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Influence of Co-Parenting In Divorced To Psychological Well-Being On Young Adult
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Abstract

More than 10% of marriages in Indonesia ended in divorce. The impact of divorce could change the condition of the child. Previous research said that the psychological well-being (PWB) of children of divorce will be low when they reach adulthood. On the other hand, co-parenting is collaboration between parents in raising a child. It would give the children an emotional stability, an improved quality of life with parents, an increased independence and commitment to develop and maintaining a successful relationship. In other word, the child would have a high PWB. This study aimed to see the influence of co-parenting on young adult's PWB of divorced families. Respondents are 397 individuals of 20-40 years old from divorced families and live in Greater Jakarta Area (Jabodetabek). The research used a quantitative approach, and the data were analysed using correlation technique of linear regression analysis. The result shows that there is no influence between co-parenting in divorced families on young adults' PWB. However, an additional analysis of dimensions of co-parenting and PWB showed that there is a negative correlation between co-parenting supports with purposive in life, and a positive correlation between undermining co-parenting with environmental mastery.

Keywords: co-parenting, psychological well-being, PWB, divorced families

Anger Among Sundaneses Youth: Causes And Expression
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Abstract

Adolescent is a development phase which difficult and full of instability particularly related to their emotional problem, including anger. This study was aimed to understand how the Sundaneses adolescents experiencing anger and how they express their anger. A total number of 697 students whom were high school students of the two schools in Bandung and Tasikmalaya were involved. Using an indigenous psychology approach, data was collected using the anger questionnaire which asking about factors that make the subjects' angry and how they to express it. The data was analyzed using an indigenous psychological approach by analyzing the content of the open-ended responses, categorization of the responses in broad and specified theme. The finding suggests that there were three factors that make the Sundaneses adolescents angry namely events or conditions that might be disturbing (includes insults, threats of violence, indefatigability / inequity, and the unpleasant experience), related to people (attitudes, behaviors and personal characteristics) and related to other things (mood, feelings of depression, physiological conditions, etc.). The expression of anger been dominated by passive non-verbal expression include silence, alone and crying, and internalize it, be patient, and calm down. In addition, some aggressive non-verbal expressions have revealed namely name-calling/destrutive goods, fight/against physically (bitting, kicking, pushing) and facial expressions (sullen, bitchy, look away). Another interesting finding in the expression of anger were the behavior associated with the values of Islam such as taking wudhu, isilah and forgiveness to God, dh'a (pray), be patient and sincere, as well as perform sholat.

Keywords: emotion, anger, indigenous psychology, adolescent