Book of Abstracts
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Revised Version
Relationship between Optimism Bias and Risky Online Behavior of Adolescents in Denpasar

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Many cases of kidnapping and sexual abuse, even lead to the death of adolescents caused by willingness to be persuaded by whom they knew from the social media, such as Facebook. It is caused by a lack of understanding about risky online behavior and beliefs that she/he will not experience anything bad which is referred as optimism bias. This study wanted to determine the relationship between risky online behavior and optimism bias in adolescents. The scale of online behavior and optimism bias will be distributed with cluster random sampling technique to adolescents in Denpasar who attended junior and senior high school. The expected outcome of this research is to get confirmation that higher optimism bias would lead to risky online behavior of adolescents in Denpasar.

Keyword: online behavior, optimism bias, adolescents in Denpasar.

Perception of Javanese Society to the Representation of Women in Parliament By Gender

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Representation of women in parliament in Indonesia, particularly in Java are still marginalized, the number of women who sit in the parliaments of 1992 to 2009 is still very low. In 1992 the number of women as legislators 12.15%, in 1999 the number of women as legislators 8.80%. In the 2004 election, despite the prevailing quota of 30% female representation in parliament according to the law number 12 of 2003 article 65, paragraph 1, but the number of women in parliament in quantitative terms are not met, which is only 11.8%, and in 2009 reached 18%, whereas the number of women voters reached 57% percent. The phenomenon indicates that the Java community (both men and women) still discrimination in politics, where women as a majority of voters, but women as a minority in formal politics. Based on the issue, it is important to do research on the public perception of Java representation of women in parliament. The main purpose of this research was to find out (1) level of female’s perceptions of Java to the representation of women in parliament, (2) levels of male perception of Java to the representation of women in parliament, and (3) the difference between female and male perception of Java to the representation of women in parliament. 175 respondents of this study were selected from backgrounds Javanese culture. Data were collected by using a scale perception of women’s representation in parliament, interviews and documentation. The perception of women’s representation in parliament scale was applied as the main instruments in this study. The data of backgrounds Javanese culture and gender of the respondents were acquired through documentation. And interviews were also used to obtain qualitative data. Result of this study showed that: (1) level of female’s perceptions of the representation of women in parliament was high, (2) level of male’s perceptions of the representation of women in parliament was low, and (3) There was significant difference in the perception of male and female to the representation of women in parliament ($p < 0.01$). Female’s perceptions of the representation of women in parliament was higher/positive than male.

Keyword: women’s representation in parliament, gender, culture Java.

The Yin-Yang of Bantengan Art in the tourism City Batu, Malang, East Java

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In recent years, in order to increase the tourism rate, Batu City, East Java, Indonesia strongly supports a traditional art which called “Bantengan” (acting as wild ox). Almost all sub-districts have Bantengan groups and the attraction is available every day. Bantengan itself is an art performance which combine dance, martial art, music, and poems which full of magical ambience. In this attraction, some people wear wild ox costume and they act as wild ox, like attacking. To increase the attractiveness, the player will be possessed by spirit. But, this traditional art resulted in controversy in society. This research is aimed to explore the unfolding impacts of Bantengan art and society perception of this art. We used qualitative phenomenological approach to examine this phenomenon. The data were gathered by participatory observation, in depth interview, and literature review. We interviewed elementary and high school teachers and the head of Bantengan group. The head of Bantengan group has recruited many teenagers to join the Bantengan performance. In order to show a good attraction, those teenagers are embedded a spirit in their body so that they can easily possessed. On the other sides, the teachers reported that due to the spirit that was embedded in students’ body, the trance of possessed by spirit can occur any time in the school. The students’ who has spirit in their can easily in trance phase when they feel anxious or tense. There were also mass trance where many students are possessed by spirits occasionally at the school. This of course impairs the education process at the school. For smaller students
in elementary, the playing activity also changed due to the modeling process. They pretended to be the wild ox when playing with their friends. They showed more ferocious expression when they have quarrel with their friends. From our data, it seems that Bantengan give negative impact to the society, especially to child and teenager’s well-being and also their education activity.

Keyword: bantengan, art, tradition.

Some Influences of the Higashi-Nihon Earthquake on the Inhabitants Well-Being

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There were few studies about the relationship between the damages brought down by earthquake and the well-being of inhabitants. Fifty-six parents completed the questionnaire at February, 2010 (before the Higashi-Nihon earthquake), and another seventy-three parents answered the same questionnaire at January, 2011 (after the earthquake). These two samples had almost the same attributes, because both of them were the parents of the same university students. The questionnaire included the following scales: 1) SWLS (Diener, et al., 1985), 2) SHS (Lyubomirsky & Lepper, 1999), 3) Optimism (Scheier & Carver, 1985), 4) Self-esteem (Rosenberg, 1965), and 5) Regulatory focus (Lockwood, et al., 2002). Moreover, participants were asked to answer several questions about the personal experiences about the earthquake (place of fall on, lifeline damage, physical and mental damage, psychological recovery). Two-way ANOVA (before-after earthquake by gender of parents) was conducted for all of the five scales. Result showed significant differences between before and after the earthquake on SWLS (F = 9.33, p < .01), SHS (F = 14.02, p < .001), and self-esteem (F = 5.23, p < .05). Life satisfaction, happiness, and self-esteem descended after earthquake significantly. We divided the residential area into two block (high damaged area = Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima; low damaged area = Aomori, Akita, Yamagata). Two-way ANOVA (before-after earthquake by high and low damage) revealed significant deterioration of SHS in the high damaged area compared with low damaged area (interaction F = 3.144, p < .08). Psychological recovery score slightly correlated with SWLS (r = .16, p < .05) and SHS (r = .19, p < .03). However, these correlation came up to .31 (p < .002), and .28 (p < .005) at the high damage area. Finally, path analysis of the three cognitive factors to subjective well-beings showed the rising of the path coefficients among these variables after the earthquake. Cognitive resources might be committed totally for the recovery of damaged mind.

Keyword: Higashi-Nihon earthquake, subjective well-being, inhabitants’ well-being.

The Effect of the Community Mental Health Education and Services in the Psychological Rehabilitation of the Disabled

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This research is to investigate the effect of the community mental health education and services on the psychological rehabilitation of the disabled. Methods It made a mental health education and services test on the 1194 disabled people for six months in Shenzhen by using random cluster sampling method. 90 Symptom Checklist (SCL-90) and the Self Rehabilitation Wishes Change Questionnaire have been used to assess to the effect before and after the mental health education and services. Results The result shows that, the mental health indicators of the disabled has an significantly improvement who got the mental health education and services: the disable’s factor scores of the SCL-90 were lower than the mental health education and services before (p < 0.01), and the rehabilitation wishes were raised up from 24.75% to 92.63%. Conclusion: the mental health education and services play a significant role in the psychological rehabilitation of the disabled.

Keyword: the community, mental health education and services, the disabled, psychological rehabilitation, the effect.

The Effects of University Ranking on Learning Satisfaction

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The popularization of higher education has developed into a worldwide trend of ranking universities. In light, however, of the lack of research from the student perspective and the non-individualism of East Asian society, the goal of the present study was to use social identity theory and characteristics of Chinese achievement goals in order to determine the relationship between university rankings and students’ collective self-esteem, self-identity, academic major-identity, and learning satisfaction. The study participants included 1,052 undergraduates (49.4% males, 51.6% females) from 13 universities in Taiwan. A self-developed questionnaire was adopted. The results of correlation analysis showed that university ranking highly correlated with students’ collective self-esteem but did not significantly correlate with learning satisfaction due to the effect of collective self-esteem acting as a suppressor. The results of structural equation modeling showed that: (1) university ranking significantly