physicians. At various times, Indonesian physicians criticised traditional culture, advocated public health measures and increases in funding for health, criticised income disparities between Indonesian and European physicians, defended traditional culture and embraced it as a model for an alternate modernity for Indonesia. During the process of decolonisation, they transformed colonial medicine into a modern approach to maintain health, inspired by examples and connections all over the world.

The relationship of Indonesian physicians with the colonial state was deeply ambiguous. On the one hand, they strongly believed that western science, technology, and medicine, brought to the Indies by the colonial state, were necessary to realise social progress and improve social conditions among Indonesians. They received their medical education in the medical school in Batavia and most of them were employed by the colonial health service. It was galling to them that their salaries were less than half of those of their European colleagues. In addition, it became clear to them that the colonial administration had no intention of providing medical care to the greater part of the indigenous population of the Indies, despite promises to the contrary.

Around the turn of the twentieth century, physiological and evolutionary metaphors were widely used to describe, analyse, and diagnose the social body. Because of their medical education, Indies physicians were able to employ these metaphors in diagnosing social ills and proposing remedial action. This made them the first group of educated intellectuals to articulate a broader social critique of colonial society. Only in the late 1920s were they joined by Indonesian lawyers who had graduated from the law school which had been established in 1924. The medical school had operated for almost 75 years at that time.

In this paper I will detail the motivations of Indonesian physicians for their involvement in the Indonesian nationalist movement. Rather than seeing medicine as a tool of empire, I will analyse how medicine functioned as an instrument of decolonisation.

3-1

The Role of Work Motivation and Organizational Culture on Organizational Commitment: Case Study of Generation X and Y Taxi Drivers in PT. Z

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ABSTRACT

The gap between generation X and Y becomes a challenge to avoid turnover in organizations. Taxi companies have experienced high turnover due to the emergence of the phenomenon of online taxi. One way to retain employees is to increase organizational commitment. Organizational commitment can be influenced by motivation and organizational culture. This study focuses on the effect of motivation and organizational culture on organizational commitment of generation X and Y taxi drivers. This research is a quantitative research, using regression and two-way ANOVA to 184 respondents in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, dan Bekasi. The result of analysis shows that motivation significantly influences organizational commitment of taxi drivers of both generations ($p < .05$). Motivation and organizational culture simultaneously affect the organizational commitment of the generation X driver ($p < .05$) but does not affect generation Y ($p > .05$). There is no difference in organizational commitment based on organizational culture on both generations. In this study, age and tenure is an important factor affecting organizational commitment. There is no difference in organizational culture because it is affected by task identity. Task identity can be a powerful factor in predicting organizational commitment.

Key words: Organizational commitment, Motivation, Organizational Culture, Generation X, Generation Y, Taxi drivers.

3-2

Contribution to the Community in Seminary Wacana Bhakti

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ABSTRACT

Wacana Bhakti Seminary is a all-male, high school in Jakarta where student live together and prepare themselves to become priests. Through the process of experiential learning under the guidance of priests as *formatores*, the students are trained to demonstrate higher community awareness. The students come from different cultural backgrounds, mostly of lower income families and lack self-esteem. This paper will discuss and analyze how students with low self- esteem can still contribute to the community, based on Jung's individuation theory and evolutionary theory particularly on how collective consciousness influences the conscious, where individuation process will occur. The individuation process will help individuals contribute more to the community through work with people of different backgrounds. They can still be unique in person while enhancing the strength of the community.

Keywords: one, many, archetype, conscious, unconscious

3-3	<p>The Role of Mindfulness to Improve Leadership in Multicultural Context</p> <p>Dhevy Puswarta¹, Zahrotur Rusyda Hinduan², Marina Sulastiana³, and Diana Harding⁴</p> <p>1 dhevy16001@mail.unpad.ac.id (correspondence author) 2 z.r.hinduan@unpad.ac.id 3 lastmarina@yahoo.com 4 dhard_harding@yahoo.com Universitas Padjajaran</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Mindfulness is the full awareness of the present moment with an observing and non-judging stance. To be mindful means to be fully in the here and now from moment to moment. Mindfulness appears to have broadly positive impacts on human functioning. This review explores the current state of research on mindfulness as a potential psychological construct to improve leadership in a multicultural context. Mindfulness is associated with higher relationship qualities assuming that mindful leaders are better able to be fully in the here and now with their subordinates. Mindfulness is also critical to the development of a leader who wants to be culturally intelligent and successful in any multicultural setting. Mindfulness allows people to make sense of cultural situations, events and actions within one's frame of reference by removing a rigid or fixed mindset. The cultural intelligence model demonstrates that having knowledge, mindfulness, and skills that working together helps a person to achieve CQ. Further, testing of CQ model and measurement of its underlying components should help us gather insight to predict the cross-cultural potential of existing employees, offer training customized to individual needs, in particular, CQ facets (knowledge, behavior, mindfulness) and recruit individuals with high CQ for positions that require a high level of cross-cultural interactions.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> mindfulness, leadership, multicultural</p>
3-4	<p>Online Buying Decision Process Among Gen Y Instagram Users</p> <p>Alisha Aprilia (1*), Bernadette N. Setiadi (2)</p> <p>1) Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia b) Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The rapid growth of cosmetic industry gives an opportunity for companies to acquire and engage consumers by using a new e-commerce paradigm called social commerce (s-commerce). One of the most prominent s-commerce among Gen Y is Instagram as this social networking site enables users to browse online stores through its visual interface via mobile device. They are also used to online shop through this platform. Recent researches have shown interests in investigating factors that affect the online shopping behavior in social networking sites but very little is done to understand the process of online buying decision, notably Instagram. In this study, the data were collected by interviewing four participants who have experienced the buying of lip product through Instagram. Online buying decision process framework by Karimi (2013) was adapted for this purpose. The interview was carefully transcribed and analysed using qualitative content analysis (Mayring, 2000). The result of this study shows that the process of online buying decision process on Instagram differs from e-commerce or other social networking sites (SNSs), in terms of how they function this SNS as a platform to search and make buying decision. Major factors affecting its process are habitual Instagram usage and trust to Instagram storeowners. The result also signifies consumers impulse buying tendency. As there is no adequate research on this phenomenon, consumer behavior implications and further research directions are discussed in this study.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Online Buying Decision, Instagram, Gen Y</p>

4-1	<p style="text-align: center;">BATOBO Culture and Families Social Endurance</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yantri Maputra,¹ Nila Anggreiny,² Septi Mayang Sarry,³ yantrimaputra@gmail.com¹, nilaanggreiny@gmail.com,², septimayangsari.mp2@gmail.com,³ Andalas University, Padang</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Developing families's endurance can be achieved by improving quality of family in group activities in their society. One of group society activities in Parak Laweh, Kabupaten Sijunjung is <i>batobo</i>. <i>Batobo</i> is one of farm group activities in society that can be impact to economic, social, and psychological aspect. This research aimed to describe <i>batobo</i> culture values for developing families's endurance. Method in this research used qualitative approach is case study. This research used 2 group <i>batobo</i> and 3 traditional leaders as sample. Data collected by interview, group or individual interview and analysed by Nvivo program. The results showed <i>batobo</i> culture values that obtained in developing families' social endurance are social independent, strengthen society contribution, social live equally, and have overt/open communication with each others. Futhermore, <i>batobo</i> in Parak Laweh society can be one of alternative in developing families' social endurance in their society now, that their society become more individuals.</p> <p>Kata kunci: <i>Batobo, Social Endurance, Families</i></p>
4-2	<p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Studies of Personality Images of Batak Toba Tribe (Reviewed from the <i>Big Five</i> Theory)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mariana¹ and Meutia Nauly² tianauly@gmail.com Faculty of Psychology, University of Sumatera Utara</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This study aims to know the factors that shape the personality of the Batak Toba tribe reviewed from the big five theory. The subjects of this study were the people of Batak Toba tribe who live in Toba Samosir Regency aged 40-60 years, have married children, have run and follow the traditional events, and perform the role as <i>hula-hula</i>, <i>dongan tubu</i>, <i>boru</i>. Data collected by using the scale of Batak Toba tribe personality made by the researcher based on cultural values of Batak Toba tribe and the big five theory. The method used in this study was descriptive method with quantitative approach. The data processing method used was exploratory factor analysis. The result of statistical analysis of research data found there are seven factors in the Batak Toba tribe, that are <i>neuroticism</i>, <i>extraversion</i>, <i>openness to experience</i>, <i>agreeableness</i>, <i>conscientiousness</i>, <i>ambitious</i>, and <i>persistent</i>. Hold firm the cultural values of Batak Toba would form the Batak Toba people who are independent, hard working, persistent, have ambition, and care about each other.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> big five, cultural values of Batak Toba, Batak Toba Tribe, factor analysis</p>

4-3	<p style="text-align: center;">The Meaning of Formal Education for Toba-Bataknese</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ridhoi M. Purba¹, Meutia Nauli², Rahma Fauzia³ tianauly@gmail.com Faculty of Psychology University of Sumatera Utara</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The purpose of this ongoing study was to analyze the meaning of formal education of Toba-Bataknese people. A number of 2200 Toba-Bataknese people divided in two groups; the parents group (N=1120) and the children group (N=1045); filled out questionnaire with single open-ended question and information about the data itself. The analysis method in this study used indigenous psychology approach, using perspective of the local culture to categorized all the responses. The results showed that both of the parents group and children group considered the formal education as an important thing that helped them to reach their goals, to become more intelligent, to reach their family's honor, and there is one category where they only see formal education just as a formality. There are different categories between these two groups, for the children the formal education is important to help them become human with good characteristics. As for the parents, formal the education is important thing to help them become human with good qualities, to become useful for others, and they have formal education as a responsibility to their parents as a form of gratitude to God. All of the results in line with the Toba-Bataknese's cultural mission (three goals of life) which are <i>hagabeon</i> (blessed by heredity), <i>hamoraon</i> (wealth), and <i>hasangapon</i> (honor). There is one category referred to religiosity, the majority religion of Toba-Bataknese people is Christianity which have synergistically relation with the culture of Toba-Bataknese.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Education, Toba-Bataknese, Indigenous psychology</p>
4-4	<p style="text-align: center;">Minangkabau Women's Perceptions on and Expectations for Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sartana sartanapsikologi@gmail.com Psychology Department, Universitas Andalas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The objective of this research was to explore Minangkabau Women's perceptions on and expectations for education. Data was collected from 194 respondents using open-ended questionnaires with two questions: (1) What is the meaning of education for you?; (2) Why do you take the education?. Data gathered was then analyzed using content analysis. The answers were coded using a multiple responses coding approach. First, the raw data was being coded into several small themes. Secondly, the small themes were categorized and constructed to become the middle themes. Finally, those middle themes were categorized and constructed further to become the main themes. The result showed that, in general, Minangkabau women perceive education as important (15,40%), as a need (4,47%), and as a duty (4,64%). They perceived education as the way to broaden their knowledge dan experience (21,19%), as a need in the future (10,6%), as important for self-development (10,93%), as the way to become successful (8,77%), and as important for their preparation to work (6,95%). They also perceived education as a platform to develop their level of intelligence and to broaden their perspectives (5,96%); and as a platform to be useful for society (5,30%). From the result, it could be concluded that there was a redefinition of gender roles in Minangkabau women, especially in the context of education.</p> <p><i>Keywords :</i> Perception, expectation, education, women, Minangkabau</p>

4-5	<p style="text-align: center;">Woman Resistance against Poverty: Case of Women's Lubuk Raya Group Tebing Tinggi Education</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ratih Baiduri¹; Wahyu Andri Syahputra²; Ibnu Hadjar Damanik³ ¹ ratihbaiduri215@gmail.com; ² amawahyu@gmail.com; ³ dribnu@yahoo.co.id Postgraduate Departement of Social Anthropology, Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This paper departs from the field work from the authors during interaction and accompanying the Lubuk Raya Women Group in Lubuk Raya Village, Padang Hulu Subdistrict, Tebing Tinggi City. This paper aims to describe the forms of women's resistance to poverty. What and how they do it, and what containers, they use to fight the poverty. Using this feminist ethnographic method, this paper will look at women's problems and poverty as they experience it. This paper a described the forms of gender relations that occur within the household. Women always experience a double burden, especially natural Toba Batak family that adopts patriarchy. On the one hand, they have to take care of the household well, on the other hand. They also have to work to help the family income. This double burden causes his whole life to be centered on family and others. Likewise, for some women in Lubuk Raya Village, did not make them as women who resign and accept the situation. On the contrary, this double burden pushes them to fight and get out of their poverty. Through the women's organization Lubuk Raya Women they are trying to open access so that women can be involved in the existing development process. Consciously they have gathered and tried to get out of poverty. Increased access and participation is done by building the capacity of women through training and monthly discussions, then involving women in every development activity ranging from discussion at urban village level to city level.</p> <p><i>Keywords</i> : Perception, expectation, education, women, Minangkabau</p>
5-1	<p style="text-align: center;">The Prevention of Depression among Indonesian Migrant Workers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anisful Lailil Munawaroh¹, Zahra Kumala Rachma² and Yessy Trisnaningsih³ ¹ anisful.lailil.m@mail.ugm.ac.id ² zahra.kumala.r@mail.ugm.ac.id ³ yessy.trisnaningsih@mail.ugm.ac.id Master Student Majoring in Occupational Safety and Health, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The World Health Organization has predicted that depression will be the second top global burden in 2020. In Indonesia, depression is often found among workers, particularly among migrant workers. Health policies on providing health promotion efforts and preventing depression among Indonesian migrant workers are therefore needed. This study is conducted by a literature review as well as review of news reports. The review shows that many migrant workers who started working abroad in good condition recurrently experience severe depression and some eventually ended up in death. Depression prevention programs provided for Indonesian migrant workers are therefore important. Some recommendations to solve this issue are through the implementation of a training program for migrant workers using the Triple-S Model (Self Awareness, Sharing, and Safety at work).</p> <p><i>Keywords: Depression, Indonesian Migrant worker, Health Promotion, Training, Occupational Safety and Healt</i></p>

5-2	<p>The Effect of Fear Appeals Advertisement and Health Social Messages on the Intention of Smoking Cessation</p> <p>Darwin Linanda Belinda Arielle Caroline Tamara Natasha Krisheila Angela Oktavia Suryani</p> <p>Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia darwinlinanda012@gmail.com (correspondence author)</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Indonesia has the highest number of smokers in the world. Considering the risks of smoking, actions have been taken into account to reduce the number of smokers, including promoting non-smoking behavior through advertisements. The aim of this study is to test whether advertisement using fear approach messages is more effective than health-related messages in reducing the intention to stop smoking. A number of 21 university students in Jakarta (18 males, 3 females, average age 19.76) were recruited through convenience sampling. The students were exposed to two types of advertisements using a within-subject experimental design. Counter balancing method was used to control the effect of sequential presentations of the advertisements. The intention to stop smoking was measured by a five-item questionnaire administered to participants immediately after being exposed to each type of advertisements. The results showed that advertisement with health messages was more effective to reduce the intention to stop smoking than the social messages. Several factors are discussed for further study.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> emerging adults, smoking behavior, advertisement, fear appeal, social message, health message</p>
5-3	<p>Effect of Lighting Color on Human Performance</p> <p>Ratri Atmoko Benedictus</p> <p>Human Factor Engineering Dept., Hochschule Niederrhein, Germany Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Workplace with poor in lighting directly influences the emergence of eyestrain among workers. In long term exposure, it may be resulted in occupational stress, increase the psychological burden and even lead to depression among workers. This study tested whether the particular color of lighting influence work performance. 25 participants were involved in this experimental study that had been performed at Human Factor Engineering Laboratory of Hochschule Niederrhein. Three color combinations of light were provided as independent variable, namely white-white, white-pink, and white-blue. Schatzskalen zum kurzfristigen Beanspruchungserleben (Scale for short-term stress estimation) from Hacker et al. was utilized to measure several aspects of work performance as dependent variable, particularly performance efficiency, achievement motivation, and concentration during work. Analysis of variance resulted that there is no difference in the performance between the lighting color groups on the second stage of the experiment. One Factorial Analysis further resulted in the difference on work performance within subjects which indicates the increasing performance of each experimental stage. And last, by Two Factorial Analysis, the result indicated that there are differences between the gender groups at each stage of the experiment in terms of concentration and working motivation. The mean difference between gender groups shows that female's groups have higher concentration levels. Whereas, the male's group is higher in terms of work motivation. Considering the contribution of lighting for human performance, It is necessary to consider the quality of light in the workplace, not only in terms of illumination level but also the color of light.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Lighting, Color of light, Workplace, Human Performance</p>

5-4	<p align="center">Subjective Well-Being of PKK Volunteer Reviewed from Hours of Participation</p> <p align="center">Avelia Purnomo and Olivia Hadiwirawan aveliave13@gmail.com olivia.hadiwirawan@ukrida.ac.id Krida Wacana Christian University</p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This study aims to identify the correlation between the volunteering for Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) or Empowerment and Family Welfare program and subjective well-being (SWB). Participants of this study were 78 women who volunteered for PKK organization, in TDU Urban-Village, Jakarta. Researchers argued that the higher rate of volunteering in PKK would increase the subjective well-being of women as PKK volunteers. Data was collected by using the SWB questionnaire and hours of participations per week. SWB was differentiated as life satisfaction and happiness. The results showed that there were no significant correlations between the hours of participation with life satisfaction ($r = -.049$, $p = .335 > .05$) and happiness ($r = -.060$, $p = .302 > .05$). Previous studies stated that volunteering increases SWB because volunteers can channel helping behavior through voluntary activities, and thus make them feel they have contributed to social welfare. Most participants lived closely with their relatives and therefore were able to channel their helping behavior by taking care of their grandchildren instead. Life satisfaction and happiness of the participants were high. A few suggestions were made related the need to evaluate PKK programs to meet SWB of their volunteers.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Subjective well-being, volunteering, PKK, Women.</p>
5-5	<p align="center">Stress and mental health relationship: Role of social support Pradeep Dwivedi* & Sandeep Kumar**</p> <p>* Department of Agricultural Extension, BRD PG College (DDU Gorakhpur University), Deoria-274001, India ** Department of Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005, India</p> <p align="center">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The aim of the present study was to examine the role of support in the relationship of stress and mental health among teachers in higher education. This study was conducted on 250 dual career teachers working in higher education institutes of Varanasi and Lucknow cities in India. The measure the stress, social support and mental health, Organizational Role Stress Scale (Pareek, 1977), Functional Social Support Questionnaire (Srivastava & Singh, 1994) and Mental Health Inventory (Jagdish & Srivastava, 1983) were administered respectively. The results showed that there is negative relationship between stress and mental health, i.e. high level of stress results in poor mental health. The moderating role of social support in the relationship between stress and mental health was tested and it was found that support from family and spouse moderates the negative relationship between stress and mental health. The study suggests that social support is the major buffer of the negative effects of stress on the mental health.</p> <p>Keywords: Stress, mental health, social support</p>

6-1

The Influence of Socialization of Gender Roles on Patriarchal Culture and Masculine Ideology on The Emergence of Gender Role Conflict in Men of Karo Tribe

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ABSTRACT

There is limited research on men and gender role conflicts in Indonesia. Gender studies are generally associated with gender inequality as experienced by women, however, men may also experience gender inequality in their daily lives, which may lead to the emergence of internal conflicts which leads to increase of further problems. Most studies on gender role conflict experienced by men have been conducted in Europe and other Asian countries since the 1970s,, but remain limited in Indonesia. Gender role conflicts among men may cause internal problems which also affects their surrounding. The conflict arises from the socialization of rigid gender roles in patriarchal societies holding on to masculine ideology. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the importance of research on gender role conflict in men in Indonesia, particularly among the Karo in North Sumatra with a strong patrilineal kinship.

Keywords: gender role conflict, gender role socialization, masculine ideology.

6-2

Exploring the Dynamics of Parental Mediation of Elementary School-Aged Children's Gadget Use

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to explore the dynamics of how Indonesian parents managed their elementary school-aged children's (aged 6 - 12) use of smartphone and tablet. A qualitative method was used in this study by interviewing three mothers who allow their children using smartphone and tablet for at least two to three times a week, with a duration at least thirty minutes per used. The results were analyzed using content analysis technique. To increase the validity of data, this study also did triangulation to participant's children and significant others. This study found that all three mothers combined some types of parental mediation to managed their children's gadget use. Active mediation was used, due to improved cognitive ability of elementary school-aged children. However, all mothers faced the same issue when explaining and discussing sexual contents to their children. Mother's perception toward children's low self-control also caused all mothers to use restrictive mediation. Technical restrictions was rarely used because some parents had low technology skills. Inconsistency in parental mediation practice might occur when parents entrusted their children with extended family members. Father also tend to loose the rules which set by the mother and hampered the effectiveness of parental mediation.

Keywords: parental mediation, gadget, elementary school-aged children, Indonesian family, parenting, digital technology

6-3	<p>The Correlation between Perceived Parental Criticism and Self-Compassion in 9-10 Years Old Children in Bandung</p> <p>Lucia Voni Pebriani¹ & Puspita Adhi K.W² 1 lucia.voni@unpad.ac.id 2 puspita.adhi@unpad.ac.id Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Parental criticism is a repetitive and pervading recourse to blame children by one or both parents, which may become an indirect factor that contributes to psychological disorders. One variable that mediates parental criticism and psychological disorders is self-compassion (Potter, 2013). Self-compassion involves being touched by, open to one's own suffering, desiring to alleviate one's own suffering, healing oneself with kindness, accepting and understanding non-judgementally one's pain, inadequacies, and failures (Neff, 2003). Research measurement tools to examine the relationship between parental criticism and self-compassion, especially in children, have not yet been found in Indonesia. Data were taken from 403 students (f=208, m=195) 9-10 years old from 5 sub-districts in Bandung. The results show that parental criticism is negatively correlated to with self-compassion ($r = -0.7$, $p > 0.01$) and positively correlated to self-coldness ($r = 0.35$, $p > 0.01$). The more often parents criticize their children, the lower self-compassion they have ($r = -0.69$, $p > 0.01$). The content that parents criticize most often is the children's commitment to their task achievement (72%). The form of criticism most often used is psychological violence (60%).</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> parental criticism, self-compassion, children</p>
6-4	<p>The Role of Positive Family Behavior in Children's Well-being</p> <p>Laila Qodariah¹ and Whisnu Yudiana² 1 laila.qodariah@unpad.ac.id 2 whisnu.yudiana@unpad.ac.id Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The family is the basic aspect in the development of a child's well-being and positive parent behavior in daily life and their social support will lead to a better and safer environment for the family. This study aims to investigate how positive behavior in a family have a role in developing children's well-being. Children's Subjective Well-Being and Family Positive Behavior questionnaire were administered in Bandung and Sumedang, with proportionate stratified sampling on a school-based sample of 367 children and adolescents, aged 9-13 years, in 2017. Data were analyzed with Partial Least Square using Smart PLS 2.0, with subjective well-being was employed in order to control the effect of positive family behavior (eat, connection, movement, play, learn, give, and religious activities). Findings showed that the amount of time spent with the child during mealtime, play, learn, sport, or religious activities, had no direct effect on children subjective well-being. The role of environmental experiences that affect well-being, quality and not only quantity, is discussed. Children should be able to understand that positive family behavior such as safety, love, care and support will improve their self-esteem, self-confidence, aspiration and sense of secure, which are all part of the construct of children subjective well-being.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> subjective well-being, positive family behavior, parent-child relationship</p>

7-1	<p>The Effect of Conflict Self- Efficacy on Work-Study Conflict in Working College students</p> <p>Tirza Kalesaran¹⁾, Clara Moningka²⁾ & Yulius Fransisco Angkawijaya³⁾</p> <p>1) tirzakalesaran@gmail.com 2) claramoningka@gmail.com 3) angkawijaya.yf@gmail.com</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Nowadays, studying while working is quite popular in the society. The need of self improvement and career development is now important. The activities require the working college student to be able to manage their role. The individual who cannot cope with their roles tend to have a conflict known as work-study conflict. Work study conflict refers to conflict occur when the work activities interfere the responsibilities as students. According to various studies, self-reliance may affect work-study conflicts. This term refers to conflict self-efficacy which is a self-belief in their ability to cope with their conflict. This kind of self-efficacy is used to overcome their conflict. This research aims to find out the effect of conflict self-efficacy on work-study conflict in working college students. The respondent of this study is 215 respondents. The respondents are from various universities in Jakarta. The results of this research indicate that there is a relationship between conflict self-efficacy with work-study conflict ($r = .211$, $p < .05$). The conclusion in this research that conflict self-efficacy contributed significantly to work-study conflict but it is not the key factor. Other factors such as optimism, motivation and adversity quotient also considered as the influence factors.</p> <p><i>Key words:</i> work-study, self-efficacy, role conflict</p>
7-2	<p>Comparison on Global Mindset of International and National High School Students</p> <p>Johannes Nathan Zakaria¹ and Hana Panggabean²</p> <p>1 johannesnathanzakaria@gmail.com 2 hana.panggabean@atmajaya.ac.id (corresponding author) Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Global mindset, the individual qualities that enable leaders to influence people and organizations from different cultures, is evidently important for leadership effectiveness in diversity contexts. While leadership is considered as a key competence to predict organizational excellence, the developmental process can start from an earlier age, and it is therefore important to develop young people's global mindset. However, studies on global mindset in the educational setting are rare in comparison to research conducted in an organizational context. The Indonesian educational system since the last decade has been enriched with a globally-oriented education system known as Satuan Pendidikan Kerjasama (SPK). The purpose of this study is to compare global mindset levels of high school students in international schools (SPK) and national schools (SPN) in the Jabodetabek area. A global mindset scale was delivered to 132 students (N SPK=59; SPN=73). T-test independent samples statistics was used and a significant difference of global mindset levels was found between the SPK and SPN students. SPK students had consistently higher scores than the SPN students, both at the general and dimensional levels. A Global Mindset profile of each educational setting and their predetermining factors is discussed. Recommendations on school curriculum and atmosphere to develop students' global mindset are also provided.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> global mindset, intercultural contact, international school, Indonesian high-school</p>

7-3	<p style="text-align: center;">Emotion Coaching by Kindergarten Teachers in Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Joe Irene¹ & Agustina Hendriati² ¹ helenairenejoe@gmail.com ² agustina.hendriati@atmajaya.ac.id Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Proper guidance during kindergarten years is required to optimize the development of children's emotional competence. Emotion coaching is one way to foster children's emotional growth resulting in emotional competence and better academic achievement. In school settings, teachers are the caregivers who play an important role in ensuring children's socio-emotional development. Yet, little is known on how teachers play this role. This study aims to describe emotion coaching done by kindergarten teachers in Jakarta. Gottman's emotion coaching framework is utilized in the study by using a qualitative-explorative approach. Data was gathered through individual interviews using story vignettes with three female and two male teachers. All participants were chosen to represent gender and school's status variation. Results indicate that participants have done five steps of emotion coaching, but needs optimization on the third and fourth steps. There are issues most notably on the use of vocabulary to label emotion and emotion validation. Lack of knowledge on how to do emotion coaching in the latter steps and teachers' perception of proper expression of emotions might be the cause of these results. Further elaboration on the topic and exploration in regard to cultural issues are suggested.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> emotion coaching, kindergarten teachers, emotion, early childhood.</p>
7-4	<p style="text-align: center;">Integrating MLE Training in Pos PAUD: An Attempt to Enhance Parent-Child Quality of Interaction</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gracia Hanna Indra¹ ¹ grcgracia@gmail.com Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>The Indonesian government has implemented programs such as Bina Keluarga Balita (BKB), Posyandu and Pos PAUD (early childhood education). BKB aims to provide knowledge of child development and the importance of children's health, whereas Posyandu and Pos PAUD aims to facilitate health and education of children. But, these programs has not yet facilitated parents to become optimal mediators for their children. This concept paper proposes the idea that Mediated Learning Experience (MLE) need to be taught to parents. Mediated Learning Experience could be integrated into Pos PAUD to enhance parent-child quality of interaction. Parents who are able to mediate their children will help their children achieve optimal cognitive development. Most parents in Indonesia put less emphasis on children's analytical capability, however, there is a strong need for the young generation to develop competencies such as critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity in today's globalization and rapid development. Parents are role models which will influence their children's attitude and development. When parents are able to be good mediators, their children's cognitive abilities will also develop optimally.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Mediated Learning Experience, Early Childhood Education, Parents-Child interaction</p>

8-1	<p>Social Representations of Mental Disorder among the Community of Ciomas Subdistrict, Serang Regency</p> <p>Edira Putri¹ & Ferdinand Prawiro² 1 edira.surachmat@gmail.com 2 ferdiprawiro@gmail.com</p> <p>Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>How society members put meaning on mental disorders will determine their behavior, particularly on how they regard people with mental disorders as social objects. One main factor that shapes an understanding of mental disorder is social discourse. This study was conducted to understand the social representation of mental disorders among community members of Ciomas Subdistrict in Serang, Banten, and how the community as a social group view mental disorders and related physical restraints in social discourse. The dynamics of common understanding of mental disorder was investigated through the dialogical approach of Social Representation Theory, specifically by using the concept of themata. Through a qualitative focused group discussion (FGD), participants were asked to convey and describe their understanding about mental disorders. Three underlying antinomies were identified, where each contributes in shaping a common understanding of mental disorders, namely [1] supernatural-natural, [2] inhuman-human, and [3] nature-nurture. These antinomies not only explain the underlying understanding of mental disorders, but also serve as a ground in understanding various treatments for people with mental disorders in the community, including physical restraints.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> social representation, mental health, mental disorder, restrain, themata</p>
8-2	<p>Mental Health in Indonesia: The Role of Voluntary Movements</p> <p>Hans Pols University of Sydney</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>After around the year 2,000, a number of voluntary movements addressing mental health in Indonesia have come into being. Most of them started as modest initiatives by a small number of individuals. In this paper, will discuss three of these voluntary movements. The first one was Komunitas Peduli Skizofrenia Indonesia (KPSI), which was formed by Bagus Utomo after his brother, after years of illness, had received adequate treatment. KPSI aims to inform carers of individuals with schizophrenia about the nature of this psychiatric disorder. Members are also involved in social activism to abolish the practice of pasung. The second one is Bipolar Care Indonesia (BCI), which aims to support and educate individuals with this disorder. The third is <i>Into the Light</i>, which focuses on suicide prevention. It was started by a number of concerned students on the campus of the University of Indonesia. All three movements rely on the internet to maintain strong individual connections to each other, for public health education, and for organisational purposes. These movements constitute a vary valuable addition to mental health care organised by the state and regencies, and medical care made available by private purposes. It is important that they receive sufficient support for their activities.</p>

8-3	<p>Religious Coping of Youth Offenders in the Juvenile Detention Center for Boys in Tangerang</p> <p>Nadia Chendana¹, Yohana Ratrin Hestyanti² 1 nadiachendana@gmail.com (correspondence author) 2 yohana.ratrin@gmail.com Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This research focuses on how young offenders utilized religious coping in dealing with stressors and to help them adapt in the Juvenile Detention Center for Boys in Tangerang. We carried out a qualitative study with three Moslem participants, young offenders ages 17-19. All of them met the criteria of exhibits positive adaptation outcomes. Two of them had sexual harassment cases and one with a first degree murder case. All participants utilized positive religious coping and found meaning of why God has let them live in the detention center. They found that positive religious coping helps them to gain control, provide comfort, and also strengthen relationship in their religious community. Negative religious coping resulted them to label themselves as sinners, but it turns out made them realized their wrongdoing. Youth offenders who utilized religious coping reported that they feel more peaceful and determined so they were enjoying the activities in the JDC better than the other residents. The adaptation was chosen to see the outcomes from religious coping utilization. As a result, the three participants showed positive adaptation. They behaved well, voluntarily participated in routine religious activities, had good relationship with fellow youth offenders, and they also set future plans. Further study is needed to explore how negative religious coping in Indonesian culture could help young offenders or people in a more positive way. <i>Keywords:</i> Religious coping, adaptation, youth offender</p>
8-4	<p>Traumatic Grief Reactions and Recovery Process of the May 1998 Riots Survivors</p> <p>Nadia Irena Firdausya¹, Yohana Ratrin Hestyanti² 1 nadia.irena.firdausya@gmail.com 2 yohana.ratrin@gmail.com (correspondence author) Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The study is a case study investigates the tragedy, traumatic grief reactions, and recovery process of the May 1998 riot survivors happened in Jakarta, Indonesia. Study focused on the first year of recovery process of two mothers whose children were deceased in the fire that burned down one Department store located in Jakarta. Qualitative data was collected through an in-depth interviews and intensive interactions with the two mothers and one social worker who worked with them. Both survivors were functionally paralyzed in physical, cognitive, behavioral, and affective aspects for at least one month after the loss. Their sense of being a mother was disrupted and they did not clearly remember their family except for the lost ones. The turning point of recovery started on the third month and they gradually gained back the sense as a mother and wife after sixth and seventh month. Interestingly we found that there were ambivalent treatments in the community for mothers who lost their children in the events. One participant received support through expressions of sympathy, on the contrary, whereas one participant received stigma and discrimination. Religious coping plays important roles, but the one practice both individual and communal prayers gained more advantages in the recovery process. <i>Keywords:</i> Recovery Process, Resilience, Riots, Traumatic Grief Reactions.</p>

8-5	<p style="text-align: center;">Stress and Mental Health: Buffering Effect of Workplace Spirituality</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sandeep Kumar and Vineet Kumar</i> Banaras Hindu University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>There is intense competition in terms of carrier advancements at workplace which lead to stressful personal and professional life. As we know that external ways are not enough to maintain good mental health and stress-free life. There is need to explore internal sources to overcome problems regarding mental health. Spirituality is something which is deep rooted in self but the need is to explore it. The present study was conducted on a sample of nursing staff to find out the buffering role of workplace spirituality in stress and mental health relationship. Workplace Spirituality Scale (Kumar & Kumar, 2016), Occupational Stress Index (Srivastava & Singh, 1984) and Mental Health Continuum-SF (Keyes, 2007) were used to measure level of workplace spirituality, stress and mental health of nursing staff. The findings indicate that stress and its sub domains were negatively correlated with mental health. The results further reveal significant moderation effect of workplace spirituality on occupational stress and mental health relationship. The implications of the study are also explained.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> work stress, mental health, workplace spirituality</p>
9-1	<p style="text-align: center;">Convenient for Positive Expression: Role of Expressivity and Internet Use Motives to Online Self-disclosure</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Iqbal Maesa Febriawan</i> <i>iqbalmaesa@gmail.com</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Previous studies found that online self-disclosure is related to social network characteristics and hyper-personal variables such as privacy concern and anonymity, which may lead to greater benefit and lesser risks. The current study attempts to link emotional expressivity and internet use motives (namely convenience, interpersonal/communication, and social) to online self-disclosure. Expressivity and all motives for using the internet were hypothesized to significantly predict self-disclosure on the internet. One hundred and fifty-two Indonesian internet users filled in the Berkeley Expressivity Questionnaire, Internet Motive Questionnaire-12, four-items on subjective online self-disclosure, and five yes-no questions related to personal information online, which were converted to a dummy variable called actual self-disclosure. Due to non-normality nature of the data, subjective and actual self-disclosure data were split by median and converted to dichotomous category. Logistic regression analysis showed that although actual and subjective self-disclosure is significantly correlated, positive expressivity and convenience motive only significantly predicts subjective self-disclosure</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> online self-disclosure, expressivity, internet-use motives</p>

9-2

An overview of Smartphone Usage in Urban Young Adult's Marital Interaction

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ABSTRACT

Technological advancement is like a double-edged sword, it has have both positive and negative effects in marital interaction. Previous researches have discussed negative impact of excessive smartphone and internet use in marriage. On the other hand, smartphone usage as means to promote positive marital interaction needs to be explored. This descriptive study aims to capture overview of smartphone usage that supports marital interaction. A sample of 265 married participants, aged 20-40 years old, living in Greater Jakarta area (Jabodetabek) completed online survey about smartphone usage in marital interactions and relationship quality assessment (Couple Satisfaction Index). Thematic analyses of open ended responses used to describe habits of satisfied couples in using smartphones, including most frequently used applications, most helpful features in supporting positive marital interaction, perceived benefits, and threats of smartphone usage in marital relationship. Frequency analyses of responses in each category described pattern of high and low marital satisfaction. Findings indicate that smartphone serves both as resource and stressor for marital interaction. This applied for both high and low marital satisfaction. This study is expected to provide advice for married young adult in urban areas to maximize smartphone utilization in supporting positive interaction and increase marital intimacy in the modern era.

Keywords: smartphone, marital interaction, marital satisfaction

9-3

Guided Act and Feel Indonesia – Internet-Based Behavioral Activation Intervention for Depression in Indonesia: A Systematic Cultural Adaptation

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ABSTRACT

Depression is one of the leading causes of global disease burden and affecting millions of people worldwide, while the availability of mental health treatment is still highly limited in many low-middle income countries, including in Indonesia. Internet-based intervention is known to have potential in delivering mental health treatment economically and appropriately according to numerous study conducted in high-income countries. In this current study, we aim to describe a systematic cultural adaptation on an internet-based behavioral activation intervention for depression in Indonesia, named Guided Act and Feel Indonesia. During the adaptation, relevant stakeholders, including licensed clinical psychologists, mental health communities, lay counselors, and patients, were involved. The adaptation is based on the formative method for adapting psychotherapy (FMAP) and eight important cultural elements (language, persons, metaphors, content, concepts, goals, methods, and context). The intervention is adapted from the original Dutch version called Doe en Voel, consisting of 8 structured modules that are offered in a secure online environment. The adapted version is implemented in an ongoing randomized controlled trial with non face-to-face support from lay counselors who work under supervision of licensed clinical psychologists. The importance and challenges of doing the cultural adaptation were discussed.

Keywords: depression, cultural adaptation, internet-based intervention, behavioral activation, lay counselor, Indonesia.

10-1	<p>Value and Criteria for Success: A study among Entrepreneurs in Kampung Keranggan</p> <p>Anisha Arwan¹ & Benedicta Prihatin Dwi Riyanti² 1 nisha.simanjuntak@gmail.com 2 benedictariyanti@yahoo.com Graduate Program, Faculty of Psychology, Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Kampung Keranggan is a village in South Tangerang, well-known for its food home industry. Most villagers are of Sundanese ethnicity and many of them have not yet been able to reach their full potentials as entrepreneurs due to their own misperceptions of success. The present study aims to determine the relationship between entrepreneurs' values and their criteria of success which is assumed to be related to ethnic values. Values of 62 entrepreneurs were measured by using the Portrait Values Questionnaire (Schwartz et al, 2001) whereas their perception of success criteria was measured by using the Success Criteria Questionnaire (Gorgievski, Ascalon, & Stephan, 2011), and analyzed by using correlational and descriptive statistical analysis. Results showed nine significant relationships between values and perception of success criteria. Positive relationships were found between value power and customer satisfaction, hedonism and product benefits, self-direction with and innovation, and stimulation and innovation. Negative relationships were found between value benevolence and personal satisfaction, tradition and profit, universalism and business growth, self-direction and contribution to society, and hedonism and innovation.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> ethnic values, entrepreneurship, perception of success criteria</p>
10-2	<p>The Effect of Information on Female Entrepreneurs towards Gender Stereotype among Adolescents</p> <p>Olivia Ariantje Josephine¹, Bianda Dina Wimbowo², Dimas Dear Pratama³, Ditya Larasati⁴ & Intan Amalia⁵ 1 olivia.ariantje@student.upj.ac.id 2 biandadina@yahoo.com 3 dimas.dear@student.upj.ac.id 4 larasati_ditya@yahoo.co.id 5 amaliaintan_23@yahoo.com mailto:intan.amalia@student.ac.id Pembangunan Jaya University</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>Stereotypes are cognitive frameworks that contain knowledge and beliefs about characteristics of a certain social group. Gender stereotyping is the belief on psychological characteristics of men (masculinity) and women (femininity). These stereotypes also exist in the world of entrepreneurship. Topics on female entrepreneurs are often neglected because it is often associated with masculine characteristics. This quasi-experiment research aims to understand the effects of information about female entrepreneurship towards gender stereotyping among adolescents. A between-subject, pretest-posttest control group design was used with purposive sampling. A number of 32 adolescents between 15-18 years participated and through randomization was divided into experimental and control groups, each consisting of 16 participants. Data were collected through questionnaire of stereotype content model (SCM). Pretest analysis showed that there was no significant difference between the experimental and control groups ($t = -2.036$, $p = .051$, $p > .05$). After the intervention, posttest analysis showed a significant difference between the experimental and control groups ($t = 2.429$, $p = .021$, $p < .05$). and that information on female entrepreneurship does influence gender stereotyping among adolescents.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> female entrepreneur, gender stereotype, adolescents</p>

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