



The 18th International Postgraduate
Research Colloquium
SRINAKHARINWIROT UNIVERSITY

PSYCHOSOCIAL RESILIENCE and WELL-BEING

during the COVID-19 Pandemic

29th October 2021



ORGANIZER



BSRI

Behavioral Science Research Institute
Srinakharinwirot University
Bangkok, Thailand.

CO - ORGANIZER



IIUM

Department of Psychology
International Islamic University
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



Appreciation

**The Behavioral Science Research Institute,
Srinakharinwirot University would like to express our
thanks, sincere gratitude and appreciation to all honored
speakers, students, critics, parties and individuals who have
contributed towards the success of the 18th IPRC.**





Opening Address and Welcome to IPRC 2021

**Associate Professor Dr. Ungsinun Intarakamhang,
Director of Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.**

It's a great pleasure for me to declare open this conference and welcome the participants from all over Asian countries who come here to exchange the experiences and work together in the diverse fields of psychology, social sciences, and behavioral science.

The Behavioral Science Research Institute (BSRI), Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand, is privileged to host the **18th International Postgraduate Research Colloquium** (or IPRC as we call it) online today on 29th October 2021. The theme of the IPRC is- "Psychosocial Resilience and Well-being during the COVID-19 Pandemic", which is of great relevance to students, young researchers, and academicians.

We wish to convey our heartfelt gratitude and warmly welcome our esteemed keynote speakers Professor Buxi Han and Dr. Maxime Inghels, our respected co-organizers from IIUM, Malaysia, Prof. Dr. Shurkan and Dr. Jusmawati, our partner universities, presenters, and all participants to the IPRC 2021.

This IPRC 2021 marks the 18th year of our ongoing academic collaboration with the Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), which has expanded to include many other universities across the ASEAN region. This academic collaboration began in 2004 when the first International Postgraduate Research Colloquium was hosted by IIUM at Malaysia and the following year by BSRI at Thailand. The IPRC was then hosted alternately by the two faculties from BSRI and IIUM every year. In 2014, the IPRC expanded to include another partner- the University Putra Malaysia in Malaysia. Later in 2019 two Indonesian universities formally joined the IPRC- The Islamic University of Indonesia and the Mercu Buana University. This year we have 2 more universities from Thailand joining in- Burapha University and Mahidol University.

The IPRC is one of the academic activities of our ongoing academic collaboration and it has provided a valuable forum for the graduate students and faculty members to disseminate and share their research works. It was only in 2020 that IPRC was postponed due to the pandemic COVID-19. However, we are most grateful that earlier this year, IIUM was able to host the very first IPRC virtual conference.

Today we are all gathered here again for the 18th IPRC, which has been organized and hosted by our institute. The IPRC forum has broadened its scope as we have 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. This year we received over 100 abstracts to be presented at the IPRC from many countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam, and of course from Thailand.

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 society.

Finally as the chairman of this conference, I would like to open, and welcome all honored participants to the 18th IPRC.

I congratulate the organizers and wish the 18th IPRC great success and enlightening conference.

Thank you



ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH COLLOQUIUM (IPRC)

The International Postgraduate Research Colloquium (IPRC) is a collaboration between Behavioral Science Research Institute (BSRI) and Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). It was first organized by IIUM in 2004 and again in 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018 and 2020. BSRI have hosted the event at Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok in 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and now virtually in 2021. The colloquium is held to provide an avenue of interaction among postgraduate students and academics from all partner universities.

<p style="text-align: center;">Behavioral Science Research Institute (BSRI), Srinakharinwirot University</p> <p>Formerly known as the International Institute for Child Study and later on as the Bangkok Institute for Child Study, BSRI was established as a joint venture between the Government of Thailand and UNESCO in 1955. The focus of BSRI has been on behavioral science research in psychology, sociology, anthropology, education, economics and political science.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)</p> <p>The Department was established in 1990 as a department of the Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, undertaking teaching and research activities in the field of Psychology. It offers both undergraduate and postgraduate Psychology programmes.</p>	





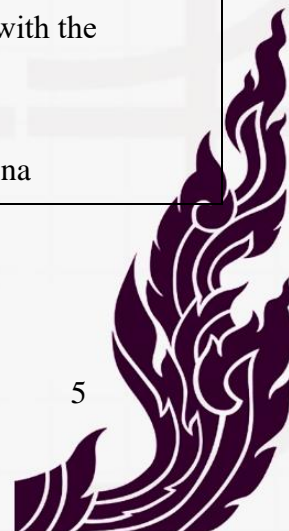
The 18th International Postgraduate Research Colloquium

October 29, 2021



Organized by Behavioral Science Research Institute,
Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

Time (ICT Bangkok Time)	Event
8.30 a.m. - 9.00 a.m.	<p>Registration and check-in (online via Zoom application)</p> <p>https://zoom.us/j/92152696809?pwd=cDVnZDltbjZRSjUvTU9jNTdheGpxZz09</p> <p>Meeting ID: 921 5269 6809</p> <p>Passcode: 014457</p>
9.00 a.m. - 9.20 a.m.	<p>An Introduction to the IPRC- Video clip</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Dew Intapunya</p>
	<p>Opening Address & Welcoming Remarks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Director of Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand: <u>Associate Professor Dr. Ungsinun Intarakamhang</u> 2. Head of Psychology Department, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia: <u>Dr. Jasmawati Fauzaman</u>
9.20 a.m. – 9.55 a.m.	<p>Cultural Performances</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ‘Seung Pong Lang’, the Thai northeastern cultural performance from Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand 2. ‘IIUM GamelanGema Gangsa’, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia <p>Cultural Performance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. ‘Nandak Getun’ The Betawi dance form with the side of the ‘Cokek Dance’, Universitas Mercu Buana University, Indonesia 4. ‘The Mandala Sena’, Indonesian Traditional Performance, Xaviera Unisi, Universitas Islam Indonesia
9.55 a.m. – 10.00 a.m.	<p>Group Photograph</p>
10.00 a.m. - 11.00 a.m.	<p>(Live) Keynote Address 1</p> <p>Topic “Dependable Individual and Social Strengths in Coping with the COVID-19 Pandemic”</p> <p>By Prof. Dr. Han Buxin</p> <p>Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China</p>





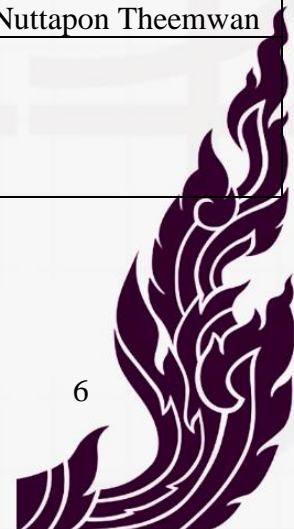
The 18th International Postgraduate Research Colloquium

October 29, 2021



Organized by Behavioral Science Research Institute,
Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

Time (ICT Bangkok Time)	Event		
11.00 a.m. - 11.15 a.m.	<i>Short break</i>		
11.15 a.m. - 12.15 p.m.	<p>(Live) Keynote Address 2 Topic “Ethnic Minority Communities duringm the COVID-19 Pandemic” By Dr. Maxime Inghels Lincoln International Institute for Rural Health, College of Social Science, University of Lincoln, UK.</p>		
12.15 p.m.-2.15 p.m.	<i>Lunch Break</i>		
2.15 p.m.- 2.30 p.m.	Participants to check-in and join the breakout rooms Moderator: Ms. Dew Intapunya		
2.30 p.m.- 4.30 p.m.	Oral Presentations: (3 breakout meeting rooms)		
	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3
3.30 p.m.-3.45 p.m. <i>(Short Break)</i>	Moderator: Ms. Nisa Pragopchai Commentator: 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Kanu Priya Mohan (BSRI) 2. Ms. Nurul Miza Mohd Rashid (IIUM) IT Facilitator: Ms. Jidapha Chaithongsakul	Moderator: Ms. Raweeon Tuamsook Commentator: 1. Asst. Prof. Dr. Narisara Puengposop (BSRI) 2. Asst. Prof. Dr. Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom (IIUM) IT Facilitator: Ms. Mintra Meemusor	Moderator: Mr. Ekharinthr Phongkhajeerathibha Commentator: 1. Dr. Korkiat Mahaveerachartkul (BSRI) 2. Mr. Muhammad Haikal Ahmad Pua’ad (IIUM) IT Facilitator: Mr. Nuttapon Theemwan
4.30 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.	IPRC Meeting among the partner universities Moderator: Ms. Pimnapassara Hongjoy - Closing of IPRC 2021		





ORGANISING COMMITTEE



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Asst. Prof. Dr. Numchai Supparerkchaisakul

**Together with Students of BSRI in Master
and Doctoral Degree Programs along with the
BSRI staff**



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Speaker 1



Prof. Dr. Han Buxin

Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Topic: Dependable Individual and Social Strengths in Coping with the COVID-19 Pandemic

Time: 10.00 - 11.00 a.m. (ICT Bangkok time)

Speaker 2



Dr. Maxime Inghels

Lincoln International Institute for Rural Health,
College of Social Science, University of Lincoln, UK

Topic: Ethnic Minority Communities during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Time: 11.15 a.m. - 12.15 p.m. (ICT Bangkok time)





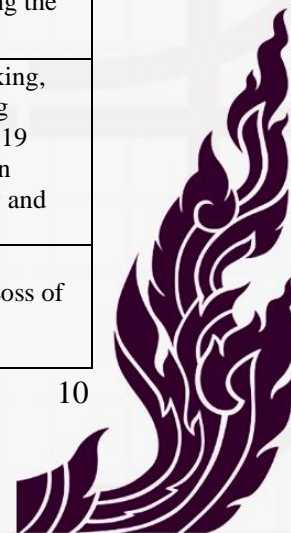
ABSTRACTS PRESENTATION





ROOM 1

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1	17	Nur Ain Nabisyah Azmi, Wan Arnidawati Wan Abdullah & Asmidawati Ashari <i>University Putra Malaysia</i>	Contributors to Acceptance of Students with Disabilities among Non-Disabled Students in Higher Education Institutions: A Systematic Literature Review
2	44	Uraivan Kerdsang, Ungsinun Intarakamhang & Narisara Peungposop <i>Srinakharinwirot University</i>	Research and Development of Community-based Rehabilitation Program in Schizophrenia on Participated Behavior of Village Health Volunteer
3	51	Achmad Sholeh, Nyda Afsari & Hazhira Qudsyi <i>Universitas Islam Indonesia</i>	Scoping Review of Utilization Internet-based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (iCBT) during COVID-19 Pandemic: Effective or Not?
4	60	Izzat binti Zaid & Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	Adaptation and Validation of the Malay Version of the Brief Resilience Scale (BRS-M): A Preliminary Study
5	27	Lorna V. Guinto <i>Schools Division Office of Balanga City</i>	Online Class for Learners with Hearing Impairment: Implications to the Teaching and Learning Process using Sign Language
6	79	Patcha Treemongkol, Nathaphan Meemuk & Suwannee Hongwijit <i>Rajamangala University of Technology Suvarnabhumi</i>	Factors Influencing Health Promotion Behavior of Migrant Workers Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province during the COVID-19 Pandemic
7	93	Ahmad Anas Almi & Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	Views and Perceptions of Service Provider on the Perceived Challenges and Barriers, Coping Strategies, and Facilitating Factors for Community Mental Health Centre: A Malaysia Perspective
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9	66	Li Yanyan, Mohd Najmi Bin Daud, Rojanah Bt Kahar & Nik Ahmad Sufian Bin Burhan <i>University Putra Malaysia</i>	The Impact of Social Support and Psychological Capital on Mental Health of College Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic
10	43	Azadeh Mousavi <i>University Putra Malaysia</i>	Role of Religious, Critical Thinking, and Thinking Style in Regulating Emotions during Crisis COVID-19 among Western and Non-western Countries. A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.
11	69	Nurul Husna, Binti Abdul Halim & Mohd Najmi Bin Daud <i>University Putra Malaysia</i>	Relationship between Coping Strategies and Grief due to the Loss of Family Members among Public University Students in Malaysia



Contributors to Acceptance of Students with Disabilities among Non-Disabled Students in Higher Education Institutions: A Systematic Literature Review

Nur Ain Nabisya Azmi, Wan Arnidawati Wan Abdullah & Asmidawati Ashari

University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The negative stigma and acceptance of non-disabled students frequently have an impact on the well-being of students with disabilities in higher education. Peer rejection and abandonment of disability services can lead to low self-esteem, poor social skills, and social isolation in students with disabilities. This research provides a systematic review of peer-reviewed journal publications on the acceptance of students with disabilities in higher education among students without disabilities published between January 2012 and March 2021. The purpose of this review was to have a better understanding of the adaption and acceptance of students with impairments. Three digital databases were searched (Google Scholar, Scopus, Francis & Taylor) by using related keywords such as ‘peer acceptance’, ‘students with disabilities’ and ‘higher education institution’ a total of 410 articles appeared. However, after screening the results according to exclusion criteria, 21 articles dealing explicitly with the acceptability of students with disabilities in higher education among non-disabled students were discovered. The findings of the review highlight six main areas related to acceptance of students with disabilities: peer acceptance, internalised disability acceptance, the relationship between knowledge and acceptance, acceptance among students with disabilities, disability closure, and external support. Findings from the current review is expected to provide important points regarding the acceptance of students with disabilities in higher education, thus contributing to the disabilities study field. Acceptance of SWDs would help them to adapt better and experience a good education journey in higher education. Current review also showed that there is a lack of research which specifically addresses students with disabilities in the context of higher education, therefore it could encourage more potential research by future scholars.

Keywords: Disability closure, External support, Peer acceptance, Peer rejection, Adaptation



Research and Development of Community-based Rehabilitation Program in Schizophrenia on Participated Behavior of Village Health Volunteer

Uraivan Kerdsang, Ungsinun Intarakamhang & Narisara Peungposop

Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

ABSTRACT

Schizophrenia is a chronic mental illness. It causes a range of different psychological symptoms that impairs daily functioning and can be disabling. Despite the fact that therapies for schizophrenia rehabilitation have been discovered, relapse is common. As an alternative, community-based rehabilitation (CBR) is a strategy. However, gaps in practice were discovered, such as a lack of community network or integrated coordination, erroneous health beliefs, and unanalyzed data. The purposes of this research were to examine the effectiveness of CBR program in schizophrenia for village health volunteer (VHV), The study is divided into two phases:

1) qualitative research phase, to examine health beliefs on schizophrenia, participated behavior in rehabilitation, and CBR guideline draft using review literature and In-depth interviews, and 2) experimental research phase, to develop and examine the effectiveness of CBR program in schizophrenia on participated behavior of VHV. Research instruments will develop by the researcher consist of; the health beliefs on schizophrenia, the participated behavior of VHV in rehabilitation, and the motivation to participate in schizophrenia rehabilitation questionnaires. Qualitative data will use content analysis, while quantitative data will use descriptive statistics and MANCOVA. The benefits of this study can be proposed to responsible organizations to establish mental health service policy and guidelines including strengthening the competency of VHV in schizophrenia rehabilitation, as well as to extend the CBR program in the other areas. Also, it can be used for further study regarding CBR.

Keywords: Community-based rehabilitation, Schizophrenia, Participated behavior, Village health volunteer



Scoping Review of Utilization Internet-based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (iCBT) during COVID-19 Pandemic: Effective or Not?

Achmad Sholeh, Nyda Afsari & Hazhira Qudsyi

Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The use of teletherapy during COVID-19 pandemic is increasing due to social distancing. One of the most used therapies is Internet-based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (iCBT) to overcome psychological problems such as stress, anxiety, or depression which are increasing during COVID-19 pandemic. Due to delivery transformation of CBT from offline/ face-to-face format to internet-based/ online format, it is necessary to pay more attention as psychological treatment especially regarding its effectiveness, module, duration, and platform used. This study will conduct scoping review towards research articles related to this topic to see the extent of the use of iCBT during the pandemic. Five databases were searched (PsycNet, PubMed, Taylor & Francis, SAGE, and ScienceDirect) from January 2019 to November 2021. The stage of this research that will be carried out are research identification, selecting, charting, and reporting. The inclusion criteria in this study are research articles with quantitative designs or mixed methods that focus on empirical research with participants age at least 18 years, in English and Indonesian language, and full-text. The results showed there are several platforms for delivery of iCBT, the most of literature used iCBT to reduce the issues of depression and anxiety, and iCBT is effective to use. We concluded that iCBT can use as an alternative face-to-face CBT model during pandemic COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, Internet-based Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (iCBT), Psychological Problems, Scoping Review, Teletherapy



Adaptation and Validation of the Malay Version of the Brief Resilience Scale (BRS-M): A Preliminary Study

Izzat Binti Zaid & Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom

International Islamic University Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The Brief Resilience Scale (BRS) is a reliable and valid tool to assess a person's ability to bounce back from adversity. In Malaysia, the scale is yet to be adapted and validated. The current study aims to adapt the BRS and examine the psychometric properties of the Malay version of BRS (BRS-M). The BRS was back-translated following standard translation guidelines, and pretesting ($N=13$) was conducted to gather qualitative feedback. After finalizing BRS-M, a pilot survey was employed on Malaysians ($N=81$) who possessed good English and Malay to collect preliminary data. Calculation of internal consistency, language equivalence reliability, concurrent, convergent and divergent validities were run through IBM SPSS. The preliminary data from the pilot study suggest good internal consistency ($\alpha=.81$) and language equivalence ($r=.86$) with the original version. BRS-M also significantly correlates with Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale ($r=.68$), Malay Satisfaction with Life Scale ($r=.61$), establishing the convergent and concurrent validity, respectively. The correlation with International Physical Activity Questionnaire Malay was not significant, establishing its divergent validity. These results suggest that BRS-M is a valid and reliable tool to be used among Malaysian. However, further study needs to be conducted to explore and confirm the scale's factor structure to increase its efficacy. The usefulness of this scale will also extend in future research practice and practical application, providing insights for interventions in various settings, including counselling, clinical, education, and organizational settings especially during COVID-19 pandemic to effectively measure an individual's resilience level.

Keywords: Resilience, Psychometric Properties, Malay Language, Malaysia





Online Class for Learners with Hearing Impairment: Implications to the Teaching and Learning Process using Sign Language

Lorna V. Guinto

Schools Division Office of Balanga City, Philippines

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to determine the implications of Online Delivery or simply, online class modality in the teaching-learning process of learners with hearing impairment as alternative means and recommend mechanism to be done to achieve Hearing Impaired learners meet expectations in this time of pandemic. Still, the sign language as a medium of instruction in teaching is used as a system of communication via online teaching. The respondents are two teachers and thirteen parents of the hearing-impaired pupils who were registered in the Learners' Information System in this academic year at Balanga Elementary School located in Talisay, Balanga City, Bataan, Philippines. The researcher utilized the descriptive qualitative research and transcribed verbatim the interview results using in-vivo coding system. The survey questionnaire and one-on-one interviews for teachers and parents are composed of open-ended researcher-made questions in line with the context and purpose of the systematic inquiry. Due to the absence of intensive conduct of Online Delivery Learning intended for Hearing-Impaired pupils, teachers have difficulty dealing with lesson preparations. These pupils are all nongraded with different cognitive levels. These are the levels of intelligence and difficulty in learning. It is recommended to provide a customized online platform to perfectly match the Hearing-Impaired unique learning style based on their level of capabilities so they can adapt easily to changes brought by the pandemic. Some of these adjustments or enhancements need to be implemented within the e-learning environment, based on the needs or the adaptability of the hearing-impaired students accordingly.

Keywords: Hearing Impaired Learners/Pupils/Students, Online Delivery Learning, Sign Language, Cognitive Levels





Factors Influencing Health Promotion Behavior of Migrant Workers Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Patcha Treemongkol, Nathaphan Meemuk & Suwannee Hongwijit

Rajamangala University of Technology Suvarnabhumi, Thailand

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 epidemic in Thailand, it affects migrant workers no less than Thai people. Both in terms of economy and the risk of infection and morbidity. Therefore, the health promotion behavior of migrant workers is important. The objective of this research was to study the factors influencing health promotion behaviors of migrant workers in Ayutthaya Province during the COVID-19 pandemic using research methods Quantitatively, under Pender's health promotion model theory, the population of 28,677 individuals was determined using a ready-made table of 340 Krejcie and Morgan samples which stratified by random sampling. The tool used to collect data is a questionnaire. Content validity evaluation with Indexes of Item-Objective Congruence (IOC) is 1.0 and Reliability Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient is 0.913. Data were analyzed using statistics, frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation. and multiple regression analysis. The results showed that Factors in regard to the importance of health, perceived Benefit, perceived Barriers, and perceived Health Status. They predicted the health promotion behavior of migrant workers at 65% with a statistically significant level of .05. Therefore, the relevant agencies should apply such factors to improve the health promotion behaviors of migrant workers as well during the COVID-19 pandemic to reduce the impact of economic problems.

Keywords: Health Promotion Behavior, Migrant Worker, COVID-19



Views and Perceptions of Service Provider on the Perceived Challenges and Barriers, Coping Strategies, and Facilitating Factors for Community Mental Health Centre: A Malaysia Perspective

Ahmad Anas Almi & Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom

International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explore the workforce perceptions, experiences, and views regarding service delivery (SD) in the Community Mental Health Centre (CMHC) under the Ministry of Health of Malaysia. The scope including the perceived challenges and barriers, coping strategies, and facilitating factors of the SD. The study utilized a qualitative design of interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) and purposive sampling technique. Eight semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted (Smith, Flowers, and Larkin, 2009) with the CMHC's workforce of the management, planning, and/or delivery of service. Smith, Flowers, and Larkin's (2009) IPA method was utilized for data analysis and elicited 45 sub-categories and 18 subordinate themes centralized to 4 superordinate themes that encapsulate the aspects of SD. The four emergent themes; (1) struggles and complexities; reflecting the perceived barriers and/or challenges for the service implementation, (2) constant initiatives; nuances the various initiatives to cope with the perceived barriers and/or challenges, (3) inclusive operations; ideating of what had been helpful now in the provision of the services, and (4) quality and sustainability; relating to what the participants would think is/are needed in the for the current system of services. The findings are discussed parallel to the theoretical model of an ideal CMHC, considerations for future practice, policy, and research, and the importance of the workforce's "voice" as the enabler of better designs, processes, and systems for the delivery of CMHC services.

Keywords: Perceived Barriers and Challenges, Coping Strategies, Facilitating Factors, Community Mental Health Centre, Service Provider, Views and Perceptions



Description of Assessment of Organizational Effectiveness and Employee Job Satisfaction Based on Cummings and Worley Design Components from Company X During the COVID-19 Pandemic

*Fauziah Wijayanti, Annita Wahyuningtyas, Laksmi Salsabila Ramadani Vivi Faradila
& Arief Fahmi*

Indonesian Islamic University, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research is to map Assess the effectiveness of an automotive company during the COVID-19 pandemic based on Cummings and Worley design components. The method used is a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative data were collected from interviews with managers of each division based on guidelines prepared by researchers using the Cummings and Worley component design. Quantitative data were collected using a questionnaire developed based on Cummings and Worley's organizational effectiveness components. The number of respondents is 51 employees. The results showed that the effectiveness of the organization during the pandemic was still not optimally achieved. Of the eleven aspects of Cummings and Worley (2015), the less effective are strategy, technology, and human resource systems. Organizational effectiveness that has not been maximized has an impact on decreasing company turnover, employee job satisfaction, and customer satisfaction in the company. The effectiveness of the organization that has not been achieved optimally is caused by the lack of resilience of company X in adapting during the COVID-19 pandemic. Employee job satisfaction has decreased due to not being able to achieve sales targets during the pandemic. Employees who are not able to achieve sales targets do not get incentives from the company, so that the salaries received employees are reduced, in addition, because the effectiveness of the organization is not optimal during the pandemic, it also causes employee satisfaction to decrease, consumers find it difficult to purchase products at the company during the pandemic, both from both online and offline purchases. Based on these findings, further research is expected to be able to design development programs such as work design, job enrichment, and total quality management. This intervention is expected to maximize technology and strategies in increasing company resilience.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Job Satisfaction, Cummings and Worley Design Components



The Impact of Social Support and Psychological Capital on Mental Health of College Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Li Yanyan, Mohd Najmi Bin Daud, Rojanah Bt Kahar & Nik Ahmad Sufian Bin Burhan

University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

This study examined the impact of social support and psychological capital on mental health of college students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Methods: 600 college students in China that participated in an online questionnaire survey were selected as the research samples, and the China Adolescent Social Support Scale (CASSS), the Psychological Capital Questionnaire (PCQ-24), and the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-20) were used for the survey; the data were analyzed by SPSS26 and Hayes (2017) (Process Macro v3.5). PsyCap explained 29% ($R^2=.29$) of the variance in college student' mental health; the result shows that the social support was a significant predictor of PsyCap ($b=.53$, $t = -12.56$, $p < .001$); while controlling for PsyCap (mediator), the result shows that social support remains a significant predictor of mental health of college students (dependent variable) ($b=-.14$, $t=-6.20$, $p<.001$); the results of the indirect effect show a significant indirect relationship between social support and mental health of college students by PsyCap ($a*b=-.07$, Bootstrap $CI_{95}=-.12$ and $-.06$). Conclusion: During the COVID-19 pandemic, social support and PsyCap had a positive effect on the mental health of college students; social support had a direct effect on mental health, and it also played an indirect role on mental health through the mediation of PsyCap; during the COVID-19 pandemic, families, schools and society should give more social support and help to college students; families and schools need to cultivate positive PsyCap of college students to improve their mental health.

Keywords: Social Support, Psychological Capital, Mental Health



Role of Religious, Critical Thinking, and Thinking Style in Regulating Emotions during Crisis COVID-19 among Western and Non-western Countries. A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.

Azadeh Mousavi

University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

During the days of pandemics, psychologists are encouraged to find the most significant predictors of emotional regulation among different cultures to improve mental health and wellbeing. In this regards the systematic review was conducted on original published articles using 'religiosity' 'critical thinking' 'thinking style' and 'emotional intelligence' as keywords which were collected from Google Scholar, Science Direct, Web of Science, and PubMed by (Mendeley Reference Manager) for relevant articles written in English. Also, a manual search of Iranian articles in the Persian databases, such as Noormags, was carried out. All articles were searched from 1997 till 2021. Among the 24 articles in the review of religiosity, 17 critical thinking and 17 thinking style, with the separate identifying role of each variable in regulating emotion that gathered according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria of SIGN checklist and analyzed by Comprehensive Meta-Analysis software version 3 (CMA 3) critical thinking showed the highest correlation with emotional regulation (critical thinking $r = 0.365$) (religiosity $r=0.310$) (critical thinking $r = 0.365$) (thinking style $r = 0.324$). Therefore, training the ways of thinking critically is a pathway to catch emotional wellbeing during crisis days of pandemic.

Keywords: Emotional Regulation, Religiosity, Critical Thinking, Thinking Style, Crisis, COVID-19, Western Countries, Non-Western Countries.



Relationship between Coping Strategies and Grief due to the Loss of Family Members among Public University Students in Malaysia

Nurul Husna, Binti Abdul Halim & Mohd Najmi Bin Daud

University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Different coping strategies can be considered closely related to the intensity of grief experienced by an individual due to the death of their loved ones, especially family members. Although the issue has been widely discussed in the past research, little is known in the Malaysian context. Therefore, the main purpose for this study is to determine the relationship between coping strategies and grief due to the loss of family members among public university students in Malaysia. The other objective of this study is also to determine the determinant factor between the use of both approach coping and avoidant coping for complicated grief among public university students in Malaysia. This study will be carried out using a quantitative approach and correlational studies as its research design which will involve 400 students from 10 public universities. The Brief-COPE Inventory (Carver, 1989) will be used in this study to determine the specific two coping strategies, which is approach coping and avoidant coping. Meanwhile, the Inventory of Complicated Grief (Pigerson et al., 1995) will be used to determine the intensity of grief due to the death of the family members experienced by the individuals. The data obtained from the study will be analysed in the forms of descriptive analysis, T-test analysis, correlation analysis, and multiple linear regression analysis. Findings that will be obtained from this study could assist the grieving students in acknowledging the most effective ways in handling their grief response and also contribute to higher education institutions in providing relevant support system for those students, be it on campus or off campus.

Keywords: Loss of Family Members, Coping, Grief, University Students



ROOM 2

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The Development of Measuring Instrument and Effective of a Positive Social Intelligence Program of New Generation Preservice Teachers in Thailand

Wasinee Jirasiri, Sudarat Tuntivivat & Kanchane Pattawiwat

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ABSTRACT

Positive psychology has gained popularity in both disciplines of psychology and education. However, there is no research to develop both a measuring instrument and program to enhance positive social intelligence of pre-service teachers. The study aims to develop a measuring instrument and examine the effectiveness of a positive social intelligence program among new generation pre-service teachers in Thailand. This mixed methods research consists of two phases as follows: the first phase is an exploratory sequential design conducting in-depth interviews with 10 key-informants to explore a concept of positive social intelligence and also to develop a measuring instrument of positive social intelligence with 300 new generation pre-service teachers in Thailand. The second phase is a quasi-experiment design that aims to examine the effectiveness of our positive social intelligence program. Forty pre-service teachers will be equally divided into experimental and control groups. The significance of this study is to develop positive social intelligence measuring instrument and program to strengthen capacity and skills of new generation pre-service teachers to support a positive learning environment in the Thai education system.

Keywords : Positive Psychology, Social Intelligence, Preservice Teacher, Learning







Parents' Engagement during Online Learning

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ABSTRACT

This action research aimed to determine Parents' Engagement During Online Learning. Specifically, it sought answers to the following questions: How parents cope up in online learning of children?; What are parents role in the learning process that will boost educational development of children?; How can parents make sure that their participation and involvement in online will help their children to continue learning amid expected disruptions? Fifty percent (145 parents) out of 290 primary online learners of SDO Balanga City for SY 2020-2021 participated in survey using questionnaires that were validated by SEPS HRD/PAR given through email and messenger. Descriptive-analytic method was used in assessing the impact of parents in learning. Result: Majority of parents-respondents obtained college degree, technologically knowledgeable but with an average income of less than Php10,000.00; sometimes available to spend time mentoring; in parental participation, having conversation about his/her class was the leading parental role in online learning. Conclusion: Parents-respondents have sufficient coping mechanism in supporting their children's online learning by having technological knowledge but need to improve their financial ability and time spent in monitoring children's online learning. Recommendation: Parents can set specific time or schedule at their convenience to mentor their children; establish stronger partnership and collaboration with teachers; for effective mentoring 2 exert extra time and efforts to personally learn the instruction, learning materials and skills involved in on-line learning. Balanga City LGU Edu-Child Program used the said research to augment the importance of parents' guidance in children's education.

Keywords : Parents, Engagement, Online, Learning





The Relationship between Fear of COVID-19, Xenophobia, Personal Traits, and Attribution of Blames toward Immigrants among Malaysians during COVID-19

Sharifah Nuurain Binti Syed Noor Wahid

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ABSTRACT

Coronavirus was quickly spread globally and most Malaysian people used social media to spread cyberbullying and did unjustly toward the immigrants. This study examined the relationship between the fear of COVID-19, Xenophobia, personal traits (social dominance orientation) and attribution of blame toward immigrants among Malaysian society during the COVID-19 crisis. Three hundred seventy subjects (n=370) from various ages and states around Malaysia, consisting of 138 males and 232 females, participated in this study and the data were collected through convenience sampling techniques. The participants' age ranges from 19 to 55 years old. A cross-sectional design was employed to collect the data of Malaysian communities, and the primary method to be used in the present study is online survey (Google Form) and the researcher used Pearson product-moment and multiple regression analysis. Furthermore, the present study reported Fear of COVID-19, Xenophobia, SDO are significant predictors of attribution of blame toward immigrants. The current study results can be used as a source of information to help a local to reduce the unfavourable attitude toward the outsider during this outbreak.

Keyword: Fear of COVID-19, Xenophobia, Personal traits





IPRC 2021/R2-04



Role of Anxiety and Stress in Emotion-Focused Coping and Depression in Adults during COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic is a serious and life-threatening situation that significantly caused numerous mental health problems. The current study investigates the mediating role of anxiety and stress in the association of emotion-focused coping and depression in university students having during COVID-19. Participants for this study were selected from private and government universities of Lahore and they filled Coping Scale and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale. Findings indicated significant negative association of emotion-focused coping with depression, anxiety and stress. Furthermore, findings indicated positive association of anxiety and stress with depression. Mediation analysis indicated that anxiety and stress significantly mediate the association of emotion-focused coping and depression. The implications of the current study indicated that improving emotion-focused coping through proper counseling can help students in overcoming their mental health issues.

Keywords: Emotion-Focused Coping, Depression, Anxiety, Stress, COVID-19



Relationship between Mental Health Literacy and Stigma Behavior related to Mental Health among University Students in the Klang Valley

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ABSTRACT

The cardinal point of this paper is focused to examine two fundamental variables that may have roles in the development of juvenile delinquency among adolescents in Lagos state, Nigeria. These envelop parental styles (parental abuse, parental indifference, parental overcontrol) and peer influence. Juvenile delinquency has been a global phenomenon, and it has become a major concern of government, parents, schools, and society. Hence, different parenting practices adopted by a parent either inhibit or avert delinquent behaviour at all levels. These factors have been associated with juvenile delinquency and the need for institutional care. 170 adolescents with behavioural issues who were placed at government remand homes Lagos Nigeria were selected for the studies using simple random sampling technique. The hypotheses were tested using multiple regression analysis at .05 significance level. The result shows that parental style (abuse) $p = 0.005$, $\beta = 0.300$, while the $R^2 = 0.081$. Results of the study uncovered and indicated that abusive type of parenting style stands as the main predictor of juvenile delinquency among the adolescent. Abusive parental practice triggers antisocial behaviour, consequently, it encourages adolescents to abandon their parents to seek emotional support from their peers. Hence, it was concluded that offensive and violent parenting could not be compromised, leading to more destructive consequences in adolescents. As an implication, parents should be encouraged to adopt the best parenting practices consistent with the adolescent's psychological and behavioural development as well as consistent with their local culture, value, and practices.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Parental Abuse, Parental Indifference, Parental Overcontrol, Peer Influence, Adolescent





The Causal Relationship Model and Effectiveness of Positive Mental Health Program for Undergraduate Students in Bangkok

Chunipha Poedloknimit & Sudarat Tuntivivat

Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

ABSTRACT

University life is a period of transition causing stress and emotional problems affecting the mental health and well-being of students. This research aims to study a causal relationship model and the effectiveness of a positive mental health program for undergraduate students. There are two phases of research: the first phase aims to study the causal relationship model of positive mental health for undergraduate students. The data is collected from 380 students in public universities in Bangkok Thailand by questionnaire and analyzed by structural equation modeling technique. The second phase aims to study the effectiveness of positive mental health promotion program for undergraduate students. This phase employs a quasi-experimental research design divided into twenty subjects in an experimental group and twenty subjects in a control group. The data was collected by positive mental health scale in the pre-test, post-test, and follow-up. The significance of this study is not only enhancing the scientific understanding of positive mental health, but also transforming behavior of undergraduate students in Thailand.

Keywords: Positive Mental Health, Youth, Learning Program



Quarter-life Crisis at University of Darussalam Gontor Ponorogo

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Mercu Buana University
and
Muh Nuril Umam Al Azhari
Islamic University of Sunan Ampel, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

A quarter-life crisis is a common phenomenon for individuals in the range of 20-30 age years, which will have an impact on the individual's psychosocial resilience and well-being, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Mood management is necessary to avoid stress and anxiety. This study aims to elaborate a description of the quarter-life crisis that has an impact on psychosocial resilience and Well-being and how they survive through the period, the object of the research is individuals who are in growing up phase, especially as a teacher or staff at Darussalam University Gontor Ponorogo. With a qualitative descriptive research method by conducting exclusive interviews and observations on 4 participants, data collection was carried out by the snowball sampling method. The results of interviews with 4 participants, admitted that there were worries and anxiety felt during the quarter-life crisis, some of the psychological disorders experienced by these individuals include emotional disorders, anxiety disorders, impulse control disorders to personality disorders. Sources of unhappiness and anxiety revolve around financial problems, family pressures, relationships with others, discomfort by their future, disappointment with them-self, and work. However, they also admitted that they were able to get through it because they received support from their peers or family, as well as maintaining religiosity that was able to form psychosocial resilience and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. It can be concluded that the Quarter-Life Crisis is part of the life of every human being that they will surely face and pass by adapting over the period by adding insight about themselves, their social environment, family, and beliefs.

Keywords: Quarter-Life Crisis, Psychosocial Resilience, Well-Being, COVID-19.





IPRC 2021/R2-08

Work-life Balance Crafting During COVID-19: Exploring Strategies of Telecommuting Employees in the Philippines

Jaimee Felice Caringal-Go, Mendiola Teng-Calleja, Donald Jay Bertulfo a & Jason O. Manaois

Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought about changes in work experiences, including the shift to telecommuting arrangements for many organizations. The purpose of this study is to explore the work-life balance (WLB) crafting strategies of employees with telecommuting work arrangements during the COVID-19 pandemic. Qualitative data from 112 employees in the Philippines were collected through online surveys. Deductive thematic analysis was then conducted to identify the physical, cognitive and relational WLB crafting strategies that they practice. Results suggest that employees utilized a variety of WLB crafting strategies to be able to balance demands in both work and non-work domains while telecommuting during the COVID-19 pandemic. Physical crafting strategies include managing time, managing work tasks and managing the workspace. Cognitive crafting strategies include enforcing health-related self-care practices, and embracing the fluidity between work, rest and leisure. Relational crafting strategies include spending time with family and virtually connecting with co-workers. Results suggest that the strategies used by employees to achieve WLB during the COVID-19 pandemic are reflective of the physical, relational and cognitive WLB crafting strategies found in earlier literature, albeit nuanced by the effects of the pandemic in the work and family/life domains. Findings may help inform the design of WLB programs and initiatives that will enhance employee WLB during the COVID-19 pandemic and in future crisis situations.

Keywords: Work-Life Balance, Crafting, Telecommuting, COVID-19, Philippines





Relationship between Mental Health Literacy and Stigma Behavior related to Mental Health among University Students in the Klang Valley

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ABSTRACT

The issue of mental health is a common issue around the world. Although Malaysia's National Mental Health Policy has been built to improve mental health problems, the problems are still increasing every year especially during pandemic COVID-19. This study assessed the relationship between the university students' mental health literacy and their stigma behavior related with mental health. As such, 360 university students will be selected, consisting of students from University Putra Malaysia (UPM), University Malaya (UM), University Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM). The measurement tool that will be used to measure stigma behavior is the Reported and Intended Behavior Scale (RIBS) which has 8 items, and the tool to measure mental health literacy is the Mental Health Literacy Scale (MHLS), which consists of 35 items. The IBM SPSS Statistic 2019 software version 26 will be used for data analysis. T-test will be used to analyse gender differences with regards to both mental health literacy and stigma behaviors. Lastly, spearman correlation will be used to determine the relationship between the mental health literacy and stigma behaviors related to mental health. This research provides awareness among university student, and Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH) to take appropriate action especially for university's student psychosocial resilience and Well-being.

Keywords: Knowledge, Stigma Behavior, Mental Health



A Qualitative Study on Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on Sri Lankan Working Mothers in Bahrain

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ABSTRACT

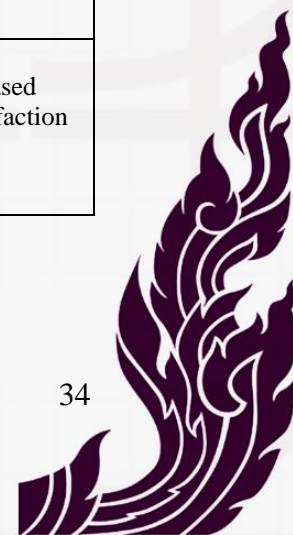
The present qualitative study is a detailed description of the experience of Sri Lankan freelance working mothers and their families in Bahrain, exploring their work tragedies and living conditions during this unprecedented COVID-19 health context. Sri Lanka is a labour sending country where 211,489 migrant workers were reported in 2018, and 30.7 per cent out of 39 per cent of females were housemaids, particularly 80 per cent of them had been employed in the Middle East countries (Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE), 2019). The qualitative research method was utilised, drawing descriptive analysis (thematic analysis technique) of compiling data by semi-structured interviews. Eleven in-depth online interviews with Sri Lankan freelance working mothers, who stay with family in Bahrain for more than six months, were conducted using the purposive sampling technique. Eight mothers were with their children in Bahrain, and three had left their children in Sri Lanka. Three out of eleven were without male companionship. The study found that the working sectors of the freelance mothers were precarious and collapsed during this pandemic, being terminated by employers. Some of them had less power to negotiate with employers as they worked for multiple employers on a non-contract basis. They were under pressure for food, paying house rent and utilities, and remitting money for their beloved one whom they had left behind. This pandemic has altered the role divisions of couples in the family as males engage in the labour force more than before. Females without male companionship were fully committed to caring for their children as they could not leave their children alone and engage in full-time domestic work. The present study identified receiving help as the only coping mechanism they adopted to cope with these economic and social grievances. The present paper explored the real-life experiences of unskilled and freelance migrant mothers and their families during the COVID-19. The results of this study will enrich the knowledge and empirical evidence in the broader sociological field and help policymakers and researchers work in migration studies.

Keywords: Migrant mothers, Precarious work, COVID-19 impacts, Middle east, Sri Lanka



ROOM 3

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3	36	Anam Jamil <i>Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University</i>	Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Mental Health and Quality of Life of the Physiotherapists of Islamabad and Rawalpindi: A Cross-Sectional Study
4	45	Alonzo L. Mortejo & Jesselyn Mortejo <i>Bataan Peninsula State University</i>	Physical Activity, Mental Health and Quality of Life of University Athletes Amidst Pandemic
5	52	Muqaddas Ghafoor & Mishal Khan Lodhi <i>University of Management and Technology</i>	Psychological Strength, Perceived Social Support and Psychosocial Problems in University Students During COVID-19: A Mediating Analysis
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7	84	Samattaphong Khajohnmanee & Sudarat Tuntivivat <i>Srinakharinwirot University</i>	The Causal Relationship and Effectiveness of a Work Passion Program for Community Development Volunteers in Thailand
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Coping of University Students during COVID-19: A Psychometric Approach

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic has created numerous mental health problems throughout the world. Students use various coping strategies to overcome these mental health problems. The current study is aimed at identifying and validating the coping strategies of university students during COVID-19 pandemic by using mixed-methods research design. Initially, experience and expression of coping from the participants were collated and a list of items was generated. After that the items list was presented to experienced clinical psychologists to determine the content validity of the scale. An online survey was conducted on university students with an age range of 17-26 and presented Coping Scale (CS) and Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS). Results of factor analysis yielded two factors *emotional focused coping* and *problem focused coping*. The CS shown a satisfactory reliability and validity. The findings are further discussed in the continual implication and counseling plans to develop adaptive coping strategies to handle adverse reactions of COVID-19 in Pakistani university students.

Keywords. COVID-19, Pakistan, Coping, Scale, University Students



An Exploration to School Problems of the Private Chinese Schools in Northern Thailand and Guideline Development to improve Overall School Well-being

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ABSTRACT

The private Chinese schools established by the descendants of Kuomintang from China in late 1950s encountered many problems. Most schools are located in remote mountainous areas in northern Thailand. Some measures were taken to tackle them; however, some measures were inconsistent and insufficient. This study aimed to identify school problems comprehensively and completely and develop problem-solving guidelines for the schools to improve overall school well-being. This exploratory qualitative study was conducted in nine schools. Nine school principals, nine school teachers, twenty-seven students, nine parents, nine local officials and six educational experts were selected through the purposive sampling method and were interviewed in depth. The data were analyzed by using thematic analysis approach. Two overarching themes regarding school problems were identified from the interviews: school internal-affair problems and external-affair problems. The former was related to administrative team, learning environment, teaching system, students and teacher problems. The latter was related to political influence from China, Taiwan and Thailand, economic and political polarization of the schools, and the social interaction between these schools and the outside world. The developed guidelines could be useful in facilitating school leaders to improve their administrative efficiency, teaching and learning qualities, and teachers' and students' welfare so that the schools can be better managed, teachers can be better motivated to work, and students could be better motivated to learn the Chinese language. The overall school well-being, therefore, could be improved. Further studies can focus on developing school-well-being-evaluating inventories to better improve their overall school well-beings.

Keywords: Private Chinese Schools, School Problems, Problem-Solving Guidelines, Overall School Well-Being, Northern Thailand



Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Mental Health and Quality of Life of the Physiotherapists of Islamabad and Rawalpindi: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Corona virus is global pandemic which outbreak in December 2019 and spread globally. The purpose behind the study is to find out the impact of COVID-19 on mental status and quality of life of the physical therapists. This cross-sectional survey was carried out from August 2020 to January 2021. Data was collected online and personally, from teaching and practicing physiotherapists working in universities and in departments of rehabilitation sciences of hospitals of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. A sample of 110 physiotherapists was selected through non probability convenience sampling. Valid and reliable questionnaires including Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21), World Health Organization-Quality of Life Questionnaire (WHOQOL-BREF) and Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R) were used to assess depression, anxiety, stress, fear and quality of life. SPSS-21 was used to calculate frequencies, percentages and mean values of data. Out of 110 physiotherapists, 48 were males and 62 were females. Through DASS-21, it was assessed that the prevalence of psychological distress was 40.0%, anxiety was 57.3% and depression was 40%. Scores on all four sub-scales of WHOQOL depicted that COVID-19 also impacted the quality of life of physiotherapists including physical, psychological, social and environmental health related quality of life. Similarly, through IES-R, it was assessed that 35.5% physiotherapists were having mild to severe level of fear regarding COVID-19. This study concludes us that COVID-19 has a great impact on mental health, therefore increasing level of fear and also, impacting quality of life of physiotherapists during this pandemic.

Keywords: Anxiety, COVID-19, Depression, Fear, Quality Of Life, SARS, Stress





Physical Activity, Mental Health and Quality of Life of University Athletes Amidst Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the physical activity, mental health and quality of life of university athletes amidst the pandemic. One hundred Seventy-six student athletes participated in this mixed method study. The age ranges from 15-24 years, (M=21.7, SD=3.67. General Health Questionnaire-12, SF- 36 Quality of life and International Physical Activity questionnaire (IPAQ) were administered through online modalities via Facebook and google meet features. Unstructured Interviews were also done to verify the results of quantitative data and to further asses the experiences and challenges of athletes amidst the pandemic. Qualitative data revealed that positive mind-set, family support, prayer and being productive emerges as athletes' effective coping strategies to face the challenges of pandemic in terms of their physical and mental health. Findings on this study should serve as basis in the enhancement of policy interventions in sports program to assist the athletes needs in the new normal.

Keywords: Athletes, Coping Strategies, Mental Health, Pandemic, Quality Of Life



Psychological Strength, Perceived Social Support and Psychosocial Problems in University Students During COVID-19: A Mediating Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The unforeseen COVID-19 pandemic had a global disruptive impact on people's life in economic, social, psychological and academic spheres. Students comprise an important cohort of the society and their mental health is of great concern during this pandemic. Therefore, the current study aimed at investigating the mediating role of perceived social support in psychological strength and psychosocial problems in university students of Pakistan during COVID 19. Based on literature, it was hypothesized that Perceived Social Support will mediate the relationship between Psychological Strength and Psychosocial Problems in Pakistani university students during COVID 19. Cross sectional research design was used and a sample consisted of 150 Pakistani university students aged range from 18 to 24 years ($M=20.75$, $SD=1.76$) was selected from various government and private universities in Lahore, Pakistan. Data was collected using Psychological Strength Scale (PSS; Bashir, 2020), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS; Zimet et al., 1988) and Psychosocial Reactions Scale (PRS; Mahmood et al., 2020). Data was analyzed through SPSS-21. The results highlighted a significant positive association of psychological strength with perceived social support and a significant negative relationship with psychosocial problems ($p<.001$). Perceived Social Support fully mediated the relationship between Psychological Strength and Psychosocial problems in Pakistani university students during COVID-19 ($p<.001$). Hence, the long-lasting pandemic situation and onerous measures such as lockdown and stay-at-home orders have negatively affected this cohort. The findings of our study are discussed in cultural perspective, and it highlight the urgent need to develop interventions and preventive strategies to enhance the social support in order to address the psychosocial problems of Pakistani university students.

Keywords: Perceived Social Support, Psychological Strength, Psychosocial Problems



The Role of Religiosity and Life Satisfaction on Mental Health among Malaysian Muslim Youth

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International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Youth are facing the risk of decline in mental health. However, literature has found that religiosity and life satisfaction may become predictors of mental health. The current study aims to assess the roles of religiosity and life satisfaction on mental health. The study used a cross-sectional survey on Malaysian Muslim youth aged 18 to 30 years old (N=439). The survey administered consists of the IIUM Religiosity Scale, Satisfaction with Life Scale, and Positive Mental Health Scale. The results found significant moderate positive correlation between religiosity ($r = 0.52$), life satisfaction ($r = 0.67$) and mental health. Hierarchical multiple regression revealed that life satisfaction ($\beta = 0.54$) was a greater predictor of mental health than religiosity ($\beta = 0.29$). Despite the small variance in religiosity, the findings have shown statistically significant in both tests; thus, efforts on life satisfaction and religiosity could be taken to improve mental health conditions. This study contributes to understanding the role of life satisfaction and religiosity towards mental health in the Malaysian context to reduce mental illness among Muslim youth. It is suggested that approaches such as positive psychology interventions and religious education are adopted in fostering life satisfaction and developing a religion foundation.

Keyword: Life Satisfaction, Islam, Mental Well-Being, Young Adult, Youth



The Causal Relationship and Effectiveness of a Work Passion Program for Community Development Volunteers in Thailand

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Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

ABSTRACT

Community development volunteers play a vital role in communities and nations to achieve the sustainable development goals in the Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity (VUCA) world. This multimethod study aims to examine the causal relationship model and to study the effect of a work passion program for community development volunteers in Thailand. There are two phases of research as follows: the first phase aims to develop and to empirically validate the causal relationship model of work passion among community development volunteers. The data is being collected from 460 community development volunteers in Pathumthani province by using questionnaires and analyzed by structured equation modeling technique. The second phase aims to study the effectiveness of a work passion program for community development volunteers. The work passion program for community development volunteers developed by adopting high influence variables from the first phase. This phase employs a quasi-experimental design. 40 community development volunteers were equally divided into experimental and control groups. The data was collected by work passion scale in the pre-test, post-test and a one-month follow-up and be analyzed by multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA). The significance of this study is enhancing knowledge for determining policies to develop a work passion program for community development volunteers.

Keywords: Work Passion, Community Development, Volunteers, Multimethod





IPRC 2021/R3-08



Crisis Leadership from the Perspective of Employees during the COVID-19 Pandemic

*Jaimee Felice Caringal-Go, Mendiola Teng-Calleja, Edna P. Franco,
Jason O. Manaois, & Rae Mark S. Zantua*

Xavier University, Philippines

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to identify traits and behaviors of Filipino organization leaders that were considered helpful by employees in the Philippines during the COVID-19 pandemic. An online qualitative survey was used to gather data from 155 participants. The collected data underwent content analysis. Identified traits and behaviors were clustered into three superordinate themes. These were attending to the person, taking charge, and showing the way forward and sustaining the spirit. Quantitative studies that test conceptual models of crisis leadership can validate the results. Data taken at different points of time during the COVID-19 pandemic will be beneficial to the research. An analysis of programs intended to develop leadership and organization values is recommended to align these with crisis leadership competencies. This paper addresses the gap on follower-centered perspectives about organizational leadership responses to crises and emphasizes the importance of care and compassion in leading employees during crises such as this COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Crisis Leadership, Follower, COVID-19, Philippines





Developing the Coping and Resilience Program for Employees who Lost their Jobs during the Pandemic

Mendiola Teng-Calleja A,B, Jonah L. Fabul B, Jaimee Felice Caringal-Go A,B, Ma. Tonirose D. Mactal A,B, & Rae Mark S. Zantua B

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic led to a high unemployment rate in the Philippines, and many of those who lost their jobs experienced emotional problems. The purpose of this study is to contribute to the literature by documenting the development of the CORE Program, a coping and resilience program designed for those who experienced job loss. During the pandemic, around 4,000 employees lost their jobs in a media and entertainment company in the Philippines and 347 affected employees expressed the need for mental care and support programs. Development of the program involved consultation with project stakeholders in adapting the Psychological Association of the Philippines' Katatagan (Resilience) Program. Bridges' Transition Model was also used as a framework to guide the program design. Volunteer facilitators from the target company were involved in pilot testing the CORE Program and were part of the post-program focus group discussion. The data obtained from the focus group discussion was thematically analyzed. The themes were used to improve the program materials and design for the CORE program before program implementation. After the program implementation, feedback was also gathered from the participants through an online survey. The results revealed several themes, which include the strengths of the program, challenges, and areas for further improvement. The results of this study may help organizations gain knowledge on how psychosocial interventions can support employees who are about to or have lost their jobs, and help them gain coping strategies to deal with the work transition.

Keywords : Coping, Resilience Program, Job Loss



Effectiveness of Cummings and Worley's Design Components Based Group Assessment and Job Satisfaction during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the sales division at company X during the COVID-19 pandemic. The method used is a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative data retrieval itself was carried out using the focus group discussion method on 3 respondents who are employees of the sales division at company X. Quantitative data was collected using a questionnaire that was compiled based on the group-level effectiveness component of Cummings & Worley. The questionnaire respondents totaled 30 employees of the sales division of Automotive Company X. The results showed that the group's effectiveness in the sales department during the pandemic was still not fully achieved. The pandemic has had a major impact on the achievement of targets in the sales department. During the pandemic, employees find it difficult to find customers. Three aspects that are still less effective, namely Task Structure, Group Composition, and Norm Performance. These three aspects affect employee performance, employees who do not reach the target result in a decrease in salary. Some employees also feel that problems in the company are resolved only unilaterally by the manager. From this, the performance and composition of the group divisions are disrupted, and cause employee job satisfaction to decrease. Further research is expected to intervene in the form of digital marketing to increase sales achievement and conduct training to improve the composition and performance of the division.

Keywords: Effectiveness of Group Assessment, Employee Job Satisfaction





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