

**LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH: PROSIDING**

Judul Makalah : *The Relation of Perceived Family Distress to Forgiveness, Hope And Life Satisfaction among Indonesian Vocational High School Students*
Akses Online : <https://download.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/aicosh-20/125942354>

Penulis Makalah : Amalia Rahmandani, **Yohanis Franz La Kahija**, Hastaning Sakti, Lusi Nur Ardiani

Jumlah Penulis : 4 orang

Status Pengusul : Penulis Pendamping

Makalah : a. Judul Prosiding : *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research (Annual International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities/ AICOSH 2020)*
b. ISBN : 978-94-6252-993-9
c. ISSN : 2352-5398
d. Vol., Bln Tahun : Vol. 452, July 2020
e. Penerbit : *Atlantis Press SARL*
f. Jumlah halaman : 6 halaman
g. DOI artikel (jika ada) : 10.2991/assehr.k.200728.035
h. Terindeks : Google Scholar
i. Sertifikat : Ada

Kategori Publikasi Prosiding :

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 Prosiding Forum Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Prosiding Forum Ilmiah Internasional
Prosiding Forum Ilmiah Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :


Komponen yang Dinilai	Nilai		Nilai rata-rata
	Reviewer 1	Reviewer 2	
a. Kelengkapan Unsur Isi Prosiding (10%)	0,75	1	0,875
b. Ruang Lingkup dan Kedalaman Pembahasan (30%)	2	3	2,5
c. Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran Data/Informasi dan Metodologi (30%)	2	3	2,5
d. Kelengkapan Unsur dan Kualitas Penerbit (30%)	2	3	2,5
TOTAL = (100%)	6,75	10	8,375

Semarang, 21 April 2021

Peer Review I Prof. Dian Ratna Sawitri, S.Psi., M.Si., Ph.D.
NIP. 197809012002122001


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Peer Review II Anggun Resdasari P, S.Psi., M.Psi.
NIP. 198305252009122006


.....

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 Prosiding Forum Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
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Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Prosiding			Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional Bereputasi <input type="checkbox"/>	Internasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional <input type="checkbox"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prosiding (10%)		1		0,75
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)		3		2
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)		3		2
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)		3		2
Total = (100%)		10		6.75
Nilai yang diperoleh= (40% x 6,75 / 3) = 1,35 0,9				

Komentar Peer Review:

1. Tentang kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur:

Unsur-unsur artikel tergolong lengkap dan sesuai yang terdiri dari title, abstract, introduction, method, result, discussion, conclusion dan references. Unsur tersebut lazimnya ada pada prosiding internasional. Meskipun demikian, sampel item dari masing-masing instrumen psikologis yang digunakan belum disajikan.

2. Tentang ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

Artikel ini memuat tema tentang hubungan antara perceived family distress dengan pemaafan, harapan, dan kepuasan hidup pada siswa SMK di Indonesia. Desain yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan desain kuantitatif. Dalam metode penelitian, informasi mengenai partisipan telah disajikan,

dan instrumen psikologi telah pula dipaparkan. Meskipun demikian contoh item dari tiap instrumen psikologis belum disajikan, dan informasi mengenai validitas instrumen psikologis tersebut juga belum dipaparkan. Kebaruan penelitian tidak terhighlight di dalam pembahasan. Komparasi dengan hasil penelitian sebelumnya belum ditonjolkan, dan implikasi bagi subjek penelitian belum dipaparkan dengan jelas.

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

Referensi yang digunakan dalam artikel ini cukup banyak, yaitu mencapai 48 referensi, yang terdiri dari artikel jurnal dan buku teks. Lebih dari 80% merupakan terbitan 10 tahun terakhir, sehingga kebaruan informasi yang disajikan sudah terlihat, meskipun elaborasinya belum tersaji sehingga inovasi yang dihasilkan dari penelitian ini belum tersajikan dengan jelas.

4. Kelengkapan unsur kualitas penerbit:

Artikel ini dipublikasikan di prosiding internasional yang diterbitkan oleh Atlantis Press SARL dan memiliki ISSN. Peserta dalam conference tidak terdiri dari minimal 4 negara sesuai dengan PO PAK 2018 tentang prosiding internasional.

5. Indikasi plagiasi:

Hasil Turnitin similarity indeks =12% menunjukkan bahwa orisinalitas artikel cukup baik, dan dalam artikel ini tidak ditemukan adanya indikasi plagiasi.

6. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu:

Artikel ini berisi tentang tema forgiveness, hope, life satisfaction yang sejalan dengan bidang keilmuan yang ditekuni pengusul, yaitu psikologi, khususnya psikologi klinis.

Semarang, 17 April 2021

Reviewer 1,



Prof. Dian Ratna Sawitri, S.Psi., M.Si., Ph.D.

NIP. 197809012002122001

Jabatan (Gol): Guru Besar (IVa)

Unit kerja: Fakultas Psikologi UNDIP

Bidang ilmu: Psikologi

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Prosiding Forum Ilmiah Nasional

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Prosiding			Nilai Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional Bereputasi <input type="checkbox"/>	Internasional <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional <input type="checkbox"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi buku (10%)		1		1
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)		3		3
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)		3		3
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)		3		3
Total = (100%)		10		10
Nilai yang diperoleh= (40%\times10/3)= 1,33				

Komentar Peer Review:

1. Tentang kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur:

Artikel yang diterbitkan pada prosiding ini sudah lengkap sesuai dengan panduan prosiding tersebut. yaitu artikel ini sudah disusun mulai dari abstrak, pendahuluan, metodologi atau prosedur, analisa pembahasan, sehingga artikel bisa dibaca dan pahami secara runtut.

2. Tentang ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:

Tema sangat menarik yaitu tentang pemaafan dan resiliensi. Artikel ini juga telah dibahas secara mendalam. Yaitu sudah memenuhi unsur 30 persen. Artikel yang ditulis ini sudah sesuai dan dibahas secara mendalam sesuai dengan kajian dan landasan teori sehingga analisa yang dibahas sudah memenuhi unsur secara komprehensif dan hasilnya bisa diterapkan secara keilmuan dan praktis.

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

Data referensi primer dan sekunder sudah cukup komprehensif. Data referensi tersebut sudah didukung oleh jurnal, buku serta data sekunder yang berasal dari 10 tahun terakhir. Metode penelitian juga sudah memenuhi unsur penelitian ilmiah. Yaitu dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif atau korelasional. Hasil penelitian juga terbukti dengan menggunakan analisis korelasional.

4. Kelengkapan unsur kualitas penerbit:

Penerbit adalah Atlantis Press yang memang sudah memiliki kualitas yang baik sebagai unsur penerbit di berbagai konferensi. Artikel yang diterbitkan ini ditulis dengan bahasa Inggris, sudah terindeks WOS (Web of Science) yang telah dibuktikan dengan lampiran oleh penulis. Sehingga bisa dikatakan bahwa artikel ini sudah termasuk dalam kategori prosiding internasional bereputasi, karena selain sudah terindeks WOS, untuk susunan tim editor, committee dan peserta telah melibatkan partisipasi dari berbagai negara. Artikel ini sudah ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris yang baku, memiliki ISSN dan sudah dipublikasikan secara online juga dengan memiliki alamat url yang jelas (valid).

5. Indikasi plagiasi:

Artikel ini telah dicek dengan aplikasi turnitin. Artikel ini setelah dicek dengan aplikasi turnitin, yaitu menunjukkan similarity dibawah 15 persen sesuai dengan batasan PAK. Sehingga bisa disampaikan bahwa artikel ini tidak ada plagiasi.

6. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu:

Sesuai dengan ditelitinya tema tersebut yaitu psikologi klinis. Artikel ini ditulis sesuai dengan bidang kepakaran penulis. Yaitu artikel ini terutama sesuai dengan bidang kajian psikologi klinis yaitu tentang pemaafan, harapan dan kepuasan hidup pada siswa SMA, dengan kaitannya family distress. Keempat variabel tersebut merupakan terminologi yang penting untuk dikembangkan secara teoritis maupun aplikatif, karena diperlukan oleh individu dalam berbagai situasi, dengan cara mengendalikan faktor family distress.

Semarang, 31 Desember 2020

Reviewer 2



Anggun Resdasari P, S.Psi., M.Psi, Psikolog

NIP. 198305252009122006

Jabatan (Gol): Lektor (IIIc)

Unit kerja: Fakultas Psikologi UNDIP

Bidang ilmu: Psikologi

Any time
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☐ include patents
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The Relation of Perceived Family Distress to Forgiveness, Hope, and Life Satisfaction Among Indonesian Vocational High School Students

[A Rahmandani](#), [YF La Kahija](#), [H Sakti](#)... - ... Conference on Social ..., 2020 - atlantis-press.com

Forgiveness, hope, and satisfaction with life are areas of study in positive psychology, as well as the determinants of mental health in adolescents with family distress experiences. This study aims to investigate the relation of perceived family distress to forgiveness, hope, and satisfaction with life among Indonesian adolescents. Participants were 909 Indonesian students at a vocational high school (MAge= 15.93; SDAge=. 909; male= 60.3%; female= 39.7%). Perceived family distress was measured with the Brief Family Distress Scale and ...

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PROGRAM BOOK



The 2nd Annual International Conference
on Social Sciences and Humanities
(AICOSH) 2020

Crafting Madani Society 5.0: Issues and Perspectives

Yogyakarta, June 10-11, 2020

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

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Partners:



SCHEDULE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

2nd Annual International Conference on Social and Humanities (AICoSH)
"Crafting Madani Society 5:0: Issues and Perspectives"

1st Day, Wednesday, June 10, 2020			
Via Zoom			
Time	Schedule	PIC	Duration
10.00-10.05	Registration + Welcoming videos	MC	5 min
10.05-10.20	<p>Welcome Remark : Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (Dr. Mochamad Sodik, S.Sos., M.Si)</p> <p>Opening Speech: Acting Rector Islamic State University Sunan Kalijaga. (Dr. Phil. Sahiron, MA)</p>	MC	15 min
10.20-12.50	<p>Session 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. Sulfikar Amir, Ph.D. (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore) 2. Dr. Priyambudi Sulistiyanto (Flinders University, Australia) 3. Dr. Yanuar Nugroho (Visiting Senior Fellow, ISEAS Singapore, Hon. Fellow, Univ of Manchester UK: Former Deputy Chief of Staff, Executive Office of the President 2015-2019) 4. Dr. (Cand) Fatma Dian Pratiwi, S.Sos., M.Si (Dept. of Communication Science, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta) <p>ISHOMA</p> <p>Session 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. Dr. Fritz Schulze (Georg-August Universitat Gottingen Germany) 	<p>Session Chair : Wiwin Siti Aminah, M.Ag</p>	<p>150 min</p> <p>30 min</p>

12.50-13.20	2. Dr. Roslan Abdul-Rahim (Sultan Azlan Shah University, Malaysia)	Session Chair : Bayu Mitra Adhyatma, S.AP, M.AP, M.Pol.Sc	150 min
	3. Achmad Uzair, S.IP., M.A., Ph.D (Dept. of Sociology, UIN Sunan kalijaga, Yogyakarta)		
13.20-15.50	4. Maya Fitria, S.Psi., M.A (Dept. of Psychology, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta)		
15.50-15.55	Closing	MC	5 min

2nd Day, Thursday, June 11, 2020
Via Zoom

Time	Schedule	PIC	Duration
10.00–10.10	Opening by MC		10 min
10.10–11.50	Session 1 Session Chair : Yanti Dwi Astuti, S.Sos. I, M.A Presenter <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sabiqotul Husna (Dept. of Psychology, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta) Topic : Into the Mind of Terrorist & Violent-Extremist: A Neuroscience Perspective & Review 2. Zarnab Rana, Dr. Sarah Shahid (Lahore College of Women University Lahore, Pakistan) Topic : Portrayal of Women in Khatt-e-Marmuz by Fehmida Riaz and Chahtain Kesi by Razia Butt 3. Napsiah (Dept. of Sociology, UIN Sunan kalijaga, Yogyakarta) Topic : Prayer and Self-Improvement after Hajj 		100 min

<p>11.50- 13.30</p>	<p>4. Jean Nsengiyumva, Lukas S Ispandriarno (Master of Communication Science Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta) Topic : Analysis of Media Influence in Structuring a Political Position</p> <p>5. Rama Kertamukti (Dept. of Communication Science, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta) Topic : Study of the Meaning of Romantic Korean Drama Films by Santriwati Interpretative Community-Based</p> <p>Session 2 Session Chair : Lukman Nusa, M.I.Kom.</p> <p>Presenter :</p> <p>1. Imanuel Deny Krisna Aji, Hilda Yunita Wono, Patrick Pramono, Safira Afifa Aljihan, Ayu Anggraeni, Kuncoro Dewi Rahmawati (Faculty of Communication and Media Bussiness, University of Ciputra) Topic : Mobile Application of Facial Analysis: Marketing Communication of Beauty Products and Facial Treatments in Society 5.0</p> <p>2. Arfian, Anissa Lestari Kadiyono, Marina Sulastiana, Diana Harding. (Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung) Topic : The Influence of Culture Capital and Work Ethics on Productive Behaviour of New Business Candidates</p> <p>3. Suradi, Nyi R Irmayani, Habibullah, Sugiyanto, Badrun Susantyo, Benecdiktus Mujiyadi, Togiartua Nainggolan. (Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial Kementerian Sosial RI) Topic : Changes of Poor Family Behavior Through Family Development Session</p>	<p>100 min</p>
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	<p>4. Annisa Reginasari, Tina Afiatin, Bhina Patria, Kokom Komariah (Faculty of Psychology Universitas Gadjah Mada) Topic : Digital Monitoring Experience in Digital Media and the Internet</p> <p>5. Rr. Setyawati, Nurul Hartini, Hamidah (Lecturer at the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto) Topic : Symbolic Interaction and Sexual Behaviour of The Adolescents Experiencing Internet Pornographic Addiction</p>	
13.30-13.40	Closing : MC	10 min

ABSTRACTS OF KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Sulfikar Amir, PhD

School of Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

Sulfikar Amir, Ph.D is an Associate Professor of Science, Technology, and Society (STS) and a faculty member in Sociology Programme at the School of Social Sciences NTU. He completed a PhD in Science and Technology Studies (STS) at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York in 2005. He holds a Master of Science in Design (Industrial Design) from Arizona State University in 2000, and a Master of Science in Development Studies from Institut Teknologi Bandung in the same year.

Sulfikar Amir's research interests primarily focus on examining institutional, political, and epistemological dimensions of scientific knowledge and technological systems. He has conducted research on technological nationalism, development and globalisation, nuclear politics, risk and disaster, design studies, city and infrastructure, and resilience. He is also the author of *"The Technological State in Indonesia: the Co-constitution of High Technology and Authoritarian Politics"* (Routledge, 2012). His ongoing project examines hidden vulnerability leading to nuclear meltdown in the Fukushima nuclear disaster. He has developed a framework of sociotechnical resilience to assess the capacity of sociotechnical systems for responding to disruption and crisis.

Aside from being a scholar, Sulfikar Amir is a documentary filmmaker. He has directed and produced three documentary films, all focusing on nuclear issues. The latest one is *"Healing Fukushima"*, which chronicles the role and experiences of medical experts in Fukushima in dealing with radiation hazard in the aftermath of nuclear disaster.

At AICOSH 2020, Sulfikar Amir will discuss micro lockdown as an alternative strategy to mitigate the COVID 19 Pandemic. In the wake of the Covid-19 global pandemic, countries around the world are struggling to mitigate the impact of pandemic harnessing a variety of strategies. He addresses two major non-pharmaceutical strategies that have been employed to respond to the Covid-19 outbreak, namely social distancing and total lockdown. They aim to reduce the reproduction number of infection, which supposedly result in the suppression of human-to-human transmission. Social Distancing is typically implemented through massive campaigns to reduce human-to-human physical contact, while lockdown is a strategy that also pushes for social distancing but with extreme measures of enforcement.

Social distancing and lockdown have strengths and weaknesses, and can be applied at different points of time during the outbreak period. In his presentation, Sulfikar Amir applies concepts from the sociology of resilience to propose another possible strategy, which serves as a middle ground between social distancing and lockdown. He calls this strategy as Micro Lockdown, which is designed to suit the social and economic conditions of Indonesia, especially in dense urban areas. Elaborating the concept of micro lockdown and discuss the advantages of this strategy, Sulfikar Amir argues that micro lockdown is a better option for Indonesian cities to respond to the Covid-19 crisis and suggests how this strategy can be implemented.



Dr. Roslan Abdul-Rahim

Centre of Languages and Foundation Studies, Universiti Shah Alam, Malaysia

Dr. Roslan Abdul-Rahim finished his master and doctorate degree from Temple University, USA. He was a lecturer at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia before he become Dean of Centre of Languages and Foundation Studies, University of Sultan Azlan Shah (USAS). He graduated from IAIN Gunung Jati Bandung, Indonesia. He is Chief Editor Scopus-Indexed Global Journal Al Thaqafah and Chair of World Conference on Islamic Thought and Civilization (bi-annual conference held in Perak, Malaysia).

At AICOSH 2020, Dr Abdul-Rahim will discuss about the recontextualization of Quran towards “New Normal”. The COVID-19 pandemic has spun our world on its head, creating unprecedented upsets and devastation along its path, and triggering a newly defined cultural “new normal”. This new normal affects the way we physically behave and the way we culturally think. Part of this new thinking involves the manner in which we observe our religious rituals and practices. Particularly in the Muslim World, pilgrimages to Mecca have been suspended, Friday and daily congregational prayers in mosques have been banned or restricted, and other social activities been disallowed.

Dr. Abdul-Rahim argues that what is interesting about this Islamic “new normal” is the fact that these religious observances have been understood and interpreted from Qur’anic injunctions whose interpretations have been ‘universally’ agreed upon as something relatively fixed and unchanging. The resulting COVID engendered ‘new normal’ presupposes an intellectual challenge to existing legal assumptions in Islam. Here the Qur’an is being seemingly reread and re-contextualized. This paper questions the efficacy of the notions of the “new normal” and the re-contextualization of the Qur’an. It argues for the fact that contextualizing the Qur’an has consistently defined the interpretive tradition in early Islam and that the interpretive new normal not only reveals the constraints of the existing “old normal”, but also a relative disjuncture between existing and early legal interpretations of the law in Islam.



Prof. Dr. Fritz Schulze

*Department of Arabic / Islamic Studies, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Heinrich-Düker-Weg 14 37073 Göttingen, Germany.*

Prof. Fritz Schulze received his doctorate on May 5, 1990 in the subjects Malaiology and Islamic Studies at the University of Cologne on a topic related to Malay history. On January 17, 2001, he completed his habilitation in Southeast Asian Studies at the Goethe University in Frankfurt. The subject of the habilitation thesis was descent and Islamization as motives for legitimation of power in traditional Malay historiography. Since 2001 he has also worked as a private lecturer in Southeast Asian Studies at the Institute for Oriental and East Asian Philology at Frankfurt University. On May 19, 2011, he was appointed an extraordinary professor in the Department of Language and Cultural Studies at the same university.

In addition to his work as a private lecturer, Prof. Schulze has worked in several third-party funded projects. In addition to traditional Malay literature, the focus of teaching and research was on Southeast Asian Islam in general and Indonesian in particular. Mr. Schulze has published numerous publications on this topic and has been a research assistant in the DFG-funded project "Neo-Modernist and Liberal Islam in Indonesia and its Intellectual Networking in the Islamic and Western World" in the seminar for Arabic / Islamic Studies.

At AICOSH 2020, Prof. Fritz Schulze will discuss about Islam, modernity and civic rights in Society 5.0, specifically about minorities, tolerance, and identity in a modern state.



Yanuar Nugroho, Ph.D.

Former Deputy Chief of Staff, Executive Office of the President, Indonesia 2015-2019

Visiting Senior Fellow, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore

Honorary Research Fellow, University of Manchester, UK.

Yanuar Nugroho, Ph.D is the former Deputy Chief of Staff at the Executive Office of the President (KSP) of the Republic of Indonesia, from 2015-2019 under the leadership of President Joko Widodo, and caretaker of the Office until November 2019. From 2012-2014 he was a Director and Expert Adviser to the Minister/Head of the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP-PPP/UKP4) of the Republic of Indonesia. Yanuar Nugroho is co-founder and adviser to the Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance, a Jakarta-based think tank. He is also an Honorary Research Fellow, after holding a fulltime academic post from 2004-2014, in Political Economy of Innovations and Social Change at Manchester Institute of Innovation Research, Alliance Manchester Business School, University of Manchester, United Kingdom. He sits in the UK's Newton Fund/Prize, as well as in the Indonesia's Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) reviewer committee. Recently, he just joined ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute in Singapore as Vising Senior Fellow.

In his latest government post, Yanuar Nugroho was responsible for translating the President's political vision into national development planning and programmes carried out by line ministries and government agencies, and for implementing facilitating both international and national strategic initiatives. Few of which are the foresight exercise for alternative development planning, scenarios for the energy sector in Indonesia 2030, Open Government Partnership (OGP), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in tackling climate change. As a researcher and an academic, his research interests, academic supervision, and publication records revolve around innovation and social change, sustainability, civil society and third sector, knowledge dynamics, and informatics innovations for development. He now spends most of his time to bring research closer to policy through the promotion of evidence-based policymaking processes in the Government of Indonesia and serves as an OGP Envoy globally. In his spare times, he enjoys travelling and playing pipe organ.

At AICOSH 2020, Yanuar Nugroho will discuss both the opportunities and challenges, the promise and perils of this new era in the context of development policy and practice, since implications are expected based on Indonesia's case. While the term *Industry 4.0*, referred to as the 'Fourth Industrial Revolution', is still a much-discussed topic that has the potential to affect entire industries and economies, comes the newer term *Society 5.0*, which represents the 'Fifth form of society' in our human history. Society

5.0 is believed to be the outcome of Industry 4.0 as the latter is creating new values and services one after another, bringing a richer life to all. Shifting the focus from industry and economy to society, lifestyle, and culture, Industry 4.0 transforms the way goods and services are designed and created, delivered and paid. Such has characterised and given birth to Society 5.0, i.e. smart society, the next form after hunting, farming, industrial, and information societies. This is the new era, often called digital economy, in which we all live in.

However, many questions have been asked with regard to the extent to which this new era shapes, and at the same time is shaped by, development in a broader sense. As much as hopes and hypes about the benefits and advantages this digital age will bring, there are also worries and concerns about disruptions and discontinuities it will cause. Job lost is one among the most worrying impacts, for instance. Other queries are about factors that have driven, or hindered, such dynamics; and intended and unintended consequences of the advent of digital economy to development policy and practices. Specifically in many developing countries, in which digital innovations have been widely adopted, the question is about the ways in which this affects the public life and the ways the government works in providing services to the citizens.

Taking the case of Indonesia, the largest developing economy in Southeast Asia, Yanuar Nugroho's presentation seeks to discuss both the opportunities and challenges, the promise and perils of this new era in the context of development policy and practice, since implications are expected in this field. As such, he aims to shed light on the young and mostly undiscovered topic of digital economy in the context of policymaking for development and its implementation. His presentation is exploratory in nature, and at times benefits from insider's perspective, exploring factors that matter in how development can benefit from the advancement of digital innovations through policy and practice and how they interrelate. Some examples on the ways in which the government builds its digital platform and its impacts to development are exhibited. It becomes apparent, arguably, that for policymakers, the concept of Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0 still lacks a clear understanding. As result, not only that it is not yet fully established in, but also it does not inform policy, let alone practice, of development.



Dr. Priyambudi Sulistiyanto

College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Dr. Priyambudi Sulistiyanto is a Senior Lecturer at College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences and Academic Director of Jembatan Initiative, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia. He received his doctorate in Political Science from Politic Department, the University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia in 2000. He finished his master degree in Asian Studies from Department of Asian Studies and Languages, Flinders University of South Australia, Adelaide Australia in 1995. In 1998, he graduated from Indonesian Islamic University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia and received his Bachelor of Law.

He is a political scientist with teaching interests in the areas of Indonesian politics and comparative politics of Southeast Asia. His current research looks at the politics of reconciliation in Post-Soeharto Indonesia and also at the political economy of Indonesia-Australia relations. His publications include Thailand, Indonesia and Burma in Comparative Perspective (Aldershot, UK and Burlington, USA: Ashgate, 2002), with Maribeth Erb and Carole Faucher, Regionalism in Post-Suharto Indonesia (London and New York: RoutledgeCurzon, 2005), and with Maribeth Erb, Deepening Democracy in Indonesia: Direct Elections for Local Leaders (Pilkada) (Singapore: ISEAS, 2009). His articles also appeared in Religions, Pacific Affairs, Australian Journal of Political Science, Third World Quarterly, Journal of Contemporary Asia, Sojourn, Indonesia, Kasarinlan, Inside Indonesia and Dignitas.

Priyambudi Sulistiyanto loves travelling in the region and actively follows culinary trends and jazz music in Australia and Southeast Asia.

At AICOSH 2020, Priyambudi Sulistiyanto will discuss some lessons learned from the South Australian case study in dealing with the COVID 19 pandemic. On 31 January 2020, Australia closed its international borders for those visitors/citizens who came from China, Iran and Italy and later on those from the rest of the world, including EU, England and the US. To deal with the covid 19 pandemic, a 'National' cabinet comprises PM and Heads of state governments was established to make quick and fast decisions on implementing health protocols, social restrictions, economic and financial assistances, and human security threats. Secondly, the "Emergency" transitional authority headed by the Police Commissioner and the Head of Public Health established in South Australia, enabled to adopt and to implement their own health protocols based on their respective local situations and conditions. Road maps to implement health protocols and other assistances announced regularly through media and social media platforms.

Thirdly, South Australia has been an example of a ‘success story’ in dealing with the spread of covid 19 in Australia (or in the world)! As 5 June 2020, the official results were that 4 deaths from 440 total cases, with up to 108,211 persons been tested and, more importantly, there is not any case of covid 19 anymore. Dr Sulistiyanto’s presentation will examine the ways in which Australia and South Australia dealing with the covid 19 pandemic and the lessons can be learned from it.



Achmad Uzair Fauzan, Ph.D

Sociology Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Achmad Uzair Fauzan, Ph.D received his doctorate from Flinders University, South Australia in 2015. He finished his Master of Art in development studies in 2008 from International Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, The Netherlands majoring in Poverty Studies and Policy Analysis, and minor on Gender Studies. He graduated from the International Relations Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Gadjah Mada University in 2020.

Before Achmad Uzair Fauzan joined with UIN Sunan Kalijaga, he actively conducted research, either as research associate or as consultant, with some research institutions in Jakarta, Germany, and Australia. The results of these research have been presented in various conferences and published in many journals. He also received many awards/honors when he was a student.

At AICOSH 2020, Achmad Uzair Fauzan invites us to discuss about what can be learned from the COVID19 pandemic, particularly from the perspectives of social justice and social innovation. Covid-19 plague has impacted many people at unprecedented level. With government policies and new governance that followed to ensure public health, it spills from the domain of health professionals to those of lay people as all related policies affected their livelihood. With many people experienced loss of income, the pandemic raises important questions about social justice such as food security and increasing poverty in the short-term and inequality in the long run. As it is an unprecedented disaster, the pandemic may call for new approaches and social innovation to mitigate its impacts around social justice issues in efficient and effective manner. Achmad Uzair will discusses new approaches and social innovations adopted by various state and society actors, investigate conditions which allow their adoption, and how they contribute to tackle social justice issues arising from the disaster.



Maya Fitria, S.Psi., M.A., Psychologist.

*Psychology Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

Maya Fitria, S.Psi., M.A., Psychologist is senior lecturer at Psychology Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia. She finished her undergraduate program and master degree at Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta Indonesia in 2001 and 2011 respectively. Since 2017, she has been doing her doctorate at Doctoral Program, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta.

Maya Fitria is a psychologist with teaching interest in the area of assessment, psychology of community, and social psychology. She is also a teacher and member of board at Ali Maksum Foundation Pondok Pesantren Krapyak Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Her research looks at the issues of social relations, reproduction health, pesantren, and psychology of community. She has been publishing her research in various journals and conference proceedings.

At AICOSH 2020, Maya Fitria invites us to redefine student-lecturer relation in pandemic situation. More specifically, she aims to overview the relations of lecturers and students before and after the COVID 19 pandemic. Based on her research in 2019 about the relations between lecturers and students in normal situations, she argues that due to pandemic situation, changes in the way student-lecturer interact with each other are required. Before the COVID 19 pandemic, 13 of 15 student-lecturer communication medias are online, although intensity, duration, and frequency of face to face meetings are still dominant. In current situation, in which almost all interactions are mainly online, both student and lecturer are struggling to adapt and continue to play their best role in all learning activities, including mentoring and final evaluation. At this time of transition, both parties may tolerate minor conflicts. However, with the very different situation characteristics between offline and online interactions, such tolerance may not persist any longer, particularly because the most distinguished effects of student-lecturer is the inhibition and disinhibition effect.

Adopting Ki Hajar Dewantoro's educational paradigm, Maya Fitria argues that the perfection of life both physically and mentally is the only way to achieve a safe and human life, individually and socially. As such, student-lecturer relations is one of the important instruments in education to help through difficult process in achieving educational mission.



Dr. (Cand) Fatma Dian Pratiwi, S.Sos., M.Si

Communication Sciences Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Fatma Dian Pratiwi, S.Sos., M.Si is Senior Lecturer at Communication Sciences Department, Faculty of Social Sciences, Humanities, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta. She finished her undergraduate and master programs in Communication Studies at Communication Program, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia in 1998 and 2004 respectively. She is preparing her final doctoral dissertation at Culture and Media Studies, Postgraduate Program, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Fatma Dian Pratiwi's teaching interest primarily focus on public relations, psychology of communication, communication inter-culture and religions, and research methodology in communication sciences. Her research looks at new media and inter-culture and religion communication, which have been presented and published in various journals and conferences.

At AICOSH 2020, Fatma Dian Pratiwi will discuss on the role of *masjid* (Mosque) in the modern Muslim era. The existence of *masjid* for Muslim has been known as the place to pray or do other religious activities. However, in Prophet Muhammad's era, *masjid* was a place to do more than that. It was conceptualised and shown as a centre for the total development of the Moslem's community in all aspect of life.

Using the case of Masjid Jogokaryan in Yogyakarta, she argues that Masjid Jogokaryan has attempted to create atmosphere and functioned as the centre of community development. Its motto, "*Dari Masjid Membangun Umat*", showed the *masjid*'s programs to support community empowerment. Quoting from one of the masjid's leaders, Fatma Dian Pratiwi believes that *masjid* is not merely a place to pray or do other religious activities, but to give benefits to others especially for people who live in its neighbourhood. As rooted in Prophet Muhammad's era, *masjid* should not only be the centre of religious activities, but the centre of livelihood for its neighbourhood.

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The Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (FISHUM) has a mission to integrate and develop Islamic studies, social sciences and humanities in education and teaching; to develop the culture of research and religious social advocacy; and to build and develop cooperative projects with a number of parties to improve academic quality, management and service for society. The Faculty aims to produce scholars of social sciences and humanities who have integrative and interconnective academic and professional abilities, good character, and who are socially responsible. Graduates should also uphold the values of the sciences and humanities, making the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities one of the leading study centers in the integrative-interconnective social science and humanities research field. The Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities offers three programs of study:

1. Sociology

The Sociology Study Program is designed through a framework of integrating and developing Islamic Studies and Sociology. Graduates from this program will have the opportunity to work in companies and social organizations primarily as researchers, consultants in the field of analysis and social issues, or as designers for community development and empowerment.

2. Psychology

The Psychology Study Program is designed to produce graduates able to integrate the psychological sciences with Islamic Studies. Graduates from this program will have employment opportunities as human resource development counselors, with companies and organizations, as educational or clinical counselors, or as researchers.

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The Communication Sciences Study Program is designed to integrate and develop aspects of the sciences and Islamic studies in the development of social communication. It is hoped that this program's graduates have expertise in the management of public relations and in the analysis of planning concepts and communication policies grounded in a democratic religious understanding. Graduates will find opportunities for employment at advertising firms, in public relations, and as entrepreneurs in the communication industry.

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Sabiqotul Husna

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Zarnab Rana, Sarah Shahed

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Napsiah

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Arfian, Anissa Lestari Kadiyono, Marina Sulastiana, Diana Harding

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Suradi, Nyi R Irmayani, Habibullah, Sugiyanto, Badrun Susantyo, Benecdikus Mujiyadi, Togiaratua Nainggolan

Poverty reduction has become a priority for government of the Republic of Indonesia in the last decade. One among poverty reduction programs based on family called Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). PKH is a conditional cash transfer (CCT) program for poor families. PKH has addressed to cut off poverty...

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Annisa Reginasari, Tina Afiatin, Bhina Patria, Kokom Komariah

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Rama Kertamukti

For Santriwati, a women student at traditional Islamic school, watching a romantic drama is prohibited. However, many of them find their way to watch it secretly to follow the phenomenal tv show, either drama from K-pop or J-pop that hits across the country. This research discusses how female students...

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Rr. Setyawati, Nurul Hartini, Hamidah

One of the negative impacts of internet are the consumption of pornographic content that is increasing and far more open than before. The internet is considered a more comfortable place to search for sexual information. This study aims to describe the symbols of pornography and to find out the meaning...

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Gotong Royong as Social Practice of Winning Strategy at Kulon Progo's Local Election in 2017

Wahyu Hidayat, RB. Soemanto, SN Supriyadi

This research aims to describe gotong-royong as a social practice of the winning strategy conducted by PDI Perjuangan in the Elections 2017 in Kulon Progo. Political parties have the issue of increasing political costs when facing the elections. In this case, the ideology of the party should be implemented...

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Bagus Ardiyansyah, Drajat Tri Kartono, Argyo Demartoto, A. A. Chintya Maharani Putri, Yeni Marcelawati

This article aims to discuss an interesting phenomenon described in literacy media, the parts of fathers or man's image in the narrative or story of the novel Sabtu Bersama Bapak (Saturday Together with Father) by Adhitya Mulya. This article uses the critical discourse analysis method from Norman Fairclough,...

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The Development of Civilians Caring about AIDS

Argyo Demartoto, Siti Zunariyah, Sri Hilmi Pujihartati

Stigma and discrimination against People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) make them lose job, social status, and family's and community's support. This paper aims to study the Civilians Caring about AIDS (CCA) developing process, their acceptance to PLWHAs and active participation in coping with HIV/AIDS...

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Ambar Sari Dewi

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Decision-Making Process to Be a Legislative Candidate for the First Time

Very Julianto, Muhammad Rapiq Hilal

This study aims to analyze the decision-making by legislative candidates for the first time. The method chosen is qualitative with a case study approach. The subjects in this study were 4 men and 1 woman. The results of this study indicate that at the stage of problem assessment there is one theme, namely...

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The Opportunities and Constraints of Providing Health and Social Security for Domestic Workers in Yogyakarta

Muryanti, Ekawati Sri Wahyuni

Domestic Helper or Domestic Workers (PRT) or Household Assistance (ART) are categorized as informal workers or non-wage workers who have several models of work, namely: fulltime and part time. Today, domestic workers who are previously informal workers are changed to become formal workers, with the...

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The Art of Compromise of Indonesian Ahmadiyya Community in Yogyakarta

Mochamad Sodik, B.J. Sujibto

This paper aims to elaborate the process of negotiation and compromise of Indonesian Ahmadiyya Community (JAI) in Yogyakarta among other religious groups, which mostly threaten and even commit violence against it, and toward society in general. This social process maintained by JAI is to make space for...

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Blogger: New Media Relations Strategy in Corporate Communication

Farida Hariyati, Yulia Rahmawati

The presence of the internet that result to new media such as social media provides a new trend in conveying corporate's messages to the audience. This new trend has brought a transformation in the context of corporate communication to create a new strategy by making bloggers as media partners for endorsement....

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Local Site Visits as Medium of Establishing Social Identity for Adolescents at State High School 1 Ulujami

Grita Diding Sugiarto, Dyah Kumalasari, Oktavia Prastyaningrum

SMA Negeri 1 Ulujami is one of the educational institutions in the Pemalang Regency that implements visiting the location as a means of learning social science, especially history. The visit was carried out at several accessible local sites in the Pemalang Regency namely the New Comal Sugar Site, the...

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Media Exposure as Political Participation Predictor of Young Voters in Presidential Election 2019

Muhammad Wahyu Kuncoro, Koentjoro, Arie Sujito

Citizen's participation in elections is very important in democratic country. In general, this study examines the role of political information exposure from media and political efficacy to political participation of young people in the Indonesian presidential election in 2019. The data were collected...

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Sulistyaningsih

This paper aims to explore how the implementation of Participatory Action Research (PAR) and Community Development subjects in 2019 at Sociology Department, UIN Sunan Kalijaga. This research uses qualitative approach. The data were collected from interview, documents, and focused group discussion. Data...

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Urgency of a Spiritual-Psychological Integrative Approach in Overcoming Covid-19 Pandemic

Nurjannah

The world was shocked by the Corona virus outbreak that hit various countries, including Indonesia. The Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling reported that the total number of positive Indonesian citizens who contracted Covid-19 on April 24, 2020 was 8,211, with 1,002 recovered cases and...

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THE UTILIZATION OF GOOGLE CLASSROOM IN IMPROVING DISTANCE LEARNING IN ISLAMIC HIGH SCHOOL AL AZHAR 9 OF YOGYAKARTA DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Rahmad Sugiarto, Aman

The current learning process has entered the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 where information technology plays an important role in the learning process. Nowadays almost all parts of the worlds are currently facing a covid-19 pandemic whose spread is truly massive and rapid. The impact of the Covid...

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Supporting Factors for Digital Village Sustainability in Dermaji Village, Banyumas Regency

Ali Rokhman

Dermaji is one of the villages in Indonesia that has been categorized as a digital village. The village, which is part of the Lumbir Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, has received various awards in the use of digital technologists, including in 2018 having been named as Informative Village by Central Java...

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The Role of Young Farmer Horticulture Group on Improving Entrepreneur Behavior in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Indonesia

Siti Nurlaela, Sunarru Samsi Hariadi, Alia Bihrajihant Raya

Entrepreneurial behavior is the key factor in the success of an agricultural business. Young farmers are expected to be able to apply entrepreneurial behavior, but most are still subsistent. Through the role of young farmers groups, it is expected that entrepreneurial behavior can be formed so that it...

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Organic agriculture in Indonesia originally started with various civil society groups and social movements that practiced alternative agriculture methods that were different from conventional agriculture. Over time, organic agriculture in Indonesia continued to develop until it became a way of agriculture...

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Hari Harjanto Setiawan, Setyo Sumarno, Ruaida Murni, Alit Kurniasari, Husmiati Yusuf, Aulia Rahman

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Catur Nugroho, Rana Akbari Fitriawan

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Fatmawati Moekahar, Yudi Daherman

Parkour is a relatively new type of sport. The person who does this sport is called a practitioner. In Indonesia, this sport still does not have a formal organization like other sports yet. Even many people still do not know this sport. Therefore, Parkour needs form of marketing communication to be better...

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Ni Made Swasti Wulanyani, Kadek Meri Wahyuni, Made Padma Dewi Bajirani, Aria Saloka Immanuel

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Astri Hanjarwati, Muh Aris Marfai, M Pramono Hadi, R Rijanta

The purpose of this study is to reveal the life journey of people with paraplegia in achieving resilience as a new diffable due to the earthquake disaster. This research is a narrative qualitative study by conducting in-depth interviews with 10 people with paraplegia victims of the Bantul earthquake....

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R Rachmy Diana, Fuad Nashori, H. Adam Anshori

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The Relation of Perceived Family Distress to Forgiveness, Hope, and Life Satisfaction Among Indonesian Vocational High School Students

Amalia Rahmandani, Yohanis Franz La Kahija, Hastaning Sakti, Lusi Nur Ardhiani

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This study aims to investigate the relation of perceived family distress to forgiveness, hope, and satisfaction with life...

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Sri Mustika, Rita Pranawati

Many cases of children violence in Indonesia have encouraged mass media, especially online media, to aggressively report on these cases. Indonesia Press Council has released Child-Friendly News Guidelines in Reporting of Child's Violence to protect children. This study examined the implementation of...

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Wuri Handayani

It is necessary to vary the meaning and extension of the legitimacy of the concept of traditional gender roles in gender discourse as the essence of gender equality. Gender equality that has been pursued through programs to empower women with the main aspects of economic income (in addition to education,...

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Farah Suhailah, Tina Afiatin

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Triana Noor Edwina Dewayani Soeharto, Muhammad Wahyu Kuncoro, Sowanya Ardi Prahara

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Forgiveness, Hope, and Satisfaction With Life Among Senior High School Students Viewed From Family-related Characteristics in Indonesia

Amalia Rahmandani, Yohanis Franz La Kahija

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Multiculturalism of Kyai in Pesantren Sunni Darussalam, Yogyakarta

Sabarudin

Multiculturalism is an issue that is always actual and interesting. It is seen as actual because it involves the diversity that will always exist in the reality of human life. And it is also considered interesting because some conflicts that occurred in social life are the result of an effort to disclaim...

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Aqidah and Psychological Well-Being

Aidha Rohmiyatun, Zidni Immawan Muslimin

This study aims to determine the relationship between aqidah (religious belief) and psychological well-being of Muslim students. The sample in this study are 209 Muslim students in Yogyakarta by quota sampling technic. The method of data collection in this study used aqidah scale and scale of psychological...

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Hana Lailia Saadah, Lisnawati, Kartika

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Vina Akmala Ilma, Zidni Immawan Muslimin

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The Dynamics of Religiosity Conversion from Followers of Instagram Accounts @beraniberhijrah

Putri Pamungkas Cahyaneng Tyas, Ismatul Izzah

This paper attempts to discuss the process and dynamics of religiosity conversion from followers of Instagram accounts @beraniberhijrah. Nowadays, many social media platform and accounts in Indonesia are currently using religious background as their attraction to get more followers. One of them is @beraniberhijrah...

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Portrayal of Women in *Khatt-e-Marmuz* by Fehmida Riaz and *Chahtain Kesi* by Razia Butt

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Abstract—Women representation in Urdu fiction writing presents variety of women issues in Pakistan. These fiction writings are highly influenced by society, religion, patriarchy and culture. This research is conducted to highlight women portrayal by two female writers of Urdu. One is Fehmida Riaz and the other is Razia Butt's. Fehmida is famous for her feminist writings of which her ideology revolves around women subjugation, touching the most feminine characteristic of women lives "i.e." love, affection and sacrifice. Meanwhile, Razia Butt's writing is about more conventional household women. This comparative research discusses portrayal of women from two different points of views which will reveal the ideology of both writers, status of women & stereotypical image of women. These stories also reflect writer's personal observations, beliefs, goals and expectations.

Keywords—women, feminism, Urdu writings, patriarchy, stereotypical, women portrayal

I. INTRODUCTION

The novels, stories, myths and fictions all use the human character to create interest and pleasure in the reading. In many stories, women are exhibited as queen, princess or fairy but in most conventional writing women are depicted as wife, sister, mother or daughter [1].

Gohar [2] stated that the cultural and traditional values of Pakistan were clearly shown in fiction writings. In stories, mostly women were presented as a true lover, sacrificing housewife who were having all the skills and devotion to manage the family [3]. Women have been shown as the protector of the customs, values, tradition and religion. These stories also provide the helping hand to develop the picture of a "real woman". Beautiful woman was considered as the symbol of the dignity and status so; many wars were being fought to get the woman [4].

Historically, gender as a basic parameter has been highlighted in the writings of various male and female authors [5]. Most likely sex itself as an abstract parameter has constantly assumed as an essential part in Pakistani writing [6]. Negative and stereotyped scholarly presentation of women has consistently been criticized by male and female writers. Negative sexual representation of the female characters was later taken up by numerous writers in which the concept of sexuality and sex are associated with male dominance [7].

Fahmida Riaz was one of the most influential feminist voices in South Asia. During her academic life she was very active in political and social activities. She was born on 28th July, 1945 in the India before partition, a literary family of Meerut, UP [8]. She had been a working woman since her early twenty's. Fehmida Riaz's work is all about social oppression of women [9]. Her style is bold, creative and sometimes critical. She has given words to unspoken emotions of women. She wrote about the unfulfilled sexual desires of women, their strength and power, and discussed unequal relationships of both gender in society [10].

Razia Butt is one of the top novelists of the Pakistan who wrote more than 50 Novels. She was born in Rawalpindi in 1924 [11]. Razia's literary work has highlighted the social issues of middle-class families. Her novels and short stories were based on romance and love and she was famous in creating such characters for readers which would cast a spell on teenage girls [12]. Readers idealize those characters and it was one of the main reasons of her popularity. She illuminated the minds of her readers, by creating such characters that truly represent a special segment of society [13].

II. RESEARCH QUESTION

This paper will try to find the answers of following key research questions such as how female characters are being presented in Urdu literature? Are female characters presented in a stereotypical fashion? What are the dominating roles of women in these fiction writings? What are the commonalities & differences in both fiction writings? These questions will be answered by examining two novels by woman writer who concerns in spiking up on the issue.

III. METHOD

This comparative research is qualitative in nature. Research has employed content analysis to see portrayal of women in fiction writing of Fehmida Riaz & Razia Butt. All fiction writings of these two writers are used as subject for this study. To limit the subject of this research, this research will examine a book titled *Khatt-e-Marmuz* (The Mysterious Letter) by Fehmida Riaz and *Chahtain Kesi* (What Sort of Affection?) by Razia Butt. After reading all stories from each book, the researchers use purposive sampling to select only three stories from each book.

Changes of Poor Family Behavior Through Family Development Session

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Abstract—Poverty reduction has become a priority for government of the Republic of Indonesia in the last decade. One among poverty reduction programs based on family called Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). PKH is a conditional cash transfer (CCT) program for poor families. PKH has addressed to cut off poverty chain through the accessibility of education, health, and social welfare services. PKH beneficiaries, besides getting social assistance in the form of cash transfer, also received capacity building in the form of Family Development Sessions (FDS). FDS has formed as behavioral change intervention that carried out by PKH Facilitator. This study has aimed to describe and analyze the implementation of FDS and changes in poor family behavior. Qualitative approach has been used for this research with an open-ended interview as a collective data technique. The FDS meeting was held at beneficiaries' household, and public facilities. The findings of this study indicate that the implementation of FDS is highly dependent on the competency of PKH Facilitator, frequency has done once a month, each for two hours. Teaching aids in the form of modules and flipcharts. The FDS material consists of education and parenting, economics, health, and child protection. Changes in Poor Family Behavior include being able to regulate household financial planning, healthier lifestyles, childcare and care for the elderly and disability. This study recommends the need for material adaptation according to regional conditions. The economic module needs to be added to the session on social entrepreneurship, especially for PKH beneficiaries who will graduate.

Keywords—conditional cash transfer, poverty, family development session, social change

I. INTRODUCTION

Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), is a model of social intervention for poor families through the distribution of social assistance. The CCT model has been implemented in various countries driven by the World Bank. The program,

known as an anti-poverty tool or program [1] is considered to contribute to the ease of family access to health services, health status and nutritional intake of children [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] and access to education and school participation in school-age children in poor families [7] [8][9] [10].

Even though CCT as an anti-poverty program has a positive impact in enlarging access for poor families to health and education facilities, a number of deficiencies have been found. The evaluation results in Mexico, that CCT is considered effective for short-term programs, while for long-term programs have considered no longer effective, and other models need to be found [11]. The lesson learned from Bolivia, the ineffectiveness of CCT is not in the design of the program, but in the implementation of programs in the field, such as inclusion or exclusion error, stigmatization of beneficiaries and creating social jealousy [12].

The CCT model in Indonesia, called the Program *Keluarga Harapan* (PKH)[13], is Indonesia's effort to build a social protection system for poor families. This program began in 2007 as a social protection scheme for dealing with poverty. Cash transfers from CCT have been adapted based on strong political motivations from policy makers for popular support in the context of democratization [14]. This cash transfer policy will provide an important impetus for the development of a social protection system in post-crisis and reform of model of Indonesia[15][16].

PKH requires that each beneficiary must comply with applicable regulations and participate actively in education and health. PKH beneficiaries who do not comply with the provisions, then get sanctions as stipulated in the guidelines [17]. So far, beneficiaries have complied with applicable regulations, so that nothing has been excluded from PKH. However, for more than six years as a PKH beneficiary, there has not been a significant change in behavior and

Digital Monitoring Experience in Digital Media and the Internet

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Abstract— Nowadays, parents face the challenge related to social media use problems of their children, as the internet and related technology is more advance than previous days. Nevertheless, the young generation is enthusiastic about digital technology. The paradox of internet use in young and older generations has a different meaning as it widens the digital literacy gap. This study aimed to explore digital monitoring on the experiences of 123 participants. They were divided into four focus groups based on the stages of family development i.e. a group of single and new couples ($n = 54$), a group of families with children aged 0-6 years ($n = 24$), a group of families with children aged 7-11 years ($n = 26$), and a group of families with children over 11 years old ($n = 29$). There were 17 participants actively giving their thoughts, feelings, and experiences to focus group discussions within two hours of conversations. Using the Grounded Theory method and MAXQDA assistance of the 2018 version, we categorized themes based on 571 code systems. The topics discussed were digital monitoring strategies, digital paradoxes, digital parenting, role synergy, experiential learning supported digitally, and privacy. The contribution of this research to digital monitoring theories is the exploration of participants' contextual experiences.

Keywords— digital literacy, focused group discussion, parental monitoring, family development

I. INTRODUCTION

Parents experienced the multi-use of the internet, with multiple devices, that likely hard to manage. Nevertheless, the young generation is enthusiastic about digital movement. The paradox of internet use in young and older generations has a different meaning as it widens the digital literacy gap. Prensky [1] stated there are two different cohorts related to technology. The first is digital native, as a generation born in the world of new media (Computer games, e-mail, the Internet, cell phones), consume information promptly, tend to like the parallel process and multi-tasking. Whereas digital immigrants refer to older generations who are more familiar with old media (newspapers, television), tend to like the step-by-step process, and do one thing at a time. Parents and youths experience different emotions when it comes to the media [2]. While parents feel anxious about

how social networks and websites give greater freedom (i.e., extra probabilities for risk and connections to unknown others), youths feel completely satisfied with how media provide them with the freedom. The incongruity of the experience of involvement in social media and the internet among parents and children creates emotional disparities [3]. Nikken [4] suggested that it is necessary to discuss how parents' personal digital experiences and their digital media use capacity provide adequate supervision to their children. Parents with a few experiences in using social media tend to recognize that digital monitoring is more challenging to be implemented as their parenting practices. Therefore, this study aimed to explore parents' experiences of using social media and the internet and practicing digital monitoring to their children and other members of the family.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Parental Monitoring

Parental monitoring has become a growing theme of research in the fields of psychology, communication, and parenting. As parents attempt to discover children's activities and whereabouts [5], parental monitoring needs to track and structure the physical and social environment [6]. The control component in parental monitoring is emphasized because it pays obeisance to parents' authority of the function and role in parenting behavior. However, the concept of parental monitoring likewise considers the child's intentional disclosure of their agenda to parents [7].

Technological advancements influenced previous researchers to redefine the concept and theory of parental monitoring. In parental mediation terms, Valkenburg et al. [8] proposed a television mediation construct consisting of instructive mediation, restrictive, and social mediation. Parental mediation concept posits that mother and father use one-of-a-kind interpersonal conversation techniques in their efforts to mediate and mitigate the damaging results of the media in their children's lives [2]. As social agents in value internalizing, parents have the chance to create an ideal interpersonal interaction with their children (or youth) in cyberspace before they face the real internet society [2], [9], [10].

Symbolic Interaction and Sexual Behavior of the Adolescents Experiencing Internet Pornographic Addiction

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Abstract—One of the negative impacts of internet are the consumption of pornographic content that is increasing and far more open than before. The internet is considered a more comfortable place to search for sexual information. This study aims to describe the symbols of pornography and to find out the meaning of symbols consumed by adolescents. The perspective of symbolic interactionism theory is used to understand the process of formation of individual behavior because of the social environment. In the perspective of symbolic interactionism, it shows that the condition of the society will continue to be created repeatedly through individual interactions with symbolic representations of the surrounding society. Symbolic interactionism enables individuals to develop their own self-sense to be socialized in social life. This research uses a qualitative method by conducting a case study on four subjects who are addicted to internet pornography. Interviews are used to collect the data and the use purposive sampling technique is used to select the subjects of the research. Thematic analysis technique is used to analyze the data. The results showed that subjects studied sexuality or acts related to sex through internet pornography and messages communicated through internet pornography. Internet pornography contains the symbols of power namely the power over women's bodies that are communicated in pornography. In internet pornography, men are symbolized as strong and dominant figures, while women are portrayed as weak figures. In addition, a man is physically symbolized as a muscular, stocky and well-built while a woman is supposed to be slim, big-breasted and slim-hipped.

Keywords— *internet pornography, symbolic interaction, adolescents*

I. INTRODUCTION

The topic of this research is basically motivated by pornography shows as a trigger of changes in adolescent attitudes or behavior. Adolescents will save the imagination of the pornography they have watched in their memory and even they will be addicted to consume it over and over again. They always think about it and always need and want to watch it. At this time most of the pornography content in internet which becomes the main consumption contain elements of violence, sex abuse and brutality and child pornography, other abusive and illegal videos [1] and hardcore pornography that clearly exploits the genitals [2]. Pornography is a media that explicitly presents sex content with the primary aim of arousing viewers' sexually desires [3], [4]. It contains pictures of naked and semi-nude women and men, implied sexual activity, and actual sexual activity

[5], [6]. Pornography shows are also described as sources of information and stimulation [7], [8].

Some teenagers point out that accessing to pornography is a normal thing to do and can be accepted by men and women. This statement is supported by survey results that show 64% of young people, aged 13-24, are actively in search for pornography every week or more often. Teenage girls and young women are significantly more likely to be actively looking for pornographic content than women aged 25 years and over [9]. The results of the study involving 813 students are done online from six college sites across the United States. Based on the data above, it shows that pornography has become part of teenagers' online activities. Exposure to pornography has penetrated almost all teenagers in various parts of the world. Pornographic content has shifted its patterns based on access, form and perspective on pornographic content.

Internet pornography is defined as the use of the internet for sexual activity, such as viewing pornographic images, chatting about sex, exchanging pictures or videos about sex that are sometimes followed by masturbation. Internet pornography is a very interesting medium for its users due to the nature of "Triple A", namely accessibility, affordability, and anonymity. Accessibility refers to the fact that the internet provides millions of pornographic sites and provides chat rooms that will provide opportunities for online pornography. Affordability means accessing porn sites provided by the internet which is not always expensive. And lastly, Anonymity is someone's feeling of no fear of being recognized by others. The characteristics of internet pornography as mentioned above provide an opportunity for adolescents to fulfill their curiosity about sexuality without any age-appropriate restrictions on their development. Today the internet is becoming a new world for teens to get unlimited information about sexuality [10].

This research is interesting to be studied through the perspective of symbolic interactionism Blummer, derived from several basic assumptions, namely: first is that human act on the objects based on the meanings they have. Second, whether the meaning of such things originates from or arises through social interaction. Also, these meanings are handled and modified through an interpretive process used by the individual in dealing with things that are encountered [11].

Symbolic interactionism takes an idea that sexuality reflects one's relationship with the real world and is not

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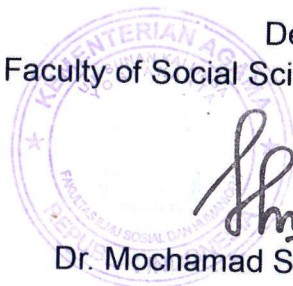
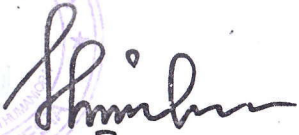
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