

◊ ABSTRACT BOOK ◊

The 16th IPRC



International Postgraduate Research Colloquium



INNOVATIONS IN APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVING

OCTOBER 24 – 25, 2019

ORGANISER
BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
SRINAKHARINWIROT UNIVERSITY,
THAILAND

CO-ORGANISER
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY,
KULLIYAH OF ISLAMIC REVEALED KNOWLEDGE & HUMAN SCIENCES,
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

<http://bsris.swu.ac.th/iprc/index.html>

16th International Postgraduate Research Colloquium (16th IPRC (2019))

Opening Address

Associate Professor Suriyadeo Tripathi,
Director, Moral Promotion Center (Public Organization)
Thailand.

I am honored to be here today to preside over the opening ceremony of the 16th International Postgraduate Research Colloquium (**IPRC 2019**), organized by the Behavioral Science Research Institute (BSRI), Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand. The theme of the IPRC 2019 is very relevant in today's world- "*Innovations in Applied Psychology and Behavioral Science for Sustainable Living*".

The IPRC has been organized every year since 2004 with Behavioral Science Research Institute (BSRI) and the Psychology Department at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) alternating as hosts. The IPRC has provided a valuable platform for academic and cross cultural exchange among the students and academic faculty as they strive for academic excellence.

This year too, the 16th IPRC has attracted many participants – about 80 young and experienced researchers from various countries across the Asian region – that include Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, India, the Philippines and others. I am hopeful that they would have a stimulating and satisfying academic exchange, as they share their diverse perspectives in psychology and behavioral science, about the research and innovations for understanding human behavior.

I am glad that we have amidst us, Professor Dr. Stuart Carr from the Massey University, New Zealand, as the keynote speaker for the IPRC and I extend a warm welcome to him.

I would like to congratulate the organizing team at the BSRI for successfully hosting this conference and I hope that this colloquium will be an enriching experience for all the esteemed participants and presenters. I also wish success for the academic collaborations between the participating universities that are here.

Welcome to IPRC 2019 : BSRI

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dusadee Yoelao

Chair IPRC 2019,

Director, Behavioral Science Research Institute (BSRI)

Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

The Behavioral Science Research Institute (BSRI), Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand, is privileged to host the **16th International Postgraduate Research Colloquium**, from the 24th to 25th October, 2019. We warmly welcome all our esteemed guests, speakers, presenters and participants to the **IPRC 2019**, with the theme- **“Innovations in Applied Psychology and Behavioral Science Research for Sustainable Living”**.

The **IPRC 2019** marks the 17th year of our ongoing academic collaboration with the Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). This academic collaboration began in 2004 when the first International Postgraduate Research Colloquium or the IPRC was hosted by our institute at Bangkok. The **IPRC** is one of the joint academic activities of our ongoing academic collaboration and it has provided a valuable forum for the graduate students and faculty members of the two universities to disseminate and share their research works. The IPRC is hosted alternately by the two faculties every year, and today we are all gathered here for the **16th IPRC**, which has been organized and hosted by our institute.

The IPRC forum has broadened in its scope as we have shared academic collaboration with other researchers in psychology, sociology, social, and behavioral sciences, not only from the participating institutions, but also other academic organizations and universities in various countries in the ASEAN region as well as from other Asian countries. From the year 2014, Universiti Putra Malaysia, in Malaysia, joined the IPRC forum. Last year, we had many other universities from Malaysia and Indonesia joining us at IPRC 2018 held at IIUM, Malaysia. This year we will be signing a formal MOU with two other universities - Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII) and *Mercu Buana University (MBU)*, both from Indonesia.

To strengthen our academic cooperation both universities (SWU and IIUM) signed a formal MOU in 2012. In the years since then there has been many other academic partnerships along with the IPRC. In 2012-13 both faculties conducted joint research project about the “Psychosocial correlates of the Quality of work life of the University teaching faculty”. From late 2013-15 we also worked on a cross cultural project about “Patient Safety”. In Thailand we had many new collaborators for the project from various other organizations and the faculties of medicine, nursing and humanities. We are continuously working together on topics of mutual research interest that can be investigated and can enhance the quality of life for people in both nations.

I am glad to share with you that this year the BSRI has set up the “Behavioral Science Association” at Thailand. We would like to encourage our partner universities to set up chapters of this association in their respective countries to enrich the academic development of Psychology and Behavioral science.

I hope that this kind of academic exchange through the colloquium would continue to grow stronger, and would also include an expansion of academic cooperation and network with many other institutions to exchange knowledge and diverse perspectives to develop individuals, organizations and the society.

I congratulate the organizers and wish the 16th IPRC great success!

Welcome to IPRC 2019: IIUM

Nazariah Shar'ie Bt. Janon (PhD)

Head Department of Psychology,
KIRKHS, IIUM, GOMBAK
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Since 2014, the Behavioral Science Research Institute (BSRI), Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand and the Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia have co-hosted the International Postgraduate Research Colloquium (IPRC) every year. With different themes selected for each year of the colloquium, IPRC has become a platform for many postgraduate students and academics to share their scientific research evidence. This year, the theme is “Innovations in Applied Psychology and Behavioral Science Research for Sustainable Living”. This theme is very relevant to the current concerns of the United Nations (UN). In 2018, the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) cautioned the world on the urgency to address climate change within the next 12 years and make the necessary changes before environmental catastrophes strike. Many efforts have been taken by many disciplines of knowledge, including psychology and behavioural sciences, in seeking opportunities to improve the quality of life of human beings and the environments through scientific investigations to ensure sustainability for the future. Being part of the scientific research field, applied psychology and behavioural science research have increasingly contributed to the society at large and touched the personal lives of people.

The impact of scientific research is vast in many aspects of modern life; public policies are institutionalized while daily life has become easier with the help of newly found information. In regards to the aforementioned impacts, applied psychology and behavioural science are approaches that can be leveraged in addressing global challenges that relate to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Sustainable Development Goals outlined by the United Nations can be achieved by rectifying the ecological and socio-economic problems in the environment in efforts to improve the quality of life of each human being.

In this colloquium, academic faculty, researchers and students are invited to share their research works and proposals which will extend the platform of knowledge sharing and continuous efforts from people of different backgrounds and perspectives. It is hoped that through this colloquium, all shared innovative research outcomes could benefit the world and community in obtaining sustainable living.



16th International Postgraduate Research Colloquium (IPRC 2019)

Innovations in Applied Psychology and Behavioral Science for Sustainable Living

24th - 25th October 2019

Organized by the **Behavioral Science Research Institute,**

Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand.

IPRC Programme Schedule

Thursday: 24th October, 2019

Time	Event	Venue
8.30-9.00 a.m.	Registration	Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara room, 2 nd floor SWU Central Library
9.00-9.45 a.m.	Opening Session	
	Opening Address: Associate Professor Suriyadeo Tripathi, Director, Moral Promotion Center (Public Organization), Thailand.	
	Welcome Remarks: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dusadee Yoelao, Director BSRI Nazariah Shar'ie Bt. Janon (PhD), Head, Psychology Department, IIUM	
9.45-10.00 a.m.	Tea/Coffee Break	
10.00a.m.-12.00 p.m.	Keynote Address: Professor Dr. Stuart C. Carr (School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand) <i>Mental Health and Well-Being in A Changing World: Applied Psychology and Sustainable Livelihood</i>	
12.00-1.00 p.m.	Lunch Break	
1.00-2.30 p.m.	Parallel Session 1	Parallel Sessions in 3 rooms: - Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara Room 2 nd floor SWU Central Library - Room No.8110, 8 th floor, SWU Central Library - Room No.8111, 8 th floor, SWU Central Library
2.30-2.45 p.m.	Tea/Coffee Break	
2.45-4.00 p.m.	Parallel Session 2	
5.00 - 8.00 p.m.*	Welcome Dinner & Cultural Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration for dinner - Welcome Speech by head of BSRI - Group photo - Thai traditional dance to welcome our guest - Dinner and Karaoke 	Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara room, 2 nd floor, SWU Central Library

IPRC Programme Schedule *(continued)*

Friday: 25th October, 2019

Time	Event	Place
8.30-9.00 a.m.	Registration	Parallel Sessions in 3 rooms: - Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara Room 2 nd floor SWU Central Library - Room No.8110, 8 th floor, SWU Central Library - Room No.8702, 7 th floor, SWU Central Library
9.00-10.20 a.m.	Parallel Session 3	
10.20-10.40 a.m.	Tea/Coffee Break	
10.40-12.00 a.m.	Presentations/Panel Discussion	
12.00-1.00 p.m.	Lunch Break	
1.00-2.30 p.m.	Parallel Session 4	Parallel Sessions in 3 rooms: - Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara Room 2 nd floor SWU Central Library - Room No.8110, 8 th floor, SWU Central Library - Room No.8702, 7 th floor, SWU Central Library
2.45-4.00 p.m.	IPRC 2020 Meeting*	- Room No.8110, 8 th floor, SWU Central Library
5.00 - 8.00 p.m.*	Farewell Dinner - Registration - Now and future for IPRC - Cultural traditional performance from Malaysia and Indonesia - Modern Thai dance from BSRI student - Dinner and Karaoke	Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara room, 2 nd floor, SWU Central Library

Note: * All partner universities to join.



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Innovations in Applied Psychology and Behavioral Science for Sustainable Living

24th - 25th October 2019

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IPRC Programme Schedule

Parallel Session 1

Date	Time	Room 1 : Room Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara 2 nd floor SWU Central Library
Thursday 24 October 2019	13.00-14.30 (1Hr 30 mins) (Presentation for 10 minutes and comment for 5 minutes per person.)	<p>Themes 1 : Student Life and Adolescence</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Saran Pimthong 2. Dr. Nazariah Sharie Janon</p> <p>MC : Ms. Kanokpond Duangsao</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Kanyarat Kessom</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.5 : Grit in Malaysian University Students: Adaptation and Validation of the Short Grit Scale Presenter : Hezne Ezaty Abu Hasan No.21 : The Role of Peer Pressure, Parental Bonding, and Sensation Seeking in Predicting Risk-Taking Attitude among Adolescent Presenter : Nur Nadia Binti Hanapi No.23 : Moderating Effect of Emotional Regulation on the Relationship between Stress and Life Satisfaction among Female Undergraduate Students in IIUM: A Study Protocol Presenter : Nur Anisah Sabarudin No.31 : The Role of Forgiveness and Peer Attachment on Self Esteem among Bullying Victims Presenter : Nadhila Safitri
		<p>Room 2 : Room 8110 8th floor SWU Central Library</p> <p>Themes 2 : Psychological Issues</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oraphin Choochom 2. Asst Prof. Dr. Ruhaya Hussin</p> <p>MC : Mr. Attadech Unhalekka</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Jeerapa Phusahus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.3 : A Comparative Study of Barriers to Creative Personalities of Engineering & School Teachers Presenter : Anant Shri No.26 : Marital Health among Married Individual in Selangor: The Role of Adult Attachment and Religious Coping Presenter : Syah Qurratu Aini Sahrani No.46 : Studying Remedy System for Supporting Disabled Persons Who were Suffered by Drunk Driver: Mixed Method Presenter : Thanawat Sripairote No.49 : The Professional Identity of Pre-Service Teachers at a Thai University: Phenomenological Study Presenter : Payao Lakateb No.62 : Validating the Measurement of Psychological Capital Presenter : Laila Meiliyandire Indah Wardani, Muhamad Syafiq Anwar and Dwi Yanti

Parallel Session 1 (continue)

Date	Time	Room 3 : Room 8111 8 th floor SWU Central Library
Thursday 24 October 2019	13.00-14.30 (1Hr 30 mins) (Presentation for 10 minutes and comment for 5 minutes per person.)	<p>Themes 3 : Contemporary Issues</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Numchai Supparerkchaisakul 2. Dr. Sudarat Tuntivivat</p> <p>MC : Mr. Prutti Vasikasin</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Wannapat Rojwanichakorn</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.2 : The Impact of Transformative Learning on Spirituality in Palliative Care among Nursing Students : The Embedded Mixed Methods Research. Presenter : Pilaiporn Sukcharoen No.6 : The Psychology of Mind-Body Interaction: Analyzing the Placebo Effects from a Religio-Cultural Perspective Presenter : Salami Mutiu Olagoke No.7 : Investigating the “Living-In-History” Effect in a Pakistani Sample Presenter : Khadeeja Munawar No.16 : Considering Spiritual Well-Being in Developing Model of Job Redesign: Applied Psychology for Small and Medium Enterprises Sustainability Presenter : Winandi Marda Jaya, Arief Fahmie and Faraz Umayya No.18 : Participation in Older Parent’s Caregiving among Adult Siblings Presenter : Nurhilmayani Ismail

Parallel Session 2

Date	Time	Room 1 : Room Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara 2 nd floor SWU Central Library
Thursday 24 October 2019	14.45-16.00 (1Hr 15 mins) (Presentation for 10 minutes and comment for 5 minutes per person.)	Themes 1 : Student Life and Adolescence Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Narisara Peungposop 2. Asst. Prof. Sittipong Wattananonsakul MC : Ms. Thitaphat Chatsirichaiwut Time keeper : Ms. Wannapat Rojwanichakorn <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.53 : Relationship Adjustment to College and School Well-Being in National Crypto Institute Bogor Presenter : Lely Apriani and Fatma Nuraqmarina No.56 : Descriptions Study of Instagram Addiction among Senior High School Adolescents in South Jakarta Presenter : Prahastia Kurnia Putri and Fatma Nuraqmarina No.58 : The Determination of Attachment and Psychological Well-Being in Adolescents Who Have Working Mom and Full Time Mom Presenter : Noralya Hartoyo and Erna Risnawati No.65 : The Relationship of Parenting and Social Anxiety on Millennial Adolescent Presenter : Rosidah Lilis and Erna Risnawati No.75 : The Effect of Religiosity and Psychological Capital on Burnout in Postgraduate Students who Work Presenter : Chintia Noviola Pitensah and Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani
		Room 2 : Room 8110 8th floor SWU Central Library
		Themes 2 : Psychological Issues Session Chair : 1. Dr. Nanchatsan Sakunpong 2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Piyada Sombatwattana MC : Mr. Attadech Unhalekka Time keeper : Mr. Tappitak Hunklang <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.63 : Self Evaluation: Validation Study Presenter : Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani, Muammar Erzah and Chairu Anisa No.67 : The Relationship between Body Image and Self-Confidence with Intention of Young Adult Woman Who Doing Beauty Treatment Presenter : Dea Deviani Pradhipta and Erna Risnawati No.72 : The Relationship between Intellegence and Self Efficacy of 7Th Grade Students in “X” Junior High School Bogor Presenter : Hani Widya Ningrum and Karisma Riskinanti No.80 : Measuring Middle Schools Efficiency in Fostering Student’s Creativity in Bangkok Institutions Using the Creativity Landscape Framework Presenter : Neda Mohammad
		Room 3 : Room 8111 8th floor SWU Central Library
		Themes 3 : Contemporary Issues Session Chair : 1. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ungsinun Intarakamhang 2. Dr. Korkiat Mahaveerachartkul MC : Mr. Thadpol Prabsaenpai Time keeper : Ms. Paweena Kanyapila <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.39 : Spiritual Well-Being in Developing Training Design for Women Farmer Group Presenter : Laksmi Wienur Audina No.47 : Describing Pain of Broken Heart Trough Narrative Writing: A Content Analytical Approach Presenter : Nur Afifah and Fadelia Utami No.48 : Describing Pain of Broken Home Trough Narrative Writing: A Content Analytical Approach Presenter : Dalil Faishal Kurniawan, Lisa Amelia and Ni Luh Ashila Audria No.68 : The Correlation between Cosmetic Use Behavior to Self Concept in Early Adult Men Presenter : Yuliani Nurmaulida and Riezka Awaliah No.79 : Preventing Elder Abuse and Neglect in Family: A Community in Bangkok Presenter : Rojjanart Homdee

Parallel Session 3

Date	Time	Room 1 : Room Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara 2 nd floor SWU Central Library
Friday 25 October 2019	09.00-10.20 (1Hr 20 mins) (Presentation for 10 minutes and comment for 5 minutes per person.)	<p>Themes 4 : Mental Health and Counselling</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Kanu Priya Mohan 2. Dr. Nanchatsan Sakunpong</p> <p>MC : Dr. Arunee Limmanee</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Paweena Kanyapila</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.1 : Counselling Competencies for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Clients: A Grounded Theory Research Presenter : Penthai Thewin No.10 : Innovative Application of Qualitative Method in Studying Indigenous Community's Mental Health Presenter : Fahad Riaz Choudhry No.11 : The Relationship between Religiosity, Quality of Life, and Mental Health Status among Undergraduate Students in Islamic-Based University in Malaysia Presenter : Arina Hanis Tajul Ariffin No.45 : Relationship between Low Parental Income, Parenting Style, and Depressive Symptoms among Adolescents Presenter : Nur Ain Amalina binti Ab Aziz No.14 : The Relationship between Social Media Use, Social Media Sharing, and Depressive Symptoms among University Students in Malaysia Presenter : Nur Amni Aqilah Mohamed Izam and Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom
		<p style="text-align: center;">Room 2 : Room 8110 8th floor SWU Central Library</p> <p>Themes 5 : Work Related Issues</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Yutthana Chaijukul 2. Dr. Mendiola Teng-Calleja</p> <p>MC : Ms. Jeerapa Phusahus</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Kanokpond Duangsao</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.25 : Grit and Its Relationship to Mental Health Well Being amongst Malaysian Firefighters with Meaning in Life as Mediator Presenter : Farah Azlin No.28 : Does Workplace Spirituality Lead to Engaged Workforce? Study among Millennial Nurse Presenter : Luluk Nur.S, Amy Mardhatillah and Irma Himmatul Aliyah No.29 : Role of Grit and Work Engagement in Reducing Turnover Intention among Outsourcing Employees Presenter : Dian Novitarini Sutondo and Amy Mardhatillah No.30 : Correlation between Work-Family Conflict, Work Demand, Self-Efficacy and Family Support with Depression among Crime Department Royal Malaysia Police in Selangor Presenter : Mohammad Arif Bin Johari No.38 : A Multilevel Causal Analysis of the Affective Domain of Learning Behavior in Adhering to the Concept of Circular Economy in Thai Private Sector Presenter : Theanchai Yaktavong
		<p style="text-align: center;">Room 3 : Room 8702 7th floor SWU Central Library</p> <p>Themes 6 : Parenting</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Narisara Peungposop 2. Dr. Pitchayanee Poonpol</p> <p>MC : Mr. Nattapon Boonthong</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Ramida Mahantamak</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.57 : Development of Father Involvement Scale: Exploratory Factor Analysis Presenter : Nurlaela Chooirunnisa and Erna Risnawati No.77 : Father Involvement Related to Social Adjustment in Santriwati At-Taqwa Nagrak Islamic Boarding School Presenter : Hanifah Alriyanti and Erna Risnawati No.59 : The Relationship of Father Involvement and Self Esteem Presenter : Erna Risnawati and Saudin Saputra No.66 : Relationship of Self-Compassion and Parenting Stress Father due to Having a Child with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Presenter : Yuni Nurhasanah Permatasari and Erna Risnawati

Parallel Session 4

Date	Time	Room 1 : Room Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara 2 nd floor SWU Central Library
Friday 25 October 2019	10.40-12.00 (1Hr 20 mins) (Presentation for 10 minutes and comment for 5 minutes per person.)	<p>Themes 4 : Mental Health and Counselling</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oraphin Choochom 2. Asst Prof. Dr. Ruhaya Hussin</p> <p>MC : Dr. Arunee Limmanee</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Paweena Kanyapila</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.15 : The Study Factor of Humanistic Counselling Competencies for Social Justice of Psychology Students Presenter : Kanyarat Muangkaew No.17 : The Study of Emotion Regulation Approach of Undergraduate Students On Depression Presenter : Kwanjai Ritkumrop No.20 : Using Physical Activity Intervention in Executive Function and Motor Skills of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Study Protocol Presenter : Noor Hasina Abd Rahman and Mariam Adawiah Dzulkifli No.24 : The Results of Psychology Counselling Program on Developing Active-Aging Skills for Elders Who Live in Senior Home: The Intervention Mixed Methods Design Presenter : Jantana Juthavantana No.32 : A Systematic Review of the Prevalence Rates, Associated Factors, and Predictors of Anxiety in Malaysia Presenter : Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom No.36 : Cyber Victimization and Depression among Young Adults the Role of Resilience and Forgiveness Presenter : Abdul Kader Janeciu Thajudeen
		<p style="text-align: center;">Room 2 : Room 8110 8th floor SWU Central Library</p> <p>Themes 5 : Work Related Issues</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Polthep Poonpol 2. Dr. Korkiat Mahaveerachartkul</p> <p>MC : Ms. Kanokpond Duangsao</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Jeerapa Phusahus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.34 : The Relationship between Work-Life balance and Psychological Well-Being in Malaysia Presenter : Hanisa Begam Najib Mohammad No.41 : The Role of Job Stress and Organizational Citizenship in Predicting the Flow Experience among Public Servants in Malaysia Presenter : Nursyahirah Mohammad Shah No.50 : Perceived Stress and Financial Strain as Predictors of Psychological Distress among Individuals Experiencing Involuntary Job Loss in Malaysia Presenter : Nurul Izzati Asyikin Zulkifly and Ruhaya Hussin No.51 : Instrument Construction for the Employee Engagement of Employees in Community Hospital Presenter : Suwat Tankomornnuwat No.64 : The Role of Quality of Work Life: Core Self Evaluation and Work Engagement Presenter : Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani, Muammar Erzah and Nuril Anwar
		<p style="text-align: center;">Room 3 : Room 8702 7th floor SWU Central Library</p> <p>Themes 6 : Parenting</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Piyada Sombatwattana 2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Thasuk Junprasert</p> <p>MC : Ms. Ramida Mahantamak</p> <p>Time keeper : Mr. Nattapon Boonthong</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.55 : The Role of Attachment with Parents on Psychological Well-Being in Collage Presenter : Kamilah Zahea Abqory and Erna Risnawati No.54 : Social Anxiety Related to Father Involvement Presenter : Eliza Tania, Erna Risnawati and Yessica Clara Audry No.19 : Identifying Parental Gender Socialization Practices and Children Gender Conception Presenter : Ruhiyah Sakinah Binti Kayati No.35 : The Effect of Expressive Writing for Reducing Complicated Grieving of Losing Parents Presenter : Setiawati Intan Savitri

Parallel Session 5

Date	Time	Room 1 : Room Dr. Sudchai Laosunthara 2 nd floor SWU Central Library
Friday 25 October 2019	13.00-14.30 (1Hr 30 mins) (Presentation for 10 minutes and comment for 5 minutes per person.)	<p>Themes 4 : Mental Health and Counselling</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ungsinun Intarakamhang 2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Amaraporn Surakarn</p> <p>MC : Mr. Kongphob Khantipongpunthu</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Paweena Kanyapila</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.37 : Improving Emotional Regulation of Adolescents with Depressive Symptoms Presenter : Aina Izzati Binti Muslan No.42 : The Relationship between a State of Mindfulness and Hardiness with Depression, Anxiety, Stress, and Suicidal Ideation in Individuals with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) Presenter : Nur Aishah Azman No.43 : The Relationship between Parenting Stress, Parenting Behavior and Child Behavior Problems among Autism Children: A Protocol Study Presenter : Rokhwatun Nisa Damanhuri No.81 : Understanding the Psychological Experiences of Suicide Ideation of the Microblog Site Weibo Users Through Proactive Online Chat Counselling Presenter : Krittipat Chuenphitthayavut and Tingshao Zhu No.83 : Depressive Symptoms and Motivation for Academic Achievement Presenter : Sanjida Haque Tazkia
		<p style="text-align: center;">Room 2 : Room 8110 8th floor SWU Central Library</p> <p>Themes 5 : Work Related Issues</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Numchai Supparerkchaisakul 2. Dr. Korkiat Mahaveerachartkul</p> <p>MC : Mr. Thadpol Prabsaenpai</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Kanokpond Duangsao</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.12 : Organization & Employee Resilience Building Initiatives in Disaster Contexts Presenter : Mendiola Teng-Calleja No.69 : Psychological Climate as Mediator on Relationships between Psychological Capital and Work Engagement Employees Jabodetabek Presenter : Sylviana Dinar Wijayanti and Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani No.71 : The Role of Psychological Empowerment as Mediator : The Relationship Psychological Capital and Employee Well-Being of Employees at PT. XXX Presenter : Aam Amaliah and Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani No.73 : Organizational Climate as Mediator: Core-Self Evaluation and Employee Well-Being Presenter : Nandar Sukandar and Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani No.74 : Employee Well-Being Sebagai Mediator Hubungan Antara Psychological Capital Dan Psychological Climate Presenter : Tesya Noviyani and Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani No.76 : Do the Dimensions of Employee Well-Being Affect Work Engagement ? Presenter : Sintia Suci Wulandari and Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani

Parallel Session 5 (continue)

Date	Time	Room 3 : Room 8702 7 th floor SWU Central Library
Friday 25 October 2019	13.00-14.30 (1Hr 30 mins) (Presentation for 10 minutes and comment for 5 minutes per person.)	<p>Themes 7 : Addiction and Abuse</p> <p>Session Chair : 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Thasuk Junprasert 2. Dr. Pitchayanee Poonpol</p> <p>MC : Ms. Thitaphat Chatsirichaiwut</p> <p>Time keeper : Ms. Ramida Mahantamak</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No.22 : Child Abuse by Babysitters in Malaysia: The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence, Personality and Criminal Behavior Presentor : Soo Xi You No.78 : The Effect of Smartphone Addiction on Phubbing Behavior in Generation Z Presentor : Amanda Maryana Sengka and Firman Alamsyah Ario Buntaran No.27 : Callous-Unemotional Traits, Aggression and Social Preference among Justice-Involved Adolescents in Malaysia Presentor : Ng Eng Eng, Mohd Najmi Daud and Zarinah Arshat No.70 : Role of Psychological Well-Being and Religiosity to Resilience on Victim of Domestic Violence Presentor : Erna Risnawati, Alfida Arisandi and Rizki Dawanti No.44 : Factors Influencing the Prevalence of Drug Abuse at the People's Housing Project (PHP) in Gombak, Malaysia: A Qualitative Study Presentor : Nur Ain Amalina Abdul Aziz, Ruhaya Hussin, Niena Najwa Mohd Rashid and Hilwa Muhammad

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1 Student Life and Adolescence

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Grit in Malaysian University Students: Adaptation and Validation of the Short Grit Scale

Hezne Ezaty Abu Hasan
Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia
heznee@hotmail.com

Grit, an individual's perseverance and passion for long-term goals is a mouldable construct with contributions to success in many life domains. Grit's cultivation among individuals in Malaysia can begin with the availability of a suitable instrument apt to measure it. The proposed study aims to adapt and validate the Short Grit Scale (Grit-S), the Western-derived instrument to measure grit, as an economical justification to developing a new instrument, which is time consuming and costly. A survey design will be employed, targeting students of International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak campus ($N=350$), who are bilingual in English and Malay languages. The study will begin with the adaptation process of translating the English items into Malay, while observing the guidelines suggested by the International Test Commission. Thereafter, the validation process of the Malay Grit-S with the criterion measures (Grit-S, Triarchic Model of the Grit Scale, Big Five Inventory Conscientiousness items, General Health Questionnaire) will follow. The IBM SPSS software will be used to analyse the internal-consistency, test-retest and equivalent reliabilities, as well as the concurrent, convergent and divergent validities, alongside its factorial structure analysis. The Malay Grit-S is expected to be a reliable and valid instrument, with a probable two-factor structure as was originally posited. With an adapted and validated instrument to measure grit specific to the Malaysian context, the study aspires to contribute to grit knowledge, as well as availing a fitting instrument for its measurement, which precedes efforts in fostering grit for positive life outcomes, particularly in academic and education settings.

Keywords: *Grit, Positive Psychology, Adaptation, Validation*

The Role of Peer Pressure, Parental Bonding, and Sensation Seeking in Predicting Risk-Taking Attitude among Adolescents

Nur Nadia Binti Hanapi

Mohd Najmi Daud

Mariani Mansor

Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

nurnadiahhanapi@gmail.com

The risk-taking attitude among adolescents is highly recognized as one of the issues that seem to increase in trend. Various aspects, which are associated with risk-taking attitude, have been identified in previous studies. However, the factor that predicts risk-taking attitude the most still remains elusive. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the role of peer pressure, maternal bonding, paternal bonding and sensation seeking in predicting risk-taking attitude among adolescents in Selangor. Participants ($n = 426$) consist of 183 male adolescent (43 %) and 243 female adolescents (57 %) were recruited from eighteen secondary school in Selangor. Attitude towards risk questionnaire (ATTRQ), peer pressure, popularity, conformity scale, parental bonding inventory (PBI) and impulsive sensation seeking inventory (ImpSS) were used for data collection. Multiple regression analyses indicated all variables are significantly predicting adolescent's risk-taking attitude. Sensation seeking, peer pressure and paternal bonding together add 29 % of variance in adolescent's risk-taking attitude ($p < 0.01$). Sensation seeking was found as the strongest predictors. The result provides insights on the strongest factors contributing to adolescent's risk-taking attitude, which school counselor and psychologist can use to develop early intervention in-shaping adolescent healthy development.

Keywords: *Adolescents, Peer Pressure, Parental Bonding, Sensation Seeking, Risk-Taking Attitude Adolescent.*

Moderating Effect of Emotional Regulation on the Relationship between Stress and Life Satisfaction among Female Undergraduate Students in IIUM: A Study Protocol

Nur Anisah Sabarudin
Haffiezhah An-Nadiah Binti Azlan

International Islamic University Malaysia
nuranisahs@hotmail.com

This proposed study aims to examine the moderating effect of emotional regulation on the relationship between stress and life satisfaction. This proposed study will look at how these emotional regulation strategies of reappraisal and suppression may change the relationship between stress and life satisfaction. The study will be conducted by using survey method. The questionnaires will be computerized via online form and the link will be generated by Google Form application. The questionnaires will be distributed to the proposed sample of 130 female undergraduate students of IIUM Gombak. The measurements used in this study consisted of the participants' demographic details and the questionnaire used are Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ), Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) and Emotional Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ). The analysis will be conducted using SPSS. Pearson correlation will be used to determine the relationship between stress and life satisfaction with significance level at $p < 0.5$. The moderation analysis will be analysed by using PROCESS macro for SPSS macro designed by Hayes (2013) to test the effect of emotional regulation on the relationship between stress and life satisfaction. The expected result is the moderating effect of emotional regulation of reappraisal will reduce the link between stress and life satisfaction. While, the moderating effect of emotional regulation of suppression will heighten the link between stress and life satisfaction. This proposed study has the potential to make a significant contribution to the body of knowledge related to emotional regulation, stress and life satisfaction and may have several implications for clinical practice, particularly related to the development of the new and improved intervention of stress management.

Keywords: *Emotional Regulation, Suppression, Reappraisal, Stress, Life Satisfaction*

The Role of Forgiveness and Peer Attachment on Self Esteem among Bullying Victims

Nadhila Safitri
Marsilia Arianti

Department of Psychology, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia
18915037@students.uii.ac.id

Previous studies have shown that bullying victims have low self-esteem. The purpose of this study was to determine the role of forgiveness and peer attachment towards self-esteem in bullying victims. This study involved 145 college students from the Universitas Islam Indonesia Yogyakarta. The instruments of this study consisted of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) scale, the forgiveness scale, The Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment-Revised (IPPA-R), and the Olweus Bully Victim Questionnaire-Revised (OBVQ-R). Multiple linear regression techniques with JASP 0.9.2.0 release were conducted to test the research hypothesis. The results of the analysis show that forgiveness and peer attachment together predict self-esteem with a significance value of 0.002 ($p < 0.01$) and R-Square of 0.087. Students who are bullying victims who have good forgiveness and quality peer attachments will make themselves feel valuable and perceive themselves positively.

Keywords: *Bullying Victims, Forgiveness, Peer Attachment, Self Esteem*

Relationship Adjustment to College and School Well-Being in National Crypto Institute Bogor

Lely Apriani
Fatma Nuraqmarina

Mercu Buana University Jakarta
leaprianily@gmail.com

The early years in college can be called a critical period during this period students need to adjust to various challenges. The inability of students to adjust to college can cause discomfort, not prosperous, unhappiness during life on campus and even fail in achieving academic achievement. This discomfort, discomfort and unhappiness are associated with school well-being. This research aims to determine relationship between adjustment to college and school well-being in National Crypto Institute Bogor. The subjects of this research is 281 students with a composition of 176 male students and 105 female students. The simple random sampling method use to obtain subjects in this research. This research used The Adaptation Student to College Questionnaire (SACQ) with 43 items with a reliability coefficient is 0.936 and school well-being instrument with 43 items with a reliability coefficient is 0.937. Correlation test result uses spearman correlation show that $r = 0.778$ ($p < 0.05$) it means there is positive relationship between adjustment to college and school well-being. The results of this study can be made as a basis for college considerations in creating the complexity of teaching and learning that leads to campus conditions that uphold student well-being.

Keywords: *Adjustment to College, School Well-being, Discomfort, SACQ*

Description Study of Instagram Addiction among Senior High School Adolescents in South Jakarta

Prahastia Kurnia Putri¹

Fatma Nuraqmarina²

Cita Utami³

Universitas Mercu Buana

prahastiaputri@gmail.com¹, pinksyauqi@gmail.com²

Adolescent is a phase where they spend most time to socialize with peers, they have to fulfill their belongingness and love needs with various methods, one of them is social media named Instagram. Instagram is most used social media compared to other social media such as Facebook and Snapchat, so this is possible if users open Instagram frequently or lead to addiction to Instagram. Aim of this study was to know the descriptions of Instagram addiction among senior high school students in South Jakarta. This research method was quantitative with survey based and analyzed using descriptive statistic. Instrument of this study used adaptation of Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale (BSMAS) based on Andreassen et al (2015) about Social Media Addiction that was referred from DSM 5 Internet Addiction Disorder criterion. There are 6 aspects of media social addiction: Salience, Mood Modification, Tolerance, Withdrawal, Conflict, and Relapse. Sample of this research were 265 High School's students in South Jakarta within 16-19 years old with incidental sampling method. Results of this research show that Tolerance is the highest aspect of Addiction with score 10.59, and the lowest is Conflict with score 4.9. Findings also show that girl adolescences show higher score in BSMAS than boys. As preliminary study, this research could be consideration for more advance research and for practitioner who works with adolescences to be more aware of this issue.

Keywords: *Addiction, Instagram, Adolescences, Social Media*

The Determination of Attachment and Psychological Well-Being in Adolescents who Have Working Mom and Full Time Mom

Noralya Hartoyo¹
Erna Risnawati²

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University
Noralyahartoyo@gmail.com¹, Erna.risawati86@gmail.com²

Background: Mother is an individual who has an important role and has a big influence on a family structure, especially for adolescent development. Basically, mothers are people who tend to be closer and most often with their children in their daily lives. The role of the mother in the family is very important, especially in caring for her children. But now along with the times, it cannot be denied that the role of the mother has begun to appear to be shifting. When in the old days the duty of a mother was only to take care of the house, the children, and husband only, but now mothers can perform multiple roles such as working outside the home. This phenomenon makes a big question how attachment and its relationship with psychological well-being of adolescents with working mothers and full time mom.

Research Purpose: The purpose of this study was to explain and examine the relationship between attachment and psychological well-being in adolescents who have working mothers..

Methodology: The research method was used survey based correlational design.

Instruments: The data was collected through two measuring instruments, namely the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA) scale developed by Armsdem and Greenberg and Psychological Well-being scale from Ryff.

Population and Sample: Subjects in this study were adolescents who have working mothers. The total of respondents in this study were 251 respondents. The data retrieval technique used is convenience sampling.

Analysis: The analysis technique used is pearson correlation.

Keywords: *Determination Of Attachment, Working Mom, Full Time Mom, Psychological Well-Being*

The Relationship of Parenting and Social Anxiety on Millennial Adolescent (Study Research from School in Jakarta)

Rosidah Lilis
Erna Risnawati

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University, Indonesia
rosidah9@gmail.com

Social anxiety is fear on social situation related to performance which makes individuals have to deal with people they do not know or face the possibility of being observed by others, afraid of they will be humiliated or insulted. Social anxiety can cause depression, use of narcotics, and even suicide. As a teenager they need to explore environment to develop their social growth. Which is they interact with their family as the Microsystem of the environment could be one of supporting predictors on social anxiety. This research aims to find out whether there is any relationship between parenting with social anxiety on millennial adolescents (example: Bina Tunas Bangsa Senior High School, SMA Negeri, SMA Negeri 26, etc). The research method was used survey based correlational design. Parental Authority scale (PAQ) arranged by dimensions of parenting style developed by Buri (1991), and Social Anxiety Disorder Scale SAS-A from La Greca (1998). Population in this research is millennial adolescence in Jakarta, Indonesia and The samples were taken from 550 respondents across Jakarta based on cluster random sampling methods. Correlation test result using Pearson correlation and The results showed for authoritarian parenting values of $r = -0,209$ ($p = 0,000$) means there is a significant negative relationship between authoritarian parenting with social anxiety of adolescents in Jakarta. From this research, parents can give more attention to parenting style specially authoritarian that correlated with adolescence social anxiety.

Keywords: *Parenting, Social Anxiety, Millennial Adolescent.*

The Effect of Religiosity and Psychological Capital on Burnout in Postgraduate Students who Work

Chintia Noviela Pitensah¹
Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani²

Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Mercu Buana, Indonesia
143chintia@gmail.com¹, laila.meiliyandrie@mercubuaa.ac.id²

Background : Factors of personality and life factors are some of the factors influencing burnout, which are the personality factors in it contained a component of PsyCap and life factor in it have an understanding of the religiosity.

Research Purposes : The goal of the study is to know how much the influence of religiosity and PsyCap simultaneously against burnout in graduate students working.

Methodology : This research is correlative and data is processed in an analysis to find out the correlation between religiosity and PsyCap against burnout in graduate students who also work.

Population and Sample : Respondents to this study as many as 241 Pascasarana students worked. The results showed there was a significant correlation in the religiosity and PsyCap simultaneous variables against the burnout.


Analysis : The result of this research showed that the dimensions of faith and efficacy dimensions have the greatest influence on the emotional fatigue of burnout.

Implication or advantage of research : This research is done to add something new to the literature, especially in the field of industrial and organizational psychology. Due to rare research involving religiosity, PsyCap and burnout at the same time, it is hoped that this research as a fresh wind in the search for similar literature.

Keywords: *Religiosity, Psychological Capital, Burnout*



2 Psychological issues

- 2.1 A Comparative Study of Barriers to Creative Personalities of Engineering & School Teachers
 - 2.2 Marital Health among Married individual in Selangor: The Role of Adult Attachment and Religious Coping
 - 2.3 Studying Remedy System for Supporting Disabled Persons Who were Suffered by Drunk Driver: Mixed Method
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 - 2.8 Measuring Middle Schools Efficiency in Fostering Student’s Creativity in Bangkok Institutions using the Creativity Landscape Framework
- 

A Comparative Study of Barriers to Creative Personalities of Engineering and School Teachers

Vidhu Mohan

Formerly Professor, Department of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh
vidhumohan21@gmail.com

Anant Shri

Third Year BS-MS Student, Indian Institute of Science Education & Research – Kolkata,
as17ms145@iiserkol.ac.in [Corresponding Author]

A teacher plays an important role in the life & well-being of the student. Consequently, training must be imparted to make effective teachers. The present work is an attempt to study the obstacles in a teacher's personality which hinder creative thinking and, prevent utilizing innovative and effective teaching strategies amongst teachers at the college as well as high school level. In an earlier study on teaching effectiveness, 5,262 teachers from all over India rated innovativeness and creativity to be an important asset of teaching effectiveness. For this study, 40 male and 37 female teachers were selected from Navodaya Government schools and 50 male and 52 female teachers from a Polytechnic colleges. They were a part of a training workshop and were administered the '**Your Temperament Test**' designed by Pradip N. Khandwalla (1988). It consists of 40 items measuring 7 personality traits namely:

Allergy to ambiguity, Conformity, Rigidity, Fear of failure, Starved sensibility, Resource myopia & Touchiness. These responses were scored, and the means and standard deviations were computed. Differences on the basis of sex were tested through t-test which were insignificant so the data was pooled and then differences between teachers at engineering colleges & teachers in Navodaya were found. Both groups showed barriers to creative thinking - the teachers from Navodaya were found to have significantly more barriers to creative thinking. On the basis of the same, strategies that could be implemented in the classroom were suggested to improve teaching effectiveness.

Keywords: *Teaching Effectiveness, Creativity.*

Marital Health among Married Individual in Selangor: The Role of Adult Attachment and Religious Coping

Syah Qurratu Aini Sahrani¹

Rumaya Juhari²

Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia
ainisahrani@gmail.com¹ , rumaya@upm.edu.my²

Marital health is defined as a subjective evaluation on own personal perception on how healthy their marriage is. Past literature had shown various factors that contribute to individual marital health and its effect on individual subjective well-being. This study aims to examine the association between adult attachments, positive and negative religious coping and marital health among married individuals in Selangor. The data were collected from 549 married individual in Selangor using self-administered questionnaire. Adult Attachment Scale, Brief RCOPE Scale and Marital Health Scale were used to measure adult attachment, religious coping and marital health respectively. Result from Pearson correlation analysis shows that there were negative relationship with anxiety attachment, avoidant attachment and negative religious coping with marital health. In contrast, positive religious coping shows positive association with marital health. Multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine the unique predictor of marital health. Regression analysis shows that anxiety attachment, avoidant attachment and positive coping were significantly contribute to marital health with avoidant attachment as the unique factor that contributed to marital health among married individual in Selangor.

Keyword: *Marital Health, Adult Attachment, Religious Coping*

Studying Remedy System for Supporting Disabled Persons Who were Suffered by Drunk Driver: Mixed Method

Thanawat Sripairote¹

Ujsara Prasertsin²

Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
thanawat_ku60@hotmail.com

The main objectives of this research were (1) To study the situation of the weaknesses, strengths, and gaps of the remedy system for supporting disabled persons who were suffered by drunk driver accidents. (2) To survey the opinions of people, agencies, and organizations related to the remedy system for supporting disabled persons who were suffered by drunk driver accidents. (3) To make a policy proposal regarding the remedy system for supporting disabled persons who were suffered by drunk driver accidents. This research is using the exploratory sequential design of mixed method. Step1: conducting a phenomenal qualitative research design in order to understand the experience of a person or group of people with an event under their circumstances, data collecting by in-depth interviewing in key informants and analyzing by qualitative method. Step2: conducting quantitative research, the researcher will create a survey questionnaire for the remedy system for the disabled persons were suffered from drunk driver accidents, data collecting and analyzing by statistical analysis. Step3: when the results of both sections of the research will be obtained, the findings will be used to create policy proposals so that agencies and those involve in the formulation of the policy jointly discuss for a clear and possible conclusion in practice, leading to the development of a remedy system for the disabled persons who were suffered from drunk driver accidents in the future. We expect that a remedy system for the disabled persons who were suffered from the drunk driver accident will be developed.

Keywords: Remedy System, Disabled Persons, Drunk Driver Accidents, Phenomenology

¹Researcher. Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

²Lecturer, Educational and Psychological Test Bureau, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

The Professional Identity of Pre-service Teachers at a Thai University: Phenomenological Study

Payao Lakateb¹
Dusadee Yoelao²

Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.
plakateb@gmail.com

This study examines the experiences of pre-service teachers in their practices of teaching and teacher education. A phenomenological approach was used to understand pre-service teachers' emerging teacher identities. Key informants in this study was 15 student teachers, in Thailand, who are in professional experience placements. This method provides the philosophy hermeneutic phenomenology based on idea of Martin Heidegger. One of the most important steps of data analysis is analysis of the experience and its context. This study uses the six steps of research process delineated by Max Van Manen) 1990(, that are, 1(turning to a phenomenon which seriously interests us and commits us to the world; 2 (investigating experience as we live it rather than as we conceptualize it 3 (reflecting on the essential themes which characterize the phenomenon 4 (describing the phenomenon through the art of writing and rewriting 5 (maintaining a strong and oriented pedagogical relation to the phenomenon 6 (balancing the research context by considering parts and whole. A significant implication of the findings is that this study offers guidelines for promoting student teachers' professional development and improving for reflective practice in teacher education.

Keywords : *Teacher's Professional Identity, Phenomenological Study, Hermeneutic Phenomenology*

1 .Ph.D .student, Applied Behavioral Science Research .Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

2 .Associate Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

Validating the Measurement of Psychological Capital

Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani¹

Muhamad Syafiq Anwar²

Dwi Yanti³

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University

laila.meiliyandrie@mercubuana.ac.id¹, yanti3155@gmail.com³

Psychological is defined as a set of psychological resources that enable individuals to overcome personal obstacles and setbacks, it would emphasize on the positive nature and power of an individual and express the positive psychological resource owned by an individual, positively effects the individual's development and performance. Furthermore, it also contributed to the organisation in recognizing human as a better factor and overcoming the big challenge which they must face at the present or in the future. Aim of this study is researchers will see the validity and reliability of these scale as well as measuring devices this fused in many countries. Where this tool is developed whether it will remain the same or more different because it represents language and culture, and will also be seen from the three measuring instruments which one can best be used to measure psychological capital. A non experimental will be used in this research. The researcher will compare the result of the previous studies which using those 3 psychological capital scales. There's no population and sample because Researcher used A non Experimental Study. From the three measurement tools, it was found that each of them has its own reliability in measuring someone's psychological capital. This research is done to add something new to the literature, especially in the field of industrial and organizational psychology.

Keywords: *Psychological Capital, Validation, Instrument*

Self Evaluation : Validation Study

Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani¹

Muammar Erzah²

Chairu Anisa³

Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Mercu Buana, Indonesia

laila.meiliyandrie@mercubuana.ac.id¹ chairuanisa@gmail.com²

Background : Core self evaluation is one of personality traits examined to find out the personality of an employee so that it can show contribution in the organization.

Research Purposes : (1) introducing scale from Core Self Evaluation which measures employee personality seen from locus of control, self esteem, generalized self efficacy, and neuroticism; (2) comparing research about the Core Self Evaluation that has been carried out by various researchers in the world.

Methodology : This research a meta analysis and data is processed in an analysis a statistical that combines the results of multiple scientific studies.

Population and Sample : Respondents in this study were obtained from several other studies. The results showed there was a significant correlation in the Core Self Evaluation and in the organization variables.

Analysis : The result of this research showed that the dimensions locus of control, self esteem, generalized self efficacy, and neuroticism have the greatest influence on Core Self Evaluation.

Implication or advantage of research : This research is done to add something new to the literature, especially in the field of industrial and organizational psychology.

Keywords : *Core Self Evaluation, Validation, Measurement*

The Relationship between Intelligence and Self Efficacy of 7th Grade Students in “X” Junior High School Bogor

Hani Widya Ningrum
Karisma Riskinanti

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University, Indonesia
haniwidya97@gmail.com

Education is a supporting factor for the development and manifestation of individual itself, especially for the nation and state development. The purpose of education is to develop students skills and abilities optimally. To achieve these educational goals, students should belief that they are able to achieve their goals and ideals. Further, they should have the encouragement and effort to reach their goals and ideals. The sense of believing in one's abilities is called as Self-Efficacy. Other supporting predictor to increase self-efficacy is Intellectual Intelligence. Intelligence has an important role in a person as the cognitive abilities such as behaving according to contextual, thinking rationally and dealing with the environment effectively. This research aims to determine the relationship between Intelligence and Self-Efficacy of 7th grade students in X junior high school Bogor. This study is quantitative approach. The instrument used Self-Efficacy Questionnaire for Children (Muris, 2001). The population of this research is 228 students of 7th grade in “X” Junior High School aged 12-15 years old. The sample is 150 students used purposive sampling methods. Correlation test result uses pearson correlation show that $r = 0,151$ ($p > 0,05$) it means there is no correlation between Intelligence and self-efficacy. This can be caused by socio-economic factors that can inhibit the relation between IQ and self-efficacy. From this research, school and teacher can give more attention to students with low intelligence, and can develop self-efficacy for students.

Keywords: *Intelligence, Junior High School, Self-Efficacy, Socio-Economic*

Measuring Middle Schools Efficiency in Fostering Student's Creativity in Bangkok Institutions Using the Creativity Landscape Framework

Neda Mohammad

Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand
Nedaaria@yahoo.com

Creativity has gained prominence as the most important 21st century skill. In Middle Schools, efficiency in fostering students' creative thinking is influenced by a wide range of internal and external factors. Moreover, a balance between metacognitive strategies, repartition of attention resources and upholding mind wandering inclination must be found by the teacher.

The main purpose of the study is to measure the differential influence of internal and external factors on Middle Schools efficiency to foster students' creative thinking in English classes using Donaldson's creativity landscape framework.

It applies a social constructivist and holistic analysis of external and internal factors affecting creative thinking.

The learning styles, environment design and, metacognitive strategies are assessed qualitatively for each institution to qualify the 4 dimensions of Donaldson framework. Guilford's alternative uses test is applied to pre and post quantify student creativity levels. Finally, a reflective story telling assesses students experience in the classrooms.

Populations: 4 types of schools including International, Demonstrative, Public and Government Schools in Bangkok, Thailand. Samples: 4 groups of 33 Grade 9 students following English classes.


A qualitative analysis of Donaldson's 4 dimensions: 1) states of mind, 2) context and environment, 3) stages of creative process and, 4) cognitive process is completed in each school. A pre and post quantitative analysis of student's creativity level is conducted. Finally, impact of the 4 dimensions on schools efficiency to foster creative thinking is measured and compared.

This design allows the ranking of factors affecting efficiency in fostering students' creative thinking. It also allows the comparison between different pedagogical strategies and the determination of the most efficient.

Keywords: *Creativity, Creativity Landscape Framework, Metacognition*



3 Contemporary Issues

- 3.1 The Impact of Transformative Learning on Spirituality in Palliative Care among Nursing Students: The Embedded Mixed Methods Research
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The Impact of Transformative Learning on Spirituality in Palliative Care among Nursing Students : The Embedded Mixed Methods Research

Pilaiporn Sukcharoen¹
Nanchatsan Sakunpong²
Kantita Sripa³

Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.
pilaiporn.navynurse@gmail.com.

The nursing students generally provide nursing care for terminal patients. However, the majority of nursing students have fear of patient death, feel discouraged and can weaken the humanity. This study aimed to investigate the impact of transformative learning on spirituality in palliative care among nursing students through applying the embedded mixed methods design. It involved a quasi-experimental, two group pretest posttest design together with applying a focus group conducted after each learning session. The experimental group (N = 24) engaged in the transformative learning model and a focus group setting; meanwhile, the control group (N= 24) engaged in a regular instructional model. The Cronbach's alpha was .804. Results: 1) the level of spirituality in palliative care of the experimental group was higher than the control group, with the statistical significance at the level of .05. When applying the two-way repeated measures ANCOVA, there was a statistically significant two-way interaction at the .05 level between posttest / follow-up phases and to engage/not to engage in the transformative learning. 2) eight schemes which are considered as the component of transformative learning experience were discovered: understanding meaning of life and death, realizing that one is valuable for oneself, accepting other people's individuality, having sympathy, wishing others well, having mastery of emotional control, being able to foster a relationship and hope, and having faith in religious principles. The outcome of the study enhance spirituality in palliative care which associated with nursing students' experience. Besides, it can be applied to improve their learning performance.

Keywords: *Nursing Education, Psychological Transformation, Experiential Learning*

¹PhD Student at Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand. Corresponding author, E-mail: pilaiporn.navynurse@gmail.com.

²lecturer, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

³Assistant Professors, Faculty of Social Sciences, Royal Police Cadet Academy, Thailand.

The Psychology of Mind-Body Interaction: Analyzing the Placebo Effects from a Religio-cultural Perspective

Salami Mutiu Olagoke¹

Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia
salami@fpm.upsi.edu.my

With evident indications of physiological and psychological explanations to the placebo response in human functioning, the religio-cognitive factors related to belief, knowledge, hope and spirituality tends to gain more attention in recent researches. While these states appear to initiate health sustaining effects that often engage the mind/body interaction, placebo effects is often referred to as the positive health outcomes associated with the psychosocial context of treatment, and a form of an assessable, apparent, or felt improvement in health and behavioural adaptation not linked to any form of administered medication or treatment. In addition, in both research and clinical practice, there are indications that this mind-body therapeutic framework has little or no attention in the collectivist bloc. This paper aims to limelight the psycho-physiological and religio-cultural significance of the placebo effects with emphasis on hope and religious belief as possible mediators towards eliciting placebo response. More so, the author illustrate the psycho-physiological effects of stress and what makes the healing process of the placebo comes to effect as it lies on the premise of how best the effectiveness of the treatment is conveyed to the client on one hand, and the degree of the client's confidence regarding the effectiveness of the treatment on the other.

Keywords: *Mind-body Interaction, Placebo Effects, Religio-cultural Perspective*

¹Assistant Professors, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia.

Investigating the “Living-in-History” Effect in a Pakistani Sample

Khadeeja Munawar

Shamsul Haque

Department of Psychology, Jeffrey Cheah School of Medicine and Health Sciences,
Monash University Malaysia
khadeeja.munawar@monash.edu

The claim that major life transitions organize memories has received mixed empirical support. This study aimed to examine the memories of a sample drawn from Pakistan—a country that has witnessed many life-changing socio-political events, wars, and natural disasters in 72 years of its history. Participants were recruited from two provinces ($N = 210$, $Mage = 64.35$, $SD = 6.33$): Punjab and KPK, and belonged to two ethnic groups: Punjabi (50.5 %) and Pukhtun (49.5 %). It was investigated if participants retrieved more memories related to life transitions, referred them to historically defined autobiographical periods, and exhibited the Living-in-History effect. The data were collected through word cuing technique using 10 neutral cue words and analysed through criterion-based content analysis and non-parametric tests. The results reveal that less than 1% of the memories were of transitional events and only 0.6% referred to historically defined autobiographical periods. Almost three-quarters of the memories were social-focused, one-fifth self-focused and the rest either religion- or politics-focused. The memory focus did not vary across participants with different political ideologies. The lifespan distribution of the memories showed a pronounced bump at 11-20 years of age. Memories within and outside of the bump were mostly positive. The findings revealed that despite facing an array of ethnic, religious, political, economic and social conflicts, participants were resilient, had an intact identity and their memories were predominantly positive. The findings can be used in the field of clinical psychology in treating patients with memory disorders.

Keywords: *Trauma; Memory, Well-being, Identity, Resilience*

Considering Spiritual Well-Being in Developing Model of Job Redesign: Applied Psychology for Small and Medium Enterprises Sustainability

Winandi Marda Jaya¹

Arief Fahmie²

Faraz Umay³

Universitas Islam Indonesia

winandimardajaya@gmail.com¹, arief268@googlemail.com², farazumaya8484@gmail.com³

Managing spiritual well-being in designing work has become a new organizational intervention. This article aims to draft job design using the principles of Qur'anic work ethics to improve team effectiveness. The methods used are interviews, observations, literature study about job redesign, and questionnaire. The design was prepared by considering the commitment of the SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) owner to apply Qur'anic work ethics. In addition, the community at the company location is Muslim. Team effectiveness will be measured by using team effectiveness in SMEs scale, and spiritual well-being will be measured by using Qur'anic work ethic scale. This research was conducted in one of restaurants in the West Nusa Tenggara, which is one of the main tourist destinations in Indonesia. The results of this study include the stages of work design that uses the principles of Qur'anic work ethics. The Stages start from making a thorough diagnosis, forming natural work units, combining tasks, establishing client relationships, vertical loading, and opening feedback channels. The results showed that the design was in accordance with the main principles of organizational intervention methods and accommodated the spiritual well-being needs of both business owner and employees. For further research, an implementation of the model is needed, which is also the next stage of this research.

Keywords : *Job Redesign, Spiritual Well-being, Organizational Intervention*

Participation in Older Parent's Caregiving among Adult Siblings

Nurhilmiyani Ismail¹

Rahimah Ibrahim²

Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Human Ecology
nurhilmiyani89@gmail.com¹, imahibrahim@upm.edu.my²

Cooperating with siblings in providing care for older parents is one of the important developmental tasks of adult children. However, existing literature regarding sibling participation in caregiving activities showed that the distribution of caregiving activities among siblings was often reported to be unfair and unequal. As there is an increasing demand of long term care in the community due to the demographic transition happened worldwide, there is a need for a study on adult sibling participations while providing care for older parents. Hence, this study will examine what are the determinants of siblings' participation in older parents care and also how siblings involve in or contribute towards caregiving activities. This study will employ a mixed-methods approach of sequential explanatory design based on the assumption that the quantitative outcome of the study will be further explained by the qualitative data in exploring why adult siblings participate in the caregiving circle. A survey using self-administered questionnaire to a total of 215 adult children who takes a role as primary caregiver to one of their older parents and have at least one sibling will be employed using purposive sampling, while five adult sibling pairs will be selected as informant for further data analysis. Expected results of this study will provide a baseline understanding of the factors that determine the sibling participations in older parents care. Consequently, the findings will enhance understanding on process of negotiation of parental care and ability in providing guidance that will encourage more sibling involvement for sustained high-quality care for the older parents.

Keywords: *Participation in Caregiving, Older Parents, Adult Siblings, Developmental Task, Sustained High-quality Care.*

1 Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia

2 Associate Professor, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia

Spiritual Well-Being in Developing Training Design for Women Farmer Group

Laksmi Wienur Audina¹

Arief Fahmie²

Faraz Umayya³

Universitas Islam Indonesia

laksmiaudina67@gmail.com¹, arief268@googlemail.com², farazumaya8484@gmail.com³

A women farmer group, based on the needs analysis, requires training that aims to improve their leadership behaviors. By considering their religious behavior, spiritual well-being must be taken into consideration in developing the design of the training. This article aim is on the process of designing the training modules that have Islamic contents in accordance with their values and religiosity. The methodology of this research is developmental research approach that defided in any phase. In this research, phase one is the analysis phase of leadership behavior and leadership perception from the existing sample. Phase two is the design phase and development of the leadership training module and the next phase will be applied in further research. The research question that will be answered from this research is how is the effectiveness of the leadership training module design that considers the spiritual well-being of the participants? This research was carried out in the Gedangsari district, Yogyakarta that had a women farmers group with 40 members. The data collection methods used were interviews with agriculture practitioner, group administrators and group members; observations about religious practices and leadership problems; and literature study about training design. The result of this study is the design of prophetic leadership training module based on the principles of prophetic leadership, namely truthfulness, trustworthiness, advocacy, and wisdom. For future research, it is needed to validate the training module, which is also the next step of this study.

Keywords : *Training Design, Spiritual Well-being, Women Farmer Group*

Describing Pain of Broken Heart Trough Narrative Writing: A Content Analytical Approach

Nur Afifah
Fadelia Utami

Department of Psychology, Mercu Buana University Jakarta, Indonesia
nura.afifah24@gmail.com

Having your heart broken is an overwhelming painful event, so individuals indubitably want to relieve the pain. When individuals try to deal with the sorts of emotions after a breakup, it may not be successful because they experienced rumination that caused by immersed perspective. However, some individuals can see their experiences from distanced perspective so that they can do more adaptive self-reflection. This study aims to describe the process of relieving the broken heart pain in narrative writing. We distinguished 3 groups of writing perspective: 1) First person perspective; self as subject, 2) Third person perspective; positioning themselves as an observer using second-person pronouns, and 3) Third person perspective; positioning themselves as an observer using their own name. Kross et al. (2014) stated that using the first-person perspective produces more negative emotion while using third-person perspective results in more alternative perspectives. We used Savitri's (2019) content analysis method to analyze the texts of 6 participants. We retrieve data from the participant texts who took part in a narrative writing therapy for three consecutive days at one of the private universities in Jakarta. The result showed that those who were instructed to use third-person perspective at a certain level could help the process of adaptive self reflection by developing meaning from their negative event compared to those who were instructed to use first-person perspective.

Keywords : *Broken Heart, Rumination, Narrative Writing.*

Describing Pain of Broken Home Trough Narrative Writing: A Content Analytical Approach

Dalil Faishal Kurniawan

Lisa Amelia

Ni Luh Ashila Audria

Department of Psychology, Mercu Buana University Jakarta, Indonesia
dalilfaiskur@gmail.com

Previous finding of expressive writing in regulating emotions has been done a lot, but the theme of witnessing parental conflict has yet to be explored. (Frattaroli, 2006) When individuals witness parental conflict, they will experience the fear of loss, sadness, anger, alongside with the inability to provide help or provide advice to the conflicting party. Compared to broken heart experience, parental conflict elicits different effect because the subjects are not involved directly in the conflict (Henning et al, 1996). Thus, this study aims to examine the writings of participants who have experience witnessing parental conflict. We distinguished 3 groups of writing: 1) First-person perspective; self as subject, 2) Third person perspective; watching own self from outside, and 3) Third person perspective; positioning own self as another person. This study used Savitri's (2019) content analysis method to analyze the writings of 5 participants. Data were obtained from the text of the participants who took part in a narrative writing therapy for three consecutive days at one of the private universities in Jakarta. The results of the study showed that those who were instructed to use a third-person perspective at a certain level could help the process of adaptive self-reflection with a different mechanism compared to those who were instructed to use the first-person perspective.

Keywords : *Pain, Broken Home, Narrative Writing.*

Preventing Elder Abuse and Neglect in Family: A Community in Bangkok

Rojjanart Homdee¹

Kanchana Patrawiwat²

Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

rojjanart@yahoo.com

Elder mistreatment is now recognized internationally as a pervasive and growing problem, urgency requiring the attention of health care system, social welfare agencies, policymaker, and the general public. Prevalence data of elder abuse from social and health services only present a tip of the iceberg. This study explores how and why abuse and neglect occurs in family and presents practical prevention measures. Exploratory qualitative interviews are carried out with purposive sample of 10 elder caregivers. They are recruited from different family in a community in Bangkok. These interviews are analyzed using thematic analysis. All information obtained from this research can be further developed as a way to prevent behavioral of violence against the elderly in the family, so that the elderly can live happily with their family without being committed violence from family members.

Keywords: *Abuse, Neglect, Caregiver, Older Person, Prevention*

1 .Ph.D .student, Applied Behavioral Science Research .Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand .

2 .Assistant Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.



4 Mental Health and Counselling

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 - 4.2 Innovative Application of Qualitative Method in Studying Indigenous Community's Mental Health
 - 4.3 The Relationship between Religiosity, Quality of Life and Mental Health Status among Undergraduate Students in Islamic-Based University in Malaysia
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Counselling Competencies for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Clients :a Grounded Theory Method

Penthai Thewin¹
Amaraporn Surakarn²
Thasuk Junprasert²
Narumol Prayai³

Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.
pthewin@gmail.com

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender)LGBT (psychology has been studied and has evolved significantly since 1980 .However, counselling competencies for LGBT individuals are still very much in a discussion as to the different methods optimal to support LGBT individuals . The purpose of this study was to explore counselling competencies perceived to be supportive and effective for LGBT clients. Qualitative research using a Grounded Theory method was the technique used to gather data from 12 participants who met the inclusion criteria of being active counselors who work with LGBT individuals in Thailand. In-depth interview was used to collect rich data about their approach, abilities, values, beliefs, perspectives and attitudes. This was then analyzed through coding, memo writing, categorizing as well as peer reviewing. The results showed that Ability, Awareness, Advocacy and Self-development are four core categories of competency utilized for effective counselling .These competencies are not sequential and non-linear .Counsellors don't seem to develop these in any specific order .They may come from Awareness then move into learning Ability then Advocacy, etc., or any other orders .The results indicate that these competencies are of similar weight and importance .One is not more significant than the other .Different counsellors rely on a different mixed of competencies to be effective with clients .The intersectionality counselling approach was found to be a significant element of effective counselling for LGBT clients .The theory that emerged from this research is being used to develop guidelines for counselors, psychologists or staff who support LGBT individuals, to be more effective in a therapeutic setting.

Keywords : *LGBT Individuals, LGBT Counselling Competencies, Grounded Theory*

1 PhD Candidate, Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.

2Behavioral Science Research Institute Srinakharinwirot University.

3Faculty of Education, Srinakharinwirot University.

Innovative Application of Qualitative Method in Studying Indigenous Community's Mental Health

Fahad Riaz Choudhry

Department of Psychology,
Kuliyyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences (KIRKHS)
International Islamic University Malaysia.
fahad.riaz.psy@gmail.com

Background. The indigenous communities are the native communities, having a historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories. The health research on indigenous people in developed countries has established guidelines for ethical conduct of research on these communities. However, there is a lack of such guidelines in Asian indigenous communities. **Research Purpose.** The modicum of research attention to indigenous marginalized communities from mental health perspectives has become the basis of highlighting some of the issues faced by researchers when doing a study on indigenous groups. **Method.** This paper argues that culturally appropriate indigenous methods must be adopted when working with marginalized communities, with the aim to decolonize research from western world view. The selection of appropriate methods in studying marginalized communities has been highlighted. The past literature suggests choosing culturally appropriate methods when working with marginalized indigenous communities. **Population.** A methodological recommendation, (encompassing qualitative, collective, participatory), and empowerment frameworks has been derived from in-depth study of indigenous Kalasha community in Pakistan using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). The aim of the project was to explore the resilience mechanisms (identification of cultural protective factors), and mental health conceptualization of Kalasha. **Analysis.** IPA was used for detailed analysis using a two-stage interpretation process also called double hermeneutic. The significance and implications of using IPA to study indigenous populations has been highlighted. **Implications.** This study shows appropriate methodological recommendations for health researchers in order to study marginalized indigenous communities.

Keywords: *Qualitative, Indigenous, Marginalized, Method*

The Relationship between Religiosity, Quality of Life, and Positive Mental Health among Undergraduate Students in Islamic-Based University in Malaysia

Arina Hanis Tajul Ariffin¹
Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom²

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia
arinahanis24@gmail.com

Religiosity has become a growing trending in both psychological assessments and interventions. This study has defined religiosity based on *Hadith Jibril* which explained three level of Faith; *islam*, *iman* and *ihsan*. *Ihsan* is the fundamental element in Islam hence this study aimed to examine the relationship between the domains in religiosity, quality of life, and positive mental health among undergraduate students in one of the Islamic-based University in Malaysia. Around 180 students from various study disciplines were recruited in this cross-sectional study. The three variables were measured using IIUM Religiosity Scale (IIUMRelS), WHO Quality of Life-BREF Scale (WHOQOL-Bref), and Positive Mental Health Scale (PMH-Scale). It was found that there are significant relationships between religiosity with quality of life and positive mental health. Further regression analysis found that the element of *ihsan* as the strongest and significant predictor for quality of life ($b = .217, p < .05$) and positive mental health ($b = .224, p < .05$) compared to the element of *islam* ($p > 0.5$) and *iman* ($p > 0.5$) which complement with the narration stated in *Hadith Jibril*. The results of the study may be used to further research about the importance of *ihsan* in improving the mental health and quality of life of a Muslim, especially in this case, university students.

Keywords: *Religiosity, Quality of Life, Positive Mental Health, Ihsan, Muslim*

1 Student Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia

2 Assistant Professor Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia

The Relationship between Social Media Use, Social Media Sharing, and Depressive Symptoms among University Students in Malaysia

Nur Amni Aqilah Mohamed Izam

Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia

amni.mizam@gmail.com

Many young people were found to have high depressive symptoms and one of the contributing factors may be social media use. Mixed results were found regarding the relationship between social media use and depression. This may be due to positive or negative sharing of the individuals' experiences on social media. Current study aims to examine the relationship between positive and negative sharing on social media, social media use, and depressive symptoms. The hypotheses are; (1) social media use will have a significant positive relationship with depressive symptoms, (2) depressive symptoms would be independently associated with positive and negative sharing and (3) positive sharing on social media will attenuate the relationship between social media use and depressive symptoms while negative sharing on social media will increase the relationship. The study was a cross-sectional survey design with 261 university students as participants. Participants were obtained through convenience sampling. Scales measuring social media use, social sharing, and depressive symptoms were used. Results showed (1) there is a significant negative relationship between social media use and depressive symptoms, (2) positive and negative sharing have an independent relationship with depressive symptoms, and (3) there is no significant interaction between social media use, social sharing, and depressive symptoms. In conclusion, social sharing does not moderate the relationship between social media use and depression. Future studies should focus on controlling reactions received by individuals sharing the post that could not be controlled for in this correlational study.

Keywords: *Social Media, Depression, Media Sharing, youth, Malaysia*

The Study Factors of Humanistic Counselling Competencies for Social Justice of Psychology Students

Kanyarat Muangkaew¹
Nanchatsan Sakunpong²
Numchai Supparerkchaisakul³

Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.
s.kanyarat@gmail.com

This research aimed to study factors of humanistic Counselling competencies for social justice of psychology students. Research samples were bachelor degree students who study psychology courses in year 3 and year 4, from state higher education institutions or National universities, which operate under the Office of Higher Education Commission, and 4 universities, which operate under two provinces in Bangkok Metropolitan Region. These 450 Students needed to possess psychology knowledge and have passed Counselling enrollment of Counselling psychology courses. These students were selected by a Multistage Random Sampling approach. The Research tools used were Humanistic Counselling Competencies for Social Justice of Psychology Student Scale, a Life-Congruence Scale, a Psychological Counselling for Sexual Diversity Scale, and an Economical Behaviors Questionnaire. The statistics methods used to analyze the research data reliability were research scales of Cronbach's alpha coefficient, Pearson's correlation coefficient, and confirmatory factor analysis: CFA by using LISREL version 8.72. Reliability was tested with Alpha Cronbach Coefficient of a Humanistic Counselling Competencies for Social Justice of Psychology Student Scale, a Life-Congruence Scale, a Psychological Counselling for Sexual Diversity Scale, and an Economical Behaviors Questionnaire were .899, .817, .763, and .751 respectively. The research sought to find a correlation between a Humanistic Counselling Competencies for Social Justice of Psychology Student Scale and the other three Scales which aim to test the Convergent validity and Discriminant validity. The research result showed that a Humanistic Counselling Competencies for Social Justice of Psychology Student Scale was positively correlated with a Life-Congruence Scale significantly at .01 level different ($r = .293$) and was positively correlated with a Psychological Counselling for Sexual Diversity Scale significantly at .01 level different ($r = .772$). The result didn't show any correlation between a Humanistic Counselling Competencies for Social Justice of Psychology Student Scale and an Economical Behaviors Questionnaire were low correlated ($r = .040$). The measurement of structural validity obtained from the CFA of Humanistic Counselling Competencies for Social Justice of Psychology Students Scale include 1) Knowledge factor 2) Attitude factor and 3) Skill factor. These three factors indicated the value of the model (Chi-square = 633.284, $df = 587$, $p\text{-value} = .091$, GFI = .927, AGFI = .918, CFI = .996, RMSEA = .013)

Keywords: *Humanistic Counselling Competencies, Social Justice, Psychology Students*

1 PhD Candidate, Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.

2 Lecturer, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

3 Assistant Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The Study of Emotion Regulation Approach of Undergraduate Students on Depression

Kwanjai Ritkumrop¹
Chatchai Ekpanyaskul²
Amaraporn Surakarn²
Ujsara Prasertsin³

Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand
k.ritkumrop@gmail.com

The purpose of this research was to study emotion regulation approach of undergraduate students on depression. Qualitative research using in-depth interviews was used with five undergraduate students who have experienced depression and treated by psychiatrists. Research participants were assessed by psychiatrists before joining the research and the results show that they healed on depression and also have the capacity to manage their emotions. The results have shown that the research key informants gained emotion regulation by using emotional awareness, better understanding with their emotions, and be able to accept their emotions. They can also set goals to accomplish their routines even when they face negative emotion as well as plan strategies to manage impulse emotion. They can choose to appropriate manage with their emotions. The emotion regulation approach has affected key informants who can better cope with depression and their emotions. They can control inappropriate behaviors when they have depression or various emotions. The research results will be used to develop and assist among undergraduate students on depression and also for other people that have a problem in emotion regulation.

Keywords: *Depression, Emotion Regulation, Undergraduate Student*

1 Ph.D. Candidate, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

2 The Graduate School of Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

3 Education and Psychological Test Bureau, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

Using Physical Activity Intervention in Executive Function and Motor Skills of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder: A Study Protocol

Noor Hasina Abd Rahman
Mariam Adawiah Dzulkifli

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia
noorhasina.fatimah@gmail.com

Executive function deficits and motor skills deficits are commonly found in the children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Literatures have shown on the possible role of physical activity to intervene the effects on the executive functions and motor skills. The present study aims to examine the executive functions (EF) and motor skills (MS) of children with ASD, and the possible role of physical activity intervention to effect the EF and MS of children with ASD. The relevant domains of EF which include working memory, planning, inhibition and cognitive flexibility will be examined and compared between children with ASD who receive the physical activity intervention and those who do not. In addition, differences in the motor skills specifically the gross motor skills will be compared between children with ASD who receive the physical activity intervention and those who do not. The data will be collected from children with ASD from the Department of Special Education under Ministry of Education Malaysia and Special Needs NGO centres in Selangor and Klang Valley, Malaysia (N=60). The children with the age range of 6-10 years old, bilingual in English and Malay and able to participate in physical activity or physical education class age range 6-10 years old will be targeted. All participants will be randomly and equally assigned into an experimental and a control group. The pre-intervention scores of executive functions will be obtained for both groups based on the Colour-Word Interference Test, Tower of Hanoi task and Number-Letter Sequencing Test. The scores of gross motor skills will be obtained from the Test of Gross Motor Development (TGMD-2). Then, the children in the experimental group will receive the physical activity intervention which is 15-20 minutes of jogging that will be conducted twice a week for a 12 weeks period. Meanwhile, the children in the control group will be shown an exercise-related video for the same duration. After 12 weeks, the post-intervention scores for the executive functions and motor skills will be recorded again for both groups. Statistical analyses testing the effect of physical activity on EF will be conducted separately by using a 2 (Group: experimental vs control) x2 (time: pre-test vs post- test) mixed ANOVA and testing the effect of physical activity on MS will be conducted by using a 2 (Group: experimental vs control) x2 (time: pre-test vs post- test) mixed ANOVA as well. It is expected that children with ASD who undergo physical activity intervention will demonstrate significant increase in the executive function scores and motor skills scores compared to those who do not undergo the physical activity intervention. The study is expected to add to the current literatures on understanding the children with ASD and mechanisms to optimise their learning experience.

Keywords: *Executive Function, Motor Skills, Physical Activity Intervention, ASD, Children.*

The Results of Psychology Counselling Program on Developing Active-Aging Skills for Elders who Live in Senior Home: The Intervention Mixed Methods Design

Jantana Juthavantana¹
Nanchatsan Sakunpong²
Ujsara Prasertsin³
Monthira Jarupeng⁴

Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
nid.jantana@gmail.com

The objectives of this research were to explore Active-Aging skills with elders who live in senior home and study the results of the Psychology Counselling Program on developing an Active-Aging skills. The research method was an intervention mixed methods design. The research sampling was elders who are 60 years old and up who were chosen because they had lower scores on Active-Aging skills test. The research tools used were: 1) in-depth interviews, 2) a counselling program, 3) an Active-Aging test with a reliability of Cronbach alpha coefficient at .949, and 4) a focus group interview. The quantitative research studied the effectiveness of the counselling program by comparing the Active-Aging skills scores of the sampling before and after participating in the counselling program. The qualitative research was done through focus group interview at the end of the counselling program. The research results have shown that: 1) Active-Aging skills of elders in senior home fall into 4 dimensions which are: health development process, spiritual self-development, social activity participation, and social psychology support. 2) The elders who attended the counselling program gained more Active Ageing skills than before joining the program significantly at 0.01 level different, and 3) the results from attending the counselling program show that the elders have improved compared to before joining the program. The factors which affect the Active-Aging skills are the activities of the group counselling program, the researcher, and the atmosphere or environment of activity. The elders found themselves gaining more self-esteem and being happier.

Keywords: Active-Aging Skill, Psychology Counselling Program, Intervention Mixed Methods Design

1 PhD Candidate, Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.

2 Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.

3 Educational and Psychological Test Bureau, Srinakharinwirot University.

4 Faculty of Education, Srinakharinwirot University.

A Systematic Review of the Prevalence Rates, Associated Factors, and Predictors of Anxiety in Malaysia

Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom¹

Firdaus Mukhtar²

Tian Po Sumantri Oei³

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak, Malaysia
hanum@iium.edu.my

The current study aims to investigate the prevalence rates, associated factors, and predictors of anxiety in Malaysia through a systematic review. PsycINFO and MEDLINE databases and a total of 28 local journals were used to search for published papers in this particular area. In this case, 37 out of 105 articles managed to meet the inclusion criteria and subjected for review. A total of 17,673 respondents which comprised of university students, general community, and numerous types of clinical patients were included in the review. The results showed that the prevalence rate of moderate to severe/extremely severe level of anxiety was in the range between 1% and 67.6% for the mentioned populations. Moreover, various types of associated factors were found to be related to anxiety such as divorced, widowed, or single marital status; lower than the tertiary level of educational status; unemployed, or retired; and low socioeconomic status. Meanwhile, there were also several predictors of anxiety such as having to deal with negative life events; domestic violence; family history of mental illness; severe psychological problems; and chronic physical illness. Generally, the high prevalence of anxiety tends to indicate that anxiety rates are noticeable and its severity may contribute to the decrease in the quality of life, the increase of social burden, reduced productivity, and increased utilizations of health services. Therefore, awareness among community and health service providers regarding the rapid growth rate of anxiety is believed to help in developing access to evidence-based psychological and pharmacological interventions.

Keywords: *Anxiety, Prevalence, Risk Factors, Predictors, Malaysia*

1 Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak, Malaysia;

2 Department of Psychiatry, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Malaysia

3 School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Cybervictimisation and Depression among Young Adults: The Role of Resilience and Forgiveness

Abdul Kader Janeeiu Thajudeen¹
Ruhaya Hussin²

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia
abkaderju92@gmail.com¹, ruhaya@iium.edu.my²

The impact of job loss, especially the involuntary one, is detrimental to an individual's psychological health. Therefore, it is essential to investigate the contributing factors of psychological distress during involuntary job loss. By using a cross-sectional survey method, the present study examined perceived stress and financial strain as the predictors of psychological distress among individuals experiencing job loss in Malaysia. The Perceived Stress Scale ($\alpha = 0.82$) and Financial Strain Survey ($\alpha = 0.84$) were used to measure perceived stress and financial strain, while the General Health Questionnaire-12 ($\alpha = 0.79$) was used to measure psychological distress. All scales were translated into Malay language. It was hypothesised that both perceived stress and financial strain were positively related to psychological distress. A total number of 229 participants who were laid off and unemployed for a period of three months to three years were recruited via snowball and convenient sampling techniques. Results from hierarchical multiple regression confirmed the hypothesis, in which both perceived stress and financial strain predicted psychological distress among Malaysians who experienced involuntary job loss. The findings contributed to the understanding of job loss in the Malaysian context. Limitations and recommendations for future research were also discussed.

Keywords: *Involuntary Job Loss, Perceived Stress, Financial Strain, Psychological Distress, Predictors.*

Improving Emotional Regulation of Adolescents Living in Orphanages who Have Depressive Symptoms

Aina Izzati Binti Muslan,

International Islamic University Malaysia
omgitsaina@gmail.com

Within an emotional regulation framework, individual differences in emotion regulation comprise of sensitivity to negative emotions, such that people who are less able to effectively regulate their emotions are more likely to become depressed when maladaptive strategies are used. The present study attempts to develop an intervention programme to improve emotional regulation and to determine its efficacy in managing depressive symptoms among adolescents who are living in orphanages in Klang Valley. Specifically, the objectives of this study were to examine (1) the adolescents' understanding of emotions, and (2) the efficacy of *Jom Kenali Emosi* (JKE) intervention programme. Using purposive sampling, a total of 20 adolescents with age ranging from 11 to 19 years old ($M = 14.15$; $SD = 2.412$) from two orphanages in the Klang Valley participated in the study. The scales used for this study consisted of two scales measuring depressive symptoms (BDI-Malay; Mukhtar & Tian, 2008), and emotion regulation (ERQ; Gross & John, 2003) were used. Results from this study indicated that there were reduced depressive symptoms ($M = 15.10$, $SD = 5.78$, $t(19) = -10.32$, $p < .001$) and an increase in the usage of adaptive emotion regulation strategies after the intervention ($M = 36.45$, $SD = 3.61$, $t(19) = 9.72$, $p = .000$). The findings were further discussed with respect to the current literature on adolescent depression, and emotion regulation intervention programme.

Keywords: Adolescents, Emotion Regulation, Intervention Programme

The Relationship between a State of Mindfulness and Hardiness with Depression, Anxiety, Stress, and Suicidal Ideation in Individuals with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)

Nur Aishah Azman
Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom,

Department of Psychology, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge & Human Sciences,
International Islamic University Malaysia
nuraishah.azman@gmail.com

Mindfulness is a state whereby an individual intentionally brings awareness back to the present moment. Literature found that a mindful individual has better quality of life. Whereas, hardiness is a personality factor to which one is able to perform despite being exposed with stressful conditions. According to past research, individual with a higher level of mindfulness and hardy is seen to have a better psychological well-being. The objective of the current study is to examine the associations between mindfulness and hardiness with stress, depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation among individuals with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE). The study used survey research design; consisting of 141 females and 7 males, recruited via support group of SLE's organization and their social network sites. Participation was voluntary. The scales used to measure the variables were Mindful Attention Awareness Scale, Dispositional Resilience Scale 15, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21, and suicidal ideations items adopted from MINI Neuropsychiatric Interview. Four multiple linear regression analysis was computed in identifying the association between; mindfulness and hardiness with stress, anxiety, depression and suicidal ideation. The results indicated significant negative correlations between; 1) Mindfulness and stress, anxiety, depression and suicidal ideation and 2) Hardiness and depression. Participants with higher level of mindfulness has lower level of stress, anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation. Similarly, higher level of hardiness is significantly related to lower level of depression only. Suggestively, future research could consider analyzing the impact on hardiness towards SLE individuals as at present, only one variable was seen to be significant (depression).

Keywords: *Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Mindfulness, Hardiness*

The Relationship between Parenting Stress, Parenting Behavior and Child Behavior Problems among Autism Children: A Study Protocol

Rokhwatun Nisa Damanhuri¹

Nazariah Shari'e Janon²

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia
 rokhwatunnisa94@gmail.com¹, nazariah@iium.edu.my²

Parents with autism children reported experiencing a high level of stress compared to parents with typically developing children and parent with other developmental delays. The research found that parenting stress potentially contributes to the child behavior problem. In addition, research also indicates that parenting stress significantly related to the specific parenting behavior, which later contributes to behavior problem among children. It reflects that parent with a high level of stress will adapt negative and poor parenting, that consequently, it increases child behavior problem. However, there still has a lack of research that examines the relationship between parenting stress, parenting behavior, and child behavior problem in one study within autism context, particularly in Malaysia. Therefore, the present study aims to investigate the relationship between parenting stress, parenting behavior, and child behavior problem among autism children in a Malaysian context. The study recruited a mother (N=350), who has autism children age 6- 12 year olds and understood the Malay language as the participant. The study employs a survey design, set of questionnaires; Parental Stress Scale (PSS), Ghental Parental Behavior Scale (parent version) and Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL). Structural Modeling Equation (SEM) analyze the mediation analysis between the associations of these three variables. It expected that parenting stress associates to behavior problem and parenting behavior mediate the relationship between parenting stress and behavior problems among autism children. With examine these three variables, it may help in identifying the importance of parenting in the development of child behavior problem and it will be useful for developing a comprehensive intervention in reducing behavior problems among autism children.

Keyword: *Parenting Stress, Parenting Behavior, Child Behavior Problems, Externalizing, Internalizing*

Relationship between Low Parental Income, Parenting Style, and Depressive Symptoms among Adolescents

Nur Ain Amalina Binti Ab Aziz

International Islamic University Malaysia
ainamalinaabaziz@gmail.com

Depression is a worldwide clinical diagnosis which may affect individuals across lifespan, hence adolescents are reported likely vulnerable with depressive symptoms. This paper aims to examine the relationship between low parental income and depressive symptoms experienced by adolescents with parenting style as the mediating factor. The study was conducted among 143 samples living in PPR residential area, Klang Valley. The study utilized Malay Version of the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI-M) and Beck Depression Inventory for Malays (BDI-Malay). The data was analysed using simple linear regression analysis, and hierarchical regression analysis to test the mediating effect of parenting style in relation to low parental income and depressive symptoms among adolescents. The hierarchical regression analysis suggested that parenting style had no mediating effects associating low parental income and depressive symptoms among adolescents, though the relationship between low parental income and parenting style observed inversely significant. Meanwhile, there was a significant direct positive relationship between low parental income and depressive symptoms experienced by adolescents. The study however only utilized samples living in PPR neighborhood area in the Klang Valley, hence unlikely to be generalized throughout the whole population. Further study and policies revision in regards of lowest salary rate among Klang Valley residents are highly needed as a part of efforts curbing depressive symptoms among adolescent as the prevalence was noted higher from time to time.

Keyword: *Depressive Symptoms, Depression, Adolescents, Parenting Style, Low Parental Income*

Understanding the Psychological Experiences of Suicide Ideation of the Microblog Site Weibo Users Through Proactive Online Chat Counselling

Krittapat Chuenphitthayavut
Tingshao Zhu

Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
Krittapat@hotmail.com

Background: This study aims to understand the actual or potential psychological experiences of those exhibiting suicidal ideation from the microblog website Weibo's proactive online chat Counselling.

Methods: A qualitative thematic analysis was applied to examine messaging log files from past online Counselling to provide depictions of psychological experiences of suicide ideation on the microblog site Weibo.

Results: Data was analyzed by using five themes: 1) emotions, feelings, and self-perceptions; 2) sources of mental health problems; 3) perspectives and expectations on assistance provided by proactive online Counselling; 4) views on present medical treatment; and 5) factors on feeling better and continuing life.

Limitations: The collected data could only be obtained by dialog contained in the Counselling session. Moreover, it was impossible to use other qualitative techniques, and no comparisons were made based on demographic differences.

Conclusions: The actual or potential psychological experiences of Weibo suicidal ideation have been analyzed by using five themes. The key success of proactive online Counselling is to access and help a large number of users who are depressed or exhibit suicide ideation. Increase of social support and mental health literacy were two important factors on feeling better and continuing life. This study proposes highlighting the similarities and differences between proactive online chat Counselling and the previous or reactive online chat Counselling in the matrix of advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: *Suicide, Suicide Ideation, Online Chat Counselling, Depression, Weibo, Cyberpsychology*

Depressive Symptoms and Motivation for Academic Achievement

Sanjida Haque Tazkia

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia


sanjidataskia93@gmail.com

The National Health and Morbidity Survey 2015 conducted by the Ministry of Health Malaysia reported a 32.1% prevalence of mental health problems among the age group 20-24 years. Therefore, it is very important to identify and understand the status of mental health among university students in order to equip counsellors, and dedicate good preventive measures by the university. A study of the current nature would allow primary understanding of the magnitude of the mental health status in International Islamic University of Malaysia, Gombak campus. This is a quantitative, cross-sectional study conducted on a sample size of 150, consisting of 37 male and 113 female participants, presently enrolled in IIUM. The two objectives of this study are to: assess the prevalence of depressive symptoms among undergraduate students attending IIUM, and analyze any statistical association between depressive symptoms and students' motivation for academic achievement. Results of this study highlighted the prevalence of depressive symptoms at 57% among females and 49% among males (with confidence interval of 10.5 at 99% confidence) based on the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) scale (total score > 14). Motivation for academic achievement was quantified using self-reported GPA, class attendance, level of co-curricular activities, and self-efficacy. Pearson correlation method revealed the strength of correlation between motivation for academic achievement and depressive symptoms to be moderate for females, and strong for males. Further research, preferably qualitative approach, is recommended to help identify which students are at risk for depression and the underlying factors.

Keywords: *Depressive Symptoms, University Students*



5 Work Related Issues

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 - 5.16 Do the Dimensions of Employee Well-Being Affect Work Engagement ?
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Grit and its Relationship to Mental Health Well-Being amongst Malaysian Firefighters with Meaning in Life as Mediator

Farah Azlin
Mardiana Mohamad

International Islamic University Malaysia
fba.farah@gmail.com

Grit's concept of persevering through challenging times and being passionate about pursuing long term goals has been found to negatively correlate with individuals' poor psychological well-being. Incorporating meaning in life; presence of meaning and search for meaning, as one construct of positive psychology, this study aims at examining the relationship between grit and mental health conditions amongst firefighters and also in determining the mediating effect of meaning in life into the relationship of grit and mental health conditions of firefighters. The Short Grit Scale, Meaning in Life Questionnaire – Malay, Malay Post-traumatic Symptoms Checklist for DSM-5, and Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale – Malay were used to measure grit, meaning of life, and the severity of mental health conditions (i.e. depression, anxiety, stress, and post traumatic symptoms), respectively. Using a correlational research design, a total of 112 Malaysian firefighters participated in this study with the approval from the Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia. Focusing on mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety, stress, and post traumatic symptoms, grit was found to negatively correlate with depression and post traumatic symptoms, while only presence of meaning was discovered to mediate the relationships between grit and depression, and between grit and post traumatic symptoms. In general, the findings from this study suggested potential implementation of strength-based intervention programs that emphasised of grit and meaning in life as part of positive psychology approaches to promote better mental well-being amongst firefighters.

Keywords: *Grit, Meaning in Life, Firefighters, Depression, Posttraumatic Symptoms*

Does Workplace Spirituality Lead to Engaged Workforce? Study among Millennial Nurse

Luluk Nur.S,
Amy Mardhatillah
Irma Himmatul Aliyah

Universitas Mercu Buana
amardhatillah@mercubuana.ac.id

Millennial is a generation with low engagement at work (Gallup (2016). Only 29% of millennial are involved and engaged at work. In Indonesia Dale Carnegie (2016) also mentions only 25% form millennial workers are fully engaged with their work, while the other 66% are only partially involved. This phenomenon, also happen in the context of health care, nurse in their earlier career, not yet engaged with their work. Aim of the present study is to examine the relationship between work engagements with workplace spirituality. Quantitative research design is used in the present study. There are 200 nurses with age around 20-35 years old participating in the present study. Result indicated that, there is significant and positive correlation between workplace spirituality with employees' engagement with $r=0.737$, $p < 0.01$. The higher the spirituality at work the more likely that the employees to be engaged with their work. Sense of community as a subscale from workplace spirituality shows highest correlation with work engagement, while vigor as subscale from work engagement shows highest correlation with work place spirituality. Male nurse shows higher spirituality at work, in addition, male nurse and nurse with lower education background shows higher work engagement. Implication of the present study can be used to design intervention in promoting work engagement among nurse through the spirituality at work activities.

Keywords: *Work Place Spirituality, Work Engagement, Millennial, Nurse*

Role of Grit and Work Engagement in Reducing Turnover Intention among Outsourcing Employees

Dian Novitarini Sutondo,
Amy Mardhatillah

Universitas Mercu Buana
diansoetondo@gmail.com

Nowadays, many organizations used the outsourcing employees, for the reason of efficiency and affectivity. Outsourcing practice become common especially in the context of low level job including the cleaning service. However, the turnover rate is quite high among the outsourcing employees. This creates burden among management office to retain the employees. The purpose of this study is to determine whether there is a relationship between Work Engagement and Grit with Turnover Intention on outsourcing employees at Grand Metropolitan Mall. Data is taken from a sample of 180 outsourced employees at Grand Metropolitan. Three measuring instruments used to prove the hypothesis are, UWES (Utrecht Work Engagement Scale) by Schaufeli and Bakker (2003) consisting of 17 items, Grit Scale by Duckworth and Peterson (2007) consisting of 12 items and Turnover Intention by Mobley (1986) consisting of 16 items. The sampling technique used is the entire population with correlational analysis and one way Anova to analyze this study statistically. The results of this study indicate that there is no significant relationship between Work Engagement with Turnover Intention. There is significant and positive relationship between Grit and Turnover Intention. Implication of the present study indicated that, individual who have the perseverance and passion will stay at the organization and less likely to move. Based on this finding, it is important to design several program to enhance the *grit* among outsourcing employees, so that it will be easier for the management to retain the employees.

Keywords: *Work Engagement, Grit , Turnover Intention, Outsourcing*

Correlation between Work-Family Conflict, Work Demand, Self-Efficacy and Family Support with Depression among Crime Department Royal Malaysia Police in Selangor

Mohammad Arif Bin Johari

Sa'odah Binti Ahmad

Zanariah Binti Ismai

Human Development and Family Studies Department, Faculty of Human Ecology,
University Putra Malaysia (UPM), Malaysia
m.arifjo@outlook.com

This study was conducted to identify the relationship work-family conflict, work demand, self-efficacy and family support with depression among Crime Department Royal Malaysia Police in Selangor. This study using quantitative method to determine the independent variables (work-family conflict, work demand, self-efficacy and family support) and dependent variable (depression). A total of 400 police officers from Crime Department were selected as respondents for the study and data was gathered using a self-administered questionnaire. The Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS) by Lovibond dan Lovibond (1995) used to measure the police officer's depression level. Work-family conflict measured using Work-Family Scale which was developed by Netemeyer, Boles, McMurrian (1996). Job demand measured by using Quantitative Workload Inventory (QWI) by Spector & Jex (1998). Self efficacy assess by using The Generalized Self-Efficacy (GSE) by Schwarzer & Jerusalem (1995). Family support measured by using Family Support Inventory for Workers (FSIW) by King, Mattimore, W.King dan Adams (2009). Research findings provide important information regarding police officer's depression level in Selangor in which the work-family conflict, work demand, self efficacy and family support, were its influencing factors.

Keywords: *Work-Family Conflict, Work Demand, Self Efficacy, Family Support, Depression*

A Multilevel Causal Analysis of the Affective Domain of Learning Behavior in Adhering to the Concept of Circular Economy in Thai Private Sector

Theanchai Yaktavong¹

Kanu Priya Mohan²

Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakarinwirot University, Thailand
theanchy@gmail.com

This study examines the relationship of both person and environmental factors towards the affective domain of learning behavior in adhering to the circular economy concept among employees both in executive and general staff in Thai private sector. The objectives of the study are; 1) to study the variables affecting the affective domain of learning behavior adhering to the circular economy concept; 2) to develop a measurement of the affective domain of learning behavior adhering to the circular economy concept in Thai private sector; and 3) to analyze a multilevel causal model of learning behavior in affective domain adhering to circular economy concept in Thai private sector. The population of the research are the total number of SCG employees (N=7,000) who work in head office and the sample size would be around 364 staff. In this mixed method design of research, first in the qualitative phase would be collected data by- in depth interviews of 6 representatives, 2 executives and 4 general staffs; and in the quantitative phase by survey questionnaires measuring the learning behavior in affective domain adhering to the circular economy from 364 samples. First data would be analyzed using qualitative analyses and then using quantitative analyses by a multilevel causal model. The implications of this research could be applied to improve sustainable development as well as to enhance the attitudes, behavior and employee well-being in Thai private sector.

Keywords: *Multilevel Causal Analysis, Learning Behavior In Affective Domain, Circular Economy*

1 PhD candidate, Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakarinwirot University, Thailand
2 Assistant Professor, Behavior Science Research Institute, Srinakarinwirot University, Thailand

The Relationship between Work-Life Balance and Psychological Well-being in Malaysia

Hanisa Begam Najib Mohammad

Tasvin Masnoon Ove

Ahasanul Haque

Suzana Ahmad

International Islamic University Malaysia

hanisanajib@gmail.com

Malaysia is experiencing rapid growth as a developing country. Its population, especially those living in urban cities, often strives to cope with the fast pace of change and the high stress faced at work, at school and in the community. Stress and unhealthy lifestyles often contribute to more complicated health problem, including mental health problems. The nature of work has gone through drastic changes over the last century and it is still changing at whirlwind speed. This study aims to identify and examine IIUM employee of work life balance and psychological well-being in Malaysia context. Quantitative data collected using questionnaires from 200 IIUM staff in various departments. Measures used included: a demographic questionnaire, General Health Questionnaire - 28 (Goldberg & Williams, 1988) and Work Life Balance Questionnaire. The study was to understand the individual, psychological and organizational factors that influence work life balance among IIUM staff. The finding showed, that there is positive correlation between work-life balance and psychological well-being. It is also showed that individual with lack of sense of work-life balance will experience differences regarding factors of psychological well-being. Thus, this study might help to increase work-life balance, to improve the position of IIUM staff as an employer of choice and retain and attract better quality workers. Improving the psychological well-being of a workforce brings benefits for both the individual employees and the organization.

Keywords: *Work, Employee, Psychological*

The Role of Job Stress and Organizational Citizenship in Predicting the Flow Experience among Public Servants in Malaysia

Nursyahirah Mohammad Shah
Salami Mutiu

Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia
syerahshah23@gmail.com

Experiencing flow in the workplace enables the worker to perform optimally with apparently less effort, coupled with total concentration and having a feeling of being in control. This is seen as an optimal state of occupational functioning that can improve productivity and thus, ensuring the quality of public service. Invariably, experts opined that higher level of job stress may decrease experiencing flow among workers, whereas, organizational citizenship is found to positively correlate with flow experience. However the pattern of this relationship are still unclear. This study sought to examine the relationship between flow, job stress and organizational citizenship among the Public Servant in Malaysia. Samples will consist of 400 civil servants across four government institutions within the age of 25-60 years. The participants will give their responses to the translated version of Organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), Job Stress Questionnaire (JSQ) and the state flow at work (the WOLF). Scores will be analyzed using correlational statistics and path analysis to determine pattern of relationship between flow and job stress and if there is any mediating role of organizational citizenship.

Keywords: *Job Stress, Organizational Citizenship, Flow.*

Perceived Stress and Financial Strain as Predictors of Psychological Distress among Individuals Experiencing Involuntary Job Loss in Malaysia

Nurul Izzati Asyikin Zulkifly¹

Ruhaya Hussin²

International Islamic University Malaysia

izzatizulkifly@iium.edu.my¹, ruhaya@iium.edu.my²

The impact of job loss, especially the involuntary one, is detrimental to an individual's psychological health. Therefore, it is essential to investigate the contributing factors of psychological distress during involuntary job loss. By using a cross-sectional survey method, the present study examined perceived stress and financial strain as the predictors of psychological distress among individuals experiencing job loss in Malaysia. The Perceived Stress Scale ($\alpha = 0.82$) and Financial Strain Survey ($\alpha = 0.84$) were used to measure perceived stress and financial strain, while the General Health Questionnaire-12 ($\alpha = 0.79$) was used to measure psychological distress. All scales were translated into Malay language. It was hypothesised that both perceived stress and financial strain were positively related to psychological distress. A total number of 229 participants who were laid off and unemployed for a period of three months to three years were recruited via snowball and convenient sampling techniques. Results from hierarchical multiple regression confirmed the hypothesis, in which both perceived stress and financial strain predicted psychological distress among Malaysians who experienced involuntary job loss. The findings contributed to the understanding of job loss in the Malaysian context. Limitations and recommendations for future research were also discussed.

Keywords: *Involuntary Job Loss, Perceived Stress, Financial Strain, Psychological Distress, Predictors.*

1. Lecturer, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia

2. Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia

Instrument Construction for the Employee Engagement among Employees in Community Hospital¹

Suwat Tankornornnuwat²

Dusadee Yoelao³

Kanchana Patrawiwat⁴

Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

pingsuwat2515@gmail.com

This research proposed the instrument and the quality of employee engagement to measure, evaluate and analyze the causal structural relationship of employee engagement on well-being of employees in community hospital. The main purpose of this research was to develop and test the psychometric properties of the employee engagement instrument by using confirmatory factor analysis. The developed instrument was tested for content validity with the index of item objective congruence (IOC) from experts. The samples were 300 employees who were working in two community hospital. This research instrument construction was obtained from reviewing the theoretical documents and previous research about the employee engagement instruments. Cronbach's coefficient alpha internal consistency reliability, including correlated item-total correlation and confirmatory factor analysis were used for the data analysis. We expect the employee engagement instrument for employees in community hospital will be developed to further analyze the causal structural relationship of employee engagement on well-being of employees in community hospital.

Keywords : *Instrument Construction, Employee Engagement, Community Hospital*

1 This paper submitted in partial fulfillment of Doctoral Dissertation in Applied Behavioral Science Research, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.

2 Graduate Student, Doctoral Degree in Applied Behavioral Science Research.

Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Email :

3 Associate Professor at Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.

4 Assistant Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.

The Role of Quality of Work Life: Core Self Evaluation and Work Engagement

Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani¹

Muammar Erzah²

Nuril Anwar³

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University

laila.meiliyandrie@mercubuana.ac.id¹, nuril.anwarnuril.anwar@gmail.com³

Background: This study addresses the impact of Core Self Evaluation on employee's Work Engagement while investigating the mediating role of Quality of Work Life. The data collected for a sample 353 employees from a Multinational Company in Indonesia. Three scales on this study to verifying the hypothesis are Core Self-Evaluation Scale (CSES) by Judge, et.all, (1997) consist 12 items, Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) by Schaufeli & Bakker (2003) consist 17 items, and Walton's Quality of Work Life Model by Walton (1975) consist 35 items. The sampling technique is cluster sampling with regression mediation and ANOVA, to analyse this study statistically. With mediation analysis, relationship between Core Self Evaluation and Work Engagement got a score of 0.2131 ($p < 0.01$), but if there was Quality of Work Life as a mediator then the score will increase to 1.4623 ($p < 0.01$). The results of this study show that there is a relationship among the three research variables, and Quality of Work Life partially mediated the relation of Core Self Evaluation and Work Engagement.

Keywords: *Core Self Evaluation, Work Engagement, Quality of Work Life*

Organization and Employee Resilience-Building Initiatives in Disaster Contexts

Mendiola Teng-Calleja
Ma. Regina M. Hechanova
Pinky Rose Sabile
Angelique Pearl Virtue Villasanta

Department of Psychology, Ateneo de Manila University
mcalleja@ateneo.edu

This study explored the resilience-building initiatives of work organizations using the Johns Hopkins Resistance-Resilience-Recovery Model. It also determined how resilience-building initiatives increase organizational resilience and promote individual employee resilience in the occurrence of disasters. The study employed an exploratory sequential mixed methods approach. In the first study, resilience-building initiatives (resistance, resilience, and recovery programs) of selected work organizations in the Philippines were determined through interviews with leaders and employees in-charge of disaster preparedness and management. The findings from Study 1 were used to create an instrument that determines the presence of resilience-building initiatives. In Study 2, the empirical relations of these resilience-building initiatives to perceived organizational resilience as well as individual employee resilience were determined through a quantitative survey. Of the 249 employees that initially answered the survey, one hundred twenty-three (123) employees met the criteria of having experienced a disaster while working in their current organization. Data was analyzed using structural equation modeling. Findings of the study described the resilience-building programs in Philippine organizations. Results also supported the hypotheses that the presence of resilience-building initiatives contribute to organizational resilience and employee resilience. Organization members and leaders, may use the results in identifying initiatives that can help increase resilience in their organizations. The tool created may be used in engaging members of top management in gathering data on initiatives. Moreover, the study may help those in charge of disaster risk reduction and management in building a business case on the importance of investing in resilience-building initiatives.

Keywords: *Employee Resilience, Organizational Resilience, Johns Hopkins Resistance-Resilience-Recovery Model, Philippines, Disasters*

Psychological Climate as Mediator on Relationships between Psychological Capital and Work Engagement Employees Jabodetabek

Sylviana Dinar Wijayanti¹
Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani²

Psychology Faculty Mercu Buana University. Indonesia
sylvianadinarwijaya@gmail.com¹, laila.meiliyandrie@mercubuaa.ac.id²

Background : One of the factors that influence work engagement is personal resources, which consists of self-efficacy, organizational-based self-esteem, optimism, and personality. Some of these typical psychological capital exists, which is related to a person's perception of the environment in which they work or is referred to as psychological climate, where psychological climate is also one of the factors that influence work engagement.

Research Purposes : The purpose of this study was to determine whether psychological climate acts as a mediator between the relationship between psychological capital and work engagement among employees in Jabodetabek.

Methodology : This research is quantitative, the analysis technique used is regression analysis mediation model no. 4 V3.0 PROCESS by Andrew F. Hayes, in addition it also carried out an independent test analysis and one-way ANOVA test.

Population and Sample : Respondents to this study as many as 326 employees working in Jabodetabek companies.

Analysis : The results of this study indicate that the psychological climate is taken as a partial mediator on the relationship between psychological capital and work involvement, so that with a psychological climate the relationship between psychological capital and work involvement is greater.

Implication or advantage of research : This research is done to add something new to the literature, especially in the field of industrial and organizational psychology. Due to rare research involving psychological climate, psychological capital and work engagement at the same time, it is hoped that this research as a fresh wind in the search for similar literature.

Keywords:: *Psychological Climate, Psychological Capital, Dan Work Engagement*

The Role of Psychological Empowerment as Mediator : The Relationship Psychological Capital and Employee Well-Being of Employees at PT. XXX

Aam Amaliah¹

Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani²

Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Mercu Buana

aamamalia.aa@gmail.com¹, laila.meiliyandrie@mercubuana.ac.id²

Background : Psychological capital as personal power and autonomy in every people is one of the factors that influence employee well-being. Psychological capital as psychology positive that can strengthen individuals to understanding competence and increasing their capabilities, as well as the concept of psychological empowerment. Psychological empowerment is one of the factors that influence employee well-being.

Research purposes : The purpose of this study is determine whether there is psychological empowerment as a mediator in the relationship between psychological capital and employee well-being.

Methodology : This study uses a quantitative method and the analysis technique used is mediation regression analysis of model 4 v3.0 process by Andrew F. Hayes, Ph.D and also conducted an independent t-test and ANOVA oneway analysis.

Instrument : This study uses a quantitative method using three measuring instruments, named the Psychological Empowerment Questionnaire (PEQ) which was adapted from Spreitzer (1995) consisting of 12 items. The Implicit Psychological Capital Questionnaire (IPCQ) adapted from Harm and Luthan (2018) consisted of 24 items and the Employee Well-being Scale adapted from Zheng (2015) consisted of 19 items.

Population and sample : The data collected in this study from a sample of 307 employees at PT. XXX which is engaged in services.

Analysis : The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between the three research variables and psychological empowerment partially mediating the relationship between psychological capital and employee well-being, so that with psychological empowerment the relationship between psychological capital and employee well-being will be greater in value.

Implications : This research was conducted to develop previous research and add something new to the field of industrial and organizational psychology by looking at how much the relationship is psychological empowerment, psychological capital and employee well-being by combining the three variables together.

Keywords : *Psychological Empowerment, Psychological Capital Dan Employee Well-Being*

Organizational Climate as Mediator: Core-Self Evaluation and Employee Well-Being

Nandar Sukandar¹
Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani²

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University
nandaaldiansyahp@gmail.com¹, laila.meiliyandrie@mercubuana.ac.id²

Background: Self-evaluation as a personal strength is one of the internal factors and organizational climate as an external factor that affects employee well-being. One of the things that must be a major concern of the company is the welfare of its employees, because employees who work they do not feel comfortable in the organization, are not valued, cannot develop all the potential they have, so automatically full of employees cannot focus and concentrate his work and cannot maximize in achieving goals. As time goes by the company has implemented and applied that employees are the most important assets in the company. Employees are valuable company assets that must be managed well by the company in order to be able to make optimal contributions.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to determine whether there is an organizational climate as a mediator on the relationship between core self-evaluation and employee well-being.

Methodology: The analysis technique used is the mediation regression analysis of the process model 4 v3.0 by Andrew F. Hayes, Ph.D., independent t-test, and one-way ANOVA analysis.

Population & Sample: Respondents of this study are food and beverage employees in Jakarta, Tangerang and Bekasi who have worked at least 1 year and age range between 18-56 years divided into 3 scales. **Analysis:** The results of this study organizational climate partially mediate the relationship between core self-evaluation and employee welfare so that with organizational climate the relationship between core self-evaluation and employee welfare will be of greater value.

Keyword: *Organizational Climate, Core-Self Evaluation, Employee Well-Being, Food And Beverage Employee*

Employee Well-Being Sebagai Mediator Hubungan Antara Psychological Capital Dan Psychological Climate

Tesyia Noviyani¹

Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani²

Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Mercu Buana

noviyanitesya@gmail.com¹, laila.meiliyandrie@mercubuana.ac.id²

Background : Individual differences and individual self-efficacy factors are some factors that influence psychological climate, which individual differences in the factors contained components of psychological climate and self-efficacy in it have an understanding of psychological capital.

Purpose : The purpose of this study is to determine whether employee well-being acts as a mediator the relationship between psychological capital and psychological climate in employees who work in hospitality.

Methodology : This research is quantitative correlative and the data is analyzed in order to determine the correlation involving variables of employee well-being, psychological capital, and psychological climate.

Instrument : The measurement instruments used in this study are Psychological Climate Questionnaire developed by Brown and Leigh (1996), Implicit Psychological Capital Questionnaire, IPCQ developed by Harms, Krasikova, and Luthans (2017), and Employee Well-being Scale developed by Zheng, Zhu, Zhao, and Zhang (2015).

Population and Samples: Respondents in this study were 378 employees working at the hospitality.

Analysis : The results of the study indicate that employee well-being acts as a partial mediator in the relationship between psychological capital and psychological climate, so that with employee well-being the relationship between psychological capital and psychological climate will be greater. From the research, it is found that the contribution dimension to psychological climate has the greatest relationship with the dimension of psychological well-being in employee well-being.

Implication : This research is useful to contribute to the development of scientific research in the fields of psychology, literature and subsequent research. Especially in the field of industrial and organizational psychology, which is related to whether employee well-being has a role as a mediator in the relationship between psychological capital and psychological climate for employees.

Keywords : *Eemployee Well-Being, Psychological Capital, Psychological Climate.*

Do the Dimensions of Employee Well-Being Affect Work Engagement?

Sintia Suci Wulandari¹

Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani²

Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Mercu Buana


cswchintya@gmail.com¹, laila.meiliyandrie@mercubuana.ac.id²

One of the factors of work engagement is well-being, Employee well-being is one form of well-being that affects work engagement. Employee well-being has three dimensions, those are life well-being, workplace well-being, and psychological well-being. This research was conducted to find out which dimensions had the most influence on work engagement. The research method was used survey based on correlational design, a type of research design where a researcher seeks to understand what kind of relationships naturally occurring variables have with one another and the instruments used in this research are Employee well-being scale by Spreitzer and Utrecht work engagement scale (UWES) developed by Schaufeli and Bakker. Population of this study are employee in Indonesia, namely in the city of Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi (JABODETABEK) and respondents of this study are 235 workers from private company in JABODETABEKA. The results of this study indicate that well-being in the workplace has the strongest influence on work engagement which has three dimensions including vigor, dedication and absorption, especially the most impactful one on the dedication dimension. This result has shed light on the approaches to be taken by company in substantiating their strategic interventions to develop impactful of engagement.

Keywords: *Employee Well-Being, Work Engagement, Life Well-Being, Workplace Well-Being, Psychological Well-Being*



6 Parenting

- 6.1 Father Involvement Related to Social Adjustment in Santriwati At-Taqwa Nagrak Islamic Boarding School
 - 6.2 Relationship of Self-Compassion and Parenting Stress Father due to Having A Child with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
 - 6.3 The Role of Attachment with Parents on Psychological Well-Being in Collage.
 - 6.4 Social Anxiety Related to Father Involvement
 - 6.5 Identifying Parental Gender Socialization Practices and Children Gender Conception
 - 6.6 The Effect of Expressive Writing for Reducing Complicated Grieving of Losing Parents
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Father Involvement Related to Social Adjustment in Santriwati At-Taqwa Nagrak Islamic Boarding School

Hanifah Alriyanti¹

Erna Risnawati²

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University

hanifahalriyanti21@gmail.com¹, erna.risnawati86@gmail.com²

Social adjustment is important for adolescents to be accepted in their social environment. Adjustment means preparing yourself in a new environment and adapting to the environment in accordance with what is needed. Social adjustment with peers will have a good impact on achievement motivation in school, being able to learn from experience when facing problems, and can increase self-esteem. Father becomes the most important element for a healthy and successful family. Without fathers, daughters will lose a large amount of love, self-confidence, and self-worth. Purpose of the present study was determining whether there was any relation between relationship of father involvement with social adjustment in santriwati At-Taqwa Nagrak Islamic boarding school. The research method was used survey based correlational design. The type of research used in this research was quantitative correlational. This research used Father involvement scale (30 items) from Risnawati, Fihadinata, Wardani based on Gency Theory (2018) and Social Adjustments (Schneiders) 21 items. Population in this research was 155 respondents. The sample used was 145 respondents with probability sampling method. Correlation test results uses Pearson correlation show that $r = 0.490$ ($p < 0.05$) means that there is a relationship between Father Involvement and social adjustment in students of At-Taqwa Nagrak Modern Islamic Boarding School. From this research can be a consideration for the school to organize workshops or parent conversations relating to the involvement of fathers in care as an effort to improve better Social Adjustment.

Keywords: *Father Involvement, Social Adjustment, Santriwati, Developmental Psychology*

Relationship of Self-Compassion and Parenting Stress Father due to Having a Child with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Yuni Nurhasanah Permatasari¹
Erna Risnawati²

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University
yuni.npermatasari@gmail.com¹, erna.risnawati86@gmail.com²

Background: In the process of parenting a child with ASD, mothers always experience stress in the parenting process, but from the results of research and interviews that the father also has the same parenting stress with the mother. Parenting stress due to having a child with ASD can be reduced using coping stress method. Coping source from within someone which is related to their ability in managing the most difficult condition, which can be explained by self-compassion.

Research Purpose: purpose of the present study was determining whether there was any relation between Self-Compassion and parenting stress of father with a child with ASD.

Methodology: The research is quantitative approach.

Instruments: This research used Parenting stress by Abidin (1990) and self-compassion Scale by Neff (2003)

Population and Sample: 105 respondents father with child with ASD. The present was performed in 7 special schools ASD and place therapy ASD as a sample of the population of Bekasi-Indonesia, sampling using cluster sampling techniques.

Analysis: Correlation test results using Pearson correlation show that $r = -0.224$ ($p < 0.05$) showed that there was a negative relation between self-compassion and Parenting Stress.

Implication/advantage of research: From this research, parent should increasing self compassion to reduce parenting stress of father with a child with ASD.

Keywords: *Self-Compassion, Parenting Stress, Autism Spectrum Disorder.*

The Role of Attachment with Parents on Psychological Well-Being in Collage

Kamilah Zahea Abqory¹

Erna Risnawati²

Yulia Gustiana³

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University.

kamilahzhr@gmail.com¹, Erna.risnawati@mercubuana.ac.id², y.gustiana1@gmail.com³

Background: As college student, there are many assignments and activities carried out in final year, such as attending lectures, challenges in doing assignments, taking exams, and preparing final assignments as conditions for graduation as well as activities outside such as work. The higher pressure and stress experienced by students, the longer the process of completing the final project and graduation. These stress, pressure and neurotic conditions experienced by the final year students illustrate how their Psychological Well-being. Stress conditions associated with the low Psychological Well-being. One of predicting factor to increase psychological well-being is attachment with parents. Attachment is affective bond which is described as a tendency of individuals who are in particular under pressure to seek and maintain closeness to someone who is considered stronger and wiser than himself (attachment figure). Attachment in early life will have an impact on social and emotional development in their later stages of life

Purpose The purpose of this study was to find out the effect of attachment with parents on the psychological well being final student.

Methodology: The research method was used survey based correlational design.

Instruments: The data was collected by distributing 2 questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability, consisting of IPPA (Inventory Peer Parent Attachment) by Armsdem dan Greenberg, RPWB (Ryff's Psychological Well-being).

Population and Sample: The study was conducted on 200 subjects. Sampling was done by non probability sampling technique.

Analysis: The analysis technique used regression test. The results indicate that attachment with parent has influence of 40.7% contribution to psychological well being at college.

Implication/advantage of research: Results of this study are expected give an impression and effort to improve relationship between children and parrents and improve academic achievement.

Keywords: *Role Of Attachment, Parents, Psychological Well-Being, College Student, Parenting.*

Social Anxiety Related to Father Involvement

Eliza Tania¹

Erna Risnawati²

Yessica Clara Audry³

Psychology Faculty, MercuBuana University

elizatania1974@gmail.com¹, erna.risnawati86@gmail.com², Yessica28.psi@gmail.com³

Background: Adolescence is a phase where individuals need social interaction in developing themselves so that they need to explore with the social environment. Individual social abilities are very important for students in supporting educational goal. Comparative studies show that adolescents in Indonesia have the highest social anxiety compared to adolescents in Switzerland and Korea. The social anxiety that is owned by individuals will have an impact on their development. The social anxiety related to parenting style and other supporting factor is a father involvement. The father involvement has an important role to reduce the social anxiety.

Research Purpose: This research aims to find out whether or not there is relationship between Father Involvement and Social Anxiety.

Methodology: The method used was survey based on correlation design.

Instrument: This research used Father Involvement scale developed by Risnawati, Fihadinata and Wardani adopted from Gony theories, and the Social Anxiety Scale (SAS) by La Greca.

Population and Sample: Population in this research was the adolescents in Jakarta. The sample was 550 respondents across Jakarta based on cluster random sampling methods.

Analysis: Analysis technique on this research used Pearson correlation. The results showed that there is negative correlation between *Father involvement* and Social Anxiety. In other words, it explains that the higher Father Involvement, the lower Social Anxiety.

Implication/advantage of research: Regarding to this research, parent especially father can give more attention to involve in parenting process that decreases the social anxiety.

Keywords: *Father involvement, Parenting, Social Anxiety, Adolescent, Millenial*

Identifying Parental Gender Socialization Practices and Children Gender Conception

Ruhiyah Sakinah Binti Kayati

Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia
ruhiyahs@gmail.com

This research sought to identify the parental gender socialization practices in Malaysian parents. Another main aim of this study was to examine the relationship between parental gender socialization practices and children's gender conception as well as to investigate the differences between fathers and mothers in gender socialization practices as well as to investigate. A total of 25 dyads (25 parents and 25 children) were drawn from purposive and snowball sampling techniques. An instrument to measure parental gender socialization practices was adapted from the previous studies which looked at the parental gender socialization practices. That instrument used for direct observation. The second instrument was a structured interview adapted from previous studies as well. The findings revealed the five highest frequencies of parental gender socialization practices was questions, directives, join the play, teaching statements and praise. There was no significance differences existed in the study on fathers and mothers differences on gender socialization practices. It was also found that Malaysian children have attained full gender conception as early as four years.

The Effect of Expressive Writing for Reducing Complicated Grieving of Losing Parents

Setiawati Intan Savitri


Departement of Psychology Mercubuana University Jakarta Indonesia
intan.savitri72@gmail.com

Griefing is a universal condition that everyone could face. Early adulthood has a great chance to experience loss, especially the loss of parents. It is not easy for early adulthood to open what they felt about losing parents, one of therapy that could be done for this condition is expressive writing. The aim of this research is to describe the effect of expressive writing towards someone's grief level. This study was randomized experimental with pre-test-post-test control group with matching technic design. The total number of participant were 30 (M-age= 21.2 ; SD= 1.2), devided equally into experimental group (expressive writing) group and control group (non-expressive writing) groups, with matching technic. The characteristic of participant is an early adult who has lost their parents (either mom,dad or both) for more than six months. The baseline for Complicated Grief Inventory score for each participant must be above 25. Data collection is done after the subject write their feeling about the lost one in a three consecutive days (15 minutes each), then subjects were asked to fills out the same questionnaire as a post-test. The scale used was the inventory of complicated grieving that has 19 items (Prigereson, 1995). The result show that experimental group has decreased levels of grieving compared to control group. Subject that does expressive writing is indirectly dealing with difficult events and experience the disclosure process, it's makes them finally open their feeling about the lost one and reduces their symptom. For the future

Keywords : *Grief, Complicated Grief, ICG, Early Adulthood, Expressive Writing*



7 Addiction and Abuse

- 7.1 Child Abuse By Babysitters in Malaysia: the Relationship between Emotional Intelligence, Personality and, Criminal Behavior
 - 7.2 The Effect of Smartphone Addiction on Phubbing Behavior in Generation Z
 - 7.3 Callous-Unemotional Traits, Aggression, and Social Preference among Justice-Involved Adolescents in Malaysia
 - 7.4 Role of Psychological Well-Being and Religiosity to Resilience on Victim of Domestic Violence
 - 7.5 Factors Influencing the Prevalence of Drug Abuse at the People's Housing Project (PHP) in Gombak, Malaysia: A Qualitative Study
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Child Abuse by Babysitters in Malaysia: The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence, Personality and Criminal Behavior

Soo Xi You

Department of Psychology, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Science
International Islamic University Malaysia
sxyou84@gmail.com

Scientific data have proven child abuse (CA) will negatively affect child development, society, economy and health care system. Abundant of prior research on child abuse was focused on parents, literature that focuses on factors that lead to child abuse by babysitters still scarce. Therefore, the current study will be using mix-method design to study two research objectives. It investigates qualitatively 1) the factors that lead to child abuse behavior among babysitters and quantitatively 2) the moderating effect of emotional intelligence on the relationship between personality and criminal behavior among babysitters in Malaysia. The cross-sectional survey-based design by using Eysenck personality questionnaire, Schutte Emotional Intelligence Test, and Child Abuse Potential Inventory is targeting 120 babysitters in Malaysia. The semi-structured interview will target 30 people. Quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive analysis and multiple regressions. Thematic analysis will be used to analyze qualitative finding. The finding can serve as the pertinent empirical references for the policymaker, help in developing the training module as a preventive remedial for this issue. The relationship of proposed variables will significantly guide the future researcher on construct cultural sensitive screening inventory. Hence, the expected outcome is the risk factors in the social-ecological model of child abuse and neglect lead to child abuse behavior. There is a positive relationship between extraversion and criminal behavior. There is a positive relationship between Neuroticism and criminal behavior. There is a positive relationship between psychoticism and criminal behavior. Emotional intelligence will moderate the relationship between personality and criminal behavior. (248 Words)

Keywords: *Child Abuse, Babysitters, Personality, Criminal Behavior, Emotional Intelligence*

The Effect of Smartphone Addiction on Phubbing Behavior in Generation Z

Amanda Maryana Sengka
Firman Alamsyah Ario Buntaran

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University
amanda.sengka@gmail.com

Individuals with phubbing problems might be vulnerable to excessive use of cyber-technological devices, such as smartphones. The study aims to see the influence of smartphone addiction to phubbing in Generation Z. The research method uses quantitative design, the sampling technique uses non-probability sampling with convenience sampling type. The data analysis using simple linear regression analysis. The measuring instrument used is the Smartphone Addiction Scale (SAS) developed by Kwon et al. (2013) and the Generic Scale of Phubbing (GSP) developed by Chotpitayasunondh and Douglas (2018). Both of these scales were tested for validity through expert judgement and reliability testing with alpha cronbach. SAS Reliability score is 0.912 and GSP reliability score is 0.819. SAS has 32 items and GSP has 15 items. A total of 220 people including 86 men and 134 women who are generation Z and have a smartphone in the city of Bekasi, who participated in this study. They filled both scales in the form of questionnaires. The results of this study indicate that smartphone addiction has a significant effect of 19.5% on phubbing behavior in generation Z in Bekasi. While 80.5% of phubbing behavior is influenced by other factors. In addition, all SAS dimensions have a significant effect on GSP.

Keywords: *Smartphone Addiction, Phubbing, Generation Z*

Callous-Unemotional Traits, Aggression and Social Preference among Justice-Involved Adolescents in Malaysia

Ng Eng Eng
Mohd Najmi Daud
Zarinah Arshat

Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia
cnee9994@gmail.com

Callous-unemotional traits refer to the absence of guilt, remorse, care for the feelings of others, emotional depth and expression, and performance in vital activities. Previously, callous-unemotional traits have been linked with aggression, that is, any verbal, physical, and relational act or behavior intending to cause harm to others. While the relationship between callous-unemotional traits and various forms of aggression has been investigated in prior studies among adolescents, little is known about whether the unique individual dimensions of callous-unemotional traits (Ccallousness, Uncaring, and Unemotional) help explain the variance in youth aggression. In addition, prior studies have also indicated the role of social preference or peer likability in callous-unemotional traits and aggression. Hence, this study investigates the roles of callous-unemotional traits, aggression, and social preference among justice-involved adolescents. 150 juvenile offenders will be recruited from approved schools in Malaysia. The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU), Instrument for Reactive and Proactive Aggression (IRPA), and Social Peer Rejection Measure (SPRM) self-report measures will be used to elicit data corresponding to the study variables. The data will be analyzed using Pearson product moment correlations and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). It is expected that the present study will shed light on the understanding of emotional and conscience deficiencies which lie behind aggressive behavior. Future studies should consider the use of possible appropriate behavioral interventions involving positive social preference and peer groups.

Keywords: *Callous-unemotional Traits, Aggression, Social Preference, Adolescent, Juvenile*

Role of Psychological Well-Being and Religiosity to Resilience on Victim of Domestic Violence

Erna Risnawati¹

Alfida Arisandi²

Isnaini Yulia Santi³

Psychology Faculty, Mercu Buana University

erna.risnawati86@gmail.com¹, alfida.arisandi08@gmail.com², isanti2707@gmail.com³

Domestic violence is a case of violence that is increasing in Jakarta. Impact of domestic violence can cause deep trauma, but victims are also required to survive and have good resilience in order to continue positive life. To achieve the resilience and positive life, the victims must have a good Psychological well-being. One of the supporting predictors on resilience is Psychological well-being and religiosity. The Psychological well-being has important role to increase self resilience, and religiosity has a role related to Psychological well-being to increase resilience. This research aims to find out the role of religiosity and psychological well-being to Resilience On women who struggle in domestic violence. Research method was based correlation design. We used Religiosity scale by Glock and Stark and RPWB (Ryff's Psychological Well-being) and Resilient Question scale by Reivich and Shatte. Population in this research was victim of domestic violence and sample was 62 women who was victim of domestic violence based on purposive sampling methods. The Analysis test result used regression that R-squared = 0,11 ($p > 0,05$) for religiosity and resilience. R-squared 0.59 ($p > 0.05$) for PWB and resilience. It means there is significant contribution of religiosity and Psychological well-being to resilience on women who were victims of domestic violence. This result are expected that government and domestic violence institution can practically improve the religiosity and Psychological well being of victims of domestic violence to increase resilience.

Keywords: *Domestic Violence, Resilience, Religiosity, Psychological Well-Being, Women.*

Factors Influencing the Prevalence of Drug Abuse at the People's Housing Project (PHP) in Gombak, Malaysia: A Qualitative Study

Nur Ain Amalina binti Ab Aziz ¹

Ruhaya Hussin ²

Niena Najwa Mohd. Rashid ¹

Hilwa Muhammad ¹

International Islamic University Malaysia

ainamalinaabaziz@gmail.com¹, ruhaya@iium.edu.my²,

najwamhdrshd@gmail.com³, hilluua02@gmail.com⁴

Apart from Federal Land Development (FELDA) areas, People's Housing Project (PHP) is another high risk area for drug abuse in Malaysia. This reality necessitates a study to be conducted to understand unique factors of high drug abuse prevalence at PHP residency area. Hence, the present study explored factors associating with high prevalence rate of drug abuse among PHP residents. A qualitative study using semi-structured interviews ($n = 9$) with PHP residents in Gombak, Malaysia, who are 18 years old and above, and had an experience of drug abuse, were conducted. After seven interviews, data saturation was reached. Another two additional interviews were undertaken to ensure a representative sample. By using thematic analysis, five themes describing factors influencing the high prevalence of drug abuse at PHP in Gombak, Malaysia were identified. These factors vary from physiological and personal to social, financial, and accessibility. The implications of the findings and recommendations for future research are discussed.

Keywords: *Drug Abuse, Malaysian People's Housing Project, Factors, Prevalence, High Risk*

¹ Postgraduate student, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia

² Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia

