



The 10th International Conference on
**Indigenous and Cultural
Psychology**

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Yogyakarta – Indonesia

ABSTRACT BOOK

Organized by:





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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Keynote Abstract

Psychology of Leadership and Entrepreneurship in the XXI century

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Organizations can progress and create healthy business (Di Fabio, 2017b) focusing on their human resources, considering the importance of their growth, development and well-being (Di Fabio & Tsuda, 2018). Paying attention to protect and foster healthy relationships between leaders and followers is a critical asset. This approach is focused on promoting profitable and advantageous development processes both for individual and organizations (Di Fabio, 2017a). To effectively answer to the challenges of the XXI century promoting a real and sustainable human resource development in a primary prevention perspective (Di Fabio, in press; Di Fabio & Kenny, 2016; Hage et al., 2007), a new leadership style (Di Fabio & Peiro, 2018) for flourishing of both individual and organizations, supporting healthy business and healthy organizations was introduced in the new framework of the Psychology of sustainability and sustainable development (Di Fabio, 2017b; Di Fabio & Rosen, 2018). Healthy and sustainable organizations call for a new style of leadership focused on healthy people as flourishing and resilient workers, on healthy organizations as thriving and successful environments characterized by the positive circle of long-term well-being and performance (Di Fabio, in press; Di Fabio & Peiro, 2018). In this perspective the new concept of Human Capital Sustainability Leadership (HCSL; Di Fabio & Peiro, 2018), the scale and the training to detect it, were developed. The HCSL is a higher order construct, composed of four specific types of leadership (ethical, sustainable, mindful and servant leadership). The workshop will present the new psychological construct of HCSL, a new measure for assessing HCSL both from the point of view of the leader and from the point of view of the followers, and the relative research and training. Furthermore in a primary preventive perspective (Di Fabio, in press; Di Fabio & Kenny, 2016; Hage et al., 2007), innovative constructs linked to HCSL will be introduced in the field of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship: Intrapreneurial Self-Capital (ISC; Di Fabio, 2014), High Entrepreneurship, Leadership, and Professionalism (HELP; Di Fabio, Bucci, & Gori, 2016). ISC is a core of individual intrapreneurial resources to face the challenges of the 21st century (Di Fabio, 2014). HELP is another promising core of resources including leadership in terms of influencing the activities of an organized group toward goal achievement; entrepreneurship as the processes, practices, and decision-making activities that lead to entrepreneurship; professionalism as an ongoing process through which an individual derives a cohesive sense of professional identity by integrating the broad-based knowledge, skills, and attitudes with one's values and interests. These constructs, the scales to detect them, and the relative research and training to improve them will be presented. The workshop will be articulated in theoretical presentations and moments of discussion and reflection for constructing future perspectives of research and intervention supporting leadership and entrepreneurship in the 21st century.





Strengthening Family Resilience in Traumatic Loss of Major Disasters: A Cross-Cultural Comparisons

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In post major disasters management, besides assessing psychological impact for survivors, strengthening family resilience from traumatic loss after such catastrophic events is important for optimal recovery. The aim of the study is to assess the psychological impact of traumatic loss situation, and resilience by comparing among survivors of disasters in Malaysia and Nepal. Data collection through distribution of questionnaires on PTSD checklist for DSM-5, Resilience ScaleTM 14 item by Gail Wagnild & Young, H.M. (1991); and through personal observation, in-depth interviews and focussed discussions. Locations include two major affected flood areas in Malaysia, and major earthquake disaster in Nepal. About 245 respondents comprised of families, community leaders, youths, and NGOs for Malaysians' respondents, and 236 colleges/universities students with an age range of 18-24 years were interviewed. Qualitative research consists of semi-structured questions and participatory approach was administered to gather insights from different groups of affected areas through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and in-depth interviews. Results show early identification of PTSD, differences on resilience and social axiom among survivors in Malaysia and Nepal which are important in order to avoid further mental health stress issues. Outcomes of the study are to develop intervention guidelines and model programs to strengthen family for coping and adaptation, and do not suffer long-term disturbances.

Keywords: Family, Resilience, Traumatic Loss, Disaster, Cross-Cultural.

The psychosocial pact: building a common cultural reality.

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The psychosocial pact is the implicit convention by which participants agree that their respective individual views refer to a single object ("What You See is What I See"). This pact, which is a pact of participation to a common «reality», is the basis for the possibility of cooperation, social representations and in fine a common world of action and interpretation. I will show with data from subcams (miniature video cameras worn by participants on their glasses) how different views of the same situation require this psychosocial pact to reconcile. I will also describe two of the modalities of this reconciliation, the confirmation eye-contact and the repairs. I will then show how this pact is consistent with some classic work by Sherif, Asch, Milgram or Janis. I shall suggest that in this pact, based on the psychosocial triangle "ego-alter-object", the ego-alter relationship prevails over the ego-object relationship: « relationships matter more than facts ». In other words, in the event of disagreement about an object, socialized subjects will prefer to maintain the relationship between subjects rather than solve the problem. Above all, this pact appears foundational of the possibility of building a common reality to a group, and ultimately, of culture.





Systematic Treatment Selection

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There frequently is a disconnect between what is taught in classes by research faculty and what is taught in clinical practice. I will present an integrative model of Systematic Treatment Selection (STS) and 8 empirically driven clinical principles in order to incorporate this gap and to enhance outcome of psychotherapy. The 8 core principles that we apply to supervisory training were selected from a larger list of principles (e.g., Beutler, Clarkin, & Bongar, 2000; Castonguay & Beutler, 2006; Castonguay, Constantino, & Beutler, in press). These principles were selected because they were the most robust and best researched of those extracted from contemporary research. The morning workshop will demonstrate a brief summary of STS and these 8 principles in clinical applications as an integrative model of supervisory training. Then, the afternoon workshops will focus on therapeutic techniques (i.e., cognitive behavioral therapies and mindfulness interventions) which will help therapist enhance client's coping abilities in order to reduce clients' symptoms and to enhance their wellbeing. For the last one hour, especially, participants will practice mindfulness interventions to work with Asian populations (i.e., clients with internalizing coping styles benefit from interpersonal/insight- oriented approaches).

Resiliency in a Changing and Challenging World.

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The concept of homeostasis has never been more important at a time of constant changes impacting every part of our lives that range from the rapid advances in technology and global warming to political chaos and within and between country conflict. Data showing increases in particular physical diseases such as cancer, and psychological conditions ranging from anxiety and depression to post traumatic stress disorder, place constant demands on our physical and psychological well-being. Recent research on resiliency holds considerable promise as a strength based factor in supporting psychological health and wellness. Defining and measuring resiliency followed by research guiding the development of methods for managing the stresses and strains of everyday life and enhancing our well-being, is the focus of this presentation. Resiliency will be linked to other key positive psychological factors such as emotional intelligence and mattering and be further discussed in cross-cultural contexts and across the age span.





A Biopsychosocial Regulation Of Stress And Health: Recent Progress

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A biopsychosocial model focuses on the biology or physiology underlying health, psychology or beliefs, emotions, and behaviors affecting health, and the ways that society and culture influence health. Emerging data has indicated that this biopsychosocial model is useful to predict various markers of health, and thus gain a better understanding about the psychobiological mechanisms. In this lecture I focus on two novel approaches that are relevant to stress and health.

Firstly, I report an effectiveness study trial without special limitations was carried out regarding how 14 days' continuous soup intake would change the mood of the participants and their salivary cortisol levels between awakening and evening, suggesting an intriguing interplay between social interaction and natural biological circadian. This study has been conducted on naturalistic settings using ambulatory sampling methods, which are particularly important because such methods have the advantage of ecological validity, evaluating biological activity in real life rather than the artificial conditions of a laboratory.

Secondly, I report an efficacy study which investigated the effects of β -Eudesmol on reducing objective and subjective markers related to sympathetic nerve activity after the application of mental stress in healthy participants. This study has been conducted on laboratory settings using a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled cross-over study, which examines response to laboratory-induced mental stress tasks under controlled experimental conditions, which allow anti-stress manipulation differences in biological response to standardized stress to be evaluated and related to biopsychosocial regulation. I hope that this presentation will guide and inspire future research in this area by informing best practice methodology as well as interpretation of findings.

Culture, Psychosis, and Spirituality

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There is a complex inter-relationship between culture, psychosis, and spirituality. Psychotic symptoms (especially hallucination) is influenced by culture in many different ways: (1) culture have a significant impact on the experience, understanding, and labeling of hallucinations; (2) culture can affect what is identified as a hallucination; (3) hallucinations are often culturally meaningful and occur at different rates in different settings; (4) culture affects the meaning and characteristics of hallucinations associated with psychosis. Meanwhile, there are some similarities and differences between psychosis and spirituality. Including the similarities are perception of reality, belief, and behavioral expression. The differences include the sources (the sick-soul and healthy mindedness spirituality), the effect of the experience (destructive vs. constructive) and the content of hallucination (stressful vs. peaceful). Due to the similarities, spiritual experience is sometimes considered to be psychosis (madness) because it does not in accord with cultural norms. This is evidence in the history of religions. The founders of religions were often regarded as being mad only because they brought new cultural values and changed society.





Invited Abstracts

Physician and patient relationship: Promoting trust and well-being

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Trust plays a pivotal role in the physician and patient relationship and it's central in clinical practice in terms of outcome and well-being. Over the years, changing patterns in society, advances in the medical care and easy access to medical information has made the doctor-patient relationship challenging. A passage from the modern version of the Hippocratic oath reads: "(I swear) to pursue, with the assisted person, a care relationship based on trust and respect for the values and rights of each person and on information, preliminary to consent, understandable and complete".

The General Medical Council states that "patients must be able to trust doctors with their lives and health" and that maintaining trust is one core guidance for physicians. Health professionals are nowadays urged by policy makers to implement public health goals of optimizing well-being and promoting meaning and purpose in life in addition to the management of bodily disorders.

An increased understanding of existential philosophy and comparative religion is therefore likely to be useful in this regard. Postmodern societies are changing fast. The speed of this change will radically affect the provision of health services and the practicalities of providing personalized health care. Because some authors advocate trust in the health care professional as the basis for effective outcomes of treatments and fundamental for patient-centred care, to study in depth the mechanisms in a cross-cultural perspective would be essential.

Trust is not only a deontological obligation, since trust theoretical models describe mechanisms on how trust itself may positively affect health outcomes. These theoretical models have been tested by many randomized controlled trials to date and from which emerged that trust is an important component of health care provider process involved in the patient-clinician relationship.

Nevertheless, a systematic and comprehensive summary in a cross-cultural perspective is needed to strengthen the available evidence since a variation in the observed health outcomes and in disorders is reported across published studies.





The world in your pocket: The Economics of attention & smartphone use in everyday life

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Smartphones and social media have become pervasive societal phenomena. The increased use of social media and handheld devices has impacted and often changed the daily routines of users. ICT users are in constant negotiation and coordination between their online and offline lives, and decisions about how to use their time and attention is becoming increasingly challenging for them. Building upon a transdisciplinary approach of previous studies in economics (Davenport & Beck, 2001; Sharp, 1981), sociology (Franck, 1998; Münch, 1991) and more recent psychological and computer science research on attention allocation in human computer interaction (e.g., Reeves et al., 2008; Yeykelis et al. 2014, 2017), this contribution will provide new empirical evidence on how young people deal with attention allocation and time management in today's digitalised society. Using a methodological protocol based on digital ethnography and first-person perspective video, Subjective Evidence-Based Ethnography (SEBE; Lahlou, 2017), a rich data set of video recordings of young adults aged 19-28 years has been collected, depicting actual user behaviours situated in everyday contexts (N=48). The possibility to access users' subjective experiences in their 'real world' has shown that: (a) attention allocation is highly context dependent and often unconscious, (b) time management relates to a set of self-regulation strategies and practices that can enable or limit efficient use of smartphones in daily activities, (c) task switching appears to be cyclical and structured by attentional breaks. The potential of SEBE for the micro-analytical examination of human-computer interaction and differences between the practices of individual users will also be discussed.

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Symposium

Symposium 1 Becoming of a Nation : Models of National Identity as Depicted by Indonesia's Young Generation (*Konsorsium Psikokultural Indonesia*)

Nani Nurrachman

Nationalism is often put in opposition to multiculturalism. Such is the case for Indonesia's multicultural society which until now still grasp the issue of a national identity. Aware of this fact, the process of acculturation and assimilation Indonesians' has gone through all these years and the never ending question of what does it mean becoming Indonesian, four university members of Konsorsium Psiko-kultural Indonesia made a collaborative effort to do research on national identity of Indonesia's young generation based on their ethnicities and religious view. Each center formulated their research problem according to their respective ethnic characteristics, Chinese by researchers from Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, Javanese by researchers from Gadjah Mada University, Balinese by researchers from Dhyana Pura University and Islamic religious view by researchers from KPI Center in Solo, with one and the same particular question : in what way these young generations view their national identity as Indonesians.

Multiculturalism as Mediator Between Ethnic Identity and Social Distance to National Identity among Indonesian

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The present study argued that the diminished role of multiculturalism in studying the relationship between ethnic identity and national identity in the immigrant receiving countries may not be relevant for countries like Indonesia. Indonesia has more than 250 ethnic groups but none of these ethnics can claim that they are really indigenous of the country because some of them immigrated to Indonesia many centuries ago. There is no culture that can declare itself as the dominant culture or majority. This study tried to look at multiculturalism as mediator between ethnic identity and social distance to national identity. The sample were 317 university students in Jakarta, which were divided into two subsamples, i.e. Chinese (n=159) and non-Chinese (n=158). A multiple group path analysis was conducted to analyzed data from Chinese and non-Chinese group. The result revealed that structural covariance invariance was the best fit describing the direct prediction of ethnic identity to national identity and indirect prediction of social distance to national identity fully mediated by multiculturalism. The means scores comparisons showed that the national identity is higher than ethnic identity in both groups. The implications of the findings toward variables influencing national identity was further discussed.





Multiculturalism as Mediator in the Effect of Ethnic Identity on National Identity among Javanese Young Adult

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In daily activities, individuals interact with people from diverse backgrounds of identity. In the context of the existence of various ethnic identities in Indonesia, diversity should unite people to establish their Indonesian national identity. This study aims to understand the role of multiculturalism toward ethnic identity (Javanese ethnicity) and national identity. Participants of this study were consisted of 441 college students (men= 115; women= 326) with an age range of 17-21 years. This study used three measurement scales: (1) Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure, measuring the degree of individual's belongingness towards Javanese ethnicity; and (2) Universal Diverse Orientation (UDO) that measures multiculturalism and (3) National identity scale. Results showed a significant positive correlation between ethnic identity towards national identity (coefficient 0.339 ($c= 0,384$) with a significant $p < 0.05$). Furthermore, multiculturalism (UD) mediates the relationship between ethnic identity and national identity ($b= 0,258$ with a significant $p < 0.05$, and estimation predictor of independent variable towards dependent variable $c' = 0,347$ with a significant $p < 0.05$).

Keywords: *Ethnic identity, national identity, Javanese ethnicity, culture, Indonesia*

Role of Migration in Ethnic Identity Development among Balinese Young Adults

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This study aimed to test differences in ethnic identity between participants who spent their entire life in Bali and those who has a migration history. Furthermore, this study also aimed to found participant's point of view about things that contributed to their ethnic identity identification. The participants were undergraduate students from a private university in Bali aged 17-25 years old who identify themselves as Balinese. Both participants who lives their entire life in Bali or has a migration history could join this research. Data were collected by giving participants, whom were willing to participate, Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM) questionnaire. Outcome measures from participants who spent their entire life in Bali were compared to participants who has migration history. After the comparison, interviews were conducted to found participant's experiences about their ethnic identity. The result showed that there were no significant differences in ethnic identity among two groups of participants. Spend their life in a homogeneous cultural environment like Bali were not related to development of ethnic identity. Participants who spent more of their lives outside Bali could also identify themselves as Balinese by learning about culture from their parents, having a sense of belonging because of identification by name, and understanding about many symbols that reminded themselves about Bali. These findings indicate that ethnic identity is more about one's feeling of belonging to particular ethnic group rather than physical setting. Meanwhile, each role of developing ethnic identity in any environments like family and school could be studied in future research.

Keywords: *ethnic identity; social identity; migration; young adults; Bali*





The Importance of Religion and Indonesian National Identity

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National identity is a unique discourse that is widely associated with diversity, religion, self-esteem, and relations between groups, both in the context of family and peers. The issue of national identity in Indonesia intersects with efforts to maintain the harmony of national life in overcoming the various pluralistic challenges. Related to national identity that occurred in Indonesia involve issues concerning religion and diversity. This study aims at analyzing the importance of religion, self-esteem, negative multicultural communication in family and in campus, and attitude toward multiculturalism towards national identity in the context of in-group and out-group perspectives derived from social identity theory. The participants of this study are 456 Moslem students from the Javanese ethnicity obtained using purposive sampling techniques. The scale used in this study is the scale of national identity, scale of attitudes towards multiculturalism, the scale of multicultural communication in the family and on the campus, all belong to Suryani (2016), scale of religious importance (Suryani, 2018), and self-esteem scale from Rosenberg (1965). This study uses correlational and path analysis to carry out empirical construction of the Indonesian national identity model. The results of the study show some interesting findings. First, The importance of religion correlates with national identity. Conceptually, religion is something important in the formation of national identity. The theoretical model fits with the empirical model which means that the importance of religion, self-esteem, attitude toward multiculturalism, and relations between groups can explain the national identity of Indonesians. Second, self-esteem has the strongest role in influencing the national identity of Indonesians followed by attitude toward multiculturalism and the importance of religion. Third, the discussion of negative and less clear diversity has a negative effect on attitude toward multiculturalism. Religion is also considered to be able to guide individuals achieve harmonious life, to face diversity, humility, and have the right attitude to respect others.

Keywords: *religion, self-esteem, negative multicultural communication, attitude toward multiculturalism, national identity*





Parallel Symposiums

Parallel Symposium 1.1 Adolescent Cognition and Emotion in 4.0. Era

Antecedents and dimensions of the quality of online friendship in adolescents in Bandung

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This study aims to explore antecedent factors and the quality dimensions of online friendship on adolescents in Bandung. The method used is qualitative research by focusing group discussion on adolescents from several high schools in Bandung. The results show that there are several components that shape the quality of online friendship in adolescents in Bandung, which include companionship, self-disclosure, help and support, validation, attachment, and conflict. While the factors that influence the quality of friendship in adolescents in Bandung are similarity, trust, online friends attributes and the need to relate. The forms of online friendship in adolescents in Bandung include three, namely friendships that come from offline to online, friendships from online to offline and friendship that is pure online.

Keywords: *online friendship; adolescent; social media; online interaction; Bandung*

Psychological Readiness: An Exploration Social Media Used Among Student College in Indonesia

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In recent years, there has been a significant development related to social media used. The use of social media that developed significantly turned out to present several problems such as fraud, the spread of hoax news and negative content as well. The purpose of this study is to determine the psychological readiness of students collage in Indonesia as active users of social media. The participants in this study were 66 students (females = 42, males= 24) from various regions in Indonesia consisting completed open-ended questionnaires with random sampling method. Seven components of psychological readiness (Motivation, Confidence, Anxiety, Mental Preparation, Team Emphasis, Concentration and Cognitive) are used as references in this questions. The results show as a cognitive, Indonesian students college has good understanding of social media used, but there is inconsistency among their knowledge about the policy and practice. Digital literacy is needed to students in Indonesia as the implication of this research.

Keywords: *Student College, Psychological Readiness, Social Media, Indonesia, Motivation.*





The Importance of Emotional Intelligence in Adolescence Decision-Making to Face Demographic Dividend

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Indonesia will be facing a demographic dividend in 2030, marked by productive age number escalation. Productive age number escalation is expected to increase the nation's economic growth and prosperity. Indonesia has to develop human resource from a very young age so they can give the maximum contribution to the demographic dividend. We can start with adolescence decision-making. Decision-making becomes very crucial because adolescence needs to decide important things that determine their adult life. However, adolescence is a very emotional phase of life. Even though some findings show that there is a correlation between emotional intelligence and decision-making, people don't give much attention to emotional intelligence among any other intelligence. This paper will elaborate on how important emotional intelligence is to make a good decision. To collect the data, Likert form was distributed to 140 high school students age 17-19. The result shows a significant positive correlation between emotional intelligence and adolescence decision-making. Both variables show pretty low tendencies. Emotional intelligence becomes so important because it explains 40.6% of decision-making value variations. We need to develop adolescence emotional intelligence to increase their decision-making ability. Furthermore, it will lead to demographic dividend success.

Keywords: *Emotional intelligence; Decision-making; Adolescence; Development; Demographic dividend*

Urgency of Adolescent Critical Thinking Skill in Era 4.0

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The era of 4.0 is information and technology era with rapid change, a significant increase in the community as a result of the development of information and communication technology, as well as the knowledge spread. The ability to think into an important capital must be owned by individuals as a provision in facing technological developments and the influence of globalization in era 4.0. Basically, since childhood, humans already have a tendency and ability to think. The ability to think especially critical thinking began to appear slowly during childhood until adolescence. Critical thinking is the ability to think actively, reflective, logically, and skillfully in considering and deciding things respond to problems so they can make decisions. Aspects of critical thinking skills consist of identification, analysis, evaluation, inference, explanation, and self-regulation. The ability to think critically can help adolescents make the right decisions based on careful, systematic, logical by taking into account various perspectives. Critical thinking is an important problem in education today, but the condition of education in Indonesia has not been as expected, marked by the curriculum that constantly changing and influential on learning or guidance process in the classroom which ultimately affects the development of critical thinking in adolescents. Some efforts can be made to improve adolescents critical thinking skills who are in the formal operational stage among others, use of teaching methods that encourage adolescents actively to ask questions, express ideas, or test material, and engage in dialogue, discussion, or brainstorming about social problems, or various aspects of life.

Keywords: *Era 4.0, Critical thinking, Adolescent, Education*





Parallel Symposium 1.2 Career and Entrepreneurship

Skincare, Korean cosmetics and Asian beauty: How to use cultural knowledge, traditional ingredients and modern science to transform cosmetics and beauty industry

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This presentation overviews the development of Korean beauty industry or K-beauty which uses traditional ingredients and Korean cultural concepts to challenge Western conceptions by defining Asian concept of beauty. In the cosmetic industry L'Oreal and Estée Lauder are the dominant leader in defining beauty. L'Oreal became the leader with its marketing strategy, "I'm worth it," and succeeded in linking cosmetic with self-worth. This is consistent with the basic question that Socrates raised 2,500 years ago: What is the essence of truth, justice and beauty? In Japan, Shiseido entered the cosmetic market but failed to differentiate its brand and to compete effectively in the global beauty industry. In Korea, Amore Pacific entered the market as the late comer and used the concept of K-beauty and by riding the wave of Hallyu or Korean Wave (Korean drama and K-pop). Korean cosmetics companies differentiated their products by emphasizing skin care and creating a natural look rather than coloring or "painting one's face" to look beautiful." It emphasized youthfulness *gwang* and using natural ingredients such as ginseng, bamboo sap and green tea and using dermatological ingredient, such as blemish balm developed by Dr. Christine Schrammekas a way to protect patients' skin after facial peels or surgery and later became BB Cream. Amore Pacific is taking cosmetic to the next level attempting to define what is Asian beauty by integrating indigenous and cultural knowledge, using traditional natural ingredients and integrating them with modern science and technology. The development of K-beauty is a part of the K-wave in developing content that is culturally rooted and which has global appeal.

Keywords: *Asian beauty; beauty industry; Skincare; K-beauty; cosmetic*

Successful Sociopreneuring: An Interpretive Biography Of A Young CEO

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This study aims to present an inspirational interpretive biography as an alternative method to understand how certain entrepreneurs chose to define their actions as sociopreneurship. This paper offers an interpretive biography a successful businessman who started his business from a garage and grew up in a small city in Central Java, Indonesia. He is the CEO of a startup, which is now 1 of 4 unicorn startups from Indonesia. He defines himself as a sociopreneur, with a different mission than most entrepreneurs, since he focuses on facilitating Small and Medium Enterprises (SME). According to research by an Indonesian trading company, 50% startups in Indonesia starts with the intention to make an impact, one of the characteristics of sociopreneuring. Biographical study is one form of qualitative approaches, using narrative study conducted by interpreting experiences from other people's lives in detail. Information are collected





in the form of various digital data, namely video interviews of him with various media, articles from trusted and credible websites, and observations on his social networking sites (SNS). Researcher integrates the stories from the self-story narrative based on triangulation of phenomenological self data. The results obtained are described as a chronological sequence of his life and the personal interpretation to become a successful sociopreneur, the turning-point moments in life, and also an internalized humanitarian value of to start doing things from the heart.

Keywords: *Interpretive Biography, Sociopreneur, Startups, Local Wisdom*

The Importance of Perceived Career Congruences to Employability Development for Vocational School Students

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In collectivist country like Indonesia, the perceived career congruences between students and their parents become potentially important. Students tend to comply with parents wants for their next career even if it is not relevant to themselves. Whereas, support from parents is very crucial for the development of students' employability for their next work life. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship of perceived career between student and parents to employability development. This study was conducted with 147 final grade students in one of the vocational schools in West Java. Regression analysis was used in this study. The result indicates that parents congruence has a significantly positive correlation with employability development. The aspect that contributes the most to students employability development was Complementary i.e. support from parents to explore, planning and set the goal for students career. Practically, this research can be used as an alternative framework for developing student employability. Any program intervention enhancing parents awareness about their adolescent career will be helpful for students. It can make students more optimal to improve their capability for work.





Women-entrepreneurs in Indonesia: The role of motives, identity conflict and time orientation

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Despite many efforts to develop women entrepreneurs in Indonesia, many of them are unable to grow their businesses. One of the key reasons is because many of them have necessity-oriented motive instead of opportunity-oriented motive. Using psychological and cultural perspectives, this paper aims to investigate the different factors influencing necessity and opportunity-oriented motives of women entrepreneurs. Focusing on micro and small enterprises, we collected data from 202 women entrepreneurs in Indonesia (87 necessity-oriented entrepreneurs; 113 opportunity-oriented entrepreneurs) using scales with good reliabilities (Cronbach alpha 0.74-0.85). Moderated-multiple regression demonstrates that (1) different factors influence necessity and opportunity-oriented entrepreneurs; (2) a key factor for necessity-oriented entrepreneurs is women-entrepreneurial conflict, that limits the positive impact of passion on entrepreneurial success; (3) future orientation is a key factor in influencing entrepreneurial successes for opportunity-oriented entrepreneurs; and (4) education, although has been controlled, consistently demonstrates significant relationship with entrepreneurial successes, for both necessity and opportunity-oriented entrepreneurs. The presentation will discuss (1) avenues to advance entrepreneurial theory by taking into consideration cultural and psychological aspects, and (2) opportunities to develop women entrepreneurs in Indonesia and other non-egalitarian countries.

Keywords: *women entrepreneur; identity conflict; time orientation; entrepreneurial passion; necessity*

Parallel Symposium 1.3. Psychology of Indigenous Community

A Descriptive Study of Gentrification in Awiligar Dago That Stimulated People To Be More Adaptable in Industrial Tourism

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Awiligar was a highland that was part of Dago hills. The weather and the view fascinated people and corporates to develop it in the context of tourism industry. There are two classifications of Dago's people. Firstly, the origin of Dago's population who were living as farmers in the traditional agriculture. Secondly, the immigrants who came to Dago for many reasons. There're three kinds of immigrant that came to Dago. A. Criminals who were assimilated in Dago Awiligar hills, because Dago was a place to locate the recidivists. B. People who built resort in Dago to develop natural tourism. Some of them were the colonists and the high class of Indonesian society now and then. C. Corporates that built tourism industry and its infrastructures, for example, hotels, outlets, restaurants, etc. Those processes of tourism industry were named as gentrification. Gentrification is a process by which marginal urban neighborhoods are rehabilitated and revitalized by incoming middle- and upper-class residents (Baione and Amy Brogna, 2017). There are two impacts of gentrification in Dago. Firstly, overpopulated. Secondly, the changes of work division in modern industry, especially in families structure. In indigenous policy, women have to work in the house





to take care their children, but in modern era, women in Dago worked and did businesses to support their family cost. Alma (2008) notes several constraints and obstacles faced by female 1) Traditional home activities; 2) Social and cultural factors, expect that women should play a traditional role as caregiver for the family.

Keywords: *Dago; Gentrification; Family; Women; Modernism*

Cultural transmission and social identity in the Reog Singo Mangku Joyo group in Surabaya

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Indonesia is a country that has a rich cultural diversity. Ethnic groups living in Indonesia are manifestations of national identity contained in each cultural heritage. Each has a different cultural system and its diversity continues to be preserved. One of them is traditional Reog art which is an original art from the Ponorogo area. In its development, these traditional arts actors expanded throughout Indonesia and brought the culture they had, including to the city of Surabaya. Reog in Surabaya has characteristics that are carried out communally. The combination of dance, kanuragan, music, poetry or spells that are very thick with magical nuances. This study aims to see how far the influence of cultural transmission on social identity in the group members. cultural transmission is an effort to convey attitudes, beliefs, knowledge values and skills from one generation to the next so that their values can be maintained. Social identity is a sense of connection, caring, pride; can come from someone's knowledge in various categories of social membership with other members, even without the need to have close personal relationships. Data was collected by survey method using a questionnaire namely Cultural Transmission Motive (Mchitarjan, 2013) which is a measuring tool that examines cultural transmission and a measurement tool compiled by Ellemers (1999) regarding social identity. The collected data is analyzed by regression analysis method.

Keywords: *Social Identity; Cultural Transmission; Reog; Surabaya; Culture*

Negotiating the rights of indigenous peoples within the framework of international law

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Indigenous peoples are distinct in terms of their origin. They have been the native groups of peoples in the territory in which they live. They maintain a separate identity around the language they speak, culture and religion they practice and the ways of lives they traditionally preserve, practice and promote. Given that the state-centric notion of sovereignty is contrary to the ways of life they maintain, and that these groups of people have never maintained any external or internal territorial divides within the vast lands they held collectively, the dominant groups have increasingly grabbed these lands in the name of sovereignty. Over the centuries, therefore, the settlers, making them gradually marginalized in their own territories, have colonized them. This historic injustice, as well as the need for recognition as distinct groups of people, has been first





raised in the League of Nations (LoN) during the 1920s and 1930s. However, Euro-centric development of international law during this point in history had not paid any attention to indigenous issue, and thereby the issue found no place in LoN agenda. Nevertheless, after the creation of the United Nations (UN), indigenous movements started becoming more formalized as there were emergences of various indigenous organizations in different geographical locations. The 1970s saw a significant development - strong networks of indigenous organizations. These networks were able to successfully bring some of their issues to different fora including within the UN, making their voices internationally heard. Against this background, this presentation particularly explores - how the transnational indigenous movements had matured overtime to make a room for indigenous peoples to profess their rights within the framework of international law.

The Meaning of Perlon: A Syncretic Ritual Among Anak Putu Bonokeling Community

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The spread of Islam in Java was influenced by strong expression of javanese traditions. The syncretizing aspects of javanese religious traditions and Islam have formed a religious entity called Kejawen. Anak Putu Bonokeling is a community that is still practicing a particular form of Kejawen rituals which called Perlon. This study investigates how the community give the meaning to the ritual of Perlon. The researcher did interviews to the leader of the community and followed the ritual through participatory observation. This research applied phenomenological methods. The result shows that perlon is the core ritual to anak putu bonokeling community which distinguish them to the the other Kejawen communities or Islam in general. Perlon is very crucial to the life. The community give the meaning to it as the only way of salvation. The ritual itself is based on a philosophy which is called nyandi. The community defines nyandi as a way of life to find salvation through an obedience to ancestral traditions.

Keywords: *Ritual, Syncretism, Kejawen, Perlon, Islam*





Parallel Symposium 1.4. Digital Revolution and Organizational Behavior

Mental Health in the Digital Age: Opportunities to develop professional services for psychologists

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Indonesia needs services that are able to reach a wider community with geographical conditions, with a large number of people and case findings on mental health cases are not comparable to the availability of professional resources. By optimizing the utilization of technological developments in this digital era, it is hoped that it can be one of the alternative solutions in reaching wider communities. Several evidence-based studies have shown the effectiveness of services using Tele Mental Health (TMH) in several community groups and several countries. Implementation in Indonesia also needs to be considered, including procedures and professional service ethics, availability of infrastructure; community readiness and also the ability of clinical psychologists as providers of this service.

Keywords: *telemental health, community clinical psychologist, intervention*

Organizational Change and the Human Resource Challenges in Facing Technology Development

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Technology continues to advance. This development began during the hunting era, followed by the agricultural era, the industrial era, and the era of information technology. In Indonesia, most organizations are still adjusting to the process of adopting information technology in organizational activities. The purpose of this article is to discuss the situation that is being experienced by organizations in Indonesia, as well as the human resources management (HRM) strategies used in facing this technology change. The methodology used in this study is a systematic literature review of the results of prior research and scientific articles that examine organizational change around the world and in Indonesia. The results of this study show that organizations in Indonesia are changing as a result of technology adoption. These changes include changes in how and where employees work, changes in management roles, changes in occupation as well as business changes. Changes in various areas can affect employee performance. That being said, in managing human resources, HRM plays an important role. In carrying out its role, HRM must be able to integrate technology into its activities such as in selection and recruitment, learning and development, performance management, organizational effectiveness, compensation and payroll systems as well as workforce planning strategies. This study provides insight into the changes being experienced by the organization and how the role of HRM changes in response to the use of technology in improving work performance.

Keywords: *Organizational change, technology, human resources management*





Technology 4.0 and Changes in Organizational Behavior in the Last Ten Years

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At present, the trend of technology usage is leading to the formation of a super smart society, known as Technology 4.0. Technology 4.0 subsequently encourages the emergence of various innovations that in turn affect organizations. This article aims to provide stakeholders with an understanding of the current situation faced by organizations who are entering Technology 4.0. This literature review contains three parts, namely: a general illustration of Technology 4.0 in Indonesia along with a gap analysis between its application in Indonesia and the rest of the world; the factors that cause this aforementioned gap; and the changing elements of work and organizational life caused by Technology 4.0. The result of this literature review is expected to provide insights for the government, education institutions, the general society and human resources who are working to enter the era of Technology 4.0.

Keywords: *organizational change, organization, technology 4.0, work*

The Psychological Factors that People Need to Build a Digital Startup

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This study was aimed to continue the research about significant role from entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE) and innovation to digital startup success (Dessyana & Riyanti, 2017). Those study showed an interesting result from multiple-regression analyses that reveal ESE and innovation contributes 20.8% to business success with ESE regression coefficient is 0.200 ($P < 0.05$) and the innovation of 0.026 ($p > 0.05$). This means there is a positive relationship and significant role from ESE on business success, while innovation has a positive relationship but insignificant. This research was focused on phenomenological study to explore about psychological factor that we need to build digital startup. The sample was three startup communities. Researchers used qualitative method, which is direct observation and interview from the community's members who have an appropriate criteria. Researcher was found six factors: (1) The importance of detail blueprint and clear vision, (2) The prestige of a right circle to find a right co-founder, (3) Have positive intention to help people solve the problem, (4) Continuous innovation to enlarge company, (5) Self-efficacy, and (6) Support from family and friends. Those results showed three of six factors was a psychological factor, while another three was personal factors and social factor. Those result aligned with the previous study from Zaheer (2015) that mentions some of factors that contribute the successful of digital startup, such as background of the founder (i.e. education and experience), motivation and commitment founder to expand the business, founder personality, innovation and creativity, and external factors (i.e. relations and environment).

Keywords: *technopreneurship, entrepreneurial self-efficacy (ESE), innovation, business success, digital startup*





Parallel Symposium 1.5. Community and Local Wisdom

Cooperation among Minang Migrant Women

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Cooperation in the matrilineal Minang ethnic group is considered a key element of their kinship system, especially cooperation with kins from the mother's side. With the increasing number of Minang women migrating to get better education, this study aims to understand the extent to which cooperation is carried out within the migration context. In-depth interview was conducted with five Minang migrant women in Yogyakarta. We found that the values taught are more inclined towards positive interdependence and effective action. Based on these positive idealization, cooperation is generally achieved by mutual help (tolong-menolong). In what areas helping is given in the context of migration is rather vague, depending on the assistance requested and needed. On the other hand, the migrants usually receive help in the form of transportation, time, advice, information, prayer and finances. We also found that cooperation tends to happen within the mother's family, parallel to the ideal of the Minang kinship system. However in the context of migration, the choice of people prioritized to be given help changes. We argue that despite holding matrilineal ideals, distance and the intensity of interactions between individuals and their family can affect to whom and how cooperation is realized

Keywords: *Minang, women, cooperation, migration*

Friendship and Diversity Urban Youths in Yogyakarta

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Friendship can improve the quality of life, psychological well-being and happiness. Friendship may become the foundation of shaping a strong social boundaries. One of the characteristics of urban society is the existence of diversity included in the relationship between friends. Interaction between the youths with other people may influence one's view in friendship and its diversity. This research aimed to explore friendship and its diversity in urban youths and sees the difference between migrated and non-migrated youths. Qualitative paradigm is used in this research with in-depth interview as the data collection method. Participants in this research are eight people who lives in urban are around Yogyakarta, consists of four natives of Yogyakarta and four migrants from Jabodetabek. The temporary findings are youths are tend to befriend with people with preferred characteristics, able to fulfill the needs of information, networking, and entertainment. It is based on a good communication climate and followed by positive emotions. Types of friendship among youths are school peers, colleague, and organizational friends. The difference among this type of friendships are ethnicity, economical status, religion expression and sexual orientation. This findings will be discussed with the perspective from social exchange theory and relational models theory.

Keywords: *friendship, diversity, youths, urban*





Psychological Sense of Community in Online Driver Community

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This study is conducted to explore how Psychological Sense of Community (PSoC) presents itself in online driver communities. The study is operated in Yogyakarta using qualitative approach by in-depth interview method. Several online drivers of well-known vast developing Transportation Network Companies (TNC) become the participants of the study. The findings showed that all four Psychological Sense of Community components are present within the communities although there are specifically unique findings. Membership, the first component of Psychological Sense of Community has an uncommon appearance, as it is fairly loose (having permeable boundaries). Members of the community usually have multiple membership in different groups. Online driver communities also provide integration and needs fulfillment as the second component of PSoC for their members based on their shared values for information and helping behavior related to their job. Shared emotional connection is also present, shown by various recreational and helping activities for in-group members and various out-groups that communities do to strengthen their internal group relationship. Influence, the last component of PSoC, is also present. It is shown by the existence of public protest activities that require massive member support.

Keywords: *psychological sense of community; online driver; transportation network company; community; community psychology*

Household Task Participation and Gender Equality Awareness among Undergraduate Students

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Gender equality is not a women's issue, but human's issue and it should be at the heart of world's discussion. In order to meet equality, United Nations sets gender equality as SDG 5, one of the 17 UN's Sustainable Development Goals. But somehow, gender inequality has still been haunting many countries globally. Besides, gender equality awareness apparently has a huge contribution of mental health. One of the factors which is assumed to increase gender equality awareness is household task participation. An individual who is used to participating in doing household task is expected to have higher gender equality awareness. According to that, this study was aimed to discover correlation between equal household task participation and gender equality awareness among undergraduate students empirically. This was a quantitative research with correlational method. Subjects in this research were 207 undergraduate students aged 17 to 25 years old. Data instruments that were used in this research were Children Helping Out: Responsibilities, Expectations, and Supports Scale; and Gender Equality Awareness Scale. The reliability coefficient of household task participation was $\alpha=0.913$ and the reliability coefficient of gender equality awareness was $\alpha=0.904$. The distribution of data was normal so that being analyzed using bivariate Pearson Correlation. This result provides evidence that household task participation is correlated to gender equality awareness among undergraduate students.

Keywords: Gender equality awareness; Household task participation; Mental health; Undergraduate student





Parallel Symposium 1.6. Development of Culturally Sensitive Instrument

Cross-cultural Adaptation of Four Dimensions Adult Personal Resilience Questionnaire into Indonesian Rural Health Context

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Resilience is recognized as a key component of well-being and is an important factor in medical training to help doctors learn to cope with challenges, stress, and adversities. There are issues of using a standardized scale to measure resilience which was developed for one cultural population to be used in different cultural population. This study aimed to cross-culturally adapt and validate the 20 items version of Four Dimensions Adult Personal Resilience Questionnaire to measure Indonesian rural doctors' resilience level. Method. Mixed method study combining methods of back-translation, bilingual technique, committee approach, communication with the original author, and pre-test procedure was conducted. A total of 528 participants consisted of rural doctors and health professional educators joined this study. Result. Two additional local dimensions (comfort zone and life calling) were added to the questionnaire. The psychometric properties of the adapted Indonesian version was confirmed as equivalent to the original questionnaire by EFA, CFA, and reliability analysis. Cronbach alpha ranged 0.81 - 0.96 for each dimension compared to 0.76 - 0.83 of the original questionnaire. Conclusion. Cross-cultural adaptation is an important process before conducting a survey in different cultural context to ensure validity of findings. The final 30 items adapted version of Adult Personal Resilience questionnaire consisted of the original 20 items plus additional 10 items of two local dimensions has been cross-culturally validated for measuring Indonesian rural doctor's resilience level. Implication. Further studies related to Indonesian rural doctor's resilience has been provided with a cross-culturally validated instrument.

Initial Development of Self-Other Conscious Shame Scale (SOCS): Measuring Javanese Shame Experience

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Shame has been considered as the most complex emotion compared to other emotions. From the perspectives of its linguistic and cultural dimensions of shame, no single definition has been established, and this brings impacts to shame measures. The West understanding of shame has been majorly negative and actor-centered while the East understanding of shame involves the "other-conscious emotions." This study aimed at developing and testing the measure the self-conscious shame (isin) and other-conscious shame (ngisin-isinke) based on the shame concept in Javanese. Unrestricted exploratory factor analysis was used to explore the dimensions of shame construct. Eight items of two-factor self-other conscious shame (SOCS) were tested using FACTOR to 378 Javanese adolescent samples. Results support two oblique factors of SOCS with goodness of fit estimates. Based on the Overall Reliability of fully Informative prior Oblique N-





EAP scores, the other-conscious shame (ngisin-isinin) showed a greater likelihood to be stable across studies than self-conscious shame (isin).

Keywords: *Shame, isin, ngisin-isinin, other-conscious shame, unrestricted exploratory factor analysis*

Psychological Testing: Indonesian Family Resilience Instrument

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This study aims to construct psychological instrument of the family resilience of Indonesian, by using family resilience scale which consists of five dimensions: physical resilience (Ketahanan Fisik/KF), psychological resilience (Ketahanan Psikologis/KP), economic resilience (Ketahanan Ekonomi/KE), social resilience (Ketahanan Sosial/KS), religiosity resilience (Ketahanan Agama/KA). Each dimension measured by using four items (in total there were 25 items) in Likert scale which is consist of strongly disagree (1) until strongly agree (4). This study used 841 people as a sample which gained by using purposive sampling techniques dan questionnaire. Data analysed by using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). This technique usually used to find out items validity based on the construct. The result shows that t-value of item 1.96 ($t > 1.96$); and the model had statistical indices that fit the ideal criteria. So, we find that all of the aspects or dimensions are fit unidimensional. All of these values are by the standards for the test of goodness of fit criteria. Thus it can be said that all dimensions are valid constructively or measure what is measured. Every item has t-value > 1.96 , by means all the items of family resilience instrument are valid. Further study can be considered is the norming of this test. Because, by the end of the product validation, the instrument should be able to differentiate family resilience in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Psychological Instrument, Family Resilience, Family Resilience Instrument, Physical Resilience, Psychological Resilience, Economic Resilience, Social Resilience, Religiosity Resilience, Confirmatory Factor Analysis.*

Parallel Symposium 1.7. Marriage and Social Identity

Psychological Characteristics of Korean and Vietnamese Women, and Vietnamese-Korean Brides

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The purpose of this study is to analyze the psychological characteristics of Korean and Vietnamese women, and Vietnamese-Korean brides (women living in Korea after marrying a Korean). The participants were 954 women (342 Koreans, 323 Vietnamese, 289 Vietnamese-Korean) with children. The questionnaire developed by Park (2017) was utilized. The sub-variables of psychological characteristics included family life-satisfaction, happiness, spousal emotional support, self-efficacy, stress symptoms, anxiety, and depression. The reliability of the measurement variables produced a Cronbach $\alpha = .61 \sim .96$. The results of a χ^2 test ($p < .001$) was significant showing socioeconomic status differences between Korean and Vietnamese, and Vietnamese-Korean brides. Consequently, socioeconomic status was taken into account as a





covariate. As a result, there were differences in the psychological characteristics among the three groups after controlling for the covariate effect. Overall, the Vietnamese women showed higher self-efficacy and family life-satisfaction than Korean women and Vietnamese-Korean brides. On the other hand, Vietnamese-Korean brides had higher levels of negative psychological characteristics (such as marital conflicts, stress, anxiety, and depression) than Korean and Vietnamese women, as well as lower levels of happiness and emotional spousal support. This suggests the need for support to resolve negative psychological characteristics of Vietnamese-Korean brides in Korean society

Social Psychology: Study of society pressure on inter religion couples

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In choosing a dating partner, people tend to choose those who have the same characteristics as their own, such as race, religion, ethnicity, and so on. But individuals with different religions who are in a relationship (also known as inter religion couples) have it rough. Especially in this country where religion is still a heavy subject. Pressure from society is sometimes inevitable. Collectivism is held tight and it's hard to defy it without facing consequences. The purpose of this mini research is to find out what kind of obstacles inter religion couples have to go through, and how they manage to handle it. This mini research involved 69 respondents from undergraduate program in Gadjah Mada University. They filled out an online questionnaire consisted of demography items and operational questions. This mini research found out that the biggest pressure came from the family and these inter religion couples varied in ways in handling it.

Keywords: *religion, inter religion, relationship, society, pressure*

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on Indigenous and Cultural
Psychology

The Relationship Between Approach Sacrifice Motives and Marital Satisfaction in Indonesian Intercultural Couples

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Conflicts and problems on intercultural marriages can be handled by making sacrifices, especially with an approach motive. Approach motive is associated with increasing relationship satisfaction every day and from time to time. 45 intercultural married couples of different ethnicities that have been married for at least one year participated in the study by filling in an offline questionnaire regarding the motives for sacrifice and satisfaction with marriage. Through the APIM model, the results showed that individuals with high approach motives had high marital satisfaction (p husband. 210, wife $> .001$), but no significant effect was found from their partners.

Keywords: *Approach Sacrifice Motives; Motives of Sacrifice; Marital Satisfaction; Intercultural Marriage; Actor-Partner Interdependence Mode*





The Relationship Between Internal Minor Stress and Marital Satisfaction in Indonesian Intercultural Couples

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Intercultural couples face cultural conflicts inside their marriage, resulting in internal minor stress. Stress as dyadic phenomenon - commonly found in marriage - affects both individuals inside their relationship. 45 intercultural couples from Jabodetabek, Bandung, and Pekanbaru completed this study. The highlight of this study is the use Actor-Partner Interdependence Model in data analysis, using the APIM_SEM app. The result from this study implies that internal minor stress affects marital satisfaction in an individual level ($p = .011$ for wives, $p = .018$ for husbands). No significant effects are found in partner-effect.

Keywords: *Internal Minor Stress; Dyadic Stress; Marital Satisfaction; Intercultural Marriage; Actor-Partner Interdependence Model*

Parallel Symposium 1.8. Religion and Social Relations

Does Religious Orientation Bolster My Academic Life? - Study of Religious Orientation and Academic Buoyancy among Accounting Student

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The religion in Indonesia is considered as the most important things in live reflected in the national principles which robustly emphasizes religion aspect. According to Allport & Ros, there are several kinds of religious orientation; anti-religious, intrinsic religiosity, extrinsic religiosity, and pro-religious. The difference among the types has been proven resulting in difference facet, including education. In this study, we attempt to examine the correlation between academic buoyancy level of Indonesian Accounting student using Academic Buoyancy Scale (Martin & Marsh, 2008) and religious orientation using I/E Revised and Single-Items Scale (Gorsuch & McPherson, 1989). Academic Buoyancy is the novel concept developed to depict the ability of student ability to face the daily challenges and setback in academic environment. We hypothesize that the type of religious orientation made different pattern in academic buoyancy score. The study is conducted in Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia by taking samples of 112 accounting students. (average age of 19,64 years SD: 1.88). The data then processed using micro econometric regression of Ordinary Probit and Ordinary-Least Square regression by Stata software. The analysis shows that the extrinsic religious person and pro-religious is 30.3% and 46.1%, respectively, more probable to get high score of academic buoyancy rather than the anti-religious person. Intrinsic religious person, whereas, imply no significant influence to the academic buoyancy score. The study intend to contribute in the development study in religiosity among accounting student, especially in Indonesia, which is infrequently discussed.

Keywords: *Accounting Students, Academic Buoyancy, Religious Orientation, Intrinsic Religiosity, Extrinsic Religiosity, Indonesia*





Gotong Royong In The Milenial Era

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Gotong royong is often identified with something old-fashioned, only in the village and in traditional activities. Whereas gotong royong is both a legacy and an Indonesian nation identity. So the question is, "Is there still gotong royong at this time and how its form in this millennial era. For this reason, a study of gotong royong in the millennial era is needed. This study is a literature study by using references in the form of articles, books and journals. The result of this study is 63.5% of respondents said that in the past month there were gotong royong activities in their neighborhood. 53.2% of respondents stated satisfy with the government's performance in developing gotong royong (KOMPAS, 2015b). More than 70% of respondents stated that the spirit of gotong royong was still embedded in the society (Sultani, 2016). The conclusion of this study is that this shows that the culture and spirit of gotong royong that exists between citizens is quite high (Putra, Pratiwi & Suwondo, 2013; Salamun, Sumintarsih & Wuryansari, 2015). The implication is the spirit of gotong royong is still exist in Indonesia (Pranowo, 2010). Gotong royong activities are carried out by society members, both those living in rural and urban areas (Saraswati, 2007; Suprihatin, 2014). The society still strongly adheres to and upholds the tradition of gotong royong (Suprihatin, 2014; Titisari, Triwinarto & Suryasari, 2012) because of the value of gotong royong inherent in Indonesian people (Dewantara, 2017).

Keywords: *gotong royong; nation identity; millennial era*

Investigating The Relationships Among Students, Teachers And Parents To Improve Student Learning Outcome

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Student learning outcome can be considered as both intelligence assessment and pedagogical method to measure student achievement at school. But beyond that framework, student achievement can be linked to student's cognitive assessment and pedagogical variables. This research aims to build a frame of the relationship between student learning outcome with psychological variables and educational variables. The psychological variables in this research are the eight full abilities of CHC Theory in the AJT Cognitive Test. Meanwhile, some of the pedagogical variables are including teacher's perception of student's comprehensive thinking, student's focus, student's autonomy, etc. The student's academic report of 124 students (n=124) was regarded as a student learning outcome. A multivariate regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationships between those variables. A result indicated that from the pedagogical variables, teacher's perception of student's cognitive was the most prominent predictor for student learning outcome. Meanwhile, from the cognitive assessment, the ability to visualise information and speed processing were the most dominant predictor for student learning outcome. From those results, it was important for the teacher to know precisely whether the students have achieved the minimum capacity to learn all the materials given in the classroom.

Keywords: *student learning outcome, intelligence assessment, pedagogical variables, chc theory, AJT cognitive test*





The Effect of Religion-based Identity Salience on Moral Judgment, Aggressive Intentions, and Prosocial Intentions toward Members of Religion-based Ingroup and Outgroup in Children

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The aim of this research was to examine whether religion-based identity salience affects children's moral judgment (Study 1), aggressive intentions (Study 2), and prosocial intentions (Study 3) toward religion-based ingroup and outgroup peer members. Applying quasi experimental design, these studies primed children participants (all Muslims) with Islamic symbols to make their identity as a Muslim salient. Three hypotheses proposed were: (1) children's moral judgment would be harsher towards moral transgressions when the perpetrator is outgroup member; (2) aggressive intentions would be higher towards outgroup than ingroup members, and (3) prosocial intentions would be lower toward outgroup than ingroup members. The three studies involved a total of 262 primary school students as participants, aged 9-12 years old ($N = 66, 104$, and 92 for Study 1, 2, and 3 respectively, with quite balanced gender proportions). Moral judgment, aggressive intentions, and prosocial intentions were measured using scenario-based questionnaires that used Islamic/non-Islamic character's names to differentiate between ingroup and outgroup targets. Paired sample T-test for each study showed that (1) hypothesis 1 was confirmed with moral judgment towards outgroup perpetrators being harsher ($t = -4.42, p < .01, M \text{ ingroup} = 66.09, M \text{ outgroup} = 69.21$) i.e.; (2) children's aggressive intentions toward ingroup and outgroup members significantly differed, but contrary to the hypothesis, aggressive intentions toward ingroup members were higher ($t = 3.85, p < .01, M \text{ ingroup} = 87.76, M \text{ outgroup} = 84.70$); and (3) no significant difference between children's prosocial intentions toward ingroup and outgroup members. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

Keywords: *moral judgement, aggressive intentions, prosocial intentions, ingroup-outgroup, religion based social identity, children social development*





Parallel Symposium 2.1. Mental Disorder and Suicide

Korean Adolescents Experiences and Reasons for Depression and Suicidal Thoughts

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The purpose of this study is to explore the experiences and reasons of depression and suicidal thoughts in adolescents. The subjects were 427 high school boys (general high school 223, special high school 204). The measurement tool utilized was an open-ended questionnaire prepared by Park (2015). The results of the study are as follows: First, 33.7% of adolescents answered that they had experience of depression. Second, the most representative reason provided by the adolescents for their depression was academic problems, followed by friendships, self-regret, career, and family problems, among other responses. Third, in order to deal with their depression, general high school student group responded that they exercised, and the special high school students group responded that they did not do anything. Fourth, 15.9% of the respondents answered that they have experienced suicidal thoughts. In terms of experiencing suicidal thoughts, large group differences were found, where 20.6% of students in general high school and 10.8% of students in special high school responded as such. Fifth, group differences were found in terms of the reason for suicidal thoughts, where high school students (60.9%) cited academic burdens, and special high school students (24.0%) cited general psychological difficulties.

Keywords: *Adolescence, depression, coping with depression, suicidal thoughts, academic studies, friendships*

Levels of Depression Symptoms and Depression Domains According to Level of Self-Efficacy: Korean Male High School Students

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The purpose of this research is to analyze the levels of depression symptoms and depression domains according to level of self-efficacy perceived by Korean adolescents. The participants in this study were 350 Korean male high school students. The instruments utilized were Bandura's (1995) Self-Efficacy Scale, and two scales to measure depression were the CES-D (Radloff, 1977) and the BDI-II (Beck, Steer, Brown, 1996). The range of Cronbach α were significant ($\alpha=.87\sim.94$). The results were as follows: First, there were significant differences between the levels of self-efficacy of Korean high school students in terms of their symptoms of depression. The low self-efficacy group showed higher levels of depression symptoms than the high self-efficacy group. Second, there were significant differences between the levels of self-efficacy of Korean high school students in terms of their depression domains (sadness,





pessimism, past failures, loss of pleasure, guilt, sense of need to be punished, self-hate, self-criticism, fretting, lack of concern, indecision, worthlessness, loss of energy, irritation, difficulty concentrating, fatigue, etc.). The low self-efficacy group showed higher levels for each depression domain than the high self-efficacy group.

Keywords: *Self-efficacy, depression symptoms, depression domains*

Resilience for Individuals Who Had Attempted Suicide

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It's always hard for individuals to be resilient after a suicidal attempt. Previous research showed that those who had attempted suicide will be less resilient than people who had never attempted suicide. This study aims to explore the resilience experience and psychological dynamics of individuals who attempted suicide. It uses a phenomenological approach to explore the resilience dynamics of each participant. Data collection was carried out by in-depth and gradual interviews with three respondents and significant others. After the data is collected, the data is analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) techniques. Three themes emerged in this study are: (1) a turning point that raises awareness from individuals that life is valuable, (2) the role of support systems as a good listener and (3) the productive activities that help the individuals in their dynamic processes to achieve resilience.

Keywords: *Suicidal Attempt, Resilience, Phenomenology.*

The main protective factors to prevent suicidal behavior in adolescents according to parents and adolescents

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This qualitative study using a multiple case study approach was conducted to explore the main factors to prevent suicidal behavior in adolescents according to parents and adolescents. Total respondents in this study were 14 participants, consisting of ten adolescents aged 15-24 years with histories of suicidal behavior (multiple self-cutting, multiple suicide ideation, and multiple suicide attempts) and four parents. The results indicated that there were different viewpoints between parents and adolescents about factors that prevent adolescents' suicidal behavior. According to young adolescents, parental caring and closeness of parents-adolescents relationship were the main factors to prevent adolescents suicidal behavior. Middle and late adolescents have different perspectives. Several of those participants thought that developing problem-solving skills would help them to manage their reaction toward problems that trigger suicidal behavior. Meanwhile, the other adolescents had the same arguments with parents that adolescents should consider the consequences of sin because of suicide so adolescents should get closer to God and diligently do religious activities. The implication of this study in terms of prevention is taking a family approach to promoting the closeness of parent-adolescent relationships, and family religiosity.





Keywords: *parents and adolescents, suicidal behavior, prevention, religiosity, qualitative study*

Understanding Perceptions toward Death on Suicide Case in Gunungkidul Using Indigenous Psychology: A Case Study of Pulung Gantung in Gunungkidul and Recommendations to Mental Health Policies

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Death is perceived differently among people with different culture. The differences stem from the variation of natural and physical context in their surroundings. Based on the existing theories, death is perceived as something that was difficult to accept. However, there was an interesting phenomenon happened in Gunungkidul, Indonesia. Official records showed that Gunungkidul has the highest prevalence of suicide in Indonesia. Locals commonly refer to this phenomenon as Pulung Gantung. To understand this phenomenon, we have to understand it using contextual perspective. Existing theories on suicide and death were not sufficient to explain the phenomenon happened in Gunungkidul. Therefore this current research attempted to capture the suicide phenomenon in Gunungkidul using local's perspective. We used descriptive qualitative method with indigenous psychology approach to examine this phenomenon. We employed in-depth interview to obtain data from seven informants. The result showed that local inhabitants of Gunungkidul perceive death as transition form from world life to afterlife. The attitude towards death consisted two perceptions: passive and active. The attitudes were obtained from internalized values from local culture. Therefore, suicide by hanging was chosen based on modelling. With this results in mind, local perceptions toward death should contribute to mental health policy in Gunungkidul.

Keywords: *Death, Gunungkidul, Indigenous Psychology, pulung gantung, Suicide*

When Fear Of Missing Out Can Be A Good Thing

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Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) is considered affecting internet users for negative impacts of internet use, such as social media addiction, increasing smartphone usage problems, increasing sleep disturbances, causes of driving disturbances, and low academic performance in students. This research was conducted to understand FoMO concept of smartphone users in college students. Indigenous psychology approach was used in this research, with two stages of data collection. Open-ended questionnaire given to 101 participants was used as the first stage data collection along with a deep interview with 4 selected participants. The thematic categorization was used to analyze the data by categorizing it based on theme similarities. The result showed that there were three things could be responsible for FoMO in academic life for the college student in Indonesia i.e. personal life, news/information, and work/academic task. The three categories determine which type of content accessed when using a smartphone. Students who experience FoMO in academic-related (work/academic task) will take various actions such as gathering missing information and contacting the person who had the information so they do not lag behind in receiving educational information. In this research, we found that FoMO have a positive impact





on education. In other words, FoMO could be positive in academic life if students use their feeling of worried, insecurity and envy that they have when other students are knowing more information and having positive, exciting experiences in their lives as a motivational tool to be better than someone else.

Keywords: *fear of missing out; positive FoMO on education; indigenous psychology approach*

Parallel Symposium 2.2. Religious And Cultural Perspective on Mental Health

Does anger toward God moderate the relationship between religiousness and well-being?

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Most of current research found that people with high religiousness have better well-being. However, people with high religiousness are not immune from occasional feeling of anger toward God which has negative effect toward well-being. The purpose of this research is to study whether anger toward God moderate the effect of religiousness toward well-being on Christian college students. Data were derived from 228 respondents (55 male) from religious based university using The Four Basic Dimensions of Religiousness (4-BDRS), Attitude toward God Scale (ATGS-9) and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). The result of moderation analysis using Process version 3 demonstrated that Anger toward God was significantly moderate the effect of religiousness toward well-being ($b=.01$, 95% CI [.001, .023], $t=2.14$, $p<.05$). The higher the level of anger toward God the lesser is the effect of religiousness toward well-being. Therefore, it is important for the students to resolve their divine struggles. Implication and application of this study will be discussed. Keywords: Well-being, religiousness, anger toward God, Christian college students

Keywords: *Well-being, religiousness, anger toward God, Christian college students*

Implementation of Karmaphala Value in Problems Solving Process of Immigrant Communities in Bali

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Bali with a variety of cultures has become one of the tourist destinations and workplaces for immigrant communities. The Balinese culture that is deeply rooted in Shiva-Buddhist tenet shows its own uniqueness which is characteristic of Hinduism in the archipelago. The Balinese culture is preserved together in the form of regulations that are held firmly by each traditional village. One concept of Balinese culture that is often used and held firmly by Balinese society is Karmaphala. Karmaphala is a concept of justice that emphasise the consequences towards deeds that have been done. This concept becomes the Balinese frame of mind in facing a problem in order to be able to resolve these problems wisely. This research was conducted qualitatively to explore how the application of the Karmaphala value to immigrant communities living in Bali in solving problems. Data was collected through in-depth interviews and member checking was done to confirm the credibility of data. The results of this study reveal that the concept of Karmaphala is





passive avoidance solution in solving problems faced by immigrant communities through silent behaviour, accepting, surrendering, and moving away. This behaviour tends to be done in dealing with problems because of the belief in the respondent that the person who made the problem will be exposed to karma from his actions.

Keywords: *Karmaphala; Balinese culture; problem solving*

Mediating Effect Of Personal Meaning On The Effect Of Religiousness On The Satisfaction With Life

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Most of the studies found that religiousness has a positive effect on well-being. However, the mechanism on how religiousness effect well-being is not much studied. The purpose of this study is to know the effect of Meaning on the relationship between Religiousness and Well-being. The Four Basic Dimensions of Religiousness Scale (4-BDRS), Personal Meaning Profile brief (PMP), and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) were administered to 515 students. Data was analyzed using Process version 3. The result of mediation analysis showed that four basic dimensions of religiousness Scale (4-BDRS) has a positive effect on one's personal meaning ($b = 0.0153$, $p < .05$), and personal meaning has positive effect on life satisfaction (SWLS) when religiousness is controlled ($b = 0.171$, $p < .05$). Bootstrap estimation approach with 5000 samples indicates Meaning was fully mediated the effect of Religiousness on Well-being ($b = 0.1212$, $SE = 1.33\%$, $CI = 0.0966$, 0.1489). This result demonstrated that the effect of Religiousness on Well-being became insignificant once Meaning came into the equation. Implication and application of this study will be discussed.

Nafsul muthmainnah: a literature review

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In Islam, term nafsul muthmainnah knows as a healthy and mature personal form. Nafsul muthmainnah is a term in the Koran for the soul who enters heaven, is pleased with God and is blessed by God. This profile of human is the dream of every human being. Even so, the literature on nafsul muthmainnah was not yet integrated so that the explanation about nafsul muthmainnah was still very limited. For this reason, this article attempts to review, analyze, and evaluate the literature on nafsul muthmainnah from several sources, so that a synthesis of the literature regarding nafsul muthmainnah is obtained. Hope this paper can help the reader to understand nafsul muthmainnah from a variety of different perspectives.

Positive Affect and Negative Affect with Life Satisfaction (Indigeneous Psychology Approach)

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The Subjective Well Being construct is believed to have three components, namely Life Satisfaction, Positive Affect and Negative Affect. Diener, Suh, Lucas, and Smith (1999) classify components of Life Satisfaction as a cognitive component, while Positive Affect and Negative Affect are considered as affective components. This study uses the Indigenous Psychology approach which wants to prove (1) whether there is a positive relationship between Positive Affect and Life Satisfaction, (2) is there any negative relationship between Negative Affect and Life Satisfaction. The numbers of subjects in this study is 165 people from the medical community in Java. The collection of research data uses Positive Affect scale and Negative Affect scale, and the Life Satisfaction Scale. The research data analysis technique uses Pearson product moment correlation, which can be concluded that (1) the value of positive correlation coefficient between Positive Affect and Life Satisfaction is 0.478 with $p < 0.01$; (2) the value of negative correlation coefficient between Negative Affect and Life Satisfaction, is -0.200 with $p < 0.01$; (3) the value of correlation coefficient between Positive Affect and Negative Affect is -0.414 with $p < 0.01$. This can be interpreted that Positive Affect and Negative Affect are important components to predict person's Life Satisfaction.

Keywords: *Life Satisfaction; Positive Affect; Negative Affect; Indigenous Psychology*

The Correlation Between Religiosity Orientation & Academic Buoyancy in Indonesia: The Study in Universitas Padjadjaran

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Indonesia has the big attention on the religious aspect, depicted national principles which emphasizes the religion. It would be interesting, therefore, to figure out how the Indonesian orientation on religion. The result then attributed to the academic buoyancy, the ability of person for coping pressure in everyday college activity, as we hypothesize that the religious orientation also influences the academic field. Aim of study is to reveal the condition of religious orientation in Indonesia and figure out whether the orientation of religious correlate with academic buoyancy level. The study is conducted in Universitas Padjadjaran, West Java by taking samples of 544 students (363 females & 181 males; 19,57 years $SD=0.92$) who embraced Islam, Protestan, Catholic, Hindu, and Buddha which is applying convenience sampling. We apply I/E Revised and Single-Items Scale (Gorsuch & McPherson, 1989) scale to measure Religious Orientation and Academic Buoyancy Scale (Martin & Marsh, 2008) to measure the academic buoyancy. Both of religious orientations have the significant correlation with academic buoyancy ($p < 0,001$) with $r=0.218$ for intrinsic orientation and $r=0.232$ for extrinsic. People who have high religiosity, both intrinsic and extrinsic (indiscriminately pro-religious) can internalize divine values in all their activities, including in academic activities that they can have high level of academic buoyancy. The emphasize in religion among academic buoyancy level intended to exhibit the religion which plays the role of the means to answer daily life problem, including education.

Keywords: *Religious Orientation; Intrinsic Religiosity; Extrinsic Religiosity; Academic Buoyancy; Indonesia*







Parallel Symposium 2.3. Stress and Coping Strategy

Are Indonesian students more anxious in health than the Dutch students?

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Indonesian students were found to be more worried and anxious on health and illness compared to the Dutch. This study aimed to ascertain why Indonesian students were more anxious in health concern than the Dutch, a qualitative cross cultural analysis. To address this question, 6 Confirmatory Group Discussions of Indonesian students, were run to ascertain the research question. Results showed that this was due to lacking in health facilities, uncertain insurance system, and limited knowledge in health. The cultural components: high context communication style, low of uncertainty avoidance, and feminine culture, all together putting the kept-unclear thoughts of health manifested in "worry & anxious". Moreover, the external factors: social media, past experience of tsunami and earthquakes, and religion. Indonesians were more emotion-focused, so instead of solving the health problems. Indonesian would keep it into an unclear question in mind and having a bombarded issues of health, from people in the surrounding or even form the mass media, tailored with the limited knowledge were then resulted in anxious or worry. Conclusions: the worry and anxious of Indonesians due to the interplay among: individual characters; cultural matters; and external factors which are not considered as individual nor cultural matters.

Keywords: *health anxiety, cross-cultural analysis, students, Indonesia, The Netherland*

A Study on Stress Related Variables by Job Type

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The main purpose of this study is to examine the differences of stress related variables by job type. And, the relation among stress related variables, for each job type, are also examined. The participants were 177 primary school teachers (male = 33, female = 144) and 129 large company employees (male = 99, female = 30). The measuring instruments used were emotional support, self-efficacy, trust, job satisfaction, job achievement, stress (RISCI) and depression (CES-D). First, there were significant differences in the symptoms of stress, coping and related variables between the primary school teachers and large company employees. Primary school teachers had lower stress symptoms and higher stress coping scores than large company employees. Primary school teachers had higher scores for emotional support (from work colleagues), self-efficacy (self-regulation, work, resiliency, social skills), trust, job satisfaction and job achievement than large company employees. Second, in case of primary school teachers, stress symptoms were negatively correlated with job satisfaction, job performance, self-efficacy (except work efficacy), and trust. Stress coping was positively correlated with self-efficacy, job achievement, trust, job satisfaction, and emotional support (from work colleagues). Depression was negatively correlated with job achievement, job satisfaction, and self-efficacy. Third, in the case of large company employees stress symptoms were highly negatively correlated with job satisfaction. Furthermore, job performance, trust, relational efficacy, and emotional support (from family) were negatively correlated. Stress coping was positively correlated with self-efficacy (excluding





relational efficacy), and depression was negatively correlated with job satisfaction, job achievement, self-efficacy, and emotional support (from both family and supervisors).

Acculturative Stress among International Students Based Universitas Airlangga Indonesia

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Due to globalisation and modern educational system the role of foreign students in higher education sector in Indonesia is increasing. Therefore, with the growing number of these students, administrators and academics are identifying ways to enable them to adapt to the new environment. This study aims to investigate the level of acculturative stress experienced by international students of Universitas Airlangga. This study focused on the students of Palestine studying in UNAIR in Master Program. Quantitative method was opted to address the study and purposive sample technique was deployed. The Acculturative Stress Scale for International Students (ASSIS) developed by (Sandhu and Asrabadi, 1994) used in order to determine the acculturative stress of International Students of Universitas Airlangga Indonesia. It is a 36-item scale adapted to a 5-point Likert scale. ASSIS consists of 7 sub scales; Perceived discrimination (eight items), Homesickness (four items), Perceived hate (five items), Fear (four items), Stress due to change/culture shock (three items), Guilt (two items), and Miscellaneous (10 items). The study finds significant positive impact of acculturative stress among international students (with mean=3.00 range) on homesickness.

Keywords: *Acculturative Stress, International Students of Universitas Airlangga*

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on Indigenous and Cultural
Psychology





Many hands make light work: The effect of Common Dyadic Coping on marital satisfaction in intercultural couples using Actor-Partner Interdependence Model

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Couples that marry interculturally are prone to have conflicts that stemmed from their cultural differences. Frequent and long-lasting conflict may cause various negative effects, such as decreasing marital satisfaction. Common Dyadic Coping is a joint effort to solve their problems together. Forty-five pairs of husband and wife (M marriage duration=19.44, SD=8.69) that come from different ethnic groups and currently lives in Jabodetabek, Bandung, and Pekanbaru were asked to answer a series of questions that measure Common Dyadic Coping and marital satisfaction. This study uses Actor-Partner Interdependence Model and the data that was collected is analyzed using APIM_SEM. The results shows that individual's report of Common Dyadic Coping has a positive effect on their own marital satisfaction (p wives<.001, p husbands=.025), but had no effect on their partner's marital satisfaction.

The Meaning of Personal Therapy for Candidate of Therapists with Transpersonal Psychotherapy and Inner Child Healing

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Abstract: In personal therapy, candidate therapists get therapy before becoming practitioners in order to benefit from their experience as clients. They get the opportunity in training to understand their personal history and personality traits. This is important because the important instrument for therapists is that they themselves are then presented in a therapeutic relationship. The issue of the personal therapy in the training of psychologists has long been debated. Some people believe that trainees' processing of personal issues helps increase their self-understanding, they do not consider it mandatory. Others argue that personal therapy is an integral part of training for future therapists revealing the characters and personalities of those who are fit or unfit to practice. In most European countries a certain number of hours of personal therapy are mandatory to qualify for admission to the profession. In other countries, only certain training programs require it. Because there is no clear presence of personal therapy in Indonesia, this study tries to examine personal therapy in students who are candidate clinical psychologists. Nine students were involved as clients with the treatment of transpersonal psychotherapy and inner child healing. After 3 days therapy at a one week interval, participants were asked about personal history, personality traits and what the meaning of the personal therapy. Based on horizontalisation analysis, results found themes including: recognizing conflict, insight, meet with the inner child, and reduced psychosomatic symptoms. The importance of personal therapy is discussed.

Keywords: *Personal Therapy; Candidate Clinical Psychologists*





The Social Distance in Student-Lecturer Relation

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The Social Distance in Student-Lecturer Relation This study aims to look at the form and ethics of relations as what happened and expected by lecturers and students. The context of this study is students majoring in psychology. The most important reason is because psychology is closely related to humans and the practical profession is dominantly characterized by direct interaction with fellow humans. Lecturers are indeed just one object of student interaction on campus, in addition to friends and other academics on campus. The ethics of lecturer-student relations in general are still assumed as teacher-student relations where students are in a subordinate position. This study used interviews, FGDs, and questionnaires in extracting data. Based on the results of this study, the experience of student and lecturer relations occurs more complex which ultimately results in several patterns of relations at once. The researcher uses Flske's theory which identifies the basic forms of social behavior, namely communal sharing, market pricing, equality matching, and authority ranking. The four forms of relations are experienced simultaneously by students and lecturers.

Keywords: *student-lecturer relation; social distance*

Parallel Symposium 2.4. Cultural Perspectives on Romantic and Family Relationship

Cognitive Representation of Healthy Dating in Bali, Minang, and Java Students

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Dating is a general concept for Indonesian people which represent romantic relationships. Although it has been known, there is still no research that reveals the cognitive representation of students in Indonesia towards the concept of healthy dating. Therefore, this study aims to explore that concept. This research was conducted by survey method involving N = 506 students aged between 18-25 years. The total responses obtained were N = 792 which consisted of n = 381 responses from Balinese students, n = 160 responses from Javanese students and n = 251 responses from Minangese students. Data collection was done using an open-ended questionnaire with the main question, "What activities should be done by people who are dating?" The answers obtained were then analysed using the content analysis approach to find the common themes. Furthermore, the theme was analysed using a descriptive statistical approach to find out whether there were differences in the concept of healthy dating from three different cultural backgrounds. The results shows that there are four concepts of healthy dating, namely: (1) Intimacy, (2) fulfilling psychological needs, (3) self-growth, and (4) self-restraint. The chi-square test shows that there is no difference in the concept of healthy dating between the three cultural backgrounds. It can be concluded that the concept of healthy dating is generally accepted in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Healthy dating, romantic relationships, indigenous psychology*





Illustration of Communal Sharing Social Relationship Between Husband and Working Wives Who Experience Work-Family Conflict (In Javanese Family): Indigenous Psychology Approach

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This study aims to explore the form of the communal sharing social relationship between husband and working wives who experience work-family conflict in Javanese families, based on indigenous psychology approach. This research was conducted in the Special Region of Yogyakarta because it is one of the centers of Javanese culture. The characteristics of the research subjects were that the wife identified herself as an ethnic Javanese having children under the age of 12 who lived with her husband, worked as professionals. The research data collection used the exploration data collection method in the form of a survey method using an open-ended questionnaire instrument given to the research subjects. Based on the descriptive statistics data analysis, it is obtained an overview of categorization of the social communal sharing relationship between working wives who experience family-task conflict with their husbands in Javanese families based on indigenous psychology approach. The forms of communal sharing social relationship between wife and husband are in terms of giving physical and conjugal needs, the husband protecting his wife, the husband willing to help his wife, the husband understanding his wife, the wife serving her husband and children, the wife managing house, educating children, supporting the husband's work, the husband and wife are open, and maintaining family communication. Based on these findings, it illustrates that the character of the relationship between husband and wife can take different forms. Regarding providing, protecting or guiding the wife is the responsibility of the husband, while serving the husband, managing household work, and educating the child is the responsibility of the wife, this illustrates the character of communal sharing.

Intergenerational Differences in Romantic Relationship: Balinese Parents' Perspectives

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Romantic relationship is experienced by most individuals of all time. Every generation has its own experiences in it. This study aims to identify differences between generations regarding romantic relationships from parent's perspective. Survey with open questions was used in data collection and the results were analyzed through the coding processes to find related themes. Respondents were Balinese parents aged 39-50 years (n = 84). The results showed that the differences between generations in the romantic relationship of parents' perceptions arise in terms of: (1) Involvement in relationship, i.e. adolescents generally know and engage in romantic relationships at a relatively very young age; (2) Activities in relationship, i.e. intimacy and interactions on romantic relationship that become more flexible in terms of space and time; (3) The quality of relationship, i.e. adolescents do not think about the future and the direction of a more serious relationship; (4) The depletion of the shame and respect that adolescents have on those around them. These differences are perceived to occur because of the development of technology that indirectly influence the attitudes and behavior of younger generation. While parenting is also influential where parents generally give more freedom without adequate supervision. The





conclusion is that differences between generations appear on cognitive, affective, and behavioral aspects, and occur because of the influence of technological developments and shifts in parenting style. The implications of this study emphasize how changes in romantic relationship affect the culture of Balinese society in general, given the characteristics of Balinese culture that tend to be in contrast to the direction of changing romantic relations today.

Keywords: *intergenerational differences, romantic relationship, adolescent, parents, Bali*

Psychological well-being of young Minang adults from divorced families

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Increasing divorce rates in Indonesia is a worrying phenomenon because it has a negative impact not only on couples, but also on the psychological well-being of their offspring, both short and long term. But it is known that the impact of parental divorce on children is also influenced by culture. This research aims to look at the dynamics of the psychological well-being of young Minang adults who have experienced divorce in the past, because they have a matrilineal culture. Matrilineal culture places the welfare of children as the responsibility of mamak as the father of sociology and relatives of the mother, rather than the biological father. It is assumed that if there is a divorce between husband and wife, the welfare of the child will not be affected. This study was conducted using a phenomenology approach involving three Minangese participants aged between 21-23 years, from divorced families. The data analysis is done in three stages, namely open coding, axial coding and selection. Participants were asked to share their experiences and reflect the impact of parental divorce on their current psychological well-being. The results show that the psychological well-being of each participant is different. These differences are influenced by: 1) a series of negative events experienced after divorce, 2) neurotic personalities, 3) effective coping and 4) opportunities provided by the environment in the form of social support. Interestingly, social support that plays a major role comes from families, namely mothers, fathers, siblings, and siblings, not friends. Relative support is more meaningful when it is not interpreted as an obligation, but accepted with gratitude. This research raises questions about what kind of family model can facilitate the growth of psychological well-being in individuals who experience parental divorce.

Keywords: *matrilineal, parental divorce, psychological well-being.*

Toxic relationship in emerging adulthood

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This study aims to explore what is the primary concern of emerging adulthood and the psychological dynamics of what is happening. This study consisted of three phases, in the first phase 1034 respondents (M = 20.4) years were surveyed related to what they are currently concerned, the second phase then conducted a grounded approach to determine the theme of concern, then in the third phase conducted in-depth interviews to 11 people to explore the psychological dynamics that arise. The results show that emerging adulthood's primary concern is related to romantic relationships that lead to toxic relationships. in this toxic relationship there





are five critical areas, 1) that is when starting a relationship; 2) the process of the occurrence of relations; 3) adverse outcomes of relations; 4) how to end the relationship; 5) expectations that arise and develop as the relationship ends

Assessing self-esteem, self-efficacy and parent-adolescent communication of risky sexually active adolescents in relation to adolescent sexual risk-taking behavior

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Parents play a crucial role in shaping normative behavior for their children. They serve as a guide and educate adolescents to learn responsible behavior towards sexual behaviour. Adolescents engaging in sexual risk-taking behaviours may experience negative psychological and social outcomes, and there can be consequent interference with the accomplishment of developmental tasks. This study intends to assess relationship between parent-adolescent communication and adolescents' sexual risk-taking behavior. The general objective of this study is to investigate the factors that contribute to sexual risk-taking behavior of adolescents. This is a mixed method design where it will implement both quantitative and qualitative method. A total of 150 participants will be selected. The participants will be 16 to 24 years old, unmarried, male or female, who are sexually active and willing to have an open conversation. The participants will be selected based on stratified sampling method in 6 different private clinics at Klang Valley. The participants will be administered with four instruments to assess on adolescents' self-esteem, self-efficacy and parent-adolescent communication and then followed by in-depth interview based on convenience sampling. Results of the study will reflect awareness and understanding on the parent-adolescent factors contributing to risky adolescents' sexual behavior which can eventually reduce their sexual risk-taking behavior. A framework will be proposed according to the findings of the study. Intervention programmes will be aimed at increasing self-esteem and self-efficacy in a family system.

Keywords : Adolescent, Self-Esteem, Self-Efficacy, Parent-Adolescent Communication, Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviour

Parallel Symposium 2.5. Disability and Disaster Management

Aggressive preference of survivors in Donggala

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In September, 28th 2018 was happen earthquake and tsunami disaster in Palu and Donggala. One month after disaster, when the time of emergency response was expired in Donggala, they still had not immediately to their normal activities. Several of them showed of physical and psychological reaction post disaster. The common psychological post-disaster reactions was stress which many consequence like anxiety, fear, and aggression. Aggression behavior appears to hurt or harm people. The aim of study was to determine the aggression behavior of Donggala earthquake and tsunami survivors. This study uses a descriptive quantitative design. The subjects of this study were 17 men survivors and 83 women survivors of the Donggala earthquake and tsunami. Based on ethnicity, subjects were 50 Kaili's survivors, 49 survivors of Bugis, and 1 survivors of Mandar. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. The measurement used aggression behavior scale. Data analysis used descriptive analysis. The results showed that men





aggression was lower than women; Kaili was the highest aggression than Bugis and Mandar; junior high school was the highest aggression than elementary school and senior high school.

Keywords: *Aggressiveness, Survivors, Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Donggala*

Family Support System for Mother with Children in Autism Spectrum Disorder

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The purpose of this study is to look at the family support system for mothers who have children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The study was conducted on families with autistic children, used a qualitative method involved 10 participants. Data was analysed used interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). The results of data analysis found five themes. First, the typical characteristics, aggression and tantrum behavior that exist in autistic children, and have an impact on family responses. Second, the efforts of mothers and families in education and the process of therapy for autistic children. Third, mother's perception of isolation in extended families is one of the obstacles in the process of developing autistic children. Fourth, maternal stress that arises due to the chaos of sleep and eating patterns of children and themselves, problems related to the cost of therapy, and concerns about the future of children. Fifth, mother's needs in compassionate support from significant other (nuclear families, extended families, and consanguineous). The results of the study were used for the development of the science of developmental psychology of children with special needs related to social support, and practitioners / observers of children with ASD.

Keywords: *mother, social support, family, stress, autism spectrum disorder*

Impact of Natural Disaster on Mental Health in Indonesia, Case Bantul, 2006 Yogyakarta Earthquake

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The objectives of the present study are to analyze impact of 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake on mental health among survivors both one year and eight years after the earthquake and to analyze whether prior disaster experience increases or decreases survivor's mental disorder as the survivors face or hear repeated disaster (the 2010 Merapi eruption). This study used the data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) waves 3, 4, and 5. Using CESD-10, the present study found that 1.78% (7 people) of the survivors in 2007 and 7.89% (31 people) in 2014 had depression symptoms. We also found that direct exposure (OR = 1.231) and male (OR=2.64) were associated with higher probability of depression symptoms, while married (OR=0.460), older (OR=0.949), higher education level (OR=0.935), and live in urban area (OR=0.431) were associated with lower probability of depression symptoms. However, the risk factor that significantly associated with depression was found only to age. Using difference in differences analysis, one year after the earthquake, we found that those who were directly exposed the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake had higher average of mental disorder score than those who were not. Otherwise, eight years after the earthquake and four years after the 2010 Merapi eruption, those





who were directly exposed the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake had lower average of mental disorder score than those who were not, but the difference was not significant. The results indicated that those who had prior disaster experience might be more prepared to face subsequent disaster.

Keywords: *Mental health; depression; earthquake; repeated disaster*

Landslides, Displacement, and Mental Health in Banjarnegara, Indonesia

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Displacement caused by natural disasters and environmental events may be associated with significant health effects, but little research has examined this relationship. Landslides in particular displace millions of people each year. This study investigated the effect of landslide-displacement on mental health and wellbeing in Banjarnegara, Indonesia, with particular focus on local definitions and understandings of wellbeing. We conducted in-depth interviews with 21 participants who were displaced because of landslides and analyzed these interviews using a phenomenological approach. Based on our analysis, we organized respondents' descriptions of landslide-displacement into three stages. In the first stage, respondents were evacuated during the landslide. During this time, participants experienced extreme disbelief and hopelessness, and many were diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder. In the second stage, respondents stayed in temporary housing while rebuilding or constructing new permanent homes. Not having their own home posed economic and logistic challenges to respondents, and was emotionally taxing. During this stage, participants described wellbeing and mental health as predicated on having their own homes because of the sense of safety and belonging that a home provides. Finally, in the third stage, respondents began new lives in their places of relocation. However, many reported that they still struggled with traumatic memories, anxiety, and fear, even years after the landslide. Our findings show key intervention points in each stage of landslide-displacement through which mental health outcomes could be improved. These findings have implications for future disaster preparedness programming and relocation plans, particularly in the context of climate change.

Keywords: *displacement, wellbeing, natural disasters*

Social Reintegration of Deportees Affiliated with Violent Extremist Group

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Indonesia security official stated that more than 1,500 Indonesians have traveled to Syria and Iraq to join ISIS. Since January 2017, about 500 Indonesians have been detained and deported by the authority in the transit country, mostly Turkey, while en route to Syria and Iraq. Most of the deportees around 78% are women and children. The women went to Syria to join their husbands, to become bride of jihadists, or simply want to live in the caliphate. They went with their children and the children have been indoctrinated with violent extremist ideology. In response to the emerging number of deportees coming to Indonesia, the Government has not had yet any policy framework on how to provide services from inter-Ministries and Institutions, let alone engaging





civil society organizations and local Governments. Therefore, C-SAVE took an initiative to organize the whole process of creating a Standard Operational Procedure of Social Reintegration for deportees which could help the government and CSO to coordinate each other in the future. This study aimed to look at the process of implementation and obstacles of the social reintegration for deportees affiliated with ISIS and to provide advice or suggestions for its improvement. This study used a qualitative approach with narrative method. Data were retrieved through interviews and focus group discussions. Participants involved in the study were 20 deportees and 10 government staff, and 10 staff of civil society organizations. Results obtained from the study indicated that social reintegration programs bring change and positive impact for deportees.

Keywords: *social reintegration; community intervention; deportees; the violent extremist group; civil society organization*

Well-being profile among deaf or hard-of-hearing children in Indonesia

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The feeling of well-being among children is essential to develop positive self-perception and promote better health, particularly for children with deaf or hard-of-hearing. This study investigated the profile of well-being and global life happiness of 70 deaf or hard-of-hearing children with hearing parents and aged between 9 to 14 years. Personal Well-being Index for Intellectual Disability was used to measure subjective well-being and global life happiness of the deaf or hard-of-hearing children in Yogyakarta region, Indonesia. Percentage of scale maximum showed the highest rank of subjective well-being (92.857%) related to the happiness of their health and personal relationships. The results of Partial Least Square path analysis showed that global life happiness of the deaf or hard-of-hearing children was positively affected by their perceived of subjective well-being ($p = .015$) and gender differences ($p = .034$). The results imply that it is essential for enhancing the positive perceptions of personal health and future's orientation and building positive relationships among deaf or hard-of-hearing children within family and community (i.e., schools, neighborhood) to sustain their life happiness, regardless of gender.





Parallel Symposium 2.6. Gender and Social Relations in Digital Era

A Case Study of Female Leadership in Masculine Organization

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The development of current leadership issues has begun to override gender differences between men and women in filling strategic positions in a company. No exception in companies dominated by men, characterized by masculine, and involving many technical skills, women are now beginning to be trusted to get a strategic position to take on the role of leader. The research uses a case-study approach using interviews as the main data retrieval instrument, equipped with data collection techniques through documents. Three female participants who held leadership roles in a company were included as research information sources. Cross-Case Finding show that a woman leader feels a challenge in carrying out her work, and has a leadership role with a distinctive leadership style and communication, oriented to building good relations with her subordinates, and having a strategy to achieve goals. The leaders of women who are studied in a variety of ways have different meanings according to their age and working period at the company.

Keywords: *leadership, female leader, gender, masculine company*

Balinese Women Participation in Top Management in Organization

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The position of top leaders of the organization still shows the dominance of men. Globally, many things are referred to as the main obstacles for women to be able to occupy senior managerial positions in the organization, namely parenthood, other family obligations and pressures, insufficient structures for women, and the existence of gender bias. This helped perpetuate male dominance in the position of the top leader in the organization. Although women's work participation rates continue to increase, the proportion of women in the senior management positions in the organization is still very small. This happens in various parts of the world, including in Indonesia. The phenomenon of a glass ceiling can be explained through a cultural perspective that develops in the communities where women and the organizations are located. Indonesia is known as one of the countries with a strong patriarchal culture. One area that holds fast to patriarchal culture is Bali. The view of the Balinese people that men have a higher position than women is inseparable from the patrilineal culture applied in Bali. Although faced with a variety of conditions that tend to be unfavorable, Balinese women do not give up. There are evidence from the continued emergence of Balinese female figures whose work cannot be ignored. They managed to break through the glass ceiling that was created by culture, and achieve success in their careers by occupying the position of top leader of the organization.

Keywords: *Balinese women, Women Leader, Women in Management, Top Management*





Gender and Organization Change

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In the current VUCA era, organizational change is one thing that cannot be avoided. One form of organizational change that is widely discussed is the process of organizational restructuring, especially in the form of mergers and acquisitions (M & A). Various studies have proven the negative impacts that arise as a result of the occurrence of M & A, including negative impacts on the psychological condition and behavior of employees. But there are still a few who discuss the psychological impact of M & A from the perspective of gender studies. Gender studies in discussing the impact of M & A are quite crucial given the increasing number of female work participation rates and the proportion of women who occupy the position of top leaders of the organization. It is well known that there are differences between the careers of female employees and men. This article discusses the various impacts of M & A on women, both as employees and as managers in the organization.

Keywords: *Gender; Women; Organizational Change*

Interpreting The Hidden Meaning of Swiping Left or Right (A Preliminary Study of Tinder Usage Motivation and Online Self-presentation)

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Online dating has become popular among people who are looking for a romantic relationship possibilities. Tinder is one kind of application which originally developed as online dating platform. As Tinder usage number raised year by year in Indonesia, we aimed to identify the motivations of emerging adults to use Tinder and how they manage their online self-presentation. The study was conducted among Indonesian 17-30 year old emerging adults who completed an online survey. All of the participants has Tinder account, both current or former users (n = 144). Axial coding methods were used to categorize open-ended question related to Tinder usage motivation. Two major types of motivation in Tinder utilization are identified as interpersonal and intrapersonal motivation. Interpersonal motivation includes both romantic (23%) and platonic relationship (60%). Around 32% of participants use Tinder for entertainment purpose pointing the interpersonal motivation. The result of the study are expected to provide an overview of how Tinder usage motivation were conveyed in their online self-presentation which visible in their personal biodata. Therefore, the primary use of Tinder is as a media to initiate new friendships and acquaintances which leads to offline encounters with their Tinder matches.

Keywords: *Online dating, online self-presentation, motivation, online relationship, Tinder*





The Dynamic of Women's trust for Strangers on Social Media

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The relationship of friendship on social media has become the most popular issue in the middle of the development of technology and the internet. We Are Social (Kompas, 2018) revealed the data about the number of active social media users for around 130 million with penetration of 49%. However, Indonesia has a position as one of the top 10 of highest numbers of frauds on social media in the Asia Pacific (Kompas, 2016). In addition, Whitty (2017) presented the data about the victims of online fraud, especially with the mode of love scam, are mostly women. Based on background mentioned above, researcher will explore the dynamics of women's trust (competency, virtue and integrity) of strangers on social media. This study uses a qualitative method and the data collected by in-depth interview technique. The characteristic of respondents are women, having experience fraud on social media (material, love or relationship scam, sexual exploitation), and living in Yogyakarta. Researcher looking for respondents by sharing open invitation with poster in social media. The subject of this study is 5 women. The process of analyzing data contains coding process (open, axial and selective) and categorization to construct the findings. The result of this study are expected to provide an overview of the dynamic process of women's trust stranger in the context of online relationship.

Keywords: *Women's trust; Strangers; Social Media; Online Relationship*

Vulnerable Condition of Woman who Become Victims of Online Romance Scam: An Explorative Study

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The development of technology caused significant changes in human life. One of the changes is in the process of searching romantic relationship. Online dating is highly popular and almost become a normal behavior in western culture (Whitty, 2008). But technology also have a negative effect, specifically Mass-Marketing Fraud (MMF). MMF is a scam that use mass media to fetch victims (by email, social media, dating sites) (Whitty, 2017). One of MMF sub types is The Online Dating Romance Scam. The damage that victim experienced from this scam are loss of money and loss of relationship, this scam caused psychological effect and damaging emotionally (Whitty, 2012 & Rege, 2009). Researcher aim to explore the vulnerable condition of woman who become victims of online romance scam. In this study researchers use qualitative method and the data collected by in-depth interview technique. Respondent characteristic of this study are woman, have experience as fraud victim on social media (material scam, romance scam, or sexual exploitation), and living in Yogyakarta when data collection was held. Researcher looking for respondent by sharing invitation as respondent poster on social media. The subject of this study is 5 women age between 21-27 years old. The process of analyzing data contain coding process (open, axial, and selective coding) and categorization to construct the finding using MAXQDA 12. The result of this study still in the process of data collection.

Keywords: *online romance scam, social media, identity fraud, vulnerable condition*





Parallel Symposium 2.7. Health Psychology and Social Relations

"Being LGBT is A Choice, While Having HIV isn't An Option": Factors That Related to The Partial Coming Out Process of a Bisexual Man Living With HIV

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Coming out could be a challenge for LGBT groups who lived in a country that was not "LGBT friendly", since it was considered as an opposition to local values and norms, even though coming out had a positive impact on the psychological conditions. Despite the psychological reason, coming out as a person living with HIV could also help them gained more access to treatments and medication, however the local community still had a huge HIV-related stigma. The purpose of this research was to investigate the factors that related to the partial coming out process of a bisexual man living with HIV. This empirical study was qualitative research with case study approach. Respondent of this study was a 22 years old bisexual man living with HIV. This study used theoretical coding to analyze the data. The result was the factors that related to the respondent's coming out process which were dominated by internal factors, such as the readiness to coming out, and some external factors, such as the considerations of time and situations to coming out. Furthermore, these factors helped the respondent to come out as a bisexual man living with HIV to the trustworthy people. This study were expected to reduce stigma and discrimination against the LGBT groups and people with HIV in the community.

Keywords: *Bisexual, Coming out, HIV, Internal factors, External factors, Stigma*

Cognitive Behavior Therapy to Reduce Distress on Hemodialysis Process

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Hemodialysis process caused distress. Chronic illness, painful of medicinal treatment and treatment that demanded to change lifestyle make an individual has cognitive distortion and maladaptive behaviour that cause distress. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy is intervention that reduce distress by modify cognitive distortion and maladaptive behaviour. The aim of this research is to know process of distress and the effectiveness of CBT to reduce distress as impact of Hemodialysis process. Research design was one group pretest-posttest with three participants. The process of this research consist of two stages, that is assessment stage and intervention stage. Data of assessment used as basic to make intervention plan. Techniques of assessment are interview and instrument of Hemodialysis Stressor Scale. Result of assessment shows that is two categories stressor. They are stressor about illness and Hemodialysis process, like acceptance of chronic illness, process and impact of Hemodialysis process, diet Hemodialysis and fear of death and stressor out of illness and Hemodialysis process, like financial and marital relationship. This research focus on stressor about illness and Hemodialysis. Intervention stage is to implementing CBT based on intervention plan. Techniques CBT on this research are cognitive restructuring, positive self-talk, mental distraction, relaxation, stimulus-control, chunking and the here and now focus. Result of this research shows CBT reduce distress as impact of





Hemodialysis process that seem by change of cognitive distortion that more positive on primary appraisal and secondary appraisal and also change of coping behaviour that more adaptive.

Keywords: *Distress, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Hemodialysis Process*

Effectiveness of the psychological support program for the quality of life of child cancer survivors

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The purpose of this study was to explore the stress management (SM) and posttraumatic growth (PTG) correlated with psychological factors in regards with the quality of life of child cancer survivors. Study 1 was to explore SM & PTG of child cancer survivors using mixed methods. This mixed methods was consisted of questionnaire and qualitative method. The results indicates the experiences of a child cancer survivors adapted the SM & PTG with the corroboration of psychological support program. Study 2 was an exploration study to evaluate PTG, stress & coping, self-efficacy of a child cancer survivor's quality of life. This is to measure the quality of life, PTG, stress & coping, post traumatic stress, self- efficacy. They found out that there are no differences between male and female child cancer survivors. Furthermore, the quality of life has close relationship with self-efficacy and coping. Study 2 was to examine the psychological support program development and intervention efficacy for a child cancer survivors quality of life. The study 2 determined that the PTG and SM program developed for child cancer survivors. The program was integrated of SM & PTG in 8 consecutive sessions. Next stage performed and study to examined efficacy and assessment. The study procedure was to pre-post design. The questionnaire used PTG, stress & coping, self-efficacy and program satisfaction. It was found that psychological factors constraint significant efficacy, however program satisfaction was in acceptable level. In conclusion, the studies imply that SM & PTG in collaboration of psychological support program was developed for child cancer survivor's quality of life. Evidently replication of this study is essential, Immersed future studies of PTG and SM efficacy must improve to converge on intervention study.





Preventive Health Behavior: The Role of Perceived Barriers and Consideration in the Intention to do Thalassemia Screening Test in Indonesia

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Number of Thalassemia patients is predicted to be rising every year in Indonesia and this genetic disease could cause psychological impact as well as big expenses for patients, family and caretaker, and also the government. The purpose of this study is to analyse the correlation of Perceived Barriers (PB) and Consideration of Future Consequences (CFC) and their interaction with Behavioral Intention (BI) to take a Thalassemia screening as part of the preventive health behavior. Participants were 411 young adults, ranging from 18 to 25 years old ($M = 20,47$) living in the area of Jabodetabek. Participants did self-report measures through online questionnaires and had to watch a brief animated video about Thalassemia. The measurements used in the study were the adapted version of Preventive Health Behavior Scale (Cronbach's $\alpha = ,71$), the CFC-14 Scale (Cronbach's $\alpha = ,82$), and BI Scale, with single-item measure. Results using PROCESS regression analysis showed that, (1) there was a negative and significant result from the PB to BI ($b_1 = -2,019$; $p < 0,05$), and (2) CFC had insignificant result toward BI ($b_2 = -1,639$; $p > 0,05$), (3) the interactions of PB and CFC had an insignificant result toward BI ($b_3 = -,808$; $p > 0,05$). Another finding showed that self-efficacy as the controlled variable was proved to have a significant correlation with BI and became a strong predictor toward the intention to enact preventive health behavior in the form of Thalassemia screening.

Keywords: *Behavioral Intention; Consideration of Future Consequences; Perceived Barriers; Preventive Health Behavior; Thalassemia*

Social Support for People with Type II Diabetes Mellitus in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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Generally, people with diabetes mellitus need social support when managing their disease. However, some previous studies shown that social support does not give positive influence for people with diabetes. This study aimed to examine the relationship between social support and self-management in people with type II diabetes mellitus, through depression as mediator. The results of this study were part of the results of Hasanat's dissertation research (2015). Participants were 219 diabetes outpatient from two state hospitals in Yogyakarta. The instruments used were the Perceived Social Support Scale, the Diabetes Self-Management Scale, and the BDI Scale. Data were analyzed using by path analysis. The results of the analysis showed that there was no relationship between social support and self-management directly or indirectly through depression as mediator in people with Type II diabetes. These findings are important to discuss further considering the Yogyakarta people are known as people who are "guyub" -full of social support to each other-, but it is probably not appropriate for diabetic persons. This issue could be examined deeper for future research.





Gotong royong in history

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Gotong royong as an Indonesian nation identity is not a new thing for Indonesia because it is an Indonesian cultural value that has been known for a long time (Harinto, 2018; Hofstede, 1994; Sihombing & Pongtuluran, 2011) and Indonesian ancestor heritage (Ariyantoni, 2014; Pasya, 1987; Setiawati, 2012; Suprihatin, 2014; Tanggok, 2014; Alfian, 2018; Nurrachman, 2018; Suwondo, 1982a; Kamsori, Santosa & Moe'is, 2007) in the form of immaterial asset (Geertz, 1983; Pranadji, 2009; Sadjad, 2013). This indicates that gotong royong has grown and developed in Indonesian society for a long time (Effendi, 2013) and it has been deeply rooted in the Indonesian society life (Collette, 1987). Therefore, it is needed a study to explore the history of gotong royong. This study is a literature study by using references in the form of articles, books and journals. The result of this study is that gotong royong has existed since Before Christ (BC) to the present. The conclusion of this study is expected to be the basis for empirical study related to the current picture of gotong royong so that it can get a picture of theoretical and empirical gotong royong. The implication is that by looking at the history and importance of gotong royong as a cultural value and Indonesian nation identity, then gotong royong will remain alive, but the only difference is its the background, form and trait (Suwondo, 1982b, 1983b).

Keywords: *gotong royong; culture value; nation identity; history*

Parallel Symposium 3.1 Media and Marginal Community

Aging on waria

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Like other phases of development, individuals in the elderly experience a crisis characterized by stressors and crises that need effective management efforts. In waria (transgender male to female), the process of becoming elderly requires survival efforts from the condition of the lack of accessible health facilities and social stigma from the community. A question arises: how do waria go through the old age with various difficulties around them. This exploration study is expected to provide illustrations of aging in elderly waria. Data was obtained through interviews with three waria participants who lived in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, aged 57 to 67 years. Qualitative methods with thematic analysis are used to explore findings. The themes that emerge are as follows: a) past experience as transvestites, b). acceptance as transvestite, c). family reaction, d). the presence of close people, e). roles in community and family, and f). response to old age. The results of the research become a discussion material to see how the dynamics of waria in their old age and help identify further research needed to deepen the findings.

Keywords: *transgender, waria, successful aging, old age*





Ethnicity in Indonesia Psychological Journals

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Some scholars have argued that psychology research tend to use essentialist approaches in discussing the notion of ethnicity. They further argue that such approaches may limit the ability of the researchers to capture the complexity of the issues being studied. Informed by this argument, this preliminary study aims to examine how the notion of ethnicity has been approached and discussed in articles which are published in Indonesian psychological journals. This research intends to identify the trends that characterise the way ethnicity has been presented in the publications under studied. In addition, it will analyse the extent to which essentialist approaches have been used. Data will be collected from 9 psychological journals accredited by the Indonesian Higher Education Ministry. All articles which has ethnicity as a key word or look at a particular ethnic group will be examined by using a content analysis method. The preliminary findings which are based on 14 articles suggest the use of essentialist approaches in some studies. Implications of such findings will be discussed.

Keywords: *ethnicity, essentialism*

Political information media exposure as predictor of political participation of young people in presidential election in 2019

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This study examines the role of political information exposure, political efficacy and political participation of young people in the presidential election in 2019. The data were collected by questionnaires involving 466 students from many different places in Indonesia, then the data were processed using structural model analysis. The results showed that the Political information media exposure directly contribute to the political participation of young people. The results of the study also indicated an indirect effect of parental political activity through political efficacy. The political information media including television internet, social media, radio, and any other, that tranmission about political party, presidential candidat and any other information about the politik especially in presidensial election in 2019. the result of the research also found that age and sex as the importance aspect of demografi that influencing political participation of young people as moderating variabel. as they are getting older, the more level of political participation

Keywords: *Keywords : Political information media exposure; political efficacy; political diffuse support;*

Stigma based on political rights of people with mental disorders: Social media content analysis

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People with disabilities, including those with mental disorders (PMD), are protected by the RI Law No 8/2016 concerning Disabled Persons to give their political rights in elections. But in the presidential and legislative elections on April 17, 2019, PMD received sharp spotlight. The General Election Commissions (KPU) decree to record people with mental disorders in the voter





list continues to get various positive and negative responses. Various narratives are built to support and reject PMD's political rights, including on social media. The narrative was built from a false understanding or stigma related to the political rights of PMD. This study aims to explore the stigma that appeared on Twitter social media before and after election day. The keywords in Bahasa like "gila", "ODGJ", "pemilu", "nyoblos", and "TPS" are used to get a match that is suitable for the purpose of the study. A total of 6,112 tweets were collected from 11 to 23 April 2019. Content analysis was carried out to categorize the various stigmas that emerged. The results of this study state that there are five stigmas that arise: (1) PMD has no right to vote, (2) elections cause mental disorders, (3) PMD has cognitive limitations, (4) PMD aggressive, and (5) PMD exploited for regime profit. Various results related to sentiment and differences between before and after the election day as well as cross-tabulation with various variables such as the type of gadget, starting to use Twitter, and supporters of presidential candidates will be discussed further in the article.

Keywords: *Stigma; social media; political right; election*

Parallel Symposium 3.2 Mental Health and Intervention

Anxiety Management Towards New Environment on UGM Speleological Research Expedition Members, Kyrgyzstan: A Phenomenological Study

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UGM Speleological Research Expedition is an expedition which combined cave exploration and research in a single time. Cave exploration itself is considered as high risk activity hence induced anxiety in the human involved. This paper aims to examine how the members of UGM Speleological Research Expedition in Kyrgyzstan deal with the anxiety they encountered. Respondents were members of the expedition and had been selected based on the certain needs on this occasion and had never conducted international expedition beforehand. They had basic skill as caver and had already been at Training Center for 4 months in order to pursuit the additional skill required. This research used qualitative method with phenomenological approach. Data from respondents were obtained by conducted in-depth interview. The results showed that members of expedition encountered anxieties from natural, cultural, and uncontrollable factors. Negative effects of anxieties that felt by members are confused, unfocused, and reduced performance. The members used both internal and external methods to manage those anxieties. Internal methods consists by excitement, self acceptance, self preparation and optimistic. The external method consist by social support. By managing the anxiety, all members of this expedition created calmness, enthusiasm, focus, optimism, confidence, team flexibility, and a positive atmosphere of team.

Keywords: *expedition, management, anxiety, new environment, natural, cultural*





Envy as a Nature: Is Envy in Friendship Context Interfere Mental Health?

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Envy is arguably common in friendship context. Envy is defined as a feeling of discontent aroused by someone else's contentment. The aim of this research is to explore the experience and impact of envy in friendship context. Participants of this study were 206 university students in Pekanbaru (30 males; 170 females; mean age= 19.81; SD= 1.315) who completed open ended questionnaire. The sampling technique used in this research was non-random sampling technique. Categorization, open coding, axial coding and descriptive statistics were run to acknowledge features of the data using QSR NVivo 8 and SPSS 23 for windows. Results indicated there were 5 main source of envy in friendship context, the greatest factor are achievement (39.32%), competence (18.93%), fate (10.19%), religious character (6.8%), and material factors (6.31%). The impact of envy in friendship context will be discussed.

Keywords: *Envy; Friendship; Emotion; Mental Health*

Indonesian Students' Search for Meaning: Meaning of Life Predicts Well-Being and Anxiety

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Although there is a long tradition of exploring the meaning of life in psychology (Adler, Frankl, James), the empirical research into the meaning of life has just gained traction in the recent decades. Frankl has shown that the will to meaning is key in surviving even the most severe condition of the Holocaust. Moreover, a personal meaning system seems to be a vital ingredient of one's well-being and can be a source of anxiety if not well developed. The Personal Meaning Profile - Brief (PMP-B) offers a perspective on the main sources of our meaning system: Achievement, relationship, religion, self-transcendence, self-acceptance, intimacy and fair treatment. In this paper, we investigate the influence of meaning-of-life using the PMP-B to well-being (SWLS). Additionally, the effect of the personal meaning system to a person's anxiety (GAD) is also observed. Based on the data of 515 students in a Christian university in Indonesia, we found that the meaning-of-life is strongly correlated to a person's well-being ($r = .65$), and at the same time mildly correlated to anxiety ($r = .36$). Regression analysis shows that religion ($b = .167$, $p < .005$), self-transcendence ($b = .181$, $p < .05$), self-acceptance ($b = .195$, $p < .005$), intimacy ($b = .121$, $p < .05$), and fair treatment ($b = .492$, $p < .005$) predict well-being significantly; whereas self-transcendence ($b = .175$, $p < .05$), self-acceptance ($b = -.294$, $p < .005$), and fair treatment ($b = -.293$, $p < .005$) predict anxiety. These results indicate that our life's meaning system plays an important role in establishing one's well-being and might be influencing one's anxiety in a rather complex way. Other implications of the research will be discussed.





Love Letter Intervention: Writing Love for Parents, A Therapy for Emotional Releasing

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To date there were limited studies that taking attention particularly to psychological service providers. Love letter intervention aimed to provide an evidence based therapy and facilitating prospective psychologists to get the means of channeling emotions on the problem of expressing feelings to parents. It was hypothesised that successful treatment can improve positive moods yet also decreasing the negative counterpart towards parents. Quasi-experimental research method with single case small, one group pre-test post-test only design has been applied. 14 graduate students of clinical psychologist who complaint having problems with communication and channeling feelings with their parents consented and voluntary participate on such therapy. Intervention lasted for 7 days using measurements of daily mood checks. The first two days took for baseline mood for reviewing emotional state before writing the letter in the third day. Participants were also facilitated whether or not they want to send the letter by postal service before continuing the mood record until the seventh day. Result showed that there were no differences either an increase or decrease in positive or negative mood scores, however, quantitative analysis revealed that participants admitted more positive mood vibes after the intervention. Those who send their letter were those acknowledge having no trauma or problems with parents. Striking in contrast, those who objected said they still have unfinished business with parents yet they feel release after do writing. Study results underline an evidence based that love letter intervention can be used as alternative therapeutic disclosure therapy for communication problems with parents. To look at the therapy effectiveness further researches with larger sample are needed.

Keywords: *love letter; intervention; therapy; emotion; release*

Parallel Symposium 3.3 Psychology of Aberrant Behavior

Abolishing Corruption : Tuman Vs Deindividuation

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Indonesia is one of the biggest countries expected to be figure of other countries in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation. Eliminate corruption is an important requirement to achieve SDGs. In Indonesia, corruption is habit arises because of positive reinforcement – as known as “tuman” in Javanese culture. However, in shaping human behavior, “tuman” will have more influence when it is in group settings, as has happened in Indonesia where corruption is frequently accomplished in groups, “tuman” will have more influence when it is in group settings, as has happened in Indonesia where corruption is often done in groups. It is widely known, in the cohort, there will be interaction between its members so that possible to allow the exchange of values, including corruption. Inspired by the methods carried out by terrorist groups in regenerating new members, we utilize deindividuation as a recommendation to intervene in corrupt behavior. This study was conducted on students participated actively in organizations on campus. In order to explore the role of groups in emerging corrupt behavior, we use qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach.





Keywords: *corruption, tuman, group, deindividuation, phenomenology*

BETA RASA "Emotional Regulation to Reduce Young Offenders Anxiety in LPKA Kupang"

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Anxiety is one of emotional problems experienced by young offenders in LPKA Kupang. Inability to cope with their anxiety had negative impact to young offender's rehabilitation process. This condition required psychological intervention to overcome the problem. Emotional regulation is one of the ways used to reduce anxiety. The aim of this research is to understand the impact of Beta Rasa Program to reduce anxiety. Beta Rasa Program focus to improve young offender's emotional regulation ability. This research was quasi-experiment with one group pretest-posttest design. In total, there were 20 young offenders join this program for 4 sessions. Anxiety Paired sample t-test was used to analyze data in this research. Young offender's anxiety measured by Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI). The research showed a significant ($p = 0,02$; $t = 2,45$) decrease in young offenders' anxiety after they joined Beta Rasa Program. The effect size of this program was 0,45. It means Beta Rasa Program has moderate effect to reduce anxiety.

Keywords: *Anxiety; Beta Rasa Program; Emotional Regulation; Young Offenders*

The Dynamic of Cheating: Descriptive Study of Intention to Cheat

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Cheating is a dilapidated behavior and quite often happened in college students in universities. Cheating also strongly related to other unethical behaviors. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the cause of such behavior. A behavior, including cheating behavior, can be predicted by knowing its intention using the Theory of Planned Behavior. The present study was attempted to describe intention, determinants, and beliefs that contributed to cheating behavior in students while studying at University. The data was obtained from 223 college students through an online questionnaire constructed by the researcher. In the current descriptive research, regression analysis was performed to describe the significance level of each determinant and beliefs. The results showed that attitude toward behavior was the determinant which had significant influence. Also, the most significant belief was "cheating during learning in University can help earn good grades without studying hard".

Keywords: *Theory of Planned Behavior, Intention, Cheating, College Students*





The Role of Family Functioning, Subjective-Well Being and Characteristics of Alcohol Drinking Behavior towards Alcohol Drinking Behaviour of Male Adolescent in Karangasem, Bali

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The result of The Primary Health (RISKESDAS) of 2007 that was announced in 2009 showed the highest proportion of alcoholic drinker as well as the highest proportion of alcohol consumption in the last one month are located in Karangasem at the number of 9.1%. Generally, alcohol drinking behavior is committed by male adolescent. The drinking behavior is affected by internal factors and external factors, such as family functioning, subjective well-being and characteristics of alcohol drinking behavior. The purpose of this study to discover the role of family-functioning, subjective well-being and characteristics of alcohol drinking behavior towards alcohol drinking behavior in male adolescent in Karangasem. The recent study utilized quantitative method with the subjects of 100 male adolescent in Karangasem, selected through area probability random sampling technique. The instruments used are family-functioning scale, subjective well-being scale and alcohol drinking behavior characteristic scale. The data were analyzed by discriminant analysis. The results showed that family functioning variable that have the most role in determining someone has an alcohol drinking behavior or not. The output of eigenvalues showed the score of canonical correlation of 0.850 thus the square canonical correlation (CR^2) = 0,7225, concluding that the variable of family functioning, subjective well-being and characteristics of alcohol drinking behavior can explain the variance of the variable alcohol drinking behavior as much as 72,25%. Based on the fact above, it can be concluded that the family functioning, subjective well-being and characteristics of alcohol drinking behavior play a role in determining whether individuals have drinking behavior or not of male adolescent in Karangasem, Bali.

Keywords: *Alcohol drinking behavior; characteristics of alcohol drinking behavior; family functioning; male adolescent; subjective well-being*

The 10th International Conference
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Psychology





Parallel Symposium 3.4. Psychological Perspective on Finance and Business

Indonesian Army's Leadership Characteristics at Tactical, Organizational and Strategic Level.

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This research was conducted to see the differences in leadership characteristics at each level of the Indonesian Army's operational commands, namely at the tactical, organizational and strategic levels, which according to Army doctrine are composed of interpersonal and personal skills (Mabesad, 2016). The aim of the research is: 1) to see the differences in the three operational levels, and 2) to find the leadership characteristics in the three operational levels. This research used a mixed method approach, in which in the quantitative phase, the simple random sampling technique was utilized. A total of 1.669 soldiers from all of the major commands in Indonesia was given questionnaires, and a follow up interview was delivered. Data analysis was done through the Kruskal-Wallis One Way Anova technique, while the qualitative data is used to sharpen the analysis of the research results. The results of the data analysis, with a 95% confidence level, $p < 0.05$, shows that interpersonal and personal skill characteristics for the three leadership levels have significant differences. Further research should be conducted on other attribute related to the leadership characteristics that might not have been captured in the Army doctrine

Keywords: *Indonesian Army, Leadership, Interpersonal skills, Personal Skill*

Readiness for Change Reviewed from Intrapreneurship and Perception Career Development

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Change is necessary for a company to survive in the competitive globalization, intrapreneurship and perception of career development are important so they are able and responsive. The purpose of this study is to review intrapreneurship and career development perception are predictors readiness for change. Subjects in this study are 193 employees who have worked at least 2 years and have a minimum high school. The tools that are used, there are the scale of employee readiness for changes with the reliability 0.827, the scale of intrapreneurship 0.912, and the scale of career development perception 0.873. The author is using purposive sampling technique, with multiple regression analysis. The results of this study indicate the value of $p < 0.05$ and $R^2 = 0.414$ which means intrapreneurship and career development perceptions together by 41.4% affect the employee readiness for changes. Through this research becomes an important study to employee readiness for change.

Keywords: *Intrapreneurship, Career, Readiness for Change.*





Society and Taxes: An Exploratory Study of Fiscal Psychology

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This study aims to provide an overview of social representations about taxes in Indonesia. Qualitative research methods with online surveys are carried out using Google form media which are then shared through social media like WhatsApp, facebook, or email. The respondents comprised of 309 people with various demographic characteristics. The discussion and elaboration of demographic data such as taxpayer status, education level, income rate, and job classification are presented in this article. The results describe a variety of cognitive and social representations about taxes. Firstly, tax represented in a positive way in which tax associated with the national interest, public welfare, state interests, and contributions. Secondly, tax represented in a negative way such as associating with both financial and non-financial burdens, complexity, fraud, criticism and negative attitudes towards the government and taxation. Thirdly, tax represented in a neutral way, like in technical terms of taxation, tax types, state institutions, tax mechanisms, and so on. Lastly, tax represented as an obligation or necessities also appears quite dominant in the majority of research respondents. This research might be representing citizen with high technological literacy considering the response done through social media and online assistance. Broader characteristics of respondents need to be done, for instance, respondents with lowering literacy.

Keywords: *Fiscal psychology; Social Representations; Tax; Digital literacy*

The Investigator's Psychological Barriers In Examining Business Trip Fraud: A Phenomenological Study

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Fraud might occur in many forms and in any place, including PT XXX which is one of the state-owned companies in Indonesia. One form of fraud is in the form of Business Trip Orders. This kind of Fraud by employees may occur as an impact of the change in PT XXX's business trip system from lump sum system to reimburse system. Investigator team was formed as a follow up to the preliminary finding of Corporate Internal Auditor that there might be a fraud in Business Trip Orders. The investigator team was formed as an independent team and was given the task to investigate the employees that suspected manipulate the Business Trip Orders and providing recommendations as the results of the investigation which would then be used as a consideration for the local Unit Manager as an Authorized Officer to set disciplinary sentence and decisions making. In carrying out this task, the investigator team encountered several psychological obstacles and dynamics because of various things. The purpose of this study was to understand the dynamics and psychological obstacles experienced by investigators of Business Trip Fraud in PT XXX, by conducting qualitative studies using the phenomenological tradition. The method of data collection in this study is an unstructured interview involving four participants from the investigator. The results of this research show that the dynamics and psychological barriers experienced by investigators in examining Business Trip Fraud include themes of role conflict, work relations, and competence.

Keywords: *psychological barriers, investigators, phenomenology, fraud*





Parallel Symposium 3.5. Family, Parenting, and Developmental Psychology

Effect of Mindful Parenting Program in Reducing Psychological Burden on Mother with Cerebral Palsy Children

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Caring for children with cerebral palsy might raise the potential of having physical, emotional and psychological burden for the mother. Mindfulness-based interventions can help to decrease psychological distress, sleep disturbances and physical fatigue by improving the growth of quality of life and spirituality. The purpose of this study is to find out the effect of "mindful parenting" program in reducing psychological burden of the mother's children with cerebral palsy. This research uses one-group pretest-posttest design design using a double pretest. Measurement of psychological burden using psychological burden scale. The participants are 6 mothers of the cerebral palsy children who followed 8 sessions mindful parenting program. Hypothesis testing using wilcoxon signed-rank test along with qualitative data analysis using observation and self-report. The results showed that mindful parenting program significantly decreased psychological burden on mothers with cerebral palsy children with $z = -2.201$ ($p = 0,028$; $p < 0,05$). The effect of "mindful parenting" program on psychological burden reduction was 63% ($r = -0.63$).

Keywords: *mother, social support, family, stress, autism spectrum disorder*

How does the young's view about the problem of their family?: A preliminary study in Indonesia's family resilience framework

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Psychological burden is commonly associated with the individual experiences toward the adverse life event, while the burden is also collectively found in the family as the most influential and binding for someone. This study explored the problem of Indonesian family in young's perspective as one of the main parts of the family itself. This study involved 148 university students with age range 17-24 years-old ($M=21$). The study unfolds the problem through the open-ended questions in which constructed by the concept of Walsh's family resilience. We employed a constructive realism analysis to understand the inflicted problem contextually. We found that the most frequent problems are financial-related hurdles, i.e. bankruptcy, dismissal, as well as excessive debts and interpersonal conflict among the family members i.e. disharmony, spousal infidelity, ideological incoherence, and also the conflict between the nuclear and extended family. In general, young Indonesian could positively attribute the problem, whereas they cannot clearly identify the proper way to finish the problem. At least five strategies they stated, 1) accepting, 2) flowing with the problem, 3) contributing to problem-solving, 4) enhancing the spirituality, and 5) freezing. The further study may explore the other part of the family and elaborate them into a comprehensive view of a family resilience framework.

Keywords: *resilience; young; Indonesian family; adversity*





Indigenous Psychology of Elderly Perception of Adult Children's Unfilial Piety: Gender, Elders Who Are With and Without Partners

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The purpose of this research is to analyze the Indigenous psychology of elderly perception of adult children's unfilial piety, according to the elderly gender and whether the elderly are with or without partners. There were 910 elderly participants (male = 398, female = 512; with partner = 548, without partner = 362), that is, individuals who are older than 65-years-old. The open-ended questionnaire developed by Park (2016) was utilized. The results were as follows: First, the most representative response of unfilial behavior was no contact, followed by disobedience, and ignoring. Especially, those elderly without a partner responded with greater frequency that no contact was considered unfilial behavior. Second, the most representative response of unfilial verbal expression was ignoring expressions, followed by disobedience expressions. Male elders regarded disobedience expressions to be of greater unfilial piety. Third, the most representative response of disappointing unfilial piety was no contact, followed by indifference, and ignoring. Fourth, when asked about the burden their children had on them at present, more than 40% the elderly indicated that they were not a burden, followed by the psychological worries they have of their children's financial difficulties. Fifth, when asked about the burden their children had on their whole lives (in the past), they indicated most frequently financial difficulties. Followed by children's health problems, difficulties in achievement, marriage issues, family conflicts, unfilial piety, and child-rearing difficulties.

Keywords: *Elderly, Unfilial piety, Indigenous psychology, no contact, ignoring expression, financial difficulties*

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on Indigenous and Cultural
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Mattarana: A Parenting Style Of Working Mothers In Bugis, South Sulawesi

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Working mothers have embraced a complex role because they have to counterweight their roles as professionals and mothers to their children. Parenting styles can vary and become determining factors in working mothers' success in both of their roles. This research aims to investigate the values that working mothers nurture in their children through their parenting styles and how those values play a role in shaping their parenting styles. This research involved 53 women who work at various fields such as private companies, governmental institutions, and those who run their own business as the research participants. Two immense questions are presented in the interviews to discover the form of values and the role of values in the childcare practices of working mothers, particularly the value applied in childcare and its roles in childcare practices. The findings of this research suggest that in Bugis community, parenting values specifically aim at shaping children's characters. There are three principles that most parents want to nurture in their families. They are *siri'*, *pangngaddereng*, and *pammali*. *Siri'* focuses on building persistence in keeping pride and self-conception. *Pangngaddereng* is oriented on building the values of wisdom, ethics, manners, and respects towards others. *Pammali*, meanwhile, aims at developing some self-constraints from violating ancestral restrictions. The three aforementioned values that most Bugis parents incorporate in their parenting style are packed in a parenting style namely *Mattarana*. Conclusively, all participants in this research believe that *siri'*, *pangngaddereng*, and *pammali* have become their parenting guidelines in embodying Bugis cultural values in their children's characters.

Keywords: *Parenting; Siri'; Pangngaddereng; Pammali; Working Mother*

Parallel Symposium 3.6. Sociodemographic Approach on Psychology

Growth and maturity among Muslim: initiator and influencing variables

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Research on teacher's growth and maturity who are Muslim has not been done much. This study aims to explore the dynamics of the process of growth and maturity experienced by teachers. The research method is qualitative exploratory research with surveys, FGD, and interviews. This study describes the initiator variables of growth and dynamics of variables that affect growth and maturity in the teacher.





Impact of Sociodemographic factors on Quality of life in Medical Students

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Background: Many sociodemographic factors can influence the quality of life of medical students and disrupt their capability to study medicine. An in-depth exploration of these factors may lead change in learning and retention of medical students. Aim: This study was designed to identify the role of sociodemographic factors in quality of life among undergraduate medical students. Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 223 (Male =125, Females = 98) undergraduate medical students in King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia between February and September 2018. The World Health Organization Quality of Life-Biomedical Research and Education Facility (WHOQOL-BREF) was used to assess the sociodemographic factors like age, sex, academic year, family type, area of residence, monthly income, parental education and housing status. The reliability of the WHOQOL-BREF was calculated by using Cronbach's analysis. Result: The results showed a significant relationship between various sociodemographic variables and quality of life. The findings of the study revealed that gender, academic year, marital status, monthly income and family type were found significant predictors of quality of life among medical students. Conclusion: The present study has provided in-depth understanding into the effects of sociodemographic factors on the quality of life of medical students.

Motives of Intimate Behaviors in Romantic Relationships of Balinese Emerging Adult

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Romantic relationships are typical contexts for the emergence of sexual behavior. This study aims to reveal the motives underlying the intimate behavior in romantic relationships in Balinese emerging adult. Data collection was carried out through FGD and involved participants aged 18-22 years (n = 20) who had previously completed a survey of activities and dating motives. Data was analyzed through coding processes to find themes on motives of intimate behavior. The results revealed that physical contact that leads to sexual behavior, such as hugging, kissing, and intercourse is carried out due to several motives, (1) to show seriousness because they believe that their partner is responsible, (2) as an expression of love, belonging, and longing, (3) to maintain relationships because of fear of loss, (4) to have fun and relieve stress. The conclusion of these results is that sexual behavior in a romantic relationship is a symbol of feeling and hope for creating harmonious relationships. The implication focuses on the consequences of sexual behavior before marriage from the cultural view and the importance of transmitting values related to culturally accepted romantic behavior.

Keywords: *motives, intimate behavior, romantic relationships, Balinese emerging adult*





Prosocial Behaviors in Children and Adolescents from Urban and Rural Areas of Yogyakarta

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Indonesians have an ancient tradition of "gotong royong", which is a culture of helping and supporting each other in the community. However, there is an indication that this culture has been fading nowadays. This study investigates prosocial behaviors in children and adolescents from urban and rural areas in Yogyakarta province. Participants are children (7-12 years old) and adolescents (13-18 years old) from urban and rural areas. N for each cell (children-urban, children-rural, adolescent-urban, adolescent-rural) is approximately 300 with balanced numbers of males and females. All participants are recruited from public elementary, junior high, and high schools in Yogyakarta Province. Prosocial behaviors are measured using 40 items Scenario-Based Prosocial Intention Questionnaire (SBPIQ). Data collection process is currently underway and approaching termination, thus the results will be available soon. A 2 (age group) x 2 (urban/rural) factorial ANOVA will be conducted to compare prosocial behaviors. Additional analyses on gender differences and patterns of prosocial behaviors in its four aspects (i.e. helping, sharing, cooperating, and comforting) will also be performed. It is expected that the results will provide valuable information about prosocial behaviors in recent generation of Indonesian society. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings will be discussed.

Keywords: *prosocial behavior, social development, Indonesian culture, children, adolescents*

Parallel Symposium 3.7. Indigenous Psychology of Health and Media

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH: Work stress and high sodium intake as a risk factor of hypertension in a sample of male civil worker in Indonesia.

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Workplace has been a priority setting for promoting health as there are considerable evidences that link work factors to individual health. With the increased number of prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia, this study wants to seek the influence of work stress and high sodium intake towards hypertension. High sodium intake were found as specific food consumption that might increase the risk of hypertension. Previous research has established relationship between stress and hypertension. However, limited research has examined the relationship between work stress and hypertension. This study aims to identify the influence of work stress and high sodium dietary habit as risk factors of hypertension in male civil worker. In order to pursue the aims of the research, an analytic observational study with cross sectional design had been conducted. Participants are 155 male civil workers in Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Multi-stage random sampling with probability proportional to size (PPS) technique was used to have proportional sample of total population. Data was collected through structured interviews, food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) to assess dietary pattern, general work stress scale to measure work stress, and blood pressure measurements. Data were analysed by bivariate and multiple logistic regression analysis. Result shows that work stress and sodium dietary habit had





significant correlation with hypertension. Work stress had bigger influence on hypertension (OR= 7.984; 95% CI: 3.691-17.271 ; p

Keywords: *work stress, high sodium intake, hypertension*

The Relationship between Health Locus of Control and Acceptance of Illness in Patient with Hemodialysis in Indonesia

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The aim of this research to find the relationship between Health Locus of Control (HLOC) and Acceptance of Illness (AOI) in patients with hemodialysis in Cilegon, Indonesia. The theory used is Health Locus of Control from Walltson et al (1978) and Acceptance of Illness from Felton (1984). This study was conducted on 37 patients with hemodialysis in Cilegon, Indonesia. This correlational study held with two types of psychological measurement that translated to Indonesian, that is Multidimensional HLOC (Wallston et al, 1978) and AOI Scale (Felton, 1984). Data was collected by questionnaire, and then statistically processed with Spearman-rank test, nonparametric statistical test, and coefficient of determination. The results showed a positive correlation ($r=0,411$, $p\text{-value}<0,05$) between Internal HLOC and AOI, and negative correlation between Chance HLOC and AOI ($r=-0,551$, $p\text{-value}<0,05$), also between God HLOC ($r=0,666$, $p\text{-value}<0,05$) and AOI. There's no correlation between Powerful Others HLOC and AOI ($r=-0,103$, $p\text{-value}<0,05$). Our results suggest that patients with hemodialysis should has Internal HLOC dominantly because it is positively correlated with AOI. Further research is needed to give an insight more deeply about both of variables in particular Powerful Others HLOC.

Keywords: *Health Locus of Control; Acceptance of Illness; Chronic Kidney Disease; Hemodialysis; Indonesia*

Trolling motivation : Posting Indonesian Election issues on social media

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In the 21st century, we live in the age of technology abundance. The arrival of networked digital machines and information flows are slowly but surely shaping practically every part of our daily lives. For example, on social media platforms it provide a new communication that allows one to engage in discussions and exchange opinions on various possible topics, creating dialogue on a global scale. As in contemporary politics are happening today, social media is a dangerous threat that is misused for democracy and pluralism. With the rise of social media, we are witnessing the birth of a new political language game, in which one of the primary moves is the speech act of trolling. the unusual danger posed by social media, not just for local politics but also for global peace and stability. The focus of this study is to explain the motivations of trolls to share information and rumors on social media. This study was conducted on netizen participated actively in trolling behavior. In order to explores the role of motivation of trolling behavior to share substantiated and unsubstantiated content of Indonesian election, we use qualitative paradigm with a phenomenological approach.

Keywords: *trolling, motivation, issues, social media, politics*





Ways of Learning by Cultural Capital of Nyah-Kur ethnic group in Thailand

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The purposes of this research were to study cultural capital and knowledge of Nyah-Kur ethnic group tradition and to study the model of educational management in lifelong learning of Nyah-Kur ethnic group. A qualitative research design was conducted by using in-depth interview and participant observation of 25 informants. The results found that the cultural capital of Nyah-Kur that remains for Nyah-Kur were tangible cultural capital which was Wax Flowers Hall Procession and Tone dance. Intangible cultural capital was in the field of singing Pee-Rae-Rae, belief in ghosts, and blowing leaf. For the learning method provided local wisdom to the school system by using learning centre, local curriculum, integrating activities into all contents and to provide learning the ways of life, language, customs, Nyah-Kur' culture in everyday life. Integrate learning of Nyah-Kur's life with other ethnic groups and set up community learning centers.

Keywords: *Nyah-Kur, Cultural Capital and Lifelong Learning*

Parallel Symposium 4.1. Millennials Perspective on Leadership

Effects of Emotional Intelligence on Employee's Perception of Leadership

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This paper aims to investigate the effects of emotional intelligence on employee's perception of their leaders. Specifically, it suggests that employee's ability to understand and manage moods and emotions in themselves and others contributes to an effective understanding of themselves and their leaders, as well as the leader's vision for an. The literature indicates the qualities of a leader alone does not makes leadership effective but that of the employees as well, play a very significant role in the success of leadership in the workplace. This argument, despite its popularity, remains elusive. This can be attributed to the fact that although a few studies have provided evidence to support this claim, the theory has not received much and extensive empirical investigation into how emotional intelligence also affects employees. This study attempts to narrow the existing gap by empirically examining the extent to which employees with high emotional intelligence employed in some private organizations in Ghana perceive their leaders and how this perception affects their relationship with the leaders. It further seeks to explain how employees are then able to develop positive work attitudes, behaviour and outcomes based on these perceptions. The results indicate that emotional intelligence orchestrates positive work relations, altruistic behaviour and work sequels.

Keywords: *Emotional Intelligence; Leadership*





Ideal and Non-Ideal Leadership Prototype from the perspective of Indonesian Millennials: Indonesian Implicit Leadership Theory

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Studies concerning Implicit Leadership Theory have tried to explore the specialty of ideal and non-ideal leadership prototype as compared to the general prototype of leadership. Taking into account the social context of Indonesian society, this study tries to identify the prototypes of leaders considered as ideal and non-ideal. Involving 423 Indonesian responses (47% female, 53% male), the data was collected using two open-ended question namely "Describe the characteristics of an ideal leader" and "Describe the characteristics of a non-ideal leader". A total number of 362 responses (47.8% female, 52.2% male), respectively, were generated from the data for meaningful ideal leader's and non-ideal leader's prototypes. After being analysed using thematic analysis, four categories emerged for ideal leader prototype namely morale (44.8%), generally-competent (24.9%), charismatic (22.7%), conscientious (7.7%), while the prototypes of non-ideal leaders result in three categories namely immoral (66.9%), negative self-representation (10.2%), Socially-incompetent (2.2%), and Technically-incompetent (20.7%). In conclusion, Indonesian Millennials take into account morality as the top aspect, followed by charisma to identify leaders. However, besides morality, they would then consider competency to mention that a leader is not ideal.

Keywords: *Leadership, Indonesian Millennials, leadership prototype, ideal, non-ideal*

Leadership prototype from the perspective of Indonesian Millennials: Indonesian Implicit Leadership Theory

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Leadership studies in Indonesia tend to discuss the way leadership affects individual attitudes and behavior as well as team effectiveness. However, a more contextual and recent approach study in understanding leadership remains underdeveloped. As a preliminary, this study aims to explore the concept of Indonesia's leadership based on local perspectives. Data was gathered by involving 371 millennials (48,2% female, 51,8% male) using an open-ended question namely "Describe three characteristics of a leader". A total of 1083 responses were analysed and demonstrated meaningful characters of leaders. These answers were then analysed using thematic analysis and demonstrated five categories depicting prototypes of leaders namely morale (41,1%), generally-competent (29,9%), charismatic (20,7%), conscientious (8,0%), and tyranny (0,3%). It can be concluded that in general, Indonesian Millennials perceive morality as the most substantial aspect to describe leaders.

Keywords: *Keyword: Leadership, Indonesian Millennials, leadership prototype, Implicit Leadership Theory*





Male and Female Leadership prototype from the perspective of Indonesian Millennials: Indonesian Implicit Leadership Theory

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Preferences for male and female leaders might be different in each group context. The purpose of this study is to explore Indonesian millennials views of leadership prototypes of male and female leaders. Data was collected using two open-ended questions namely "Describe the characteristics of female leaders" and "Describe the characteristics of male leaders". Data collection from 362 Indonesian millennials generated a total number of 844 responses and 858 responses, respectively, for meaningful female leader's and male leader's prototypes. After being analyzed using thematic analysis, five categories emerged for female leaders prototype namely charismatic (17,1%), conscientious (18,0%), morale (23,3%), negative presentation as leader (10,9%), generally-competent (30,7%), while the prototypes of male leaders result in five categories namely charismatic (17,8%), conscientious (11,1%), morale (23,9%), negative presentation as leader (4,3%), and generally-competent (42,9%). Although the respondents viewed the same categories of general prototypes for both genders, they emerged in different degrees of each category. General competency is viewed as a dominant aspect to identify leaders, particularly for the males with decisiveness as a strong prototype. Furthermore, besides general competency, female leaders are viewed as being considerate, soft-hearted, and emotional as their unique prototypes. In conclusion, with the same pattern of general prototype, female and male leaders have their own perceived uniqueness as leaders.

Keywords: *Leadership, Indonesian millennials, leadership prototype, female leader, male leader*

Parallel Symposium 4.2 Organization and Team Performance

Conceptualizing a full ACAP process with moderating effects in team characteristics

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Absorptive capacity (ACAP) is an important multilevel construct (from individual to organization) for triggering a successful innovation process. Interestingly, the construct itself had gain not very much research attention especially about the establishment of ACAP development process and its supporting factors. This conceptual paper visualizes a proposed research model to fill in the theoretical and empirical gap in the multilevel ACAP interaction process by detailing some promising moderators from the ACAP conceptual model specifically about team characteristics, i.e. team cohesiveness and team learning with the reference to the initial work of Zahra and George (2002) about ACAP process and the work of Crossan (1999) about organizational learning (OL) 4I theory. This paper merges concepts of ACAP and OL from these classic papers and it comes up with some critical moderating factors that hypothetically would boost the ACAP development process. It identifies the moderating factors that are working in the feed forward and feedback mechanisms function and how they are facilitating the ACAP interaction process along





the two directions. This paper proposes a research model and suggest some conceptualized propositions around the model to embark a solid research work.

Keywords: *ACAP process, team cohesiveness, team learning, organization learning (OL), innovation.*

Shifting in Working Orientation

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Digital technology-based companies are growing rapidly. This is caused by technological developments that make it easy to access information. The development of this company is not only for consumers but also for job seekers. This study aims to explore information on changes in direction of work orientation from working in conventional companies to digital technology-based companies, especially in the field of transportation. Data collection is done using a qualitative approach through interview. Participants of this study were obtained by using snowball sampling. All participants were online drivers from the two largest transportation platforms, GoJek and Grab. Results of this study show that the shift in public interest from conventional companies to digital companies was due to four things: (1) more flexible working time, (2) more profitable income, (3) fluid and unlimited structural relations, and (4) ease of doing personal projects outside of work. These four things are now the job seeker's orientation in finding work.

Keywords: *Technology; Job orientation; Digital technology-based companies*

Too Much of Good Things? Negative Effects of Team Psychological Safety and Team Monitoring on Team Performance: A Mediated Moderation Model

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The era of digital transformation requires organizations to increase the competitiveness of their organizations. The use of work teams is a strategy to deal with competition, with the hope that organizations can move faster and be proactive. Literature shows that team psychological safety is an important predictor that has a positive effect on team performance. However, psychological safety is also proven to encourage unethical behavior. This anomalous phenomenon encouraged us to conduct a more in-depth study. Based on the perspective of Social Learning Theory and Too-Much-of-a-Good-Thing (TMGT), we present a mediated moderation model that is expected to explain this gap. Based on the perspective of Social Learning Theory, we propose that high team psychological safety can indirectly improve team performance through team learning. However, when the team psychological safety is high with low monitoring, the team learning will decrease so that it can reduce team performance because of the TMGT effect. The TMGT perspective assumes that under excessive conditions, all positive relationships will reach the inflection point to form a curvilinear. The model that we propose is expected to contribute to answering the phenomenon of psychological safety anomalies and expand the study of the influence of team psychological safety and team monitoring on team performance. We also present some suggestions for future research and practical implications of this model for organizations.





Keywords: *Team Psychological Safety, Team Monitoring, Team Performance, Too-Much-of-a-Good-Thing.*

Which tough of basketball student athletes in senior high school?

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Mental toughness known can suppress anxiety so the athlete becomes more focused and confident. Gender was known related to mental toughness. Aim of this study was to determine the difference between male and female basketball student athletes of mental toughness. The research used comparative method. The technique sampling used purposive sampling with the number of subjects was 87 male and 62 female students who joint in Honda Developmental Basketball League (DBL) 2018. Subjects were students in senior high school in first and second grade. Subjects majority were 17 years old with number of 66. Mental Toughness Questionnaire (MTQ) was used to measure mental toughness level in athletes. Data analysis used independent sample t-test. Results showed that mental toughness had no difference between male and female athletes ($t=-1.289$; $p=0.199$) with mean of mental toughness of male ($M=88$; $SD=0.33$) is higher than female ($M=80$; $SD=0.38$). result also showed that mental toughness of basketball student athletes tend to low with 52.3%.

Keywords: *Mental toughness, student athletes, gender, basketball*

Parallel Symposium 4.3. Indigenous Psychology of Religiosity and Well-being

An Indigenous Psychology Approach: Psychological Well Being Of Students Who Had Bullied In Pkkmb Programs

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In an educational field, there are situations where students have being teased and bullied such as mocked and ostracized. This happens from primary education until university or college level. The focus of this study was to observed the bullying behavior experienced by new students in the PKKMB Program (Introduction to Campus Life for New Students) in Kupang City. The research design used was the approach of indigenous psychology with a theme-based research development model. The research method chosen was qualitative research with the sampling technique that was the purposive sample. Based on subject criteria, 4 main subjects were obtained as victims of bullying (new students). To complete the data with triangulation, 3 subjects were determined as the perpetrators (student committee / senior students) and one subject as the survivor (alumni). The results of the study found that there were various actions and types of bullying carried out by the student committee that had a negative impact on the psychological well-being of new students. PKKMB activities in 2018, physical bullying began to decrease in intensity compared to 2017, but psychological, verbal and social bullying was still quite prominent carried out by the committee. Psychological and verbal bullying has a negative impact that is greater than physical bullying. This can be seen from the response of victims who felt less happy and prosperous because student committee treated them with lacked of awareness, a sense of belonging, and loving actions. Only a small number of student committees really care but this





does not give a deep positive impression on the subject. Subjects who are victims need to get special intervention such as individual counseling and group counseling. For the perpetrators (committee), also need to get individual counseling with a cognitive social approach.

Keywords: *bullying, students, college, PKKMB*

How Bengkala's people (Deaf community in Bali) reaching for Well-being?

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Abstract: Background: Bengkala (Bali's Deaf Village) has had a higher than normal deaf-since-birth population for over seven generations. Today, 43 of Bengkala's almost-3,000 villagers have been deaf since birth. For years, villagers believed the deafness was the result of a curse. In Bali, they call 'Kolok' for the deaf. The aims of this study is to explore how hearing villagers and Kolok interact for their well-being. Methods: This qualitative study involved 15 hearing villagers and Kolok as participant. Data collected by interview and focus group discussion methods. Findings: The results of this study show that being deaf in Bengkala is not something that is carried by the kolok alone but it's something that belongs to the entire community. Rather than ostracizing deaf residents, hearing villagers in Bengkala have adapted to a deaf lifestyle. Discussion: It is concluded that deaf villagers of Bengkala can reach their well-being in a special way. The well-being expressed in communication pattern, social life and self-esteem.

Keywords: *Karmaphala, Balinese culture, problem solving, Migrant*

Instilling Religious Knowledge and Practice As A Way to Prevent Deprivation Among Parmalim People As An Indigenous Religion Minority Group In Indonesia

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Parmalim is an indigenous religion that drive from ancient Batak people. Parmalim people have been categorized by the government as the "local" religion and therefore are not considered as a "formal" religion in Indonesia. The consequences of maintaining the existence of their indigenous religion in a complex system such as Indonesia, have brought struggles in keeping their community integrated and accepted among society. Parmalim people oftentimes made comparison between their group situation with other "formal" religion groups. The difference that they felt are focused on the institutional treatment towards them in terms of their civil data administration, the religion studies in the school, the building progress of their worship house and their job opportunities. Using the descriptive qualitative method, this study aims to present the descriptive result of the impact of instilling religious knowledge and practice as a way to prevent group relative deprivation among Parmalim people in Medan. The qualitative data were gathered by in-depth interview and observation. The Group Relative Deprivation theory was arranged from Smith et al. (2014) theory using three components of group relative deprivation. The components are cognitive comparison, cognitive appraisal and justice related affect. The religious knowledge and practice are divided into Parmalim core values and customs such as Tona (Religious teaching), Poda (Commandement), Patik (Canon) and Uhum (Law). The result of this study had





shown that Parmalim people in Medan possessed low group relative deprivation as an impact of the religious knowledge and practice that have been instilled among them.

Religious Orientation in Indonesia: A Descriptive Study in Universitas Padjadjaran

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Based on the concept of religious orientation proposed by Allport & Ross in 1950, there are two ways of religious orientation characterization: extrinsic who use their religion to gain certain purposes and intrinsic who internalize their religion and have strong commitment. However, if a person is not included as whether extrinsic nor intrinsic, he/she can be classified as indiscriminately anti religious and if a person is dominant in both extrinsic and intrinsic will be included into indiscriminately pro-religious. Considering Indonesia as the third place of country which most citizens establish religion as the most important thing in their life and college students as part of Indonesian citizens which are at the stage of identity exploration including religion, this study aims to describe the religious orientation in Indonesia based on Allport and Ross classifications. This study was conducted Universitas Padjadjaran by taking samples through online questionnaires who the participants are followers of Islam, Protestan, Catholic, Hindu, and Buddha. The measurement tool used is Intrinsic/Extrinsic Revised and Single-Items Scales (Gorsuch and McPherson, 1989) which had been adapted to Indonesian language and got expert review before being used. This research uses chi square difference test to find the significant of difference from demographic data (sex, tribe, etc) and the participation of religious activity. It indicated that there were more anti-religious students (34.2%) in Universitas Padjadjaran than another categories. Among students who involved in religious activity, there were more students who have high intrinsic orientation (58.6%) than other orientations.

Keywords: *religious orientation, extrinsic, intrinsic, religious activity, Indonesia*

Parallel Symposium 4.4. Social Relations in Family and Community

Complementary: Prosocial Behavior among Online Drivers

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Online drivers are incorporated in established groups of an organization that have various sub-groups called a colony. A colony is considered very important to its group members. The initial study found that there was specifically a colony that has a duty to response emergency situation among regional online drivers. This colony is comprised of online drivers who are willing to sacrifice their time and energy to prioritize the urgency of helping other members. The purpose of this study is to explore the prosocial behaviors in emergency-response colony. In-depth interview was conducted with several online drivers in Yogyakarta. We found that participants respond quickly to the help-signal, even they do not know the precise identity of the person they are going to help. Apparently, sometimes the helper faced high potential risk because the unbeknownst identity between the helper and the helped, sometimes they are from distinguished members of the colony. The result showed that prosocial behavior occurs because of the reciprocal effect and shared-value principles in the colony. The reciprocal effect happened because of the sense of





community to help others and re-treat someone (pay-it-forward). The shared-value principles consisted of norms and value invested among the members in the colony.

Keywords: *prosocial; colony; online driver; emergency-response; indigenous psychology*

Cultural Acceptance: A Study on Polyculturalism among Sundanese Migrants in Yogyakarta

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Most studies on polyculturalism and migration often tries to understand cultural belief systems of the society at the place of destination. This research takes the perspective of the migrant group to explore the processes in which lay cultural belief systems are formed. We aimed to investigate the occurrence of cultural acceptance in migrants identified endorsing polyculturalism. This study was conducted among 25 Sundanese migrants who worked in the informal sector specifically small scale traders. In depth interview was utilized for gathering the data. Participants were mainly inquired about their migration history, their experience coming to Yogyakarta, their interaction with their in-group and out-group, and their view about the Javanese and Sundanese culture. Based on the interviews, we identified that there were four participants who endorsed polyculturalism. The interview data from these participants were analyzed deeper using content analysis. Findings suggested that cultural acceptance among migrants with polyculturalism belief was linked to food, songs, traditions, and language. They also accepted Javanese culture due to their preferences, societal obligations, and the resemblances of Javanese culture with their own. This study is believed to enrich understandings of the formation of lay cultural belief systems, in this case polyculturalism, and the role that cultural acceptance plays in that formation from the perspective of the migrant group.

Keywords: *Cultural Acceptance; Polyculturalism; Migrants*

The Formation of Communal Groups among Online Drivers

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Online driver, as Transportation Network Company's worker, is an individual profession. In Yogyakarta, it was found that online driver present a powerful sense of unity through various cases and symbols in communal group. This study aimed to explore how online drivers embody such well-known comradeship. Qualitative approach was conducted to gather the data using in-depth interview and snowball sampling method. It is found that online drivers practices their communal tendencies through community embodiment. There are two kinds of community: functional-role and organizational-based. This functional-role community is a task-force resemblance group for exigent cases, such as accidents or conflict, named as emergency-response team. On the other hand, the organizational community tends itself as a bond that fosters the sense of brotherhood (persaudaraan) called colony. Both types of communities are triggered by survival and political settlement issues. Grown from cliques, these grassroots communities encourage attachment and loyalty through secure support which promotes powerful sense of brotherhood as the key value.

Keywords: *: community, emergency, colony, brotherhood.*





The Influence of Parent-Child Relationship on Self-Efficacy: Korean Middle School Students

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The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence of parent-child relationship on self-efficacy of Korean middle school students. The participants were 363 middle school students (176 males; 187 females). The measurement instrument utilized was the questionnaire developed by Park (2014). The reliability of the questionnaire yielded Chronbach $\alpha = .70-.95$. The results were as follows: First, of the four positive-oriented parent-child relationship variables (meet parental expectations, respect for parents, parental emotional support, parental achievement pressure, parental sacrifice) showed positive correlations with their children's self-efficacy. Second, another four negative-oriented parent-child relationship variables (parental indifference, parental rejection, conflict with parents, parental hostility) showed negative correlations with their children's self-efficacy. However, one negative-oriented parent-child relationship variable (parental control) resulted in a positive correlation with their children's self-efficacy. Third, among the various parent-child relationship variables, the meet parental expectations variable had the greatest influence on children's self-efficacy. It seems that the greater the children's efforts to live up to the parent's expectations, and greater than the parental control, and the less conflict children have with their parents, resulted in a higher level of self-efficacy for children.

Keywords: *Self-efficacy, parent-child relationship, meeting parental expectations, parental control*

Parallel Symposium 4.5. Mental and Physical Health

Critical Issues of Clinical Supervision to Improve Guidance and Counseling Teacher's Performance

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Responding to the education paradigm as an investment in order to prepare for the golden generation in 2045, teachers are people who have a role indeed. So, teachers including guidance and counseling teachers need to improve their competencies and professionalism. Increasing professionalism of guidance and counseling teachers is expected to provide quality services through supervision as part of the accountability of comprehensive guidance and counseling programs. The purpose of this paper is to examine the theoretical concepts of supervision because the effectiveness of supervision is a concern and it considers the quality of supervision practices in Indonesia which still need to be understood more deeply by both supervisors and counselors (or guidance and counseling teacher). The quality of supervision practice is characterized by the following phenomena: the quality of evaluation is still not good because of the high workload and time needed to do, supervision is more focused on administrative functions, evaluation is not followed up, does not understand the guidance and counseling assignments cause the supervisory qualifications is not in the same field. In connection with this phenomenon, the issues revealed include supervision satisfaction, relations in supervision between supervisor and counselor/guidance and counseling teacher, functions and purpose of supervision, evaluation





of supervision, competency issues. Through this study can be used for school supervisors and counselors/guidance and counseling teachers.

Keywords: *supervision; performance; guidance and counseling*

Development of Psychoeducation Module Reappraisal Emotion Regulation Strategy for People with Hypertension

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The aim of This research is to develop psychoeducation module of reappraisal emotion regulation strategies for people with hypertension. The module is in the form of booklet, arranged based on the study of emotion regulation theory, some events are often faced in daily life. Implementation of this research was conducted in five stages. (1) To study the theory of reappraisal emotion regulation strategy that will be used to compile the psychoeducation module. (2) exploratory study (needs assessment) about events and situations that causes emotional flaming experienced by patients with hypertension and the way used to deal with the events or situations. Data retrieval is done in two ways, a) the individual interview with four hypertensive patients, and b) the group interview (FGD) to 9 people with hypertension. (3) arrange draft a Psychoeducation Module on emotional regulation strategies based on literature studies and exploration in the field. (4) Discuss the draft modules that have been prepared with professional judgment: 2 lecturers from the Faculty of Psychology UGM, 2 doctors, 2 print media experts and 2 hypertensive patients. (5) The Psychoeducation material is divided into 37 items. Validation material is carried out by 5 professional judgement. The results obtained by the Aiken's validity coefficient between (0.6 -1.5) The draft booklet was given to 3 hypertensive volunteers as a preliminary study. The results of calculations with the Aiken formula yield results between (0.75 -1).

Keywords: *psychoducation, reappraisal, emotion regulation strategies, hypertension*

Teachers' s Life Satisfaction in Palopo and Toraja: A Descriptive Study

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Life satisfaction plays an important role in the quality and performance of a person in any profession, including teachers. The teacher is a professional educator with the main task of educating, teaching, guiding, directing, training, evaluating, and evaluating students. This study is a quantitative descriptive survey study that aims to analyze and describe relation between demographic factors with school teachers's life satisfaction at Palopo and Toraja District in South Sulawesi. Result of this research using SWLS (Satisfaction with Life Scale) with 111 respondents who came from several schools in Palopo and Toraja region, it is found that most of the lecturers (67,5 %) were satisfied with their life, and the rest (26,1 %) are not satisfy with their life. Furthermore, based on cross tabulation analysis, it is known that the difference of demographic factors among the respondents has a unique interaction with the teacher's life satisfaction. Further findings with Kendall's tau non parametric ordinal correlation and Association Coefficient V'Cramers also show that demographic factors, namely gender, employment status, race, educational status, length of services, income, and salary have significant relationship with





teachers life satisfaction. In particular, with logistic ordinal regression analysis, we found that the factors of educational status, length of services, income, and salary influencing life satisfaction level of teachers in Palopo and Toraja. Government and Private Educational Foundation should have career development plan for teachers in order to increase their wellbeing.

Keywords: *life satisfaction, teachers, Palopo and Toraja, demographic factors.*

Interventions for General Anxiety Disorders: with The Transpersonal Approach

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This paper reports the using of transpersonal approach in a case of General anxiety, signed with uncontrollability and pervasiveness of non-specific situation, particularly in a high and crowded situation. A patient, male 35 years of age is found in community health centers complained having abdominal pain, breathless, nausea, weakness in the legs and headaches. The client says that he wants to be able to overcome his anxiety to feel more calm. Transpersonal approach was used to better understand his own situation. This intervention was conducted in eight meetings. This intervention uses the Emphatic Love Therapy module with the addition of Brief sessions on Narrative Therapy and player interaction sessions. After the intervention was carried out the client reported that he had dared to be in a high place, his anxiety began to decrease when he was in a crowded place, and physical symptoms that are felt have also been reduced. As a result, clients can also be more calm and able to think positively. Based on the results of the intervention that has been carried out, general anxiety disorder can be overcome through interventions with a transpersonal approach, but the client needs to take further intervention to develop coping skills so that he can deal with the problem more appropriate.

Keywords: *General anxiety disorder, transpersonal approach*



