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A B S T R A K

Tipe Student Academic Support dan Academic Buoyancy pada Mahasiswa

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Abstract

This study aims to overview the relationship between student academic support (informational, esteem, motivational and venting support) and academic buoyancy in students. 230 participants were selected used proportionate stratified random sampling technique. This study used a modified Student Academic Support Scale (SASS; Thompson & Mazer, 2009) and modified Academic buoyancy Scale (ABS; Martin & Marsh, 2008), correlated using Spearman's correlation test. The results show that academic buoyancy has a significant positive relationship with esteem support ($r = 0.168$; $p = 0.011$), motivational support ($r = 0.212$; $p = 0.001$) and venting support ($r = 0.158$; $p = 0.017$), but doesn't have relationship with informational support ($r = 0.105$; $p = 0.111$). Researcher suggests to do further research about contribution students' academic support to academic buoyancy. It is recommended to develop a mentoring program for students that facilitates mutual helping, care and motivating between students in the academic.

Keywords: *Student Academic Support, Academic buoyancy*

Pelatihan Self-Efficacy Diet Kalori untuk Meningkatkan Perceived Behavioral Control sebagai Determinan Intensi Diet Kalori pada Pasien Diabetes Melitus Tipe II

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Abstract

This research intends to see the calorie intentions increasing with type II diabetes patients in Clinic "X" Bandung, after being given self-efficacy training of calorie diet. Theory and questionnaire based on the theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 2005) and general self-efficacy (Schwarzer 1995). Analyzed data using a mixed-method in which combining quantitative and qualitative data (Creswell, 2016). Test the validity PBC of calorie diet and self-efficacy of calorie diets is done using content validity. The results are that after participating in self-efficacy training of calorie diet patients with type II DM at Clinic "X" Bandung showed an increase of the calorie diet PBC. Theoretical suggestion for subsequent research is to increase the number of research subjects so that the data obtained can be calculated statistically and it can show the significance of increased PBC of

calorie diets in patients with type II DM at Clinic "X" Bandung. Doctors and nurses at Clinic "X" Bandung can use this training to help other DM patients so they can have self-efficacy in the calorie diet so that it can increase PBC to carry out diet calorie.

Keywords: perceived behavior control (PBC), self-efficacy, calorie diet, DM type II

Transformational Leadership (TFL) dan Subjective Well-Being (SWB) pada Karyawan Produksi PT. X Salatiga

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Abstract

A leader's behavior is suspected to influence employee's subjective well-being (SWB) in achieving organizational goals through idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation and individualized, consideration that provides an evaluation of the life and positive-negative affect on the employee. Transformational leadership (TFL) is leadership that supports followers thinking creatively by using new approaches or strategies, engaging employees in the decision making process, inspiring employee loyalty, and trying to understand individual employee differences to develop optimal potential. SWB is a global evaluation of themselves and positive and negative affect. The aim of research to determine the correlation of TFL and SWB on 66 production employees at PT. X Salatiga. The data collection is used by the multifactor leadership questionnaire scale (MLQ), satisfaction whit life scale (SWLS) and positive-negative affect scale (PANAS) to measure SWB. The result showed a positive correlation between TFL on SWB with $r = 0.51$ ($p = 0.00$).

Keywords: Transformational leadership, subjective well-being, satisfaction, positive-negative affect

Pengaruh Job Demands, Dukungan Sosial Suami, dan Faktor Demografi terhadap Work-Family Conflict Karyawati Bank yang telah Menikah

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Abstrack

Women who are married and decide to keep working will add another role in their lives. Work-family conflict occurs when the roles and responsibilities between work and family are not balanced so that it will cause pressure and conflict that can disrupt the balance between work and one's person. This study aims to examine the effect of job demands (work overload, cognitive demand, and emotional demand), social support husband (emotional support, informational support, instrumental support, and support friendship) and factor demographic on work-family conflict of married bank employees. This study was conducted to 160 bank employees who are married and have children. The sampling technique used is non-probabililty sampling technique that is purposive sampling. The author uses Work-Family Conflict Scale (WFCS) measuring instruments developed by Carlson, Kacmar & Williams (2000), Questionnaire On The Experience And Assessment Of Work from Bakker, Brummelhuis, Prins & Heijden (2011) and husband's social support developed from Sarafino's (2011) social support theory. The validity of measuring equipment using confirmatory factor analysis technique (CFA) with the help of software Lisrel 8.70 and the data analysis using multiple regression analysis techniques with the help of software SPSS 22.0 The results of research using multiple

regression analysis showed that all the free variables used significant effect against the work-family conflict with the proportion of variants of 55.4%, while the remaining 44.6% are influenced by variables other than research. Meanwhile, the results of the analysis of each variable separately variable indicates that work overload, cognitive demand and emotional demand significantly to work-family conflict in married employees. While the variables of emotional support, informational support, instrumental support, support friendship, working hours, number of children, and age of the last child not significant effect on work-family conflict of married bank employees.

Keywords: Work-Family Conflict, job demands, social support husband

Gambaran Komitmen Organisasi pada Mahasiswa yang Aktif di Lembaga Kemahasiswaan, Pekerjaan Paruh Waktu, dan Perkuliahan

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Abstract

This study aims to see a picture of commitment to students who are active in three main areas, namely lectures, student organizations, and part-time work. Although experience and success in all three can increase the chances of success in the world of work, but very few students are able to live it simultaneously well. The method used was a case study involving one male and one female participant. The results showed that affective, normative, and continuity commitment contributed to the loyalty and performance of both participants in the three areas. Their commitment is also influenced by the goals to be achieved, priority goals, perceptions of leadership and support from colleagues in the team.

Keywords: organizational commitment, student organizations, work part time

Perbandingan Komitmen Perkawinan antara Laki-Laki dan Perempuan yang sudah Menikah di Bandung

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Abstract

Commitment to a marriage is one of the most important factors that lead a family to belong last. This study examined the marriage commitment levels between married men and women in Bandung. The researcher uses the Investment Model measurement tool from Rusbult's theory to capture commitment level, level of satisfaction, alternative quality and investment size. This measurement has a range of validity 0.46-0.84 and reliability 0.83-0.92. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling, with 600 respondents consisting of 300 men and 300 women who have been married for at least five years. Data analyses were carried out with Mann-Whitney's comparison tests. The results showed that there was no difference in commitment between men and women who had been married for more than 5 years. There was not any contribution founded between demographic factors and marriage commitment levels.

Keywords: marriage commitment, level of satisfaction, alternative quality, investment size
