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A B S T R A K

Hubungan antara Dimensi Fungsionalitas Keluarga dan *Subjective Well-Being* (SWB) pada Ibu yang Memiliki Anak Disabilitas Intelektual di SLB - C Bandung

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Abstract

This study was conducted to discover the correlation between family functioning and Subjective Well-Being (SWB) toward mothers who have an intellectual disability child at SLB – C Bandung, total respondent are 52 persons. The tool to measure family functioning is Family Assessment Device (Epstein, Bishop, & Levin 1978), which was translated by Triad English Centre and modified by the researcher. The tool to measure SWB was created by researcher, which was based on theory by Diener (2008). Each total score dimension family functioning being correlated with total score SWB using pearson correlation test on SPSS program for windows. The statistic result shows there are two dimension which have significantly positive correlation with SWB, namely problem solving ($r = 0,293$), and communication ($r = 0,385$), whereas roles, affective responsiveness, affective involvement, and behavior control are not significantly related with SWB (each coefficient $r = 0,092$, $r = 0,180$, $r = 0,105$, and $r = 0,082$). Conclusion from this study are from six dimension of family functioning, there are two dimension which have a significant positive correlation with SWB, both of them are problem solving and communication. However, four dimension of family functioning are not related with SWB. The researcher suggest a further correlational study on family functioning and SWB with using one SLB - C. Other than that, the researcher suggest to mothers whom have an intellectual disability child at SLB – C Bandung to join a productive activity to increase SWB.

Keywords: *Family functioning, Subjective Well-Being (SWB)*

Pengaruh *Parent Autonomy Support* terhadap *School Engagement* pada Siswa Kelas IV-VI SD “X” di Kota Bandung

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Abstract

261 students participated in this research. *Questionnaire of Parent Autonomy Support* based on the theory of Grolnick's *Parental Autonomy Support* (2003) with reliability score of $r = 0.714$. The research also involved the use of *Questionnaire of School Engagement* based on Fredricks, Blumenfeld, and Paris's theory (2004). Moreover, calculation factor analysis is performed using *Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)*. Based on the result, it is revealed that *Parental Autonomy Support* significantly affects school engagement ($F = 33,637$, $r^2 = 0,115$, $\rho < 0,01$). It also significantly affects the three components of school engagement, namely behavioral engagement ($\beta = 0,235$, $r^2 = 0,055$, $\rho < 0,01$), emotional engagement ($\beta = 0,305$, $r^2 = 0,093$, $\rho < 0,01$), and cognitive engagement ($\beta = 0,317$, $r^2 = 0,100$, $\rho < 0,01$). As a conclusion, *Parental Autonomy Support* gives an influence towards school engagement and its components. It is also advised that the school can create *Psychoeducation* for parents to develop their *Parent Autonomy Support*.

Keywords: *parent autonomy support, school engagement, 4-6 grade elementary school students*

Penyusunan Norma EPPS Berdasarkan Tingkat Pendidikan SMA, Perguruan Tinggi dan Rentang Usia Dewasa Awal

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Abstrak

This research is to develop new EPPS' norms. EPPS were widely used to measure human personality, in various settings, such as education, clinical and industries. The existing norms used today, was constructed at 1960, so it's important to construct new norms. EPPS is one of the personality tests that measure 15 needs from Murray, there are need of achievement, deference, order, exhibition, autonomy, affiliation, intraception, succorance, dominance, abasement, nurturance, change, endurance, heterosexual and aggression. The test form's is forced choiced, the subjects were asked to choose one of the two statements that suitable with them. This is a descriptive survey study, with 1646 respondents from various high school in Indonesia, and college, so norms will be able to represent adolescents and

early adulthood in Indonesia. Data obtained were analyzed with descriptive statistics. The results of this study are inter-norm, based on age and level of education. These norms can be used by psychologists to describe personality, in variety settings.

Keywords: need, norms, EPPS

Penyusunan Norma EPPS Berdasarkan Tingkat Pendidikan SMA, Perguruan Tinggi dan Rentang Usia Dewasa Awal

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Abstract

Having a child with autism can make a mother stress so that mothers need to relieve stress using coping stress. This study uses the theory of coping stress of Lazarus & Folkman (1984) to describe the coping stress used by mothers of children with autism in Schools "X". The number of participants of this study are 17 mothers age 27 - 55. All the participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire called Ways of Coping, that has been modified and adapted to the characteristics of the participants. Scores obtained can give descriptions about the form and component of coping used by participants. Items using a Likert scale, with the scaling interval. Counting the validity using SPSS version 22, using Pearson Correlation. From the calculation, there is one item that is discarded. Calculation reliability using software SPSS version 22, using Cronbach Alpha. Based on the results, the reliability of "Ways of Coping" is 0.875, which means it has high reliability. Based on statistical data, of the 17 participants, 9 participants mostly use problem focused coping, 7 participants mostly use emotional focused coping, and one participant use both forms of coping in a balanced manner. The conclusion is, most participants use problem focused coping more than emotional focused coping.

Keywords: *mother, autism, stress, coping stress*

Konstruksi Alat Ukur Mindset

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Abstrak

Mindset merupakan keyakinan seseorang (self belief) yang terentang dalam sebuah skala, satu sisi merupakan growth mindset dan sisi lainnya adalah fixed mindset (Dweck & Leggett, 1988). Meyakini bahwa kualitas yang kita miliki sudah baku merupakan fixed mindset, sedangkan growth mindset didasarkan pada keyakinan (belief) bahwa kualitas dasar adalah hal yang dapat dikembangkan melalui usaha. Mindset seseorang akan memengaruhi ia dalam menyikapi bakat, kecerdasan serta karakternya. Hal tersebut menggambarkan bagaimana pentingnya mindset dalam menentukan kemajuan dan perkembangan potensi seseorang, namun di Indonesia penelitian terkait mindset dan alat ukurnya masih belum banyak dikembangkan. Alat ukur yang disusun didasarkan pada teori Mindset - Carol Dweck (2006), dan diujicobakan pada 145 responden (Mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Kristen Maranatha berusia 18-20 tahun). Uji validitas yang dilakukan berkaitan dengan Construct Validity, dengan cara mengkorelasikan skor yang diperoleh pada masing-masing item pertanyaan dengan skor total responden. Uji Reabilitas dilakukan dengan teknik Alpha Chonbach. Berdasarkan uji coba dihasilkan Alat Ukur Mindset versi Bahasa Indonesia yang terdiri dari 30 item yaitu 15 item growth mindset (nilai r hitung item sebesar 0,403 s/d 0.687 dan koefisien reliabilitas sebesar 0,837) dan 15 item fixed mindset (nilai r hitung item sebesar 0.311 s/d 0.519 dengan koefisien reliabilitas sebesar 0,811).

Kata kunci : *Mindset, Growth Mindset, Fixed Mindset, alat ukur mindset*

Gambaran Derajat Grit pada Mahasiswa Akademi Keperawatan “X” di Kabupaten Kepulauan Aru

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Abstract

This study aimed to describe the level of grit in the Nursing Academy student X in the Aru Islands. Grit is the one of the latest theory in the study of Positive Psychology which emphasizes of two important aspects are perseverance of efforts and consistency of interest, that determines the success of individuals in achieving their life goals. The goal of achieving future success through education is the reason this research is conducted. Respondents in this study were students in 2014. The number of respondents are 51 people with entirely female. Measuring instrument used in this study was grit scale consists of 12 items with reliability of

0.85 and a validity coefficient range from 0.44 to 0.82 (Duckworth, et.al.,2007) . Based on the results of the processing of descriptive data, it was found that the majority of respondents have a low level of grit with percentage of 86.3%. Variable aspect of grit perseverance of efforts, the majority of respondents have a low level of 90.2%, and the consistency aspect of interest, the majority of respondents have a high level of 66.7%. The socioeconomic status of the students is based on the type of work of the parents, not indicating the tendency to be related to the degree of grit. Further research that can be done is to investigate more deeply about the contribution of personality factors, differences in cultural background and demographics that affect grit.

Keywords: *Grit, socioeconomic status, demographics*
