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EXISTENTIAL BELIEFS IN DISASTER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries that have the potential to experience natural disasters such as volcanoes, earthquakes, landslides, floods, droughts, or whirlwinds. Even when a sudden or predictable disaster occurs, it can certainly cause harm to humans, both material and non-material.

The reality of disaster is a moment of tension and a crisis that arises due to the relationship between humans and others, with nature, and the environment. This moment causes individuals to have difficulty understanding the reality of disasters, thus causing a variety of perceptions about the disasters they experience. Difficulties in understanding disaster are what then bring the individual in a variety of meaningful responses to disasters.

The response issued by the individual starts from how he perceives the event he experienced. Every disaster will jerk humanistic awareness, solidarity,

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existentiality, and divinity, so that individuals will immediately look for references of understanding through scripture verses, scientific explanations, myths, beliefs, local culture, and local wisdom. As research conducted by Kumara and Susetyo (2008) which concluded the relationship between trust and coping strategies for disaster survivors does not run linearly in dealing with post-disaster situations and conditions, but in the form of cycles. In addition, the meaning of disaster events for survivors in general relates them to the God side as the basis for the beliefs they believe in. Survivors interpret disaster events as God's destiny that must be experienced and accept them with a positive outlook so that they can get closer to God.

This paper uses the systematic review procedure to identify articles relating to existential beliefs that appear in refereed journals in the any period. It examines the range of substantive topics and the range of areas (e.g. factor etc.)covered in these articles, thus establishing a picture of current knowledge and issues in the area.

Method

The complementary methods of systematic review and meta-evaluation commence with the systematic review search strategy and criteria. The search aims to be comprehensive within clearly defined boundaries, and as such should be objective and replicable. The objectives for the search were:

- to search all English-language soft copy refereed journals in the psychology area
- to take all published journal articles in the field of psychotrauma

In respect of the first objective, the search was limited to journals in psychology, psychiatry, and religion, because it is these publications that are most regularly read by those conducting existential beliefs research. Consequently, articles published in such journals both shape the perception of the extent of the existential beliefs area and shape the direction of future

research. This is long enough to build a full picture of the range of research being carried out, but recent enough for the articles reviewed.

Next step consists of some activities, defining the search string, such as selecting digital libraries, refine the search string and retrieve the initial list of major studies from a digital library that matches the search string. Before starting a search, a suitable database set must be chosen to increase the likelihood of finding highly relevant articles. The most popular literature database in this field is sought to obtain the broadest possible series of studies. A broad perspective is needed for a broad and broad scope of literature. The following is a list of digital databases searched:

- Springer (springerlink.com)
- ScienceDirect (sciencedirect.com)
- IEEE eXplore (ieeexplore.ieee.org)
- ProQuest (proquest.com.)
- Cambridge eJournal (cambridge.org)
- Emerald Publishing (emerald.com)
- Sage Journals (journals.sagepub.com)

While the systematic review search is intended to be replicable, as with any research there is an element of researcher judgement that affects the outcome. In this case that judgement relates to the definition of what is included as an ‘article in the existential beliefs area’. In order to avoid an extended discussion of the scope or definition of the area, the first criteria for inclusion was the definition of the work as existential beliefs research by the author of the article. As such, if the title, keyword, abstract, or text of the article referred to the research as relating to existential beliefs, then it was included in the review.

Research Questions

Tabel 1. Research Questions on Literature Review

ID	Research Question
RQ1	Which journal is the most significant software defect prediction journal?
RQ2	Who are the parties injured in a disaster?
RQ3	What are the methods used?
RQ4	What factors play a role in existential beliefs?
RQ5	How is the role of existential beliefs in disaster?

RQ4 and RQ5 are the main research questions, and the remaining questions (RQ1 to RQ2) help us evaluate the context of the primary studies. RQ1 to RQ2 give us a summary and synopsis of a particular area of research in the existential beliefs field.

Study Selection

The inclusion and exclusion criteria were used for selecting the primary studies. Software package Nvivo 12+ was used to store and manage the search results. The literature review studies and other studies which do not include experimental results are excluded. The similarity degree of the study with existential beliefs is also the inclusion of studies.

The final list of primary studies selected for the first phase has 29 primary studies. Then, the full text of 29 main studies were analyzed. In addition to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the quality of the main study, its relevance to the research questions and study similarity are considered. 71 main studies remain after study exclusions based on full text selection. A complete list of selected studies is provided in the last section of this paper.

Systematic Review Result

In this systematic review, 29 major studies that analyzed the existential beliefs in disaster were included. According to the selected primary studies, the most important existential beliefs journals are displayed in figure 1.

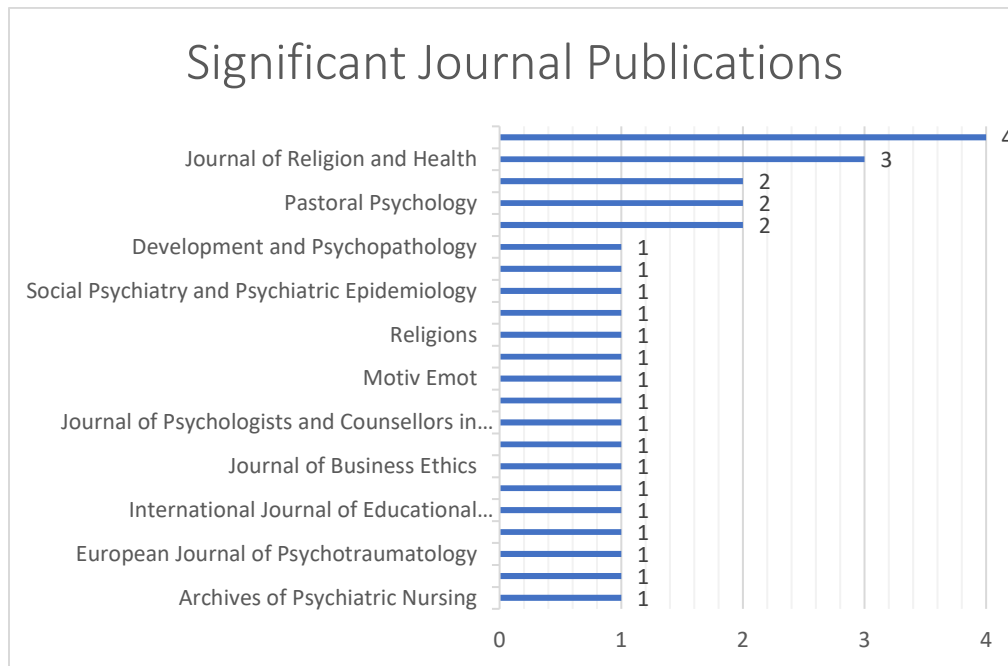


Figure 1. Journal Publications and Distribution of Selected Studies

Table shows the Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) value and Q categories (Q1-Q4) of the most important software defect prediction journals. Journal publications are ordered according to their SJR value

Table 1. Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) of Selected Journals

Journal Name	SJR	Q Category
Archives of Psychiatric Nursing	0,5	Q2 in Psychiatric Mental Health
Emotion, Space and Society	0,93	Q1 in Experimental and Cognitive Psychology Social Psychology
European Journal of Psychotraumatology	1,31	Q1 in Psychiatry and Mental Health
FORESIGHT	0,28	Q2 in Business and International Management Management of Technology and Innovation
International Journal of Educational Management	0,57	Q2 in Social Sciences Education
Jàmbá - Journal of Disaster Risk Studies	0,35	Q2 in Safety Researcy

Journal of Business Ethics	1,97	Q1 in Arts and Humanities (miscellaneous)
Journal of Experimental Social Psychology	2,49	Q1 in Social Psychology
Journal of Psychologists and Counsellors in Schools	0,22	Q3 in Social Sciences Education
Journal of Religion and Health	0,49	Q1 in Religious Studies
Motiv Emot	1,12	Q1 in Social Psychology
Personality and Individual Differences	1,29	Q1 in Psychology (miscellaneous)
Religions	0,31	Q1 in Religious Studies
Social Indicators Research	0,88	Q1 in Social Sciences (miscellaneous)
Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology	1,78	Q1 in Social Psychology
Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy	0,81	Q2 in Medicine (miscellaneous)
Development and Psychopathology	1,74	Q1 in Developmental and Educational Psychology
PLoS ONE	0,24	Q3 in Social Psychology
Pastoral Psychology	1,02	Q1 in Multidisciplinary
Behavioral and Brain Sciences	0,49	Q1 in Religious Studies
Journal of Religion and Health	0,74	Q2 in Neuropsychology and Physiological Psychology
Journal of Pacific Rim Psychology	0,28	Q3 in Social Psychology

In a disaster event can not be separated from the parties who are victims. In the Figure. 2 it can be seen that who are the parties affected by the disaster that have been discussed in the selected text such as the people around the disaster the place where it happened, the workers, children, women prenatal, institutions, and there are even studies that discuss the impact on tourists

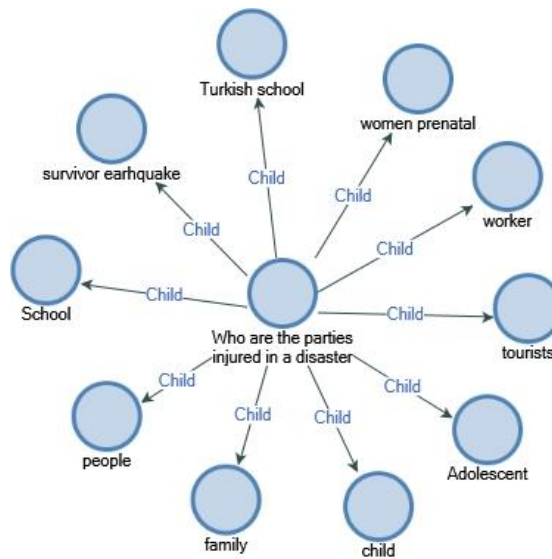


Figure 2. Parties injured in a disaster

From 29 selected texts, there are studies with several methods including quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods. This type of quantitative research is the most widely used method in which there are 16 studies.

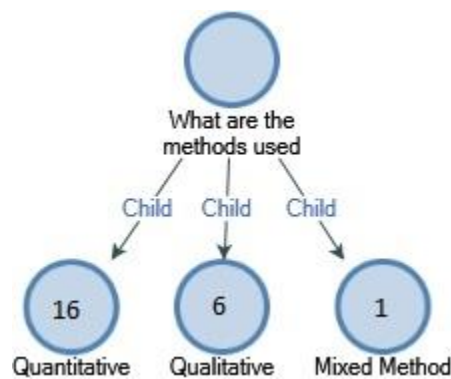


Figure 3. Method used

Meanwhile, the fourth research question that answered about what factors play a role in existential beliefs shown in the following diagram

In a previous study (Idrus, 2004) that examined existential beliefs in Javanese adolescents showed the results of the analysis that the factors of parenting, peer interaction, identity status, and cultural value orientation could be used to explain the existential beliefs of Javanese adolescents in the research location. From these results can be further interpreted that in the process the formation of existential beliefs in individuals must pay attention to patterns foster parents apply to their children, the interaction of children with friends his age, identity maturity, and orientation of cultural values.

Meaning for arouse faith in individual children, these elements play a role urgent. The results of this study found that parenting includes patterns fostering encourages, parenting inhibits, and parenting lets show there are direct or indirect effects on existential trust. Effect indirect parenting to the child's existential trust occurs through orientation of cultural values and identity status.

Descriptively it turns out that the empirical mean of parenting is pushing higher versus hinder parenting and parenting let. That way in a way Quantitatively it can be stated that the parenting model that many developed in Javanese families at the study site are encouraging parenting, compared with parenting models that hinder or let.

Pilliang (2010) also mentions that every disaster will jerk humanistic awareness, solidarity, existentiality, and divinity. People immediately sought references of understanding through scripture verses, scientific explanations, myths, beliefs, local culture, and local wisdom. In facing disaster risk, people are not only required to adapt physically to nature, but also social and cultural adaptations that are framed in religious understanding. The adaptation process that has been carried out by local communities since quite a long time is proven to survive in disaster conditions. In this process a cultural strategy of society will be found in the form of resistance or flexibility with a variety of unique social and cultural actions such as rituals, myths and legends; both new and old but updated (Oliver-Smith, 2002).

This reflection, at least, illustrates the position and role of religion in humanitarian issues throughout the history of human civilization, until it enters the postmodern era currently. Religion, when related to, aspects of human history that individually and collectively in understanding and facing various pressures and problems and challenges of life. With religion looking for solutions to the problems of life that exist - so that life becomes meaningful and valuable - it starts from here, the forerunner of the significant human need for religion.

Religion is always associated with human existential awareness, that humans are creatures that are empirically very limited indeed, whereas life needs to feel a sense; safe, secure, and able to achieve happiness, then then necessitates the existence of God. Therefore, God is transcendent, unlimited power, supernatural reality, who protects and loves, who controls and rules the universe, where humans lean on for help.

Conclusion

In general, it can be concluded that there are many factors that can be used to explain existential beliefs in disaster situations, including parenting, peer interaction, identity status, and orientation to cultural values, as well as religiosity. It means to form a good existential trust, then these factors must be considered properly.

Existential belief variables can be studied with various disciplines. In this literature review, the most journals discussing existential beliefs are journals that have a scope of religion and health. In this review literature, all researchers have contributed to the study of existential trust. This shows that this variable can be positioned in any role. Meanwhile, the method most widely used in the study of existential trust is the quantitative method, although there are also researchers who use qualitative and mixed methods. The use of various methods shows that existential trust can be measured and understood by anyone.

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