Abstract Book

The 15th International Postgraduate Research Colloquium (IPRC2018)
3rd and 4th October 2018

Theme
Future Psychology: Sustaining Mental Health and Well-Being in a Changing World

Organiser
Department of Psychology,
Kulliyyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge & Human Sciences,
International Islamic University Malaysia

Co-organiser
Behavioral Science Research Institute (BSRI), Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Venue
Wadi Budi Building, Gombak Campus, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM),
Gombak Campus, Selangor, Malaysia

Welcome to IPRC 2018

*"When people have love of learning as a strength,
they are cognitively engaged."*

Martin E. P. Seligman
Christopher Peterson

Hello all, and welcome to the 15th annual International Post-Graduate Colloquium. It is our privilege to host the guests from Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia to present their research and to seek feedback from their peers. During your two days at the colloquium, you will be treated to a diverse array of academic works of various psychology sub-disciplines. We really hope that by attending this colloquium you will attain a professionally rewarding experience of sharing your academic works and establishing network with other esteemed researchers. If you are one of the presenters, we would like to wish you good luck, and we hope to hear all about your recent research.

The colloquium will start on Wednesday, October 3, 2018(Day 1). We welcome you to enjoy the first keynote address by Dr. Alizi Alias, our esteemed and respected colleague from the Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia. We hope that this first session will be a significant prompt to further ignite and excite you to more academic works presented in parallel sessions 1, 2, and 3, which will convene thereafter. We would like to invite all guest to actively participate in all sessions. The highlight of Day 1 is the evening "Hi-Tea" event. We hope that this avenue will promote opportunity for you to socially mingle with one another. Cultural performances will be presented to serenade all guests in this event.

On Day 2 of the colloquium, Thursday, October 4, 2018, our honorable guest from BSRI, Srinakharinwirot University, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dusadee Yoelao will present the second keynote address. All of you are cordially invited to attend this prestigious slot. The event will then see the continuation of parallel sessions 4 and 5. Certificate giving ceremony and a photography session will be held in the closing ceremony slot. The final event of Day 2 is the meeting between the IIUM, BSRI and MBU members. It is our highest hope that an outcome of a way forward can be agreed upon with the end of this meeting. Day 2 will mark the end of our 2018 IPRC gathering. We look forward to IPRC 2019.

ASSOC. PROF. DR. SHUKRAN ABD. RAHMAN
Chair IPRC 2018

Schedule of Activities

Time	Day 1 Wednesday, 3rd October, 2018
8.00AM - 9.00AM	Registration / Breakfast
9.00AM - 9.30AM	Opening ceremony
9.30AM - 10.30AM	Keynote Address 1
10.30AM - 11.00AM	Coffee Break
11.00AM - 12.30PM	Parallel Session 1
12.30PM - 2.00PM	Lunch
2.00PM - 3.30PM	Parallel Session 2
3.30PM – 5.00PM	Parallel Session 3
5.00PM - 7.00PM	Hi-tea

Time	Day 2 Wednesday, 4th October, 2018
8.00AM - 9.00AM	Registration / Breakfast
9.00AM - 10.00AM	Keynote Address 2
10.00AM - 10.30AM	Coffee break
10.30AM - 12.00PM	Parallel Session 4
12.00PM - 1.30PM	Parallel Session 5
1.30PM - 2.30PM	Lunch / Closing Ceremony
2.30PM - 3.30PM	Meeting IIUM – BSRI - MBU

List of Papers and Presenters

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC01	**The Relationship between Parental Stress, Coping, and Depression Among Mothers of Children With ADHD In Klang Valley** Qarem Mohamed Mustafa Azlin Hj Alwi Intan Aidura Alias Department of Psychology, International Islamic University of Malaysia.	Malaysia	Clinical
IPRC02	**Workplace Mental Health Through the Lens of Positive Psychology: A Literature Review** Salami Mutiu Rahmattullah Khan Department of Psychology and Counseling, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC03	**The Relationship between University Readiness and Academic Achievement in a Sample of Undergraduate Students** Mohammad Luqman Syafii Mohammad Sofian Shukran Abd Rahman Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Education
IPRC04	**A Psycho-lexical Study of Malay Proverbial Personality Factor Structure Using a Combined Emic-Etic Approach** Maisarah M. Taib Jusmawati Fauzaman Department of Psychology International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia	Psychometric

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC05	**The Relationship Between Perceived Talent Management Practices, Organizational Commitment, and Turnover Intention** Mardhiah Mohd Yunos Nor Diana Mohd. Mahudin Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC06	**Core Self-evaluations as Mediating of Indonesian Domestic Worker Candidates Life Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being** Laila Meiliyandrie Indah Wardani Muanawatul Mardhiyah Faculty of Psychology, Mercu Buana University, Indonesia.	Indonesia	Health
IPRC07	**Systematic Review on Eating Disorder Examination-Questionnaire version 6.0 (EDE-Q v6.0): An Agenda for a Test Adaptation in Malaysia** Nasehah M. Taib Nor Diana Mohd. Mahudin Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Psychometric
IPRC08	**The Relationship between Relational Victimization during Adolescence, Self-concept and Depressive Symptoms at Early Adulthood** Nur Faridah Shaik Farid Intan Aidura Alias Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia	Clinical

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC09	**Relationship between Perceived Worklife Balance, Organizational Commitment and Intention Turnover** Ira Arindhini Sitepu Jusmawati Fauzaman Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC10	**Relationship Between Job Stress, Quality of Working Life and Turnover Intention among House Officers in Malaysia** Wan Zahidah Wan Zulkifle Intan Aidura Alias Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC11	**A Quantitative Study of Work- Life Balance of IIUM Employee in Gombak Campus Malaysia** Hanisa Begam Najib Mohammad Alizi Alias Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC12	**Establishing Content Validity of an Instrument Measuring Content Knowledge of an Intervention Program for Adolescents Living with HIV** Pamilia Lourdunathan Mardiana Mohamad Shukran Abdul Rahman Azlin Alwi Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Psychometric

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC13	**The Relationship between Social Characteristics and Internal Work Motivation Among Academics in Malaysian Public Universities.** Nor Akmar Nordin Shukran Abdul Rahman Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC14	<mark>**Issues Faced by Adolescents Living with HIV in Shelter Homes in Malaysia**</mark> Pamilia Lourdunathan Mardiana Mohamad Azlin Alwi Shukran Abdul Rahman Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Clinical
IPRC16	**Preliminary Research Models for Improving Leadership Effectiveness in SMEs Competency Based** Andi Muhammad Aditya Arief Fahmie Islamic Islamic University of Indonesia	Indonesia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC17	**Component Analysis and Effectiveness of Growth Mindset Modification Program on the Students Engagement toward Mathematics and the Mathematical Achievement of Thai Secondary Students.** Adul Fah-Sakul Dusadee Yoelao Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Education

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC18	**Relationships of Job Demands and Job Resources to Work-family Balance Satisfaction among Thai University Staff** Nungfan Puttummavong Woottikrai Champathong Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC19	**Job Satisfaction and Organizational Climate Affecting Organizational Commitment of Teachers at a Private School in Bangkok** Nattapon Boonthong Ramida Mahantamak Natchana Bhutasang Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC20	**Organization Line Application Groups: Effect on Perception of Usefulness for Work, Work-Life Conflict and Life-Work Enhancement** Kullapong Sisakpratum Nalinee Phansaita Ven. Virote Auckajitto Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC21	**Correlates in the Chiesi and Primi model of Achievement in Statistics Courses: A Preliminary Study** Muhamad Karimi bin Sulaiman Harris Shah Abd Hamid Jusmawati Fauzaman International Islamic University Malaysia. University Malaya.	Malaysia	Education

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC22	**The Economic Inequalities and Deterioration of Well-Being among Malay Adolescents in Malaysia** Mohd Najmi Daud Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia Leigh Coombes School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand Sita Venkateswar School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University, New Zealand Kirsty Ross School of Psychology, Massey University, New Zealand Nik Ahmad Sufian Burhan Department of Social and Development Sciences	Malaysia	Health
IPRC23	**Adaptation and Validation of the Malay Version of Daily Record of Severity of Problems (DRSP) among the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) Undergraduate Students** Siti Inarah Hasim Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Psychometric

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC24	**A systematic Review on Mental Health Literacy among Working Women in Malaysia** Najwa Baharuddin Ruhaya Hussin Alizi Alias Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Psychometric
IPRC25	**Meta-analysis of Factor Structure of Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI -18) using Aggregated Co-Occurrence Matrix Approach.** Priyalatha Govindasamy Sultan Idris Education University	Malaysia	Psychometric
IPRC26	**Subjective Well-Being and Salary Satisfaction Among Part-timer Worker in Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs): A Preliminary Research** Yulian Sri Lestari Arief Fahmie Islamic University of Indonesia	Indonesia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC27	**Structural Equation Model of Cultural Competence and Cultural Care Behavior of Nurses** Thanida Khongsamai Ungsinun Intarakamhang Jarun Ounthitiwat Behavioral Science Research Institute Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Health

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC28	**The Professional Identity of Pre-Service Teachers at a Thai University: Phenomenological Study** Payao Lakateb Dusadee Yoelao Behavioral Science Research Institute Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Education
IPRC29	**Attitude towards Behavior Concerning Green University Policy in Thailand** Yongyooth Horthong Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Education
IPRC30	**Factors Effecting Teaching and Learning with Information and Communication Technology of Teachers in Phuket Secondary Schools** Pacharee Tiwsikhares Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Education
IPRC31	**Influence of Social Support Program on Family Caregivers' Resilience Quotient and Caring Behaviors for a Child with Cancer in Chulalongkorn Hospital.** Surangkana Kongphet Prateep Jinnge Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Clinical

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC32	**Psycho-Social Factors Influencing Responsible Work Behavior of Auto Parts Manufacturing Process Employees in Thailand** Supakorn Dantavornjaroen Sudarat Tantiviwat Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC33	**Teachers for Community Development: A Qualitative research** Chaya Pakpoom Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Education
IPRC34	**A Study of Proper Online Gaming Behaviors of Lower Secondary School Students** Tanyavanun Lianyang Saran Pimthong Narisara Peungposop Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Education
IPRC35	**The Effectiveness of Psychological and Social Project-Based Learning Model for Enhancing Creative Problem-Solving Behaviors of Grade 6 Students** Jindapa Thaichaiyapoom Dusadee Yoelao Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Education

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC36	**Understanding the Role of Spirituality in Dealing with Loss and Grief among Maldivians Living with Cancer.** Shehenaz Ismail Mardiana Mohamad Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Clinical
IPRC37	**Guidelines for the Development of Desirable Characteristics for the Applied Behavioral Sciences in Thailand 4.0** Kornwika Kuptapol Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Education
IPRC38	**Development of Information System for 360 Degree Performance Appraisal** Wassana Wongpech Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC39	**The Effect of Social Support and Core Self-Evaluation on Psychological Well-Being** Yanty Jeanne Setiawan Laila M I Wardani Faculty of Psychology, Mercu Buana University, Indonesia.	Indonesia	Clinical
IPRC40	**Social Support: Is It Important?** Ade Komarudin Laila Wardani Faculty of Psychology, Mercu Buana University, Indonesia.	Indonesia	Clinical

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC41	**Enhancing Well-Being of the Urban Employees by Promoting Psychological Capital and Work Engagement** Irfan Aulia Syaiful Dian Kerlina Amy Mardhatillah Faculty of Psychology, Mercu Buana University, Indonesia.	Indonesia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC42	**Social Story: Can it be Applied in Group to Increase Kindergarten students' Social Skills?** Melani Apriani Oky Oktaviani Faculty of Psychology, Mercu Buana University, Indonesia.	Indonesia	Education
IPRC43	**An Examination of Personality, Psychological States, and Social-Related Factors on Facebook Trolling Behaviors: Cross-Cultural Comparison between University Students in Thailand and England** Jennifer Chavanovanich Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University Tara Marshall Brunel University.	Thailand	Health
IPRC44	**Influence of a Project-Based Learning Coaching Program on Teacher Competency for the Learning and Innovative Skills of Students** Thanawat Sripairote, Dusadee Yoelao, Piyada Sombatwattana Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University.	Thailand	Education

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC45	**Understanding the Experiences of Leaving the Workforce Among Malaysian Women** Nor Juliana Ali Wan Zahidah Wan Zulkiflie Mardhiah Mohd Yunos Fahima Ibrahimkhail Ira Arindhini Sitepu Mardiana Mohamad Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC46	**Identification of Risk Factors of Violent Extremism among Malaysian Violent Extremism Detainees.** Nurul Miza Mohd Rashid Shukran Abd Rahman Jusmawati Fauzaman Department of Psychology, International Islamic University of Malaysia.	Malaysia	Clinical
IPRC47	**The Role of Narcissism and Self-Esteem in Predicting Burnout among Service Sector Employees** Nor Diana Mohd. Mahudin Nor Juliana Ali Department of Psychology, International Islamic University of Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC48	**Understanding the Attitudes toward Pregnancy and Coping Styles of Unmarried Pregnant Adolescents** Aifa Syamira Mohamad Karim Mariam Adawiah Dzulkifli Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Clinical

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC49	**The Relationship Between Self-Esteem And Quality Of Life Among Undergraduate Students With Physical Disabilities In International Islamic University Malaysia** Izazi Mohamad Ashrri Azlin Hj. Alwi Department of Psychology, International Islamic University of Malaysia.	Malaysia	Health
IPRC50	**The Experience of Mothers who Homeschooled their Children in Malaysia: The Choices and Challenges** Siti Nurzawani Md. Zin Azlin Hj. Alwi Department of Psychology, International Islamic University of Malaysia.	Malaysia	Education
IPRC51	**Improving Emotional Regulation of in Adolescents with Depressive Symptoms** Aina Izzati Muslan Azlin Hj. Alwi Department of Psychology, International Islamic University of Malaysia.	Malaysia	Clinical
IPRC52	**A Qualitative Exploration of the Therapeutic Interactions in Child-Centred Play-Based Therapy with a Child Affected by the Canterbury Earthquakes** Junita Nawawi Department of Psychology, International Islamic University of Malaysia.	Malaysia	Clinical

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC53	**Premarital Sex Prevention In Teenagers Through Sex Education Psychoeducation** Sutrianingrum Indahria Sulistyarini Islamic University of Indonesia.	Indonesia	Education
IPRC54	**Work-Family Conflict, Work-Family Facilitation, and Coping as Predictors of Family Satisfaction among Female Employees in Malaysia: A Longitudinal Study** Ruhaya Hussin Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC55	**Stress, Resilience, and Psychological Distress among Individuals Experiencing Involuntary Job Loss in Malaysia** Nurul Izzati Asyikin Zulkifly Ruhaya Hussin Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Industrial/ Organizational
IPRC56	**Challenges faced by the Malay statutory Rape Survivors in Shelter Home** Siti Hajar Norhan Mardiana Mohamad Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Clinical

IPRC#	Title, Authors, and Affiliation	Country	Sub-theme
IPRC57	**Effect of Music Therapy on Social Interaction among Children with Autism** Nurul Liyana Nurulhuda Lihanna Borhan Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.	Malaysia	Clinical
IPRC58	**The Moderating Role of Desire for Control in the Relationship between Stress and Superstitious Belief** Shymala a/p Chandran Nur Aini Alegrea Suner SEGi University.	Malaysia	Health
IPRC59	**The Relationship between Independent Behaviour and Mental Health for Entrepreneurial Intentions of Student Psychology Program** Khasan Mangkualam Syifa Larisa Sudiana Difa Sukma Rahardiyan Arif Fahmie Islamic University of Indonesia.	Indonesia	Health

Abstracts

IPRC 01

The Relationship between Parental Stress, Coping, and Depression among Mothers of Children with ADHD in Klang Valley

Qarem Mohamed Mustafa
Azlin Hj Alwi
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Department of Psychology, International Islamic University Malaysia.

Research has shown that becoming a parent may come with its occasional stress, especially when parenting children with developmental disorders. One possible negative outcome due to high parental stress is an increase in depressive symptoms. However, the use of coping strategies could moderate the relationship between parental stress and depressive symptoms. This study examined the relationship between parental stress, coping, and depressive symptoms among mothers of children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in which it was hypothesized that there is a significant interaction between the variables. By using purposive sampling technique, a total of 94 Malay mothers from Klang Valley, Malaysia, with a mean age of 39.67 were identified and participated in the study. This is a cross-sectional study in which the measures used were the Parental Stress Inventory-Short Form (PSI-SF), Brief-COPE, and Centre of Epidemiological Study-Depression (CES-D). The findings of this study showed a significant positive relationship between parental stress and depressive symptoms ($\beta = .368$, $p < .001$) and between age of the child with the use of problem focused coping ($r = .277$, $p < .01$). A significant negative relationship was found between problem focused coping and depressive symptoms ($\beta = -.737$, $p < .001$). However, both coping strategies (i.e., problem-focused and emotion-focused) were not significant moderators for the relationship between parental stress and depressive symptoms. The findings partially support the application of the Transactional Model of Stress on the population of mothers of children with ADHD. Practical implications of the findings were also discussed.

Keywords: mothers, ADHD, stress, coping strategies, depressive symptoms

IPRC 02

Workplace Mental Health through the Lens of Positive Psychology: A Literature Review

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This paper seeks to explore the dynamics underlying the wellbeing factors in the organization and workers' psychological well-being. Considering the degree and impact of inequality among various communities, the high-demanding workloads in relation to work demands and out-of-work life challenges, it is pertinent that the well-being of every employee is central to the success and improvement of any organization. Positive psychology, in support to other aspects of mainstream psychology, has spread across disciplines like education, organizational functioning, career counseling, mental health, and human resource. It offers some valuable resources through flow and meaning that helps fosters the well-being of the employee and optimum productivity within the work setting. From review of related studies, experiencing optimal experience or being in a state of flow in situations of everyday life puts the worker in better psychological state when going through challenging periods. However, this positive momentum is yet to be felt in non-Western societies in both research and practice. While academicians need to invest greater attention in this area, it is recommended that managers and corporate bodies have to volte-face ways of improving productivity and performance at work towards making employees work more meaningful, and exploring measures to in-build amenities towards making workers to attain flow experience.

Keywords: workplace mental health, positive psychology, flow, meaning

IPRC 03

The Relationship between University Readiness and Academic Achievement in a Sample of Undergraduate Students

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The purpose of this research is to examine the level of university readiness among undergraduate university students in Malaysian Higher Learning Institutions (HLI); and to study the relationship between university readiness and academic achievement among undergraduate students in Malaysian Higher Learning Institutions. Data were gathered through responses to the University Readiness Scale, from the sample participants of undergraduate students of a Higher Learning Institution (HLI). The findings supported the research questions addressed in line with the research objectives. The average level of University Readiness of undergraduate students in the HLI is 77%, M=354 (SD=34.55). From the results, it was found that University Readiness predicts academic achievement of the undergraduate students in Malaysian HLI. The results of the study is expected to help HLIs to design appropriate interventions that could prepare students to be highly ready for university education, which in turn leads them to attain better academic achievement. A readier student will be able to acquire more competencies throughout their undergraduate program and will be able to compete healthily in the job market.

Keywords: university readiness, academic achievement, undergraduate students, Higher Learning Institutions.

IPRC 04

A Psycho-lexical Study of Malay Proverbial Personality Factor Structure Using a Combined Emic-Etic Approach*

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This combined emic-etic psycho-lexical study examines the Malay personality factor structure using the Malay proverbs lexicon. Proverbial personality descriptors were extracted from a dictionary of Malay proverbs (n=3,693) by subject matter experts. The extracted personality descriptors were then rated by the masses on their familiarity (n=1,683). Proverbial personality descriptors (n=200) were, then, analysed using principle component analysis (PCA) in search for the etic-based Malay proverbial personality factor structure. PCA revealed five-personality factor structure that was tentatively labelled as Evil-Capricious, Quick-tempered, Positive Disposition, Extraversion and Cooperative. This factor structure was then compared with the Malay adjectival personality taxonomy, namely, Nefarious, Emotionality, Virtues, Indulgence, eXtraversion and Accommodative (NEVIXA). The factor structure was further compared with the mainstream Big-5 and Big-6 personality taxonomies. Overall, results showed that Malay proverbial personality taxonomy is highly similar to the Malay adjectival personality taxonomy, but, different from Big-5 and Big-6 taxonomies. Specifically, only emotionality and extraversion factors mapped quite well with the Big-5 and Big-6 taxonomies, while, the other three factors are unique to the Malays.

Keywords: Psycho-lexical, personality factor structure, Malay personality taxonomy, Malay proverbs lexicon, combined emic-etic.

IPRC 05

The Relationship between Perceived Talent Management Practices, Organizational Commitment, and Turnover Intention

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The literature on talent management (TM) is lacking in three important ways. First, TM, which includes talent acquisition, talent development, and talent retention, has been typically investigated at the organizational level (Makela, Bjorkman, & Ehrnooth, 2010). Second, very few organizations implement TM programs suitable for employees with different level of competence and performance. Third, research has shown that lack of TM practices at workplace is related to decreased level of organizational commitment (OGC) among employees, which, in turn, can result in employees intending to leave the organizations (Ismail, 2012). To date, there has been little research that provides insight on how these variables relate and interact with one another. In order to understand this relationship, there is a need to investigate the outcomes of TM practices. Therefore, the proposed study aims to investigate the relationship between (a) perceived TM practices and OGC, (b) perceived TM practices and turnover intention, and (c) OGC and turnover intention. Using a cross-sectional survey design, a four-part questionnaire, which consists of demographic questions, Human Capital Institute Assessment of Talent Practices Scale sub-scales (Du Plessis, 2010), Cook and Wall's (1980) British OGC scale, and Turnover Intention scale by Kumar and Govindarajo (2014), will be administered to 200 employees. Multiple regression analysis will be used to test in how perceived TM practices, OGC, and turnover intention might relate with one another. The findings of this study are expected to offer empirical evidence that best talent can be retained through effective TM practices and strategies that foster OGC in employees.

Keywords: talent management, organizational commitment, turnover intention

IPRC 06

Core Self-evaluations as Mediating of Indonesian Domestic Worker Candidates Life Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being

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The purpose of this study was to verify the mediating effects of core self-evaluation on the relationship between life satisfaction and psychological well-being among Indonesian migrant domestic worker candidates in training center. 1455 total of the participants of this research are women, the participants came from 21 training centers in Java completed the measures of core self-evaluations, life satisfaction and psychological well-being. This research used Hayes mediation model analysis and ANOVA, Correlation analysis indicated that life satisfaction was related to core self-evaluation and psychological well-being, and core self-evaluation were related to psychological well-being. Hierarchical regression analysis showed that core self-evaluation partially mediated the influence of life satisfaction on psychological well-being.

Keywords: core self-evaluations, life satisfaction, psychological well-being, migrant worker

IPRC 07

Systematic Review on Eating Disorder Examination-Questionnaire Version 6.0 (EDE-Q v6.0): An Agenda for a Test Adaptation in Malaysia

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Nor Diana Mohd. Mahudin
Jamilah Hanum Abdul Khaiyom

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The aim of this systematic review is to search and review literatures on the Eating psychometric properties. Methods: Electronic search engines and databases, namely, Scopus, OvidMedline, Google Scholar and reference tracking were used to search for literatures on psychometric properties of EDE-Qv6.0. The search terms used were eating disorder examination-questionnaire, EDE-Q, psychometrics, reliability, validity and utility. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied for selection of articles. Studies were included if they conducted psychometric evaluations on the original (i.e., English version) or adapted EDE-Q v6.0. The PRISMA guideline was also applied in search strategies and selection of articles for review. Results: Fourteen papers were retrieved on EDE-Q, specifically, the sixth version of the test has been translated and adapted to various languages and psychometrically evaluated on Japanese, Portuguese, American, Finnish, French, Norwegian, British, Australian, Italian and German populations. EDE-Q v6.0 has recorded good to excellent internal reliability across languages and cultures. Construct validity of EDE-Q v6.0 on its factorial structure is very controversial with limited fitness into its initial theoretical four factor structure. Nonetheless, EDE-Q v6.0 recorded a very high utility values. Conclusion: EDE-Q v.6.0, in particular, has recorded good validity, reliability and utility values across cultures. However, the EDE-Q v.6.0 is yet to be adapted into Malay, hence, calls for further research on its adaptation and psychometric properties.

Keywords: systematic review, EDE-Q v6.0, test adaptation

IPRC 08

The Relationship between Relational Victimization during Adolescence, Self-Concept and Depressive Symptoms at Early Adulthood

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According to Ministry of Health Malaysia (2015) in their National Health and Morbidity Survey, the number of individuals having mental health problems is dominated by young adult population. Although there have been many researches on mental health, young adults are still vulnerable to mental health problem and continuous research on its protective factors should be conducted. A disorder strongly related to mental health problem is depression and it may be caused by unsettled past experience, which is when one was victimized in his/her childhood or teenage years. Therefore, the proposed study intends to look at the mental health problem of young adults, specifically on depressive symptoms by studying its relationship with experience of relational victimization of the young adults during adolescence period and their current self-concept. The proposed study adopts the cross-sectional design and uses measures such as *Relational Victimization Questionnaire (RVQ), Beck Depression Inventory – Second Edition (BDI-II)* and *Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (RSES).* It will be analysed using moderated multiple regression. It is predicted that self-concept will moderate the relationship between relational victimization during adolescence and depressive symptoms in adulthood. It is hoped that the findings of the study could help enhance understanding of mental health issues among young adults and suggest preventive measures. The young adults are the future generation that will lead the country and having them afflicted with depression will affect the nation in terms of its productivity and the economy of the nation.

Keywords: young adults, relational victimization, depressive symptoms

IPRC 09

Relationship between Perceived Work Life Balance, Organizational Commitment and Turnover Intention

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Work-life balance has become an important issue for both employees and organizations. The lack of implementation of work life balance programs in an organization may indicate a highly probable condition of the occurrences of absenteeism, low level of organizational commitment, and thus, high chances of turnover intention. The proposed study aims to investigate the relationship among the three variables of work life balance, organizational commitment, and turnover intention, testing the mediating effect of organizational commitment on work life balance and turnover intention. The study will employ cross-sectional survey-based design. A four segment questionnaire, with items on demographic, work life balance practice (Msabaa, 2017), Commitment Organizational Scale, authored by Mowday, Steers, and Porter (1979) and Intent to Turnover Scale (ITS) by Camman, Fichman, Jenkins and Klesh (1979), will be administered to 300 respondents in finance-based institutions. Multiple regression analysis will be used to test the probable mediating effect of organizational commitment on work life balance and turnover intention. It is expected that a partial mediated relationship will be found.

Keywords: work life balance, organizational commitment, turnover intention, finance workers

IPRC 10

Relationship between Job Stress, Quality of Working Life and Turnover Intention among House Officers in Malaysia

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The number of house officers leaving medical practice in Malaysia is alarming. In 2015, it was stated that 1 out of 5 house officers were not able to complete housemanship training. Although several interventions had been taken to improve the housemanship system, the numbers of turnover showed that the problems were not manage effectively. Studies have revealed that job stress strongly predicts turnover intention. Job satisfaction and quality of working life have been proposed to mediate this relationship. Many evidences are available for the job satisfaction but few researches done on how quality of working life mediate the relationship between job stress and turnover intention. The present study therefore intends to examine the relationship between job stress and turnover intention, and how quality of working life mediate this relationship among house officers in Malaysia. This is a descriptive and correlational survey design. Four-segment questionnaire consisting of demographics, job stress, quality of working life and turnover intention will be administered via online administration to 500 house officers across Malaysia. The measures to be used are Occupational Stress Scale, Quality of Working Life questionnaire and Turnover Intention Scale. Regression analysis will be carried out to test the mediating effect of quality of working life on the relationship between job stress and turnover intention. The implication of this study will be beneficial to understand the factors that are associated with high turnover among house officers, thus assisting in planning interventions to reduce further loss of human capital.

Keywords: house officers, job stress, turnover intention, quality of working life

IPRC 11

A Quantitative Study of Work-Life Balance of IIUM Employee in Gombak Campus, Malaysia

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This study aims to identify and examine IIUM employee issues of work life balance and psychological well-being in Malaysia context. Quantitative data will be collected using questionnaires from 134 IIUM staff in various departments. Measures used included: a demographic questionnaire, General Health Questionnaire - 28 (Goldberg & Williams, 1988). The study is to understand the individual, psychological and organizational factors that influence work life balance among IIUM staff. The finding expected, there will be positive correlation between work-life balance and psychological well-being. It is also expected 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 life balance, psychological well-being

IPRC 12

Establishing Content Validity of an Instrument Measuring Content Knowledge of an Intervention Program for Adolescents Living with HIV

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The significance of content validity in determining the instrument's psychometric properties is one of the important steps of the development of an instrument. This article attempts to provide an overview of the entire process of the content validity conducted to establish the content validity of an instrument measuring content knowledge of an intervention program for adolescents living with HIV. This process of establishing content validity was carried out using a two-step process via qualitative and quantitative steps. In the first step, qualitative feedback was obtained on aspects such as appropriateness, clarity, adequacy of response options for response items and opportunity for revision of items (adding, deleting or modifying) for every item by 12 jurors. After incorporating qualitative review suggestions by the 12 jurors into the revised questions, a quantitative review of items was conducted to determine the essentiality and relevance of every item. From a set of 30 items across 3 domains (Emotional Well-being, Behavioural Well-being and Social Well-being), it was found that this instrument contains an appropriate level of content validity. The high value of the I-CVI with the average approach, was equal to 0.93. This article indicated acceptable quantities of indices for this instrument.

Keywords: adolescents, HIV, well-being, emotional, behavioural, social

IPRC 13

The Relationship between Social Characteristics and Internal Work Motivation among Academics in Malaysian Public Universities.

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This study examined the relationship between social characteristics variables namely social support, interdependence, feedback and interaction outside organization in predicting internal work motivation. The variables selected were based on Expanded Work Design Model by Humphrey, Nahrgang and Morgeson (2007). Employing cluster sampling procedure, 477 participants completed a set of questionnaire. The set of questionnaire consisting of Work Design Questionnaire (WDQ) was employed to measure social characteristic. Job Diagnostic Survey (JDS) was used to measure internal work motivation. All the collected data were analyzed using statistical Package for the Social science (SPSS). The result reported positive findings in relation to the direct correlation between social characteristics and internal work motivation among academics in Malaysian Public Universities. Multiple Regression indicated that only social support and feedback are the best predictor to internal work motivation.

Keywords: social characteristics, internal work motivation, Malaysian public university

IPRC 14

Issues Faced by Adolescents Living with HIV in Shelter Homes in Malaysia

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UNICEF Malaysia has found that adolescents with HIV face several emotional, behavioural and social problems. Based on past literature, the result of these incidences has led to a lower well-being in these aspects. As the stage of adolescence is filled with change, inner growth, and sometimes conflict, adolescents coping with HIV face an added stressor as they strive to grow emotionally, behaviourally and socially. Given the lack of studies investigating these factors in a Malaysian setting, the present study seeks to fill this gap in research by identifying the issues facing adolescents with HIV. The main participants involved are namely: (1) 30 Malaysian adolescents with HIV from shelter homes; the personnel of the shelter homes comprising the: (2) programme coordinators; (3) staff; and (4) volunteers of the shelter homes, recruited via purposive sampling. Focus group discussions were conducted with the adolescents with HIV while semi-structured interviews were conducted with the personnel of the shelter homes. Thematic analysis was utilized in analysing findings through several themes. The findings indicated that the issues of adolescents living with HIV are Emotional issues, Behavioural issues, Social issues, Academic issues, Coping skills issues and Conative issues.

Keywords: adolescents, HIV, well-being, emotional, behavioural, social

IPRC 16

**Preliminary Research Models for Improving Leadership
Effectiveness in SMEs Competency Based**

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Well-being in organizations is related to various factors, one of which is the effectiveness of leadership. Leadership effectiveness has several indicators including the extent to which followers' performance increases, contributes to cohesiveness and commitment and problem solving in followers, and also influences attitudes and perceptions and followers' trust. Leader character (SMEs owner) plays an important role in the success of SMEs to be able to develop. This research aims to explore how leaders of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to improve the effectiveness of their leadership. Participants in this research were consumers and owners of SMEs "Roti Maros". The data are collected by interviews and observation methods. Data analysis method is carried out by giving the code of each data then used as a theme and description that are interconnected, until finally the data is interpreted into a certain meaning. Data was collected through observations at the business site and conducting interviews about the SMEs "Roti Maros". The results show that there is still a lack of contribution from the owners of "Roti Maros" SMEs to the development of SMEs that have not achieved well-being in the organization. One possible implication in this study is to design a competency-based leadership development program model, this is done in order to see the specific behaviors shown by leaders so that they can improve the effectiveness of their leadership.

Keywords: well-being, SMEs, leadership effectiveness

IPRC 17

Component Analysis and Effectiveness of Growth Mindset Modification Program on the Students Engagement toward Mathematics and the Mathematical Achievement of Thai Secondary Students.

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The purposes of this research are to analyze the components of mindset and study the effectiveness of the growth mindset modification program on the students' engagement toward mathematics and the mathematical achievement. This research proposes an experiment pretest posttest designs wherein there would be two groups - non-randomized control group and an experimental group. The experimental group would practice by solving quadratic equations of one variable with the growth mindset modification program, and the control group would practice by the solving quadratic equations of one variable only. This research would have 2 phases. The phase 1 would consist of collecting data for 5 weeks among the 8th graders in the 1st session of 2018 academic year of secondary school students in a Thai school. Data would be collected using questionnaires about the students engagement toward mathematics 2 dimensions (behavioral and emotional engagement), and the questionnaires of the mindset from 25 schools (26 classes), with 503 students (male 251 and female 252 students). In the phase 2, prior to experiment, the researcher would test students of 2 groups by the mathematical achievement test, and then give them practice followed by the experimental group and control group for a period of 12 weeks in the 2nd session of 2018 academic year. The researcher would collect data of the student's engagement by observation of individuals and participating groups, and in the end of experiment test the mathematical achievement again. Once the data collection is done, the analysis of data by the SPSS program and the t-test.

Keywords: mindset, student engagement, growth mindset modification program

IPRC 18

**Relationships of Job Demands and Job Resources to Work-family Balance
Satisfaction among Thai University Staff**

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Based on the Job Demands-Resources theory, this study aimed to explore the relationship of job demands and job resources to satisfaction with work-family balance (SWFB). The sample were 84 Thai employees working at a university in Thailand. It was hypothesized that job demands will be related to lower employees' SWFB whereas job resources will be related to higher SWFB. In this study, job demands include work hours and perceived workload whereas job resources include flexibility in work hours, flexibility in personal leave, flexibility fit, and work time control. Results from multiple regression analyses partially confirmed the hypotheses. Only perceived workload (β = -.27, $t(84)$ = -2.47, $p < .05$) and work time control (β = .37, $t(84)$ = 3.04, $p < .01$) predicted SWFB. To conclude, this study extended the motivational and health-impairment processes of job demands and job resources to SWFB among Thai university staff.

Keywords: workload, work time control, work-family balance satisfaction

IPRC 19

Job Satisfaction and Organizational Climate Affecting Organizational Commitment of Teachers at a Private School in Bangkok

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The objectives of this research were, to study job satisfaction and organizational climate which have a positive impact on organizational commitment Participants were 91 teachers at a private school in Bangkok and were selected by simple random sampling. Two components of job satisfaction include intrinsic job satisfaction and extrinsic job satisfaction, five components of organizational climate include supportive principal behavior, directive principal behavior, engaged teacher behavior, frustrated teacher behavior and intimate teacher behavior. The instruments were questionnaires for; job satisfaction, organizational climate, and organization commitment with reliability coefficients of .87, .77 and .91 respectively. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis were used for the data analysis. The results showed that the factor that most effected organizational commitment was engaged teacher behavior ($\beta=0.418$) and next was intimate teacher behavior ($\beta=0.239$) at the significance level of .05. From the results it shows that organizational commitment can happen when teachers feel happy while working with colleagues, are proud of their work, and have a close bond with their colleagues. If an organization has a good atmosphere, employees will have commitment with organization, have longing to work, and will be dedicated to give it one's best shot that all of these can make employees have work effectiveness. These results could help the stakeholders to develop factors to enhance organizational commitment for school teachers.

Keywords: organizational commitment, private school teacher

IPRC 20

Organization Line Application Groups:
Effect on Perception of Usefulness for Work,
Work-Life Conflict and Life-Work Enhancement

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Based on communication technologies and the boundary theory , the aims of this research were 1) to study the relationship of time spent on work-related content in organizational Line group by teachers' perception of usefulness for work; 2) to study the relationship of time spent on work-related content in organization Line group on teachers' work-life conflict (WLC); and 3) to study the relationship of time spent on life-related content in organization Line group on teachers' life-work enhancement (LWE). The sample consisted of 308 teachers in elementary and secondary schools in central Thailand, who use Line application groups in work, and were selected by purposive selection procedures. Data were analyzed using simple regression analysis. The results showed that time spent on work-related content had significant positive effect on perceive usefulness (β = .117, p < .05) and WLC (β = .116, p < .05) and time spent on life-related content had no significant effect on LWE (β = .109, p > .05). A significant implication of the findings is that Line is a necessary communication tool and organizations can benefit from a better understanding of the use of Line groups for work.

Keywords: perceived usefulness, work-life conflict, life-work enhancement, Line groups

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IPRC 21

**Correlates in the Chiesi and Primi Model of Achievement in Statistics Courses:
A Preliminary Study**

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A review of existing models for Achievement in Statistics Courses (ASC) suggested that Chiesi and Primi's (2010) model is the best fitting model in predicting ASC. The model comprises six variables namely; attitudes towards statistics (pre-course), attitudes towards statistics (postcourse), statistics anxiety, mathematics background, mathematics knowledge, and ASC. This paper aims to investigate the relationship among these variables in a Malaysian sample. This correlational study involved a survey that was administered once with one component (attitudes) being measured at the beginning and the end of a semester. A total of 109 undergraduate students (21 males, 88 females; Mage=20.8, SDage=1.2) from two universities participated in this study. Pearson correlation showed that ASC is correlated in the expected direction to statistics anxiety, mathematics background and mathematics knowledge, but not with both attitudes measures (pre and post). A multiple regression analysis revealed that mathematics knowledge is the only significant predictor of ASC. The findings are inconsistent with the original framework, in which, there are multiple predictors of ASC. The way in which subject-specific attitude and anxiety are conceptualised may not fit the Malaysian sample. Additionally, a more rigorous validation of the measures should be considered.

Keywords: correlates of achievement in statistics courses, statistics education

IPRC 22

The Economic Inequalities and Deterioration of Well-Being among Malay Adolescents in Malaysia

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Malaysia has gone through a rapid economic growth and currently Malaysia is recognized as one of the fastest growing countries among developing countries in the world. This achievement indicates that Malaysian has begun to see the 'light' after decades of struggle and enduring efforts to ensure the success of Malaysia, especially in the economic sector. However, all that glitters is not gold when discussing economic distributions across ethnic groups in Malaysia. While the Chinese continue to shine in economic, Malays, who are politically dominant, are struggling to compete for the resources that subsequently, affect their progress in the economic sector. Although considerable efforts have been put in place to secure the Malay economics, most Malays are still struggling to survive. Due to these struggling and survivability issues, Malay's well-being is affected. In this article, we discuss the disparities and challenges in economic distributions faced by the Malay in Malaysia and its effects on the Malay adolescents' well-being.

Keywords: Malay, Malay adolescents, economic inequalities, well-being

IPRC 23

Adaptation and Validation of the Malay Version of Daily Record of Severity of Problems (DRSP) among the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) Undergraduate Students

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Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD) is a newly categorized mental disorder in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5). It is characterized by a combination of psychological and physical symptoms that commence about a week before menstruation, subsides during the menses, and disappear after that. This disorder impacts the life and productivity of about 3% to 8% of women in western populations. However, no information was found on the valid prevalence rate of PMDD in Malaysia. This may be due to lack of reliable and valid instruments to assess the disorder in local populations. Hence, the current study aims to address this issue by adapting and validating the Daily Record of Severity of Problems (DRSP) into Malay language. DRSP is one of the scales commonly used to assess PMDD and it was developed based on the diagnostic criteria of the disorder in DSM-5. Using surveys, 420 samples of undergraduate students from the International Islamic University Malaysia is recruited for this research. The study found that the reliability index (internal consistency) for the adapted Malay version of DRSP is excellent ($\alpha = 0.94$). The validity indexes are acceptable; concurrent validities ($r = 0.55\text{-}0.6$), convergent validity ($r = 0.72$), and divergent validity ($r = -0.37$). Meanwhile, exploratory factor analysis revealed two factors; Factor 1 (Psychological) and Factor 2 (Physiological). The results suggest that the adapted Malay version of DRSP is valid and reliable to be used among Malaysian population.

Keywords: premenstrual dysphoric disorder, Daily Record of Severity of problems, psychometric properties, reliability, validity, Malaysia

IPRC 24

A Systematic Review on Mental Health Literacy among Working Women in Malaysia

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Mental health literacy (MHL) is defined as knowledge and beliefs about mental disorders which influence individual's recognition, management, and prevention. Over the years, numerous MHL studies in the western countries such as Australia and Canada have been well-documented. However, research on MHL from the Eastern countries mainly Malaysia is still embryonic despite the rising numbers of people affected mainly among women population. In fact, mental health has been an issue of great concern specifically among working women as it poses adverse psychological effects which deteriorates their social life and overall wellbeing. Therefore the aims of this review are twofold; 1) to review existing evidence on the knowledge and attitudes of working women in Malaysia towards mental health and/or mental disorders; 2) to discuss MHL findings in Asia countries and specifically Malaysia. Methods: Three databases including PubMed, PsycInfo and the Cochrane will be searched against a comprehensive list of related search terms (E.g. mental health, mental health literacy, helpseeking, working women etc.). Searches will be run individually in each database to reflect each unique set of relevant subject heading. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were developed and refined by the research team. Two reviewers will participate in each search stage including abstract/title and full text screening, data extraction and appraisal, to ensure reliability. This systematic review will potentially contribute significantly to the area of MHL in Malaysia and within the Asia region at large. It will also serve as a guidepost for future research mainly in developing interventions that may help to improve Malaysians' MHL.

Keywords: mental health, mental health literacy, Malaysia, working women, female employee

IPRC 25

**Meta-analysis of Factor Structure of Brief Symptom
Inventory (BSI -18) Using Aggregated Co-Occurrence
Matrix Approach.**

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Factor analysis technique is frequently encountered in the assessment of construct validity of psychological instruments. A common problem in factor analysis finding is that concern with varying factor structure found across studies. Given the problem, meta-analysis of factor analysis approach is a potential solution to clarify the dimensionality of an instrument. In this study, we conducted a meta-analysis of factor analysis using aggregated co-occurrence matrix approach. We collected articles that investigate the factor structure of Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) to quantitatively evaluate the agreement of the factor structure. A total of 7 independent studies were included in this meta-analysis to synthesize the number of underlying factors of Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI-18). Description of the procedure, results and the implication associated with meta-analysis on factor analysis will be discussed in the presentation.

Keywords: meta-analysis, Brief Symptom Inventory, construct validity, factor analysis

IPRC 26

Subjective Well-Being and Salary Satisfaction Among Part-timer Worker in Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs): A Preliminary Research

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Subjective well-being covers several key components such as life satisfaction, financial satisfaction, pleasant influence and the absence of undesirable influences. The purpose of this study was to investigate the level of subjective well-being and wages satisfaction of employees who work part-time in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). This study will look at the relationship between subjective well-being and wages satisfaction then will measure the level of SWB with aspects of wages satisfaction as an interview guide. This is qualitative research with data collection techniques using in-depth interview and observation. The subjects in this study are employees who work in SMEs with a part-time system as many as 15 people, ten employees and five SME owners from five SMEs with the type of SMEs producing typical regional food. in SMEs with a part-time system of 15 people, ten employees and five SME owners. As for the procedure of this study, first by finding a problem, the second stage is data collection, the third stage is data analysis, the last stage is evaluation and conclusion. Data analysis method is done by giving coding and themes from interview results into aspects of wages satisfaction and also by conducting literature review. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between subjective well-being and wages satisfaction. SWB of SMEs employees is stated to be low because of the four aspects of wages satisfaction there are three aspects that have not been well illustrated such as the level of salary, salary increase and benefits. The impact of low SWB is also which was consequently shown by high turnover rates, frequent truancy, and the non-existent sense of responsibility at work. Some of the factors that led to this are that wages granted by SMEs enterprisers (employers) are far below the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) because they focused on maximizing operational cost more, and that the employers, time after time, assigned an excessively long working hours to the employees and had failed in maintaining Standard Operating Procedures. Based on the results of the research then, it is considered that intervention is required as in a form of drafting structure and wage scale based on the type and level of income of SMEs to improve the subjective well-being of part-time workers.

Keywords: subjective well-being, wages satisfaction, part time workers, small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

IPRC 27

Structural Equation Model of Cultural Competence
and Cultural Care Behavior of Nurses

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The objectives of this research were to examine the causal model and to find out important causal variables that could affect cultural competence and cultural care behavior of professional nurses who are working at international hospitals in Bangkok, Thailand. The sample was 451 respondents, identified via stratified random sampling technique at 4 international private hospitals. The data was collected by a set of questionnaires with 5 Instruments with 6-point rating were used, the confidence level is between .67 - .94. The data were analyzed by LISREL. The result showed that the assumption of causal relationship model fit with empirical data χ^2 = 499.34, df =149, p-value = 0.00000, SRMR = 0.078, RMSEA = 0.072, GFI = 0.97, NFI = 0.96, TLI = 0.96, CFI=0.97, AGFI = 0.86 PNFI = 0.75, χ^2/df = 3.35. Cross- cultural experience and cultural attitude have direct effect to cultural competence coefficients of 0.22, 0.88. The variables that had indirect effect to cultural care behavior coefficients of 0.14, 0.55, perceived organization support and cultural competence have direct effect to cultural care behavior coefficient of 0.11, 0.63. In conclusion, the result found that the causal variables which have direct and indirect effect to cultural competence and cultural care behavior. The causal model according to empirical. A significant implication of the finding is that this research to development program enhance cultural competence of cultural care behavior of nurse.

Keywords: cross–cultural competence, cultural competence, cultural care behavior, nurse, structural equation model

IPRC 28

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

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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

IPRC 29

Attitude towards Behaviour Concerning Green University Policy in Thailand

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At present, many universities in Thailand and abroad have been set the policy and target to promote the sustainable development or green university. They promote to save water and energy, using renewable energy, avoiding using plastic bag and set the measurement and regulation of environmental management for all stakeholders in the university to implement with the policy. The policy will involve students, teachers, supporting university staff, shopkeepers and venders in university and general people using university area to do any activities such as exercising, and so on. The research aims to study the attitudes of those people regarding their behavior toward the policy of university on green policy. How about the feeling or behavior of those people to react on the policy and what are affected on their life in the university. The research intends to use Mixed Methods Research in this study with two phases. The first phase is qualitative research which will be using the deep interview all those stakeholders in a university in Thailand to study on their attitudes in which cognitive, affective and psychomotor on the green university policy. The second phase is quantitative research which will be using the questionnaire in order to study the relationship between variables of attitudes on behavior toward the green university policy. The study will be using the Structural Equation Model or SEM to analyze the relationship between variables that influence on the changing attitude and behavior toward the green university policy. The implications of the research will be beneficial for all Thai universities, government agencies and private sectors to develop the policy and strategies on promoting the sustainable green university with all stakeholders who using areas in the university and public areas.

Keywords: attitude, behavior, Green University Policy, sustainable development

IPRC 30

Factors Effecting Teaching and Learning with Information and Communication Technology of Teachers in Phuket Secondary Schools

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Phuket, Chiang Mai and Khon Kaen are under the pilot smart cities scheme in Thailand. The first phase of the project was launched in Phuket in 2016. As smart education is among the critical characteristics of the smart city, information and communications technology (ICT) has become essential for improving the quality of teaching and learning. The research purposes are to investigate factors effecting the teaching and learning with ICT of teachers in Phuket secondary schools and examine the direct and indirect effect of factors effecting ICT usage behavior of teachers. The mixed methods research would be employed and divided into 2 phases. 1) a qualitative method: a focus group of directors and teachers in Phuket secondary schools will be use to investigate factors influencing the teaching and learning with ICT and 2) quantitative method: a questionnaire will be constructed and adapted for data collection with the teachers in Phuket secondary schools to assess the level of ICT usage and others factors in teaching and learning. Structure equation model will be applied to test the causal relationship model after that will determine factors which effect the ICT usage behavior of teachers. The findings of this research will be useful for the educational leaders, who are responsible for developing ICT in strategic planning for teaching and learning.

IPRC 31

Influence of Social Support Program on Family Caregivers' Resilience Quotient and Caring Behaviors for a Child with Cancer in Chulalongkorn Hospital.

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Caring behaviors for children with cancer expresses concern for symptoms the well-being and mind of the children. The primary caregivers of pediatric patients are parents, who may face stress and may have to make adaptation while caring for the patients. Therefore, the therapeutic team is an important supporter. This support affects their child care behaviors. This will lead to better quality of life for pediatric patients. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of the social support program from therapeutic team. The team includes doctors, health educators and social workers. This program is to provide information and home visits to follow and mentally support the parents. That effect parent's Resilience Quotient and caring behavior. This research is a quasi-experimental study that was conducted in 40 patients who were admitted to Chulalongkorn Hospital. The patients' resilience quotient assessment and caring behaviors study will be done 1 week before applying the program and 1 week after applying the program. This research aim study changes in both mental health and parental care behaviors of pediatric cancer patients. This research will be useful for caregivers in planning that contribute to the quality of life of parents and patients.

Keywords: social support, Resilience Quotient, caring behaviors

IPRC 32

Psycho-Social Factors Influencing Responsible Work Behavior of Auto Parts Manufacturing Process Employees in Thailand

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Responsible work behavior is important and desirable in all workplaces and is related to quality, safety and legality. The purpose of this research is to investigate the influence of internal and external factors that can predict auto parts manufacturers' employee behaviors with different demographic backgrounds in Thailand. This quantitative approach is used with samples collected from three manufacturers of auto parts. The three hundred twenty eight sample group was selected via convenient sampling procedure. The instrument used a six-point Likert-type scale questionnaire. The result of this study will help to understand the internal and external factors work behavior. It also make it clear which factors influence the most responsible behaviors. The implication of this study will be help improve and increase responsibility of employees.

Keywords: responsible work behavior, psychosocial, social support, auto parts manufacturers.

IPRC 33

Teachers for Community Development: A Qualitative Research

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Community development is an important part for stabilizing the social system and the progress of people. A teacher is a person who works closely with the community. They play an important role in the development of the community. This research was interested in studying about community development work of teachers. This study had two main objectives: 1) to find the meaning and characteristics of the teachers for community development from those who received awards from the Princess of Naradhivas project (the prizes are given to teachers who work in the mountain or remote regions.); and 2) to understand the process of the teachers who work for community development. Qualitative research methodology (case study) was used. There were various ways of collecting information, observation, in-depth interview and focus group. Key informants in this study were 6 teachers who received awards from among the teacher of Princess of Naradhivas project. The study results showed that, the teachers for community development are those teachers who are capable of developing students and people in the community to have academic knowledge, life, career and well-being. There are 7 themes describing the characteristics of the teachers ,which are intrinsic motivation, commitment with work, always be a teacher, have love and compassion, be observant, always improve and develop the knowledge, and focus on cultivating good conscience, 9 themes are found to describe the process of the teachers for community development, which are motivation career, have a prototype to work, believe in the Thai royalty, self-review, reflect on the hardship of people in the community, commitment between teacher and community, sacrifice, joy, and pride to work.

Keywords: teachers, community development, case study

IPRC 34

A Study of Proper Online Gaming Behaviors of Lower Secondary School Students

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This research aimed to study the proper online gaming behaviors of lower secondary school students in Bangkok Metropolis and Metropolitan areas. The subjects in this study were 400 lower secondary school students of the 2017 academic year. The subjects of this research were selected through multistage random sampling. The research instrument was questionnaires on the proper online gaming behaviors of lower secondary school students. Statistics used to analyze the data were mean, standard deviation, t-test and F-test.The research found that the behavior of secondary students playing online games was well at the high level. Findings also indicated that gender differences and level of study did not register any differences in the students population who are involved in the online gaming. The only significant difference (with statistical significance at.05) is on the variable of CGPA/grade. Students who registered grade achievement of more than 3.0 displayed more proper online gaming behaviour compared to students with grade less than 3.00.

Keywords: proper online gaming behaviors, students, lower secondary school

IPRC 35

The Effectiveness of Psychological and Social Project-Based Learning Model for Enhancing Creative Problem-Solving Behaviors of Grade 6 Students

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The purposes of this research were 1) to develop the psychological and social project-based learning model for enhancing creative problem-solving behaviors of grade 6 students in Loei province of Thailand and 2) to examine the results of the psychological and social project-based learning model. There were 2 phases in this project. The purpose of phase 1 is to develop the psychological and social project-based learning model by using research and development methodology. Phase 2 utilized experimental method to test the psychological and social project-based learning model. The pre-test and post-test of creative problem-solving behaviors were performed with the students in the experimental and control group. The instruments used in data collection included questions for focus group, a creative problem-solving test and a questionnaire assessing satisfaction with the psychological and social project-based learning model. Data in phase 1 were analyzed via content analysis to develop the psychological and social project-based learning model and the performance indices registered the effectiveness standard of 75/75. Data in phase 2 were analyzed by MANCOVA and repeated MANCOVA to examine the difference of creative problem-solving behavior scores before and after the psychological and social project-based learning were conducted in the class and to examine the difference of creative problem-solving behavior scores between the experimental and control group.

Keywords: project based-learning model, creative problem–solving behaviors

IPRC 36

Understanding the Role of Spirituality in Dealing with Loss and Grief among Maldivians Living with Cancer

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The aim of the study is to understand the role that spirituality in cancer patients plays in dealing with the loss, experienced through a combined understanding of both the stage theory of grief by Kubler Ross and the Dual Process Model of Stroebe and Schut, specifically through an Islamic perspective. The four research questions addressed are; I. How has the Maldivian cancer patients in treatment experienced the 5 stages of grief of Ross by using Islamic rituals/beliefs/elements/concepts? II. How has the Maldivian cancer patients in treatment applied the dual process model by using Islamic rituals/beliefs/elements/concepts? III. What are the spiritual activities engaged by the Maldivian cancer patients to deal with their loss and grief experiences during treatment? IV. How has the spiritual aspect of the Maldivian cancer patients in treatment changed before and after receiving a cancer diagnosis? The research is conducted for 15 respondents, in treatment either in India, Srilanka or Maldives. These 15 participants will go through In -depth Interviews, Diary writing and participant observations in their natural settings. The data is analyzed through thematic analysis. The findings of this study will contribute to the stage theory of grief and dual process model to be understood through a spiritual perspective. Families, treatment providers and policymakers can incorporate aspects of spiritual activities as a must in their policies, homes and treatment interventions.

Keywords: spirituality, loss, grief, cancer patients, Maldivians

IPRC 37

Guidelines for the Development of Desirable Characteristics for the Applied Behavioral Sciences in Thailand 4.0

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The objectives of this research are to: 1) study the expectations of the graduate students about the desirable characteristics of the graduates according to the standard framework of 5 higher educational institutions in government and private agencies in Thailand; and 2) to study the development of the characteristics of graduate students in Applied Behavioral Science Research in Thailand's 4.0 era, based on the framework of higher education standards and the needs of graduate students. This research will be based on mixed methodology using quantitative technique of survey questionnaires and followed by qualitative technique using focus group discussion. The sample will consist of 176 employers working in government and private agencies in Bangkok and they will be selected via stratified random sampling. The results of the analysis would help us to develop guidelines for the development of the characteristics of graduate students in Applied Behavioral Science Research in adherence with the framework of higher education qualifications. These characteristics should also be consistent with the employers' expectations of the graduates in the government and private agencies in Thailand's 4.0 era.

Keywords: desirable graduate characteristics, applied behavioral science research expectations, Thailand 4.0 policy

IPRC 38

Development of Information System for 360 Degree Performance Appraisal

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This research aims to develop an information system for evaluating 360-degree performance appraisal over the internet. The purpose is to create a database system and to develop an information system for evaluating the performance of staff working at a department in a Thai university. The Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) method will be used to develop the information system by creating application software on MySQL and PHP program. Performance evaluation of information systems will be collected through questionnaires from the information system specialist and also thorough the satisfaction evaluation from the staff of the Behavioral Science Research Institute. This system will facilitate the personnel to fill their own workload, and the HR staff involved would be able to check the workload of personnel through the online records of the department. The system would also include summary of reports for decision making, planning, and performance evaluation of the department's staff and the director. This system would make the process of appraisal more efficient, and also make it easy to manage the human resources at workplace.

Keywords: 360 degree performance appraisal, evaluation, information system

IPRC 39

The Effect of Social Support and Core Self-Evaluation on Psychological Well-Being

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The aim of this study is to examine the effect of social support and core self-evaluation on psychological well-being. The respondents of this study are 1455 Indonesian women domestic worker migrant candidate. Three scales used in this study in order to verify the hypothesis are the 54 items Psychological Well-Being Scale (PWBS) by Ryff (1986), the 24 items Social Provision Scale (SPS) by Cutrona and Russell (1987), and the 12 items Core Self-Evaluation Scale (CSES) by Judge, et.all., (1997). The sampling technique is cluster sampling with multi regression and Anova used to statistically analyze the data. The results of this study indicated that social support and core self-evaluation had positive effect on psychological well-being.

Keywords: social support, core self-evaluation, psychological well-being, migrant domestic worker

IPRC 40

Social Support: Is It Important?

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Purpose of this research is to examine the effect of social support on psychological well-being of prospective Indonesian migrant workers. The subjects of the research were 1455 respondents from among the prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers on 18 BLKLN in West Java, Central Java, and East Java. The measuring instrument used in the research is 54 items Psychological Well-Being Scale (PWBS) by Ryff (1989) and the 24 items Social Provision Scale (SPS) by Cutrona and Russell (1987). This research is quantitatively based, utilizing the probability sampling procedure of cluster sampling. The data was analyzed via linear regression analysis. The results of this study indicated an effect of 0.271 (p <0.01). This showed that there was a very significant influence between social support and psychological well-being.

Keywords: social support, psychological well-being, Indonesian migrant domestic worker

IPRC 41

Enhancing Well-Being of the Urban Employee's by Promoting Psychological Capital and Work Engagement

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The aim of the present study is to examine the influence of Psychological Capital (PsyCap) and Work Engagement (WE) in predicting Employees Well-Being (EWB) on workers in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia. Variables representing PsyCap consist of self-efficacy, hope, optimist and resiliency, while WE are represented by employee's vigor, dedication and absorption. Employee's subjective well-being is explained as the employee's overall satisfaction in three aspects of work, life and psychological factors. Quantitative research design is used in the present study. 400 employees who work at Jakarta participated in this study. The variable PsyCap is measured by a scale developed by Luthans et al. (2017), while WE is measured by Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES, 2004), and EWB is measured by a scale developed by Zheng et al (2015). Two steps structural equation modelling was used to analyze data. Confirmatory Factors Analysis (CFA) showed that, the measurement model of each variable is valid and reliable. The result in the present study found that, PsyCap and WE significantly predict EWB with R Square 63.5%. PsyCap show higher coefficient correlation with EWB (r= 0.587, p <0.01) in comparison to the relationship between WE with EWB (r=0.260, p<0.01). Therefore, to ensure employee well-being, it is important to promote self-efficacy, hope, optimism and resilience among employees who work in Jakarta. Apart from that, employee's dedication, vigor and absorption toward their job are also predictive of employees' well-being.

Keywords: employee well-being, psychological capital, work engagement

IPRC 42

**Social Story: Can it be Applied in Group to Increase
Kindergarten Students' Social Skills?**

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Before entering primary school education, a child should have readiness to attend school. Professional association For Childcare and Early Years (2013) explains that the most important skill to have in order to be ready to meet school demands is social skills. Previous studies have found that social stories can improve social skills in children with special needs. Those research are mostly done on individual basis. Social story research on children without special needs and carried out in group-based set-up is still limited. This study aims to examine the social skills of kindergarten children without special needs and done in groups. Social Story is a tailor-made story to help children to successfully handle certain social situations that children often face. In this study, the researchers used single-subject (small-n) experimental design. Participants in this study are ten students of X kindergarten. The result of this intervention is examined using Social Skill Improvement System Rating Scale by Gresham and Elliot (2008). This research found that using social story in group setting had increase the kindergarten students' social skill, particularly in self-control and cooperation subscales.

Keywords: social skills, kindergarten students, social story

IPRC 43

An examination of personality, psychological states, and social-related factors on Facebook trolling behaviors: Cross-cultural comparison between university students in Thailand and England

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Trolling behaviors on social media, especially on Facebook, are becoming more prominent in many parts of the world. Yet, this topic is relatively overlooked in the literature. Trolling behaviors are antisocial misconduct. They differ from online bullying in ways that trolls create messages that are disruptive and offensive to the target for their own amusement. The aims of the present research are twofold. The first aim is to investigate the influence of personal, psychological, and social factors on Facebook trolling behaviors. Secondly, it examines a cross-cultural comparison in which the effects of self-construal on Facebook trolling behaviors are hypothesized to differ between university students in Thailand and England. Potential differences are also explored on Thai university students in England. A quantitative diary survey method is carried out over a one-week period to collect data on emotional states and behavioral activities on Facebook. The findings will provide theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, the diary and cross-cultural approach will provide a more comprehensive understanding of how personal traits, psychological states, and social-related factors play a role in trolling behaviors. Practitioners will also better understand how to create more positive interpersonal and interculturally-connected communication on Facebook.

Keywords: dark traits, perceived norms, well-being, antisocial, diary

IPRC 44

Influence of a Project-Based Learning Coaching Program on Teachers' Competency for the learning and Innovative Skills of Students

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The aims of this research were as follows: 1) to develop the teachers' competency using the PjBL approach for improving students' learning and innovative skills in a coaching program; 2) to examine the competency growth among teachers who were taught with this coaching program; and 3) to analyze/examine the changes in terms of students' learning and innovative skills. Teachers were assigned into experimental and control groups. The research tools were the coaching program, teacher competencies evaluation forms for PjBL mode of teaching and an interview form on students' learning and innovative skills. The data was analyzed using ANOVA for Repeated Measure as well as Content Analysis. The findings were as follows: 1) In the preparation period for teachers, the experimental group had higher competency scores than the control group ($p = .05$); 2) the teachers used PjBL to improve the learning and innovative skills of students. The experiment group had the scores on the competencies of teacher that were better than the control group and significant at a level of .05; 3) the experiment group had a competencies profile for teachers at a higher level than the control group was significant at a level of .05; 4) students who learned with the PjBL approach from teachers who joined the coaching program could improve their learning and innovative skills better than the students who acquire a PjBL approach from teachers who did not join the coaching program.

Keywords: coaching, PjBL, teachers' competencies, learning and innovative skills

IPRC 45

Understanding the Experiences of Leaving the Workforce among Malaysian Women

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A qualitative study was conducted to explore the factors of working women deciding to leave the workforce. The study also aimed to describe the challenges faced by women after they decided to leave their job.   Ten women who had quit their job agreed to become the participants in the study. In-depth, face to face interviews were carried out and the data was transcribed verbatim. Based on thematic analysis done, it was found that factors contributing to women leaving workforce are work related, support system, life events, financial and conflicting roles. The major findings on the challenges faced by women after leaving the workforce are thoughts and emotions, financial challenges, lack of support and time management. This study has shown that there are multiple and redundant factors faced by women when deciding to leave the workforce. The challenges faced by these women mainly indicated that better support system should be in place to assist these women emotionally, physically, psychologically and financially. More studies are recommended to further investigate this phenomenon, for better understanding within the academia as well as in the policy making realm in both the governmental and private institutions.

Keywords: women, leaving, workforce, experiences, phenomenon

IPRC 46

Identification of Risk Factors of Violent Extremism among Malaysian Violent Extremism Detainees.

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The current rapid emergence of violent extremism urges inter-disciplinary approach to inspect the phenomenon at a micro-level, and later to build a model which could provide a clear depiction of its causes. A method which could directly address the cause of violent extremism necessitates an assessment of probable risk factors among violent extremists. The empirical nature of neuropsychological as well as psychological assessment will allow an objective view of the causes of every human behavior, and it could provide resolute differences in neuropsychological abilities between violent and non-violent acts among atypical individuals. The present study aims to examine the risk factors which could be present among violent extremist detainees in Malaysia. This study will assess the cognitive functioning as well as risk-taking personality traits, and cognitive distortion of individuals detained for their involvement in violent extremism in Malaysia and compare their results with that of the individuals without any prior convictions. The Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery will be used to evaluate neuropsychological functioning which includes executive functioning, risk-taking, motor and mental response. The present study proposes a method of analysis which aims to compare neuropsychological abilities of two groups of individuals: those detained of violent extremism and typical individuals. The data collected will be analyzed via logistic regression to build a model which depicts the factors that are predictive of violent extremism.

Keywords: risk factors, cognitive functioning, violent extremism, Malaysian violent extremist detainees

IPRC 47

The Role of Narcissism and Self-Esteem in Predicting Burnout among Service Sector Employees

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Burnout is a health impact of psychosocial hazard prevailing higher among service sector employees. It is a state of physical, emotional and mental exhaustion of significant concern to individuals and organisations and is being related to high cost for society. European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (2014) reported €617 billion as a cost for psychosocial risk will eventually impose significant burden on individuals, organization and societies. Burnout is associated primarily with workplace factors, but studies show that people deal with work conditions differently hinting role of personality. Narcissism is strongly linked with burnout however the relationship has not been scrutinized. The two types of narcissism are; maladaptive narcissism, marked by self-perceived leadership and authority, while adaptive narcissism, marked by exhibitionism and grandiosity, entitled beliefs and exploitative interpersonal behaviours. Studies have shown maladaptive narcissism being related to increased burnout level and that self-esteem may play a role in both narcissism and burnout. Emphasis on prevention of psychosocial risk by the European Commission (2014) and the impact of burnout on economy, worker's effectiveness and health warrants for a further study to better understand how narcissism and self-esteem relate to burnout. A cross-sectional survey design will be conducted on 300 employees from service sector organizations using: (1) Narcissistic Personality Inventory, (2) Copenhagen Burnout Inventory; and (3) Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Study results are expected to clarify the relationship between narcissism and self-esteem with burnout.

Keywords: burnout, narcissism, self-esteem, service sector

IPRC 48

**Understanding the Attitudes toward pregnancy and
Coping Styles of Unmarried Pregnant Adolescents**

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The current increasing trends of unmarried pregnant adolescents as well as abandonment of babies are worrying and may have adverse consequences. Being involved in these negativities would then subsequently have a negative effect on the next generations. Therefore, in-depth studies are needed to understand the causes of these trends and to curb these social ills before it adversely impacts the society and country. This study aims to understand the attitudes toward pregnancy which covers the three main components; behaviour, belief and emotion as well as coping styles of unmarried pregnant adolescents. The methodological framework is qualitative. This study plans to use thematic analysis as the mode of data analysis. The 10 participants who will be selected as respondents are adolescent girls between the age of 13 to17 and Muslim unmarried pregnant adolescents living in Malaysia. The study will contribute to an area that is in needs of research which is unmarried pregnant adolescent girls in Malaysia. Understanding how coping style and attitudes toward pregnancy affects can also provide important information for healthcare providers inclusive of social workers to provide suitable prenatal care for pregnant adolescents. The implication of the study is that it will contribute more understanding if adolescents, specifically unmarried pregnant adolescent girls in Malaysia. Hence, it will give some ideas in regards to their adapting techniques and their attitude towards pregnancy.

Keywords: coping styles, attitudes, pregnant adolescents

IPRC 49

The Relationship between Self-Esteem and Quality of Life among Undergraduate Students with Physical Disabilities in International Islamic University Malaysia

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This study seeks to examine the relationship between self-esteem and quality of life among the undergraduate students with physical disabilities. Data were collected using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) and the short form of the WHOQOL-BREF Scale. Overall, high level of self-esteem was reported among the participants (M = 31.52, SD = 2.96). Among the four domains of the quality of life, it was determined that the participants scored higher on the environmental domain (M = 70.43, SD = 14.83). The finding also revealed that there was a strong positive correlation between the two variables, r = .469, n = 60, p < .05, with high levels of self-esteem associated with high levels of quality of life. Implications for future research and limitations of the present findings are discussed.

Keywords: physical disabilities, self-esteem, quality of life, undergraduate students

IPRC 50

The Experience of Mothers who Homeschooled their Children in Malaysia: The Choices and Challenges

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Homeschooling has been a fast growing form of education. In Malaysia, it is evidenced that the number of parents who choose this method is increasing. However, the information about this type of education is still very new to many people in Malaysia. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine (1) why Malaysian mothers chose to homeschool their children and (2) the issues and challenges they experienced with homeschooling. A qualitative approach was used in this study. The researcher interviewed three mothers one on one for data collection. The findings indicated that there were three themes associated with their choice, which are social, political and environmental-related. The issues and challenges they faced generated four themes which are social, lack of supports and resources, political, and physical challenges.

Keywords: homeschooling, choices, challenges

IPRC 51

Improving Emotional Regulation in Adolescents with Depressive Symptoms

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Emotion regulation is essential for mental health, well-being, academic and social decision. 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. Most of the studies of emotion regulation for adolescents have been focusing on attention and behavioral dimensions of self-regulation, but not emotional dimensions of self-regulation. As such, the development of self-regulation with regards to emotional dimensions in adolescence is largely still unexplained. Moreover, limited investigations have been conducted into emotion regulation skills in adolescents with depression in Malaysia. The aim of this study is to develop an intervention program to improve emotional regulation and to determine its efficacy in managing depressive symptoms among adolescents in Klang Valley. This study will be based on a pre and posttest randomized control trial design, that the effectiveness of emotion regulation intervention in managing adolescents who are at-risk for depression in Klang Valley will be ascertained. 50 secondary school students with age ranging from 13 to 14 years old from one government school in the Klang Valley area will be involved in this study and they will be divided into two groups; 25 will be assigned in the intervention group and the other 25 will be assigned to the control group. The intervention group will received the intervention program, while the control group will not. The program will consists of six sessions that lasts about two hours for over six weeks. The session will be organized around the general theme of managing emotions with depression. The themes include; 1) Psychoeducation and Tracking of Emotional Experience, 2) Emotional Awareness Training, 3) Cognitive Appraisal and Reappraisal, 4) Emotion Avoidance and Emotion Driven Behaviors, and 5) Situation-Based Emotion Exposures. The expected result of this proposed study will indicate that relative to control participants, intervention participants will show increase use of new emotion regulation strategies and greater reflection on emotions at posttest, hence acknowledge the efficacy of the intervention program.

Keywords: emotion regulation, depression, adolescence, intervention and psychology

IPRC 52

A Qualitative Exploration of the Therapeutic Interactions in Child-Centred Play-Based Therapy with a Child Affected by the Canterbury Earthquakes

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The trend towards play interventions has been steadily growing in the field of child counselling and psychotherapy in recent years. Children, in particular the very young, do not yet have the vocabulary to communicate their needs, thoughts and feelings verbally as adults do. Play is often acknowledged as the language of children, and through play, children are able to express themselves in ways that are natural for them. Therapeutic play sessions, therefore, enable therapists to communicate with a child on his or her level. The outcomes of play-based therapies documented in the last 20 years have been substantially positive, and this therapeutic practice is becoming widely-accepted with various populations and settings such as abused children, children with disabilities, children in hospitals, grieving children, and children with behavioural issues. In qualitative research, a growing number of studies have presented the experiences of the therapists and their views on play therapy processes. However, in-depth exploration of specific elements of therapeutic play, and how and why they work is still lacking. This case study, therefore, aims to fill this gap by examining the therapeutic interactions of child-centred play-based therapy (referred to as CCPT from this point onwards) conducted with children who had experienced an adverse or traumatic event. CCPT sessions were conducted with a 5-year-old child who displayed anxious and problematic behaviours after experiencing the Canterbury, New Zealand, earthquakes in 2010 and 2011. The sessions were video-recorded for participant observation analysis, and this data was supplemented with parent interviews. The study yielded several themes and subthemes related to the child's play behaviours in the play therapy room as well as the child-therapist interaction and relationship. This paper focuses on the relationship and interpersonal themes, which are discussed in relation to the non-directive, child-centred play therapy framework. A discussion of the findings' relevance to previous literature, current clinical practice and future research, as well as the limitations of the study are also provided.

Keywords: play therapy, earthquake distress, children's experiences, child participant, qualitative research

IPRC 53

**Premarital Sex Prevention in Teenagers through
Sex Education Psychoeducation**

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This research was carried out based on the phenomenon in sub-district X. Data obtained from the public health center service showed an increase in the number of unwanted pregnancy. In addition, teenagers in sub-district X also have a WhatsApp group that discusses pornographic content. The purpose of this study is to experimentally test psychoeducational-based community intervention on teenagers' involved in premarital sex. It also aims to train peer educators in every high school in sub-district X. This study used a one group pretest-posttest quasi-experimental design. The data collection used knowledge scale of sex education based on Santrock (2010) theory to assess subjects' knowledge of sex education. The subjects were 109 students from 4 Junior High Schools and 5 Senior High School in sub-district X. Each school sent 10-15 students who had gone through a selection process to be involved in this intervention and these students will later become peer educators. A Wilcoxon sign-rank test showed that there is a statistically significant difference in sex education knowledge ($Z=-3.922$, $p=0,000$), before and after the introduction of pre-marital sex intervention for the teenagers. One of the implications obtained in this study is the program concerning about teenagers by forming peer educators who had been given knowledge and training before. This is was done so the material presented can be more accepted by their peers.

Keywords: peer educator, sex education, premarital sex, teenagers

IPRC 54

Work-Family Conflict, Work-Family Facilitation, and Coping as Predictors of Family Satisfaction among Female Employees in Malaysia: A Longitudinal Study

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This study aims to examine work-family conflict, work-family facilitation, and coping as predictors of family satisfaction. It was hypothesised that work-family conflict, work-family facilitation, and coping predict family satisfaction, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. A longitudinal survey design with a six- to eight-month interval was used. Data was collected from 740 participants at Time 1 and 210 participants at Time 2 by using purposive sampling technique. Confirmatory factor analyses were conducted to check for the factor structures of each measure. Results from hierarchical multiple regression indicated that work-family conflict, work-family facilitation, and coping predicted family satisfaction at Time 1. However, only work-family conflict predicted family satisfaction at Time 2. Longitudinally, of all predictors. only work-family facilitation predicted family satisfaction. The results highlighted different contributions of work-family conflict, work-family facilitation, and coping as predictors of family satisfaction, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. Implications of the present study and recommendations for future research are discussed.

Keywords: work and family, work-family conflict, work-family facilitation, coping, family satisfaction

IPRC55

Stress Appraisals and Resilience as Predictors of Psychological Distress among Individuals Experiencing Involuntary Job Loss in Malaysia

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This study aims to investigate whether stress appraisals (i.e., positive and negative perception of stress) and resilience among individuals experiencing involuntary job loss in Malaysia predict their psychological distress. It was hypothesized that both stress appraisals and resilience predict psychological distress. A cross-sectional survey design was used, in which data was collected by using self-report questionnaires. A total of 229 participants who were laid off and unemployed within one month to three years were approached by using snowball technique. Results from hierarchical multiple regression indicates that stress appraisals and resilience predict psychological distress, $F(6, 210) = 44.85$, $p < .001$. The results support stress as a contributor to increased psychological distress and resilience as a predictor predicts of reduced psychological distress. This paper discusses the research findings within Malaysian context, as well as highlighting the limitation of the present study and recommendations for future research.

Keywords: stress, resilience, psychological distress, involuntary job loss, organisational psychology.

IPRC56

Challenges faced by the Malay Statutory Rape Survivors in Shelter Home

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This qualitative research aims to explore and identify the challenges, coping strategies and needs of Malay statutory rape survivors in a shelter home. Qualitative design was used in exploring the experiences of statutory rape survivors through in-depth interviews. The sample involved a total of three respondents consisting of teenagers who experienced statutory rape previously and are currently staying and getting treatment at one rehabilitation centre in the Klang Valley. The interviews were recorded, reported verbatim, compiled and interpreted immediately after the field survey. Major themes were derived from the thematic analysis and information obtained from the research questions. This study indicate that rape survivors face physical, psychological as well as emotional challenges. Hence, to overcome these challenges, both emotion and problem-focused coping strategies are practiced by the survivors. Both coping strategies indicated that they are able to help maintain the physical and psychological well-being of survivors. Furthermore, the study also indicates that there are several needs necessary for the survivors such as health services, beneficial programmes in shelter home and social support. All the information gathered are beneficial to provide protection, rehabilitation as well as to promote the health and well-being of survivors.

Keywords: statutory rape survivors, coping strategy

IPRC57

Effect of Music Therapy on Social Interaction among Children with Autism

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The purpose of this study is to compare the effect of music education on social interaction in children diagnosed with autism, between music and non-music groups in both pre- and post-intervention of the experiment. The study was conducted with 30 children with various spectrum of autism, aged between 5 to 10 years old, who participated in group music therapy for a period of 8 weeks using music, musical activities and musical instruments conducted by a music educator using a music therapy module to guide the process. The Autism Social Skills Profile (ASSP) was used for this study to measure the participants' social interactions such as eye contact, object sharing, communication, and turn taking. Results show that the intervention group yields improvement in their social interaction skills. The outcome in combination with the observational method, provides evidence for the use of music intervention in specific areas.

Keywords: music therapy, autism children, social interaction

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**The Moderating Role of Desire for Control in the
Relationship between Stress and Superstitious Belief**

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In the attempt of overcoming stress, students' hold a tendency of engaging in superstitious belief as a form of coping. Although superstitious belief have shown positive results in providing psychological benefit as it allows adaptive response to stress, the irrationality of the belief may be detrimental if engaged strongly. The present study aims to investigate the relationship between perceived stress and superstitious belief and the moderating role of desire for control in the relationship. Moreover, the study aims to identify if there is a gender difference in level of superstitious belief. One hundred and fifty students between the ages of 18-29 years were recruited for the current study from universities around Subang Jaya and were given 3 sets of questionnaires which measures perceived stress (PS), superstitious belief (SB) and desire for control (DOC). Demographic data on gender, age and nationality were also collected. Statistical analysis found PS to be positively correlated to SB and found no significant correlation between DOC and SB. There was no significant difference in gender for SB as well. The DOC however did serve as a moderating role in the relationship between PS and SB as low DOC amplified the relationship. Hierarchical regression revealed that addition of interaction between PS and DOC accounted for a change for 8% to 11.1% of variance change. Implications of these findings and future directions based on this study are also identified.

Keywords: desire for control, stress, superstitious belief

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**The Relationship between Independent Behaviour and Positive
Mental Health to Entrepreneurial Intentions of Psychology Students**

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Entrepreneurs have been known to play a major role in the economic growth of a country. Their expertise in business is supported by solid entrepreneurial intentions, a pattern of behaviour that is very substantial in predicting one's behaviour of carrying out entrepreneurial activities. The problem that college students commonly dealt with is the tendency of having unstable entrepreneurial intentions. This instability may cause them to abandon their dreams of starting a business. This research aims to explain the between independent behaviour and positive mental health for entrepreneurial intentions. Sampling technique that used in this study is Random Sampling to 136 students of psychology in UII. The scale used in this study are entrepreneurial intentions scale, independent behaviour scale, The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS). The statistic descriptive development 4 categories of entrepreneurial intentions by Vanessar, Kolbre, & Piliste. The data is analyzed using descriptive statistic and inferential statistic using the Product Moment Pearson. The result obtained independent behaviour 38% ($r = 0.383$ and $p=0.000$) and mental health 30% ($r = 0.303$ and $p=0.005$). The result is significant $p<0.01$ with large effect size. Concluded that a positive relation between independent behaviour and mental health to entrepreneurial intentions.

Keywords: independent behaviour, mental health, entrepreneurial intentions, psychology students