Virtual Conference: 22 February 2024

Book of Abstract Conference Proceeding

IPC - MHR

International Psychology Conference on Mental Health and Resilience

Theme: "Psychology Empowering Mental Health and Resilience Society"

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Mental Health and Resilience
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FOREWORD

The Faculty of Psychology at Bandung Islamic University was officially founded on April 1st, 1973, meaning that it is now almost half a century old. The Faculty of Psychology was founded based on the strong desire of several founding figures of Bandung Islamic University to participate in the field of education in the area of psychology, which is greatly needed by society, especially in Psychological Science. In its 50th year, the Faculty of Psychology Bandung Islamic University has undergone various changes and self-development in line with the vision, mission, and objectives of its founding.

Currently, the Faculty of Psychology at Bandung Islamic University has two study programs, namely:
1. Bachelor (Graduate 1) in Psychology
2. Master of Professional Psychology. Starting from the 2024-2025 period, this program is in the process of transitioning to the Professional Psychology Study program.

Since its founding in 1973 until now, the Faculty of Psychology at Bandung Islamic University has experienced the following changes in leadership:
1. From 1973-1976, Dr. Zakiah Darajat
2. From 1976-1977, K.H.E.Z. Muttaqien
3. From 1977-1979, Drs. H. Hamid Sayuti
4. From 1979-1986, Drs. Yunus Bostan
5. From 1986-1988, Jend. Purn. H. Ahmad Tirto Sudiro
6. From 1988-1993, Drs. Hasanuddin Noor, M.Sc, Psikolog
7. From 1993-1996, Dra. Hj. Ely Marlina, Psikolog
8. From 1996-2004, Dra. Makmuroh Sri Rahayu, M.Si, Psikolog
9. From 2004-2006, Drs. Agus Sofyandi Kahfi, M.Si, Psikolog
10. From 2006-2014, Dr. Umar Yusuf, M.Si, Psikolog
11. From 2014-2018, Dra. Lisa Widawati, MSi, Psikolog
12. From 2018-2026, Dr. Dewi Sartika, M.Si., Psikolog

Objectives
1. Producing psychology graduates with akhlakul karimah.
2. Producing scientific findings in the field of Psychology to enhance the psychological well-being of the people.
3. Increasing the role of the Faculty of Psychology at Bandung Islamic University in addressing various psychological problems faced by the people.
4. Establishing partnerships to offer solutions to psychological problems and enhance the mental well-being of the people.
Vision
1. Become an independent, advanced, and leading Faculty of Psychology in Asia that is based on Islamic values.
2. Be able to carry out creative and innovative activities through the Tridharma of Higher Education activities based on Islamic values and be able to build partnerships for the mental welfare of the people.
3. Carry out the Tridharma of Higher Education activities on an ongoing basis to achieve continuously increasing quality and quantity.

4.   Be a referred Faculty of Psychology, especially in developing the integration of Psychological and Islamic Sciences as well as handling psychological problems to improve the mental well-being of the people.

Mission
1.   Manage the implementation of higher education in psychology based on Islamic values.
2.   Increase research that is useful for the development of science and mental well-being of mankind based on Islamic values.
3.   Develop community service to improve the mental welfare of humanity based on Islamic values.
4.   Build quality human resources who are professional and have akhlakul karimah.

Various strategies are implemented by the psychology faculty, especially in an effort to prepare competent graduates in the field of psychology. These strategies include the use of an integrated curriculum based on the decision of the Directorate General of Higher Education (DIRJEN DIKTI), AP2TPI decision, and the institutional curriculum.

The Islamic vision of Bandung Islamic University is to exercise moral control in the development of education, particularly in shaping the personality of its graduates (Miftah Faridh, 2008). This serves as the foundation for formulating the vision and mission of the psychology faculty, giving it distinct characteristics that other universities' psychology faculties lack. The program at Bandung Islamic University stands out by preparing graduates with good morals through ta'aruf programs, mentoring, student Islamic boarding in campus (Pesantren) for new students, Islamic Education curriculum, Islamic boarding for graduate candidates, career guidance, and specifically within the Psychology faculty, by incorporating various Islamic psychology courses into the curriculum.

New students of the Faculty of Psychology begin with a program of introduction and development of Islamic personalities, namely Mukmin, Muslim, and Muhsin as a bridge to create graduates who are based on the 3M personality, namely Mujahid (Fighter), Mujtahid (Pioneer), and Mujaddid (Reformer). To create students who have Islamic characteristics, the Faculty of Psychology also provides guidance on reading the Qur'an and thematic provision of Ruhuddin (Islamic knowledge) material. Apart from that, students will carry out PAKEM activities which include Ta'aruf activities as a stage to introduce everything about psychology in general, PPMB (New Student Development Program) as a direction and coaching stage to provide preparation for facing lectures, and PPD (Personal Development Training) which aims to train and develop personal potential that becomes capital in achieving achievements in the Faculty of Psychology.

In the undergraduate program, students from the Faculty of Psychology will take part in a practicum where they are expected to be able to carry out, administer, and describe the results of psychological assessments. The practicums that students participate in include Observation & Interview Practicum, Classical Assessment Practicum, and Intelligence Test Practicum, Counseling practicum. The Faculty of Psychology has three areas of specialization: Clinical Psychology, which focuses on addiction problems; Industrial & Organizational Psychology, which focuses on organizational development; and Educational and Developmental Psychology, which focuses on character education.

To produce professional psychology graduates and psychologists, the Faculty of Psychology prepares every student to be ready to take part in various applied fields accompanied by skills

in appropriate psychological assessment, conducting research, and solving psychological problems based on correct professional ethics. These skills are, of course, obtained from the student learning process in mastering psychological concepts and theories, both basic and advanced.

In accordance with various regulatory changes relating to the recognition of the existence status of a higher education institution through BAN PT assessment, the Faculty of Psychology at Bandung Islamic University has an accreditation status of A. The Faculty of Psychology at Bandung Islamic University is unique in that it incorporates Islamic values into the climate and learning process. Its success in becoming one of the Psychology Faculties at Islamic Private Universities on the national stage is the result of hard work from all elements involved, including leaders, lecturers, educational staff, and support from the University and the UNISBA Foundation.

Efforts to improve are being made in various components related to the higher education management system by referring to the provisions that apply both internally at Bandung Islamic University and nationally. The Faculty of Psychology is also making efforts to improve, especially in the field of human resources, by sending lecturers to continue their studies at the doctoral level and participating in various seminars, classes, training, and workshop activities both on a national and international level. In addition to that, lecturers' assignments to the TriDharma of Higher Education activities are also reflected in various lecturer activities, including teaching, research, and community service.

The Faculty of Psychology has non-academic student activities. This is part of the development of psychological aspects, including cognitive, attitude, and action skills, which can help students develop themselves. Student activities not only develop academic abilities but also develop soft skills and hard skills. In implementing non-academic credit activities, there is a PANSUS (Special Committee) which, in its operational work, coordinates with DAM-F and BEM-F. UKM-F (Student Activity Unit – Faculty level) is one of the student activities that students can take part in to fulfill non-academic credits. The Faculty of Psychology has various UKM-F that focus on arts and sports which often take part in competitions inside and outside the Islamic University of Bandung. Students' activities are not only focus on arts and sports, but there are also ones that focus on academics such as KIMPSI (Psychological Science Study) which has three study sections including quizzes, debates, and scientific papers. KIMPSI has won various competitions in the academic field so that it is always trusted by the Faculty of Psychology to refine and hone students' abilities to be able to optimize reasoning in the field of psychology.

Various achievements have been accomplished by students, both academic and non-academic, including several students from the Faculty of Psychology who have succeeded in receiving Indonesian International Student Mobility Awards (IISMA) and campus teaching grants from the Indonesian Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, which are forms of MBKM (Independent Campus Learning). The work of graduates is currently spread across various government agencies/institutions, pure private companies, BUMN/BUMD, private banks/government banks, psychology consulting bureaus and entrepreneurs. The existence of graduates who are spread out and occupy various important positions is an indicator that the existence of the Faculty of Psychology Bandung Islamic University is accepted by the wider community.

https://psikologi.unisba.ac.id

Research Synergy Foundation is a digital social enterprise platform that focuses on developing the Global Research Ecosystem towards outstanding global scholars. We build collaborative networks among researchers, lecturers, scholars, and practitioners globally for the realization of knowledge acceleration and to contribute more to society and humanity.

As a social enterprise, our aim is to provide a good research ecosystem and platform for researchers to share, discuss, and disseminate their ideas. In addition, it helps you to improve your research and contribute to the knowledge. Therefore, creating social value and impact is our priority.

From 2017 to 2021, more than 20.000 scholars have participated in our programs from Asia, Australia, Africa, America, and Europe continents. With the average of the increasing number of members by more than 5.000 each year, we continuously strengthen the global research ecosystem by having four support systems that are ready to help members from across the world.

There are various agendas (work and program) that we have already done since 2017 up to present. The agendas are coming from all the support systems in the Global Research Ecosystem, named: Scholarvein, ReviewerTrack, Research Synergy Institute, and Research Synergy Press. Research and publication cannot be seen as a separate part. Otherwise, we should take both as a comprehensive program. Moreover, the quality of the paper is the biggest concern for publication. To achieve the Organization/University/ Institution goal, we provide some agendas that can support you in research and publication enhancement. Some of the prominent agendas are:

1. International Conferences: It aims to create a "tipping point" of opportunities for participants to disseminate their research globally and have reputable scientific publication output.
2. Scientific and Academic Writing Coaching Clinics: It aims to provide a targeted and intensive learning strategy for publishing papers in high-impact Scopus/ WOS international journals.
3. Workshops: It aims to provide a vibrant learning forum to enhance the author's capability of scientific writing skills and the manuscript's quality.
4. Learning and Knowledge Sharing Programs: It aims to provide the best practice and guide from the experts, editors, and publishers' perspectives in research and publication enhancement.
5. Social Programs: It aims to empower and encourage society to share the value of creating an impactful program with us.
6. Research Synergy Foundation welcome all individuals, organizations/institutions (universities, governments, and private sectors) to be part of our Global Research Ecosystem.

https://www.researchsynergy.org/

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Dean of the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Islam Bandung

Co-Conference Chair
Dr. Hendrati Dwi Mulyaningsih
Founder and Chairperson of Research Synergy Foundation

Head of Organizing Committee
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Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

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Prof. Jefferson S. Marcelo - University of Makati, Philippines

CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

Assalammualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,

Distinguished Participants and Guest,
Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, esteemed guests, and cherished members of our community, it is a great pleasure that I welcome you all to this special occasion. Today marks a special moment in our collective journey, as we come together at "The International Psychology Conference on Mental Health and Resilience (IPC-MHR) 2024" which hosted by Faculty of Psychology Universitas Islam Bandung and in partnership with Research Synergy Foundation. This year conference theme is "Psychology Empowering Mental Health and Resilience Society". I am honored to speech before you as we embark on this wonderful event.
It has been our privilege to convene this conference. Our sincere thanks, to the Keynote Speakers:
• Professor Jasser Auda as The President of Maqasid Institute
• Dr. Bagus Riyono MA, Psikolog as the President of International Association of Muslim Psychologist, and
• Mrs. Nanan Nuraini, S.Psi, M.Sc. - Universitas Islam Bandung
Doctoral Candidate Program of Neuroscience at University of Missouri, United States.

We had received over 48 (forty-eight) presenters in the area of Psychology and Mental Health. Moreover, today's conference also participated from approximately 250 Scholars coming over 19 (nineteenth) countries around the globe. Thank you to all participants that already registered and join our conference today.

Our theme, "Psychology Empowering Mental Health and Resilience Society," is a testament to the crucial role that psychology plays in shaping the well-being of individuals and communities alike. In the face of the myriad challenges that we encounter in today's complex world, understanding and nurturing our mental health becomes more essential than ever. The knowledge and insights we gain from the field of psychology are invaluable tools for promoting wellness, fostering resilience, and enhancing the overall quality of life.

In addition, I encourage each of you to actively participate, engage in thoughtful conversations, and take full advantage of the wealth of knowledge that will be shared during this conference. Together, we can contribute to a deeper understanding of how psychology empowers individuals and societies to navigate the complexities of our rapidly changing world.
Moreover, as we gather here today, let us embrace the spirit of togetherness and fellowship. Let us take this opportunity to build new connections, strengthen existing bonds, and share our knowledge and experience in the joy of this momentous occasion.
I extend my honest gratitude to each and every one of you for gracing us with your presence today particularly for Keynote Speakers, Session Chairs, Scientific Reviewers, Conference Committee, Presenters and also Attendees globally. Even though we gather virtually, your participation and enthusiasm will give an inspiration for all of us. I hope that this conference will progressing smoothly. Thank you.

Wassalammualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Best regards,

Dr. Dewi Sartika, Dra., M.Si., Psikolog.
Conference Chair of IPC-MHR

CONFERENCE CHAIR

Dr. Dewi Sartika, Dra., M.Si., Psikolog.

Conference Chair of IPC-MHR
Dean of the Faculty of Psychology,
Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

Dr. Dewi Sartika, M.Si, Psikolog, is a highly accomplished professional in the field of psychology, boasting a rich background as an esteemed lecturer and instructor. With extensive experience in counseling within Clinical, Educational, Developmental, Industrial, and Organizational sectors, as well as serving as a psychological consultant, trainer, and assessor, Dr. Dewi currently holds the prestigious position of Dean of the Psychology Department at Bandung Islamic University.

Bringing over three decades of experience as a university lecturer and 15 years as an associate psychologist in diverse corporate settings, Dr. Dewi possesses a profound understanding of both the practical and theoretical dimensions of psychology. Her certification as a child counsellor further exemplifies her dedication to continuous professional development and capacity building within the discipline.

Dr. Dewi's research interests span a wide spectrum of developmental and industrial psychology, with a specific emphasis on career, character, future orientation, and counselling. Her unwavering commitment to community service research reinforces her dedication to promoting practical and applicable findings.

As a revered figure in the realm of psychology, Dr. Dewi actively engages in both academic research and practical applications. She tirelessly endeavors to enhance educational practices and support character development, with the ultimate goal of optimizing learning experiences for her students.

CO-CONFERENCE CHAIR

Dr. Hendrati Dwi Mulyaningsi, S.E., M.M.
Founder & Chairperson of Research Synergy Foundation

Dr. Hendrati Dwi Mulyaningsih is the chairperson and founder of Research Synergy Foundation that has shown great commitment on creating Global Network and Research Ecosystem. This GNR ecosystem has been developing since 2017 up to the present and having increasing numbers of the member up to more than 25.000 from all around the globe. Her passion in how to create impact and co creation value among all the stake holder of RSF has made her focus on upholding integrity in the scientific process through enhancement of RSF's support-support system as like Reviewer track, Scholarvein, Research Synergy Institute and Research Synergy Press. Thus, her work in this area has made her as the Nominee of Impactful Leadership Awards from Tallberg Foundation Sweden 2019.

As lecturer, she has been working in the University since 2008 – at present in Indonesia as assistant professor and she hold her Doctoral Science of Management graduated from School of Business and Management Institute of Technology Bandung (SBM-ITB) and she has strong interest to her research project as well as her research field in Social Entrepreneurship, Social Innovation and Knowledge Management.

As researcher, her work studies and research on this research field made her be invited as reviewer in many reputable Scopus and WOS indexed journals and as keynote speaker in many International Conferences in Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, Japan, and US. She also has shown her great passion on writing her research study into some books chapter, papers and contemporary scientific articles that has already been published in Springer, Emerald, Taylor and Francis and in many reputable international publishers. The terrific association between her professional experiences as researcher, lecturer, the certified Trainer & Coach combined with her wider horizon on networking in the research area made her establish the strong commitment on having global learning platform to accelerate knowledge through many workshops and research coaching in Research Synergy Institute as one of RSF's support system.

OPENING SPEAKER

Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi, S.H., M.H.
Rector of Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi, S.H., M.H., is an academician with a robust educational background. He obtained his Doctorate in Law from Diponegoro University in 2004, a Master's degree in Corruption Eradication Law from the University of Indonesia in 1991, and a Bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Law at Bandung Islamic University (Unisba) in 1982. As the Rector of Bandung Islamic University, Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi has demonstrated dedication and high commitment to advancing the world of education and the development of knowledge.

Beyond his academic career, Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi is actively involved in various organizational activities at both local and national levels. He serves as the President of the Indonesian Law Professors Association (APDHI), Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Assembly of Muslim Intellectuals throughout Indonesia in the Bandung Region and plays a significant role in various legal and educational organizations. His success in leading various organizations showcases leadership abilities and an extensive network in various fields.

As a Rector, Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi has demonstrated strong commitment to developing Bandung Islamic University. With extensive work experience, including serving as Vice Rector I, Director of the Postgraduate Program, and currently as Rector, he has successfully fulfilled various responsibilities. With dedication, integrity, and a clear vision, Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi continues to strive to enhance the quality of education and the contribution of Bandung Islamic University to the field of education and society as a whole.

GLOBAL RESEARCH ECOSYSTEM INTRODUCTION

Ani Wahyu Rachmawati, S.Psi., MSM.

Founder & Publication Director of Research Synergy Foundation

Ani Wahyu Rachmawati, with a Master's in Science Management from SBM ITB, is a prominent figure in science management, specializing in leadership, organizational behavior, and knowledge management. She is the Founder and Director of Research Synergy Foundation, Director of Research Synergy Institute, and Research Synergy Press. Currently, Ani also serves as a Lecturer at the International Women University Bandung.

In the academic fields, Ani holds the esteemed position of Gateway Advisor at F1000Research, and as a Taylor & Francis Open Access Advisor, she navigates Scopus Q1 and Q2 journals. Her editorial roles include Managing Editor for various journals, including the International Journal of Management, Entrepreneurship, Social Science, and Humanities. Ani also oversees proceedings published by Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group.

Ani Wahyu Rachmawati also facilitates the Scientific and Academic Coaching Program through the Research Synergy Institute, showcasing her commitment to advancing academic excellence.

CLOSING SPEAKER

Dr. Lilim Halimah, BHSc. MHSPY.
Head of Organizing Committee of IPC-MHR
Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

Dr. Lilim Halimah, BHSc. MHSc (Psych) as an experienced and accredited academic professional, is highly skilled and specialized in psychology. She successfully completed her first degree in Psychology at International Islamic University Malaysia in 1997 after which she was awarded a master's degree in Counseling & Clinical Psychology by the same university in 2001. In 2020, Dr. Lilim earned her Ph.D. degree in Psychology from Gunadarma University in Jakarta. Endowed with an academic degree, Dr. Lilim Halimah has been a permanent lecturer at the Faculty of Psychology of Bandung Islamic University since 2004, and furthermore participates in the university's professional master's program.

Beyond the teaching field, Dr. Lilim had a wide academic and counseling experience as well. She had been elected the Head of the Academic Section at the Bandung Islamic Univeristy's Faculty of Psychology for 4 years. As a counselor since 2004, Dr. Lilim has also been practicing her application expertise in psychology. Additionally, she is often invited as a speaker to the most varied psychology seminars and talk shows, promoting the field while simultaneously contributing to educate the society.

Besides her work in academia, Dr. Lilim actively participates in different NGOs. She was a Chair of the Department of Family Welfare at Persistri YMCA Center in 2015-2016 and became a Member of the Center for Women/Gender and Children Studies Indonesia (ASWAGI) in 2018. Currently, Dr. Lilim is the Secretary of the Management Board of the Islamic Psychology Association (API-HIMPSI). As she continued her devotion and works in the learning and organizational domains, Dr. Lilim remained to be an important factor for the growth of psychology.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Professor Jasser Auda
The President of Maqasid Institute

Professor Jasser Auda is a scholar of Islam. His latest contribution is a New Maqasid Methodology that aims to bring about a restructuring of Islamic scholarship around a complex network of the higher objectives/Maqasid of the Quran and Prophetic traditions. He is Al-Shatibi Chair for Maqasid Studies at the International Peace University in South Africa, a Founding and Board Member of the International Union for Muslim Scholars, an Executive Member of the Fiqh Council of North America, a Member of the European Council for Fatwa and Research, and the Chairman of the Canadian Fiqh Council.

He has a PhD in the philosophy of Islamic law from the University of Wales, UK, and a PhD in systems analysis from the University of Waterloo, Canada. Early in his life, he memorized the Quran and undertook traditional studies at the Study Circles of Al-Azhar Mosque in Cairo, Egypt. He has held professorial positions at the universities of Waterloo, Ryerson and Carleton in Canada, Alexandria University in Egypt, Faculty of Islamic Studies in Qatar, American University of Sharjah in UAE, and University of Brunei Darussalam in Brunei. He continues to lecture on Islam and its law internationally, and has written 25 books in Arabic and English, some of which have been translated to 25 languages.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Dr. Bagus Riyono MA, Psikolog.
President International Association of Muslim Psychologist

Dr. Bagus Riyono, MA. is currently the president of the International Association of Muslim Psychologists (IAMP). He is also a faculty member of the psychology department of Gadjah Mada university, Indonesia and head of the Islamic Psychology Study Group (KKPI UGM). In 2011 he completed his doctoral degree with a dissertation on motivation with an Islamic perspective. In his dissertation he constructed an integrated theory of motivation which consists of three sub-theories. Currently he is working on the application of his theories in a cognitive-spiritual intervention which is called Tazkia therapy. His research interests are on Tazkia therapy, sensing mentality, anchor personality, human potential, motivation, sensing culture, psychometry, organizational development, family and parenting.

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Summary of Speech
Topic: Psychology Empowering Mental Health and Resilience Society

According to Al-Balkhi and also Imam Al-Ghazali, the key to mental health is knowledge. It means that in order to be effective as an approach to mental health, Islamic Psychology should be packaged into systematic and structured knowledge about human beings and human life. This knowledge should be taught in schools in a curriculum on psychology in every university or college or institution from the muslim countries or muslim organizations. At this presentation, I would like to introduce an example of a framework that should be implemented as the curriculum of psychology discipline in education. The first principle, it has to talk about the purpose. The purpose of life, the purpose of human beings living on this earth, the purpose of science itself, or the knowledge of psychology. The second element of this framework is to reorient that the core of psychology is not the brain, but the heart. The heart is a complex system of life. When we talk about human life, the heart is the center of it. That is why psychology should focus on the heart. Since it is a complex system, it does not mean that Islamic Psychology denies the brain, but the brain is just the door or the reflection of the heart, so that we can observe what is happening in the brain, but actually the heart is the source of this activity. The third element of this framework is the concept of human potential that consists of four layers, which are sensing, reasoning, empathy, and conscience. Conventional psychology has a lot of studies that actually is about these four basic human potentials. For example, the study about attention and perception is a combination between sensing and reasoning, and then the study about thinking and learning is about reasoning. Antd the study about emotion, feelings, social psychology or compassion is actually about empathy. The one that is not quite developed in conventional psychology is the study of conscience. And this is the unique contribution about Islamic Psychology. The fourth element of this framework is human motivation. Motivation is defined as the dynamics of human behavior or the cause or the antecedent of human behavior.

So it will cover a lot of variables or constructs from conventional psychology like belief system, values, attitudes, intentions, need, and meaning that is actually all about motivation. Then, the fifth element is about personality. Personality is the product of repeated behavior that becomes a habit and that it will become a personality, and it covers the trait and also the worldview of the individual. Personality is not something fixed, but something that can be developed. The sixth element is the psychological states. This is also a dynamic state of the human psyche that can explain problems like depression, procrastination, fatalism, but also the healthy state, for example perseverance, and grit. The seventh element is about the principle and the reality of human life that should be responded with the right attitude.

People need to understand the reality of life and how to respond to it. So, this is also the key to mental health. If we choose the wrong attitude to respond to the reality of life, then that will cause mental problems. And the cure of this mental problem is to understand the proper response to this reality. So, these seven elements of the fundamental body of knowledge in psychology is the one that we should develop, so that we will be able to implement Islamic Psychology to promote mental health.

Keyword: curriculum, islamic psychology, knowledge, mental health, purpose-based

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Nanan Nuraini, S.Psi, M.Sc.

Universitas Islam Bandung
Doctoral Candidate Program of Neuroscience at University of Missouri, United States

Nanan is a teaching staff in Universitas Islam Bandung. She holds B.S in Psychology from Padjadjaran University, Indonesia, and an M.Sc in Psychology of Education from University of Bristol, UK. Currently, she is PhD candidate in the Interdisciplinary Neuroscience Program. Her works involve studying camouflaging of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), neurodevelopment disorder, and brain imaging. She is also interested in understanding the neural mechanism of camouflaging in ASD.

Nanan holds B.S in Psychology from Padjadjaran University, Indonesia, and an M.Sc in Psychology of Education from University of Bristol, UK. Currently, she is PhD student in the Interdisciplinary Neuroscience Program. Her works involve studying camouflaging of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), neurodevelopment disorder, and brain imaging. She is also interested in understanding the neural mechanism of camouflaging in ASD.

Summary of Speech:

Recent research on Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has illuminated several critical aspects and potential interventions. Studies have identified prenatal stress and maternal immune dysregulation as contributing factors to ASD, underscoring the complexity of its etiology. Promising intervention programs, including vocational skills training and combined therapies like propranolol with behavioral therapy, have shown effectiveness in alleviating anxiety and depression in individuals with ASD.

Pharmacological trials, particularly involving propranolol, have highlighted its feasibility and potential benefits for improving social interaction and managing anxiety in ASD. Functional MRI studies have revealed the impact of stress on brain connectivity during language processing tasks, with gender-specific responses indicating implications for therapeutic interventions. Moreover, ongoing research emphasizes the necessity of enhancing understanding and management strategies for ASD, especially among adults, who often experience heightened rates of anxiety and depression alongside significant physical health concerns. Cultural beliefs, particularly in Indonesia, also play a role in shaping perceptions of autism, emphasizing the importance of combating stigma and improving awareness through comprehensive training and education.

MODERATOR

Santi Rahmawati, S.T., M.S.M.
Founder & Director of Global Network and Operation
Reserch Synergy Foundation

Santi is a Founder and Global Network Operation Director of the Research Synergy Foundation (RSF). She actively engaged with scholars around the world for strengthening the Global Research Ecosystem. As the Director of Scholarvein, she creates, maintains, and develops the integrated system for managing international scientific conference and forum since 2017 up to present and already give benefit to more than 8.448 participants coming from >85 countries. With the combination of engineering and management science educational background, she has built the optimum workflow for scholars to contribute more to the society and humanities.

Santi holds her bachelor's degree of industrial engineering from Universitas Indonesia (UI). Furthermore, she had received her Master of Science Management (focusing on Entrepreneurship and Technology Management) from Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) in 2015. Santi worked for several years as a Research Assistant and later as the Associate Director of the Centre for Innovation Entrepreneurship and Leadership at the Institut Teknologi Bandung. In her roles Santi helped lead the centre's Micro-Enterprise Development project, designed to support economic development throughout West Java Indonesia through the provision of entrepreneurship capability development. She also collaborates with ITB and Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, on a project that focuses on how Information Technology start-ups acquire finance support in developing economies.

Santi has appointed as a Gateway Advisor in F1000Research (Scopus Q1) and Taylor & Francis Open Access Advisor (Scopus Q1, Q2 & WOS). She has already been an editor of three published books (both published by Routledge, Taylor & Francis), a reviewer in many reputable international journals, an author and co-authored multiple international research articles and book chapters. Santi also serves as the Managing Editor for six international journals https://journals.researchsynergypress.com : IJEBCE, IJEIIS, IJEASS, JSETP, IJMADIC, and JHASIB.

SESSION CHAIRS

Dr. Yeoh Sun Wei
SEGi University and Colleges, Malaysia

Dr. Yeoh Sun Wei is an accomplished educational psychologist with expertise in metacognition, emotion regulation, and literacy and numeracy development. Currently serving as the Head of the Psychology Department at SEGi University and Colleges, Dr. Yeoh brings a wealth of knowledge and experience to her role.

With a background that includes 10 years of experience as a primary school teacher and 8 years as a university lecturer, Dr. Yeoh has a deep understanding of both the practical and theoretical aspects of education. Her work as a certified HRDF trainer further demonstrates her commitment to professional development and capacity building within the field.

Dr. Yeoh's research interests encompass various aspects of cognitive and emotional development, with a particular focus on how these factors influence learning outcomes. Her expertise in metacognition and emotion regulation underscores her dedication to promoting effective learning strategies and fostering students' holistic development.

As a respected figure in the field of educational psychology, Dr. Yeoh is actively involved in both academic research and practical application, striving to enhance educational practices and support educators in their quest to facilitate optimal learning experiences for all students.

Assistant Professor Dr Ho Meng Chuan
UCSI University, Malaysia

Assistant Professor Dr. Ho Meng Chuan is holding the role of Head of the Centre for Pre-U Studies at UCSI University's Springhill Campus, which is located in the Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan. Dr. Ho's research interests are centered on the intricate and multifaceted aspects of subjective well-being and family ecology. Through his scholarly endeavors, he seeks to identify and understand the fundamental elements that contribute to the development of subjective well-being, shedding light on the factors that influence individual and familial contentment and happiness.

Beyond his academic roles, Dr. Ho is actively engaging in different school talks. These presentations focus on enhancing students' study skills and overall well-being. By sharing his insights and expertise, he empowers students to navigate the academic world more effectively and to lead healthier and fulfilling lives.

SESSION CHAIRS

Dr. Kan Phaik Im
University of Malaya, Malaysia

Dr. Kan Phaik Im holds a Phd & MA in Early Childhood Education from the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur and BA in Education from University of Science, Malaysia. Currently, she is working as a senior lecturer in public college under Ministry of Education (MOE) Malaysia.

Dr. Kan Phaik Im was invited as visiting lecturer at Faculty of Education, University of Malaya (UM), Malaysia from October 2022 to August 2023, at Segi University, Subang Jaya, Malaysia from May 2023 to July 2014; at Dika College Bandar Sunway, Malaysia from December 2010 to December 2011. She has presented few working papers international and international seminars and conferences in Malaysia. She has published papers in conference proceedings & international journal from 2021 to 2023.

Dr. Josephine Chavez
St. Vincent's College Incorporated, Philippines

Dr. Josephine L. Chavez is a BS Psychology graduate from the University of San Carlos with a double major in Counseling and Industrial Psychology. She is a cultural exchange recipient at the Global Academy in Vietnam. Currently, she has been teaching psychology and other social sciences for both graduate and undergraduate students at St. Vincent's College Incorporated for more than 20 years, which is a testament to her dedication to educating the future generation. Her passion lies in understanding the differences in her students' temperaments and helping them embrace their strengths and improve their weaknesses to promote their overall growth and development.

Prof. Rita P. Aringo
National University, Manila, Philippines

Prof. Rita P. Aringo is the program chair for the Psychology department at National University, Manila. With her leadership, the department is accredited Level I by the PACUCOA. While overseeing the department, she managed to conduct and publish research on diverse topics such as the Life of the Aeta natives regarding the use of online technology, the Life of food delivery riders during the pandemic, and the unheard stories of the widowers. Recently, she presented a study regarding life satisfaction and religiosity of non-heterosexuals in Chiyoda, Tokyo Japan. At the moment, she is planning to develop and implement mental health programs for professors in the college. She is also doing a dissertation regarding citizenship behaviors of college educators.

SESSION CHAIRS

Prof. Jefferson S. Marcelo
University of Makati, Philippines

Prof. Jefferson Marcelo is a full-time faculty and is currently the Director for Research and Extension at Taguig City University. He graduated as 2nd Honorable Mention during high school and earned his college degree at Taguig City University with the course of Bachelor of Science in Hotel and Restaurant Management and was awarded as Cum Laude Latin award and Mayor Lani Cayetano Leadership Award. He finishes his Master in Business Administration at the Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila and currently finishing his dissertation writing with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in International Hospitality Management at the Lyceum of the Philippines University Manila.

He is also currently holding different professional certifications such as Certified Hospitality Professional and Certified Tourism Professional from the Institute of Tourism and Hospitality Professional in the United Kingdom and GPA, Certified Guest Service Professional from American Hotel and Lodging Educational Institute, Certified Professional Marketer – Philippines from the Philippine Marketing Association (PMA), and a Senior Member in Royal Institute for Hospitality Management at the Royal Institute Singapore (RIS).

He is also a research enthusiast working collaboratively with different research teams and organizations and produced numerous research outputs and publications both national and international research publication. He published 7 research papers for national and international research fora, produced more than 20 research papers as an author and co-authors, and received several awards in research and education such as Exceptional Researcher and Phenomenal Educator from AHTOMP, Best Paper Presenter during University Research Festival of TCU and Best Research Presenter also during the Tourism Educators and Movers of the Philippines 2nd International Research Conference, Excellence in Research and Excellence in Leadership at Global Outstanding Leaders Educators, Global Outstanding Leader on LEAD Philippines Global, Top 10 Educators during the ACLADEB Educators Award, and a consistent Outstanding Faculty at TCU since 2017 and other schools and university.

He is also a writer of several books such as Heritage Tourism and Travel Writing and Photography at Edric Publishing, Entrepreneurship in Business and Entrepreneurship in Hospitality and Tourism at Mindshapers Inc., and currently part of REX Bookstore, one of the leading publications in hospitality and tourism books, as author and evaluator for Higher Education textbook in Business. He is also finishing the manuscript for the Research in Hospitality and Research in Business Approach textbook under Mindshapers Inc.

His passion for writing and research made him motivated to engage in different sessions and cultivate the bodies of research and produce scholastic output papers that can be utilized by the university and the community. He is working closely with the National Research Council of the Philippines and the National Library to produce the newly institutional research journals of the University and the faculty and students of the institution.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thursday | February 22, 2024

Time (UTC+7)	Dur'	Activity
Main Room		**Zoom Link:** https://bit.ly/IPC-MHR OR https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82443929318?pwd=LpT9nKGsjaWEoERb5eCsuXo6LxGAYf.1 Meeting ID: 824 4392 9318 Passcode: ipcmhr
8:50 - 9:00	0:10	**Participant Login and Join Virtual Conference by ZOOM**
9:00 - 9:15	0:15	Welcoming and Conference Agenda announcement by MC
9:15 - 9:20	0:05	Playing Indonesia Raya Anthem & Hymne Psikologi Indonesia
9:20 - 9:25	0:05	Doa Recitation
9:25 - 9:35	0:10	**Welcome Remarks of IPC-MHR** **Dr. Dewi Sartika, Dra., M.Si., Psikolog.** Conference Chair of IPC-MHR Dean of the Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia
9:35 - 9:45	0:10	**Opening Speech** **Prof. Dr. H. Edi Setiadi, S.H., M.H.** Rector of Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia
9:45 - 9:55	0:10	**Global Research Ecosystem Introduction** **Mrs. Ani Wahyu Rachmawati** Founder & Publication Director of Research Synergy Foundation
9:55 - 10:00	0:05	**E-Group Photo**
10:00 - 10:30	0:30	**Keynote Speaker 1:** **Professor Jasser Auda** **The President of Maqasid Institute**
10:30 - 10:35	0:05	Token of Appreciation for Keynote Speaker 1
10:35 - 11:05	0:30	**Keynote Speaker 2:** **Dr. Bagus Riyono MA, Psikolog** **President International Association of Muslim Psychologist**
11:05 - 11:10	0:05	Token of Appreciation for Keynote Speaker 2
11:10 - 11:40	0:30	**Keynote Speaker 3:** **Nanan Nuraini, S.Psi, M.Sc.** **Universitas Islam Bandung** **Doctoral Candidate Program of Neuroscience at University of Missouri, United States.**
11:40 - 11:45	0:05	Token of Appreciation for Keynote Speaker 3
11:45 - 11:55	0:10	**Announcement and preparation of Academic Online Parallel Presentation Session**
11:55 - 13:00	1:05	**Break** (Video played: UNISBA Profile, Psychology Faculty UNISBA Profile; Research Synergy Foundation Profile; IPC-MHR Agenda & Sessions)
Academic Online Presentation Session: Main Room, Breakout Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, 5		
13:00 - 13:10	0:10	**Session Chair Introduction at each parallel breakout rooms.** **Main Room: Dr. Yeoh Sun Wei - SEGi University and Colleges, Malaysia** **Breakout Room 1: Dr. Ho Meng Chuan - UCSI University, Malaysia** **Breakout Room 2: Dr. Kan Phaik Im - University of Malaya, Malaysia** **Breakout Room 3: Dr. Josephine Chavez - St. Vincent's College Incorporated, Philippines** **Breakout Room 4: Prof. Rita P. Aringo - National University, Manila, Philippines** **Breakout Room 5: Prof. Jefferson S. Marcelo - University of Makati, Philippines**
13:10 - 15:10	2:00	**Academic Online Parallel Presentation Session, maximum 8 presenters : 15 minutes/presenter**
15:10 - 15:20	0:10	Awarding Certificate of Presentation, Testimonial, and Post-conference information announcement
15:20 - 15:40	0:20	Short Break and Back to Main Room for IPC-MHR Closing Ceremony
Main Room		
15:40 - 15:55	0:15	**Awarding Ceremony** **Best Presentation** **Best Paper** **Session Chairs Recognition**
15:55 - 16:00	0:05	**Closing Speech of IPC-MHR** **Dr. Lilim Halimah, BHSc., MHSPY.** Head of Organizing Committee IPC-MHR Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

LIST OF PRESENTERS

Thursday | February 22, 2024

Room: Main Room
Time: 13:00 - 15:20 (UTC+7)
Session Chairs: Dr. Yeoh Sun Wei – SEGi University and Colleges, Malaysia

Track Clinical Psychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24105	Jeremy Joy Dela Torre	A Phenomenological Study on the Lived Experiences of Women Seafarers Regarding Excessive Alcohol Use
IPC24115	Lilim Halimah	Family Interpersonal Communication, Social Skills, Peers Influence, Online Games Addiction, and Self -Control as a Mediator Variable
IPC24129	Nihayatul Faizah	Emotional Eating and Stress in College Students: A Meta-Analysis Study
IPC24120	Mita Puspita Sary	The Association Between Loneliness and Prolonged Grief: The Role of Family Dysfunction or Perception of Peer Support as Moderators in Parentally Bereaved Adolescent During Covid-19 Pandemic
IPC24139	Diyana S. A. Hamzah	The Influence of Social Media Exposure on The Development of Traumatic Experience and Psychological Well-Being Among Malaysian Youths

Track Neuropsychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24131	Andhita Nurul Khasanah	Stigmatization of "Narkoba" in Adolescent Using EEG Signal Recording

Track Social Psychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24150	Vici Sofianna Putera	Negative Emotions towards Subgroup and Outgroup; Study using Photo Elicitation

Room: Breakout Room 1
Time: 13:00 - 15:20 (UTC+7)
Session Chairs: Assistant Professor Dr Ho Meng Chuan – UCSI University, Malaysia

Track Educational Psychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24136	Hazhira Qudsyi	Tawakal and Academic Resilience in High School Students
IPC24111	Sana Alsayed	The Impact of Artificial Intelligence Chatbots on Student Wellbeing and Mental Health: A Systematic Review
IPC24123	Daphna Ivanka Latisha	Impact of Academic Hardiness on Academic Stress in International Mobility Students: A Case Study of The IISMA 2023 Program
IPC24127	Muna Fatimah	Educational Psychology Perspectives on Parenting Stress: A Systematic Literature Review on Global Theory Development and Practices in Indonesia

Track Psychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24108	Rudy Sutadi	The Resilience of Smart ABA (Smart Applied Behavior Analysis) Therapist for ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder) Children: A Study on Muslim Therapists
IPC24128	Sayema Zulfeqar	Patience Through Faith: Exploring Ibn Taimiyyah'S 20-Step Model for Fostering Psychological Resilience

Room: Breakout Room 2
Time: 13:00 - 15:20 (UTC+7)
Session Chairs: Dr. Kan Phaik Im – University of Malaya, Malaysia

Track Mental Health

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24106	Abrar Hussain	The Role of Probiotics in The Prevention and Treatment of Psychological Disorders
IPC24109	Priya S	Mindful Wellness: Efficacy of Blended Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Service Personnel
IPC24121	Duna Izfanna	Students Mental Health and The Needs of Psychological Supports in Pondok Pesantren: A Mixed Method Case Study

Track Psychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24113	Herlina	The Relationship Between Sense of Competence and Parental Involvement in Caring for Children with Special Needs
IPC24116	Siti Mutya Lutfiani	Organizational Commitment Study at Islamic Universities in Bandung
IPC24117	Ali Mubarak	Adaptation and Validation of Spirituality at Work Scale

Room: Breakout Room 3
Time: 13:00 - 15:20 (UTC+7)
Session Chairs: Dr. Josephine Chavez – St. Vincent's College Incorporated, Philippines

Track Positive Psychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24110	Evi Ema Victoria Polii	Character Strengths Among Adults in Bandung

Track Psychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24135	Farhan Zakariyya	The Power of Music in Psychology
IPC24119	Fanni Putri Diantina	When Harmonious Passion and Urgent Situation Are Co-Operating as A Control Role on The Gaming Decision: A Thematic Analysis
IPC24145	Husain Zahrul Muhsinin	Self-Transcendence in Transpersonal Psychology: A Critical Review from the Perspective of the Islamic Worldview

Room: Breakout Room 4
Time: 13:00 - 15:20 (UTC+7)
Session Chairs: Prof. Rita P. Aringo – National University, Manila, Philippines

Track Developmental Psychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24114	Rahmi Lubis	The Moderating Role of Academic Achievement in the Influence of Family Function on Students' Positive Character
IPC24132	Al Fathan	Mutawalli Ash-Sha'Rawi'S Concept of Jinn and Witchcraft and Its Contribution to Developing Islamic Therapeutic Practice

Track Psychometrics

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24143	Dinda Dwarawati	Factor Analysis of Resilience at Work Instrument Indonesian Version
IPC24140	Muhamad Arif Saefudin	Construction and Validation of Online Disinhibition Scale
IPC24118	Temi Damayanti Djamhoer	Escapism: Escape Theory of Skipping Class on Gen Z Students in Greater Bandung
IPC24148	Sely Astuti	Construction and Validation of Bandwagon Scale
IPC24137	Oki Mardiawan	Designing and Validating the Cyberloafing Questionnaire

Room: Breakout Room 5
Time: 13:00 - 15:20 (UTC+7)
Session Chairs: Prof. Jefferson S. Marcelo – University of Makati, Philippines

Track Human Resource Management

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
737800	Priya S	Harmony in the Workplace: Navigating Workplace Wellbeing Through a Comprehensive Synthesis of Mental Health and Work-Related Quality of Life
IPC24147	Rajini. G	Hiring and Selection: Effect of Human Resource Policy on Employee Performance

Track Psychology

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
IPC24124	Yunita Sari	"Atikan" or Education as Family Strength: Experiences to Build a Strong Sundanese Family
IPC24125	Hafnia Rahma Alifa	Building Working Alliance on Online and offline Counselling
IPC24146	Sri Maslihah	Analysis of Risk Factors in Child Perpetrating the Crime of Murder
IPC24126	Milda Yanuvianti	Religiosity as a Moderator to Increase Proenvironmental Behavior and Psychological Wellbeing
IPC24141	Susandari Susandari	The Influence of Significant Others on Entrepreneurial Intentions in Vocational High School Students
IPC24138	Mimi Fitriana	Technology Assisted Intervention Strategies for Resilient Single Parents Using Intra-Familial Relations Approach: A Systematic Literature Review

Track: Clinical Psychology

A Phenomenological Study on the Lived Experiences of Women Seafarers Regarding Excessive Alcohol Use

| Jeremy Joy Dela Torre[1], Christian Jasper Nicomedes[2]

[1]Polytechnic University of the Philippines, [2]Polytechnic University of the Philippines/The Masters Psychological Services

Abstract

Background – Excessive alcohol consumption consistently demonstrates adverse effects on cognitive behavior and overall well-being, with women potentially more susceptible due to physiological differences. Research suggests that women regularly consuming four consecutive drinks face similar risks as men consuming five, emphasizing the need to recognize and address gender-specific risks associated with alcohol use.

Purpose – This study aimed to uncover the lived experiences of women seafarers concerning excessive alcohol consumption. The specific focus was on addressing the question: What are the lived experiences of women seafarers regarding excessive alcohol consumption?

Design/methodology/approach – The researcher used a phenomenological design to inquiry in this study. Researcher utilized in-depth interviews for contextual understanding. The researchers had gathered five respondents since it already reached data saturation. Afterwards, the researcher transcribed the interviews, applied coding for themes, conducted thematic analysis, and validated findings through peer reviews.

Findings – The study found that women seafarers frequently rely on alcohol for (a) escaping professional challenges, (b) engaging in social activities for community bonding, and (c) incorporating it as a habitual means of relaxation. The findings underscore the use of alcohol among women seafarers for coping and social bonding, indicating a need for targeted support to address unique professional stressors. Recognizing alcohol's role emphasizes the importance of comprehensive interventions for a healthier seafaring environment. This contribution is relatively novel in the existing body of knowledge, considering limited research on this specific aspect.

Research limitations – The study's limitation stems from phone interviews during the COVID-19 pandemic, potentially hindering the depth of contextual understanding compared to face-to-face interactions. Remote interviews may have constrained the nuanced exploration of experiences, body language, and environmental factors, impacting data richness. Additionally, the sample is confined to women seafarers aged 25-32 with 5 to 10 years of professional experience.

Originality/value – This study provides a gender-specific exploration of the lived experiences of women seafarers, shedding light on an underexplored aspect of maritime research. Focusing on women contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the unique challenges they face in the traditionally male-dominated maritime industry, with a particular emphasis on alcohol use.

Keywords: alcoholism, women seafarers, lived experiences

Family Interpersonal Communication, Social Skills, Peers influence, Online Games Addiction, and Self -Control as a Mediator Variable

| Lilim Halimah[1], Hera Lestari Mikarna[2], Dian Kemala Putri[3]

[1]Universitas Islam Bandung, [2,3]Universitas Gunadarma

Abstract

Background – Game addiction can significantly disrupt daily activities, leading to reduced social interaction and interference with work or academic commitments

Purpose – This study aims to explore the model of online game addiction by examining the influence of family interpersonal communication, social skills, peer influence, and self-control as a mediator

Design/methodology/approach – The research utilized a quantitative approach, with a sample of 307 adolescents aged 16-22 years selected through convenience sampling. Data was collected using various measurement instruments including the Online Game Addiction Scale, the Perception of Interpersonal Communication in the Family Scale, the Role of Peers Scale, the Social Skills Scale, and the Self-Control Scale. Path analysis with IBM SPSS 23.0 and AMOS 23.0 was used for data analysis

Findings – The results indicate that the tested model of online game addiction, considering family interpersonal communication, social skills, peer influence, and self-control as a mediator, aligns well with empirical data and meets the goodness of fit criteria. The study found direct influences of family interpersonal communication, social skills, peer influence, and self-control on online game addiction. Furthermore, social skills were found to have an indirect effect on online game addiction through self-control, indicating that self-control serves as a mediating variable for social skills. Among the exogenous variables, peer influence exhibited the strongest direct influence on online game addiction, while social skills had the lowest direct effect

Research limitations – However, the study's limitation is the difficulty in data collection from adolescents experiencing online game addiction due to their focused thinking on online games. Therefore, future researchers need to consider alternative methods for data collection with samples experiencing online game addiction.

Originality/value – Model of online game addiction, considering family interpersonal communication, social skills, peer influence, and self-control as a mediator, aligns well with empirical data and meets the goodness of fit. Self control serves as mediating variable for social skill.

Keywords: Online game addiction, Interpersonal family communication, Social Skills, Peers, and Self-Control

Emotional Eating and Stress in College Students: A Meta-Analysis Study

│ Nihayatul Faizah[1], Eny Purwandari[2]

[1,2]Master of Psychology, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Abstract

Background – Stress is one of the problems that often occurs in college students which can lead to both physical and mental disorders, one of which is the emergence of emotional eating behavior.

Purpose – Aims to determine the effect of emotional eating on stress and detect the level of variation between studies using meta-analysis techniques.

Design/methodology/approach – This study analyzed 9 primary studies using the keywords "emotional eating, stress, college" and/or "emotional eating, stress, adolescent", involving a total sample of n=3005 published in various journals and selected based on certain eligibility criteria. The analysis was conducted using VOSviewer to determine the distribution of publication variables and PRISMA flow to review the articles obtained into 9 studies. Meta-analysis was conducted using JASP software.

Findings – The results of the heterogeneity test showed that the 9 studies were heterogeneous with a p-value <0.001; Q = 27,351. The results of the mean effect size analysis found that there was a significant positive correlation between emotional eating and stress of 0.274 and included in the low category. The results of this meta-analysis study are reliable because there is no publication bias and scientific accuracy that can be accounted for.

Research limitations – This study has several limitations. First, there were only 9 studies analyzed so the data obtained was limited. Secondly, changes in eating patterns based on emotions and responses to stress vary with time and geographical location. Meta-analyses include studies from different times or places and face difficulties in evaluating changes consistently.

Originality/value – This study fills the knowledge gap in the relationship between emotional eating and stress in college students, which until now has not received proper attention and no previous research has used meta-analysis as a method for emotional eating and stress in college students.

Keywords: emotionaleating, stress, college, students, metaanalysis

The Association between Loneliness and Prolonged Grief: The Role of Family Dysfunction or Perception of Peer Support as Moderators in Parentally Bereaved Adolescent during Covid-19 Pandemic

| Mita Puspita Sary[1], Naomi Soetikno[2], Heryanti Satyadi[3]

[1,2,3]Universitas Tarumanagara

Abstract

Background – Family dysfunction or perception of peer support were used as moderators between loneliness and prolonged grief. Grieving is a psychobiological reaction of loss. Nonetheless, when the adolescent experience high intensity of grief after 6 months, it can be categorized as prolonged grief.

Purpose – The aim of this study was to investigate the association between loneliness and prolonged grief in parentally bereaved adolescent during Covid-19 Pandemic.

Design/methodology/approach – This was quantitative study with 77 parentally bereaved adolescent participated (range between 12 – 19 years old) with time minimum from the death was 6 months. Participants were asked to fill set of questionnaires (grief was measured with Inventory of Complicated Grief, loneliness with UCLA Loneliness Scale – Version 3, family dysfunction with FACES II and FamIly Communication Scale, and perception of peer support with Perceived Acceptance Scale).

Findings – Loneliness significantly predicted prolonged grief. Only family communication from family dysfunction variable worked as moderator between loneliness and prolonged grief (t=-2.363, p=0.021, p<0.05). Perception of peer support was not significantly moderated the relationship

Research limitations – Due to limited data of parentally bereaved adolescent, it was difficult to collect participant.

Originality/value – Result of this study suggested that when parentally bereaved adolescent felt lonely, they were in risk to developed prolonged grief. Good family communication can help the bereaved adolescent to overcome their grief

Keywords: Prolonged Grief, Parentally Bereaved Adolescent, Covid-19 Pandemic

The Influence of Social Media Exposure on the Development of Traumatic Experience and Psychological Well-Being Among Malaysian Youths

| Diyana S. A. Hamzah[1], Mimi Fitriana[2]

[1,2]International University of Malaya-Wales

Abstract

Background – Social media use has become integral in everyday life, and it serves as the source of news, entertainment, and communication. As social media exposure continues to rise, the perpetual consequences have led to its negative side-effects on youths. Past research indicates that media exposure contributes to higher trauma responses and greater psychological distress.

Purpose – The study aimed to investigate the impact of social media exposure on the traumatic experience and psychological well-being among the Malaysian youths. The study also focused on the association that occurs between social media exposure, youths' traumatic experience and their psychological well-being. Gender differences between male and female youths on their psychological well-being were also investigated.

Design/methodology/approach – Non-Probability technique with convenient sampling procedure was utilised in this study with 264 Malaysian youths recruited in Klang Valley, age ranging between 18 to 25. Pearson correlation was used to analyse the relationships between social media exposure, traumatic experience and psychological well-being. Regression analysis was used to examine the impact of social media use on the traumatic experience and psychological well-being. Gender differences in psychological well-being score was determined by using independent t-test.

Findings – Results from the study indicated significant relationship between social media exposure and traumatic experience but was found insignificant in their psychological well-being score. The results also indicated significant impact of social media exposure on traumatic experience but was indicated insignificant on the youths' psychological well-being. Further significant findings were found on gender differences in the psychological well-being score.

Research limitations – Online data collection was used, due to the unprecedented cases of COVID-19 in Malaysia during the time, thus researcher could not verify plausibility of fraud or bias to responses.

Originality/value – Social media influenced trauma development of Malaysian youths, leading to their lower psychological well-being. As such, the current research provides greater insights among the adolescents in their awareness on that significant influence. This requires early detection and intervention on trauma among the adolescents, which contributes to the development of training and policy making on the mental health awareness among youths in Malaysia.

Keywords: social media exposure, traumatic experience, psychological well-being, Malaysian youths

Track: Psychology

The Resilience of Smart ABA (Smart Applied Behavior Analysis) Therapist for ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder) Children: A Study on Muslim Therapists

| Rudy Sutadi[1], Eva Meizara Puspita Dewi[2], Alam Zeb Khattak[3], Arneliza[4]

[1,4]Persada Indonesia UPI YAI, [2]Universitas Negeri Makassar, [3]IQRA National University Peshawar, Pakistan

Abstract

Background – There have been many studies on resilience in parents of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder, but there have been no studies on resilience in therapists who treat children with ASD. Smart ABA therapists play a vital role in implementing and succeeding Smart ABA therapy for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The various characteristics of ASD children require that therapists be on standby for any possible responses or behaviors of the child. This challenging job requires high resilience from ASD child therapists. However, many ASD child therapists are not strong enough to face these challenges and complex work due to a lack of knowledge and no support from supervisors or peers in carrying out therapy on ASD children

Purpose – This study aims to get an overview of the resilience of Smart ABA therapists in carrying out treatment with ASD

Design/methodology/approach – This study uses the Phenomenological Qualitative method to explore the resilience of being a Smart ABA therapist directly from the individual experiencing it. Data collection techniques are done through interviews, observation, and documentation. Informan: 4 Smart ABA therapists asked to participate in this study expressed their willingness. This study was conducted with semi-structured interviews. Interview transcripts and other data were analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis through reduction, description, coding, interpretation, and conclusions

Findings – This study's results obtained five themes: religiosity, fostering a positive attitude at work, building professionalism as a therapist, previous success, and patience. The results of this study provide an in-depth understanding of Smart ABA therapists and other therapists who will treat children with ASD in maintaining and increasing their resilience.

Research limitations – This research can be used by other researchers, therapists, clinic owners, professionals who study the field of autism, and policymakers on the importance of resilience for therapists. This study was only on four subjects, so future researchers can conduct multicentre research with many subjects.

Originality/value – There are many studies on resilience in parents of children with ASD, but no studies have been found on resilience in therapists who treat children with ASD. Smart ABA Therapist Resilience Experiences for children with ASD are reported for the first time in this paper.

Keywords: Resilience, Smart ABA, Autism, Smart ABA Therapist, ASD

Resilience through Faith: Exploring Ibn Taimiyyah's 20-Step Model for Fostering Psychological Resilience in the Light of Islam and Contemporary Psychology

| Sayema Zulfeqar[1]

[1]Cambridge Muslim College

Abstract

Background – The role of faith in fostering psychological resilience has been drawing significant attention in contemporary psychology. Recent studies now demonstrate a fascinatingly complex correlation between spirituality and resilience. Despite a growing body of literature on this subject, a considerable portion of these contributions is rooted in a Euro-centric Christian conceptualisation of spirituality, overlooking the nuances of Islamic understanding.

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to compare the relevance of Ibn Taimiyyah's twenty recommendations for fostering psychological resilience with contemporary therapeutic practices.

Design/methodology/approach – The research followed a qualitative research methodology through a secondary data analysis of Ibn Taimiyyah's treatise, the Principle of Patience, available online. Secondary data collection methods included references from published scholarly articles on Jstor and Google Scholar.

Findings – The research concluded that Ibn Taimiyyah's twenty recommendations parallel modern-day therapeutic interventions to cope with trauma. His advice on the acceptance of the divine decree of Allah corresponds to the concept of radical acceptance in Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT). Ibn Taimiyyah's resilience strategies, though rooted in the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah, echo mindfulness and cognitive reframing techniques commonly prescribed by mental health practitioners today. The research also revealed Ibn Taimiyyah should be credited for identifying forgiveness as a key tool for building psychological resilience and highlighting its positive impact on physical and mental health, nearly centuries before modern psychological studies.

Research limitations – 1. Due to time constraints, an extensive study of Ibn Taimiyyah's complete understanding of resilience was not feasible. 2. The author may be guilty of presentism, a common bias in historical analysis, for examining Ibn Taimiyyah's strategies for building resilience through the lens of modern psychology.

Originality/value – This research is unique in its analysis of Ibn Taimiyyah's recommendations for fostering resilience, through the lens of Islam and contemporary psychology.

Keywords: Islamic Psychology, Resilience, Healing

The Relationship Between Sense of Competence and Parental Involvement in Caring for Children with Special Needs

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[1,2,3,4,5]Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstract

Background – Parents are central figures in the care, education, and supervision of children with special needs. Parental involvement plays an important role in the development of children with special needs.

Purpose – This research was conducted to determine the relationship between the sense of competence and parental involvement in caring for, handling, and educating children with special needs.

Design/methodology/approach – This research uses a quantitative approach with a correlational design. It involved 185 Bandung-based parents of children with special needs. Skala Evaluasi Diri Kompetensi-Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus or SEDKO-ABK (Self-Evaluation Competence Scale for Parents with Children with Special Needs) was used as the instrument to measure the sense of competence, while parental involvement was measured using Kuesioner Keterlibatan Orang Tua dalam Pengasuhan Anak or KUKOPA (Questionnaire on Parental Involvement in Caring for Children).

Findings – The result shows that the sense of competence has a significantly positive correlation with parental involvement in caring for, handling, and educating their children with special needs.

Research limitations – The demographic variables involved to enrich research findings are still very limited. only gender, education level, and type of special needs were studied. There is a need for research that involves more other demographic variables which are thought to be related to parental involvement which were not examined in this study, such as type of work and number of children.

Originality/value – This research examines the relationship between 3 dimensions of sense of competence, namely cognitive, psychomotor, and affective, with 3 forms of parental involvement, namely emotional involvement, instrumental involvement, and monitoring and advising involvement.

Keywords: Children with special needs, parental involvement, sense of competence

Organizational Commitment Study at Islamic Universities in Bandung

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Abstract

Background – Organizational Commitment, involving employee's identification with the organization and its goals, has a significant impact on productivity and employee behavior. Employees with high commitment tend to be emotionally engaged and actively contribute, whereas those with low commitment are inclined to provide minimal contributions.

Purpose – This study aimed to explore organizational commitment based on the demands and the environment among 701 employees at Islamic Universities in Bandung.

Design/methodology/approach – The study used data from 1,400 questionnaires that has been distributed online and offline for six months on Islamic Universities in Bandung. Organizational Commitment was measured using Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (OCQ) based on the concept of Organizational Commitment from Allen and Meyer 1997. Quantitative descriptive analysis was conducted to examine organizational commitment.

Findings – The result showed that Affective Organizational Commitment aspect has the highest degree than other aspects, this is especially owned by lecturers. It means most employees have emotional attachment to the organization, this type reflects the attachment of affection to the target of commitment.

Research limitations – The data collection process requires a method not solely reliant on self-reports; it needs to be enriched through observation and interviews to avoid bias in the data.

Originality/value – This reseach can provide a different perspective on organizations based on Islamic values due to the fact that islamic identity and values can influence organizational commitment

Keywords: Organizational Commitment , Employee, Islamic Universities

Adaptation and Validation of Spirituality at Work Scale

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Abstract

Background – Spirituality in the workplace is an important study today, given the inner life and personal values of individuals as a worker today plays an important role in improving work performance and achieving happiness in their work. Ashmos and Duchon (2000) defines spirituality in the workplace as a recognition that employees have an inner life that nourishes and nourished by meaningful work that occurs in the context of the community.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to adapt spirituality at work scales (SAWS) developed by Ashmos and Duchon in Indonesia version.

Design/methodology/approach – The adaptation process uses the adaptation method developed by Beaton (2000) which consists of 6 stages, namely translation, synthesis, translation, expert committee reviews, trials, and submissions of adaptation results.

Findings – The result of the adaptation was obtained that of 66 SAWS items, 14 items were declared invalid (FL below 0.6) with Blocks to Spirituality and Work Unit Community factors were factors with the most fall items (3 items each). But all factors are still represented by items with a FL value above 0.6.

Research limitations – Research subjects are from the same profession. Sample of respondent just 193 respondents.

Originality/value – as far as researchers know that there is no adaptation from the scale of spirituality at work that is carried out using the adaptation method in Indonesia.

Keywords: spirituality at work scales, beaton methods

The Power of Music in Psychology

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Abstract

Background – Music is widely used as an intervention in psychology. Music is an intervention effort that can have an impact on psychological conditions or behavior. In the context of music education, it is used as an intervention effort to improve students' readiness.

Purpose – This study aims to compare the results of the psychological impact of music given in several settings to show psychological and behavioral changes in students. Changes in emotions, memory, ability to do arithmetic problems, and ability to type

Design/methodology/approach – The research design used a quasi-experiment between subjects. this design can compare different subjects and interventions. Providing music as an intervention variable. The intervention variables were then tested on several abilities that students needed, such as emotions, memory, the ability to do arithmetic, and the ability to type. The results of the intervention were compared using the T-Test

Findings – The results of different tests using the t test show that music has a significant impact on psychological changes including emotions, memory, ability to do arithmetic problems, and typing ability.

Research limitations – This research is a series of experiments that differ in each measurement. Researchers have not used the same experimental procedure for different measurements.

Originality/value – Music as an intervention can be used to improve several students' abilities by providing music in the learning process.

Keywords: Music, Psychology, Student

When Harmonious Passion and Urgent Situation are Co-Operating as a Control Role on the Gaming Decision: A Thematic Analysis

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Abstract

Background – Excessive gaming behavior is often linked to adverse health effects such as addiction symptoms. Conversely, online gaming is commonly regarded as a pleasant activity that plays a significant role in personal growth. Engaging in gaming with harmonious passion can serve as a means to attain psychological fulfillment, find meaning in life. Harmonious passion in non-problematic gamers does not make gamers very fixated and addicted, but still positions playing games as a meritorious activity for their lives. They are believed to be able to control themselves because they still have executive & inhibitory skills of relatively good quality.

Purpose – The importance of playing online games for non-problematic gamers is important to explore in order to understand why playing online games is a passionate activity for them, yet they don't engage in problematic behavior.

Design/methodology/approach – Semi-structured interviews were used to collect data from 11 gamers (male, 19-24 years old) who love and play online games intensely. The technique of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used to explore the meaning of the essence of the participants' life experiences, as well as how they can control themselves to avoid falling into problematic gaming behaviors. To analyze the data, the researchers used N-Vivo software.

Findings – A common theme found was that the presence of an urgent situation related to a significant person, as well as maintaining a passion for playing games, are factors that influence controlling the desire to gaming excessively.

Research limitations – The limitation of this research is that the participants are limited to gamers who enjoy playing MMORPGs. The more diverse the types of games, the more likely it is that more diverse gaming experience data will be obtained.

Originality/value – Research on gaming behavior that explores passion and its underlying cognitive components using a qualitative approach is still relatively limited.

Keywords: harmonious passion, inhibitory control, thematic analysis, gaming decision

Self-Transcendence in Transpersonal Psychology: A Critical Review from the Perspective of the Islamic Worldview

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Abstract

Background – Transpersonal psychology offered a perspective which emphasizes the spiritual aspects within human experiences and consciousness. These experiences summarized in a concept that represents human's spiritual consciousness, self-transcendence. Unfortunately, the formulized concept along with the spiritual aspects of self-transcendence showed necessity for a further inquiry especially from the perspective of the Islamic worldview.

Purpose – This research aimed to critically review the concept of self-transcendence in the transpersonal psychology from the perspective of Islamic worldview.

Design/methodology/approach – This research was done by applying the method of literature research. Primarily, the researcher collected the data from the works of Viktor Frankl (1966, 1984, 2004, 2014) and Abraham Maslow (1954, 1968, 1993), and secondarily from research and journals describing the transpersonal psychology and self-transcendence mainly for the last ten years. As for analyzing it, the researcher used content analysis and critical method.

Findings – After completing this research, the researcher found out that: 1) the concept of self-transcendence formulized in the framework of existentialism implied to be inevitably anthropocentric, which needed to be criticized from Islamic perspective by replacing it with the theocentric framework; 2) the misconception of its spiritual aspect provides experiences that cannot represent the genuine and authentic spirituality, whether in a state of inclusive spirituality that has no connection with religion or in a form of spiritual pluralism; 3) self-transcendence from Islamic perspective required a vertical transpersonal connection which should attain the relation with God, so that it can fulfil one's inherent nature and consequently live a meaningful life in obedience to his God. Based on these results, the researcher concluded that self-transcendence in transpersonal psychology was infected with Western paradigm, therefore it should be cured by applying Islamic worldview to gain proper relation between self and God and other creatures.

Research limitations – Beside the attained result, this research was limited to the ideas of self-transcendence from the perspectives of Frankl and Maslow. Therefore, it still needed improvement by combining perspectives from other scholars to have more comprehensive discussion about transpersonal psychology.

Originality/value – This research attempted to give contribution regarding the concept of self-transcendence and critiques toward its basic theory about metaphysical, spiritual, and transcendental aspects of the human soul from the perspective of Islamic worldview.

Keywords: Self-Transcendence, Transpersonal Psychology, Existentialism, Spiritual, Islamic Worldview

"Atikan" or Education as Family Strength: Experiences to Build a Strong Sundanese Family

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Abstract

Background – The complexity of family issues has the potential to weaken the institution of the family, which serves as the foundation of state strength. The study of strong families with Asian family backgrounds is not adequately reflected in Western theories. The Sundanese family is one of the largest ethnic groups in Indonesia that has various problems in the era of globalization.

Purpose – This paper reports on a Sundanese family's experience of building a strong family.

Design/methodology/approach – This study used qualitative research with a phenomenological design. Data were obtained by in-depth interviews with 7 (seven) intact Sundanese families and 5 (five) divorced Sundanese families.

Findings – Sundanese families shared that the internalization of values from the family in the form of provision from the family of origin since childhood. For example, in the form of religious teachings, manners, how to relate to others and encouragement to seek knowledge. With the provision since childhood, the family was able to encourage participants to have an attachment to the teachings of God or ancestors. This is done, among others, by teaching the Qur'an since childhood, inviting small participants to participate in religious/belief activities, holding regular family recitations. In addition, the family also teaches cultural values related to manners or how to behave in everyday life including how to speak using Sundanese language lemes (subtle). Values are conveyed through advice and examples from the family. This provision shapes the family to prioritize manners, be sensitive to social needs and situations, and avoid conflict. The family also fosters a learner spirit in the participants by encouraging them to participate in various scientific study activities.

Research limitations – This research focuses on analyzing participants at the nuclear family level so that the picture at the participant level from the extended family and the Sundanese community as a whole to understand the strength of the Sundanese family is a limitation of this research.

Originality/value – Asian families, especially Sundanese families, are unique and different from Western families.

Keywords: Atikan, Sundanese Family, Sundanese, Strong Family

Building Working Alliance on Online and Offline Counselling

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Abstract

Background – Telecounseling in Indonesia can be one of the solutions to overcome the shortage of mental health professionals to deal with psychological problems. Telecounseling is a new challenge for psychologists. The high public interest in using telecounseling has not been accompanied by empirical data on the challenges psychologists face in providing online counseling services, especially in establishing working alliances as a key competency for building therapeutic relationships.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to understand counselors' competencies in building working alliances in online and offline psychological services.

Design/methodology/approach – Participants in this cross-sectional study were 93 counselors selected using simple random sampling. Measurement was conducted using Indonesian version of Therapist Interpersonal Skill Scale (Lin, et al., 2021).

Findings – The results showed that in general, counselor's ability to provide online counseling was lower (79.58%) than when providing offline counseling (96.8%). The differences in counselors' ability covers all three aspects of the working alliance measured, namely 1) extra-therapeutic influence, 2) therapy skills, and 3) perception of outcomes.

Research limitations – Because this research is cross-sectional, which means that this research can only analyze the characteristics of respondents in one time period.

Originality/value – this study does offer empirical data about the differences in counsellor ability to building working relationships in online and offline counselling.

Keywords: telecounseling, working alliance, counseling process, counseling skills.

Analysis of Risk Factors in Child Perpetrating the Crime of Murder

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Abstract

Background – Juvenile crime rates increased, with nearly 2000 children involved in legal violations in August 2023, as reported by the Indonesia Directorate General of Corrections. Various cases, including murder, were documented, prompting alarm and emphasizing the need for awareness to explore predictive factors and implement corrective measures.

Purpose – The objective of this study was to describe the risk factors associated with child perpetrators of murder.

Design/methodology/approach – A qualitative case study employed content analysis to identify risk factors in child perpetrators of murder. The study focused on three juvenile murderers from LPKA Bandung (Bandung Young Offender Correctional Institution). Data collection involved in-depth interviews and intelligence assessments to understand the cognitive abilities of the subjects. The third subjects were chosen based on variations in characteristics using intelligence and interest tests. The level of intelligence represented by the results of the Standard Progressive Matrices measurement consists of five levels, from Grade I to Grade V. Subject 1 had average intelligence (Grade III-, below-average) and committed murder due to emotional pain. Subject 2 had average intelligence (Grade III+, above average) and committed murder due to resentment towards the victim. Subject 3 had below average intelligence (Grade IV) and committed murder due to emotional pain.

Findings – The study results exposed internal risk factors that originated from the child's internal self, such as cognitive abilities, school dropout, a lack of ability to control emotions, and moral understanding. External risk factors from the child's environment included poor parenting and a problematic peer group, involving behaviors such as alcohol consumption, the use of illegal drugs, and engagement in brawls.

Research limitations – Data collection focused solely on the subjects who committed the murder, excluding external sources like family information (heteroanamnesis) to augment details, particularly related to family background. Auxiliary data collection tools could be supplemented with projective psychological tests to gain deeper insights into the internal dynamics of the research subjects

Originality/value – The findings of this study served as a valuable foundation for implementing targeted interventions for children at the LPKA Bandung. By understanding the cognitive abilities, motivations, and emotional factors of juvenile offenders, the correctional institution can now customize programs to address their specific needs more effectively.

Keywords: risk factors, child perpetrators of murder, poor parenting, problem peer groups

Religiosity As a Moderator to Increase Proenvironmental Behavior and Psychological Wellbeing

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Abstract

Background – Previous research has revealed that pro-environmental behavior is influenced by religiosity and a person's psychological well-being. However not much has been studied about how pro-environmental behavior affects psychological well-being, with religiosity as the moderator.

Purpose – To find out how religiosity moderates pro-environmental influences on psychological wellbeing

Design/methodology/approach – This study uses quantitative methods, with the sample being 290 Bandung Islamic University students from the psychology study program. The instruments used were the General Ecological Behavior (GEB-50) questionnaire from Kaiser, the Religiosity CRS-15 from Hubert, and the Brief Psychological Wellbeing Scale from Ryff

Findings – Partially, Religiosity and Pro-environmental behavior significantly affect psychological well-being, as seen from the greater absolute z-value of 1.96 with a p-value of < 0.05. This is a meaningful finding because it can answer the question of how to achieve psychological satisfaction or well-being based on immaterial, that is, the extent to which individuals can obey God's commands and take care of or care for their environment, which is God's creation.

Research limitations – This research was conducted at one of the private universities in the city of Bandung based on Islam, so it is necessary to conduct further research by including students from other universities based on other religions.

Originality/value – This research contributes to the understanding that religiosity plays a role in improving psychological well-being and pro-environmental behavior

Keywords: Religiosity, Proenvironmental behavior, psychological well-being

The Influence of Significant Others on Entrepreneurial Intentions of Vocational High School students

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Abstract

Background – Significant Others are important for adolescents in decision-making, including in career choices in the future. In this case, vocational students at the high school level, who have been prepared with skill training for working after finishing their studies, show the highest contributors as openly unemployed. As a solution, they are advised to become entrepreneurs rather than wait for job openings. However, it takes work to persuade them to be entrepreneurs. As they are so young, they still need someone to guide them in decision-making.

Purpose – This study aims to see which one of the Significant Others plays the most in fulfilling the entrepreneurship intention of vocational students.

Design/methodology/approach – In this study, Significant Others (Public Figures, Peers, Parents, and Teachers) are the independent variable, and students' entrepreneurial intention is the dependent variable. The study design was a Cross-sectional survey. Data was collected using a cluster sampling technique of 150 students from 12 vocational high schools, with many majoring in Bandung. Data was collected using structured questionnaires that were distributed via social media. The data was analyzed with Linear Regression.

Findings – The analysis confirms that Significant Others simultaneously influence vocational high school students' entrepreneurship intention. Our results demonstrate that Entrepreneurial Public Figures have the most significant impact, while Peers, Parents, and Teachers separately do not significantly influence Students' Entrepreneurial Intention. It can be assumed that the students perceived that Entrepreneurial Public Figures have been proven to be successful entrepreneurs, which means that they know how to run the business effectively compared to Peers, Parents, and Teachers.

Research limitations – The population was limited to Bandung area, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other areas.

Originality/value – This study contributes by finding the most influential significant others, specifically for vocational high school students, to increase their entrepreneurship intention. In the future, we can make interventions by putting forward such figures as role models for the students to improve their entrepreneurial intentions.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Intention, Significant Others, Vocational high school students

Technology Assisted Intervention Strategies for Resilient Single Parents using Intra-Familial Relations Approach: A Systematic Literature Review

| Mimi Fitriana[1], Jasmine Ahmad[2], Yarina Ahmad[3], Ashley Ng Sok Choo[4], Amira Najihah Yahya[5], Deeparechigi Vashu[6]

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Abstract

Background – The parenting trend has evolved due to changes in societal norms and technological advancements. The traditional family structure consisting of mother, father, and children are now taking a turn into single parenthood. Studies have shown the children of single parents and the single parents themselves face various challenges, for example, socio-emotional well-being, financial instability, and breakdown in communication. The increase in number of affected children and single parents leads to the importance of developing intervention strategies to strengthen the resilience in children and parents.

Purpose – This study reviews the publications on single parents, the causes leading to single parents' status and the usage of technology as intervention strategies for resilient single parenting.

Design/methodology/approach – This study employs the systematic literature review techniques focusing on four fundamental steps, namely identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion, from the Scopus database. Three SLR search strings related to "single parents," "causes," and "technology-assisted intervention" were explored from the Scopus database between 2020 and 2023, revealing 8,436 publications. The process of screening, eligibility, and inclusion resulted in a total of 27 publications and finally, the in-depth analysis was performed based on three articles.

Findings – The search revealed a growing body of literature on programmes and trainings that used technology to help single parents improve their parenting skills, reduce parental stress, improve parent-child interaction, and reduce adolescent behavioural problems., thus enhance their resilience towards life in single parenting.

Research limitations – Limited research on single parents in Malaysia, particularly on the single fatherhood. The current research focused on both single mother and father to fulfil the criteria of the search.

Originality/value – The technology-assisted intervention was identified as one of the best strategies to be implemented to support all parents, particularly single parents, who are among the vulnerable groups that require additional assistance.

Keywords: Technology Assisted Intervention Strategies, Resilient, Single parents, Intra-Familial Relations

Track: Mental Health

The Role of Probiotics in the Prevention and Treatment of Psychological Disorders

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Abstract

Background – The concept of probiotics was developed in the 20th century and is commonly known as friendly microorganisms. These are live microorganisms that when administered in adequate amounts confer a health benefit on the host. These are used in food industries, agriculture, medical, biotechnological, pharmaceuticals, and aquaculture. One of the prominent areas of its usage is the treatment of psychological disorders. Psychological disorders are also called mental health that can affect our thinking, behaviors, emotions, and our daily routine. There are different types of psychological disorders, and the affected persons are increasing rapidly. it is the urgency of time to identified potential therapeutic agents like probiotics that can reduce the spreading of these diseases.

Purpose – The aim of this review article is to provide insight literature exploring the role of probiotics in the prevention and treatment of psychological disorders.

Design/methodology/approach – The literature survey was performed by searching different terms on various websites. These terms include probiotics health benefits, probiotics and psychological diseases/disorders, neurodegenerative diseases, probiotics and mental health, and probiotics and brain functions, etc. were searched. The related literature was downloaded, evaluated carefully, and selected for critical finding of probiotics role in these diseases. . During material selection the grey literature was omitted and only reliable research papers, review articles, and website data were used.

Findings – The psychological disorders include anxiety, depression, schizophrenia, and psychosis and are treated with psychotherapy and medications. Statistically, approximately 970 million people around the globe are affected by some form of mental illness. The role of gut microbiota via the gut-brain axis can affect mental health and brain functions. Probiotics being the core part of the gut microbiome can help in the treatment of these diseases via several pathways like gut-brain axis

Research limitations – The limitations include the detail of probiotics, and the absence of experimental outcomes. proper dosage, forms, and validation is scare.

Originality/value – The novelty of this review as it gives the recent and updated literature about mental disorders and their natural treatment with probiotics. the special feature of this article is to explore the psychobiotics in a concise, brief, and thematic way while providing updated knowledge about psychological disorders.

Keywords: Probiotics, Psychological disorders, depression, emotions, anxiety

Mindful Wellness: Efficacy of Blended Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Service Personnel

| Priya S, G. Rajini[1]
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Abstract

Background – Members of the armed forces, including the military, law enforcement, and emergency responders, and their families often face unique stressors and mental health issues related to their roles. Traditional face-to-face cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) is effective in addressing these issues. Blended CBT, which includes both face-to-face and online elements, is a new approach that shows promise in terms of accessibility and flexibility.

Purpose – The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of blended CBT for service members in uniform and their families in managing and reducing symptoms of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Design/methodology/approach – In a randomized controlled trial, participants were randomly assigned to either the blended CBT group or a control group receiving standard care. A trained psychiatrist and a counselor conducted the intervention, which involved both face-to-face sessions and a secure online platform. Outcomes were measured using self-assessment questionnaires and clinical assessments.

Findings – Preliminary results suggest that the blended CBT intervention resulted in significant reductions in symptoms of anxiety, depression, and PTSD compared to the control group. Participants in the blended CBT group reported high satisfaction with the flexibility of the treatment format, which allowed them to utilize the therapy on their terms.

Research limitations – This study is subject to certain limitations, including the preliminary nature of the findings and the need for further research to confirm these findings. The study also recognizes the need to examine long-term outcomes and possible participant selection bias.

Originality/value – CBT is proving to be a promising and effective approach for the treatment of mental health problems among members of the armed forces and their families. The unique combination of face-to-face and online elements offers the potential to improve access to and participation in mental health treatment.

Keywords: Blended CBT, Service Personnel Mental Health, Anxiety Reduction Accessible Therapy,Military Family Well-being

Students Mental Health and the Needs of Psychological Supports in Pondok Pesantren: A Mixed Method Case Study

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[1]Universitas Darunnajah

Abstract

Background – The demand for mental health supports for students in the educational system is growing. School personnel have an essential role in identifying the early indicators of developing mental health issues and connecting them to the proper supports and services

Purpose – To analyze the mental health of students, factors contributing to their mental health, and the methods they use to maintain their mental health to have a comprehensive picture on mental health in Pondok Pesantren

Design/methodology/approach – This study used mixed method case study with concurrent phases (quantitative and qualitative). The Strength and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQ Goodman) was conducted to 160 students selected using stratified sampling based on gender and class level. 16 respondents from teachers and teachers were interviewed.

Findings – The majority of santri (79.4%) were classified as normal, 19.4% as borderline, and 1.3% as needing assistance. Peer problems had the lowest average value (2.46), while prosocial problems had the greatest (6.28). When comparing the four aspects of hyperactivity problems (5.39), behavior problems (3.66), and peer problems (2.83), male students score higher on average than female students. In the meantime, emotional difficulties are more common in women (4.40). Comparing the prosocial problem dimension across classes, class 3 (7.80) and class 4 (8.15) have higher averages than the other classes (4.52, 4.71). There are five factors contributing the mental health: students' comfortability living in Pondok Pesantren, social skill, family support, teacher support, and religious belief. Almost all respondents stated that they try to understand the condition of their mental health and their friends, the students need to be given support to understand the important of mental health awareness as well as to know the methods on how to mediate and help others.

Research limitations – This study is a case study, conducted in Pondok Pesantren Darunnajah. However, the findings can be used to other Islamic educational institution and boarding schools, especially Pondok Pesantren.

Originality/value – Althought there are many studies on students' mental health, few of them discuss on Pondok Pesantren. Due to a distinct condition where all students living together part of their families it is essential to provide supportive environment for students, especially related to their mental health.

Keywords: Mental health, psychological supports, Pondok Pesantren

Track: Human Resource Management

Hiring and Selection: Efffect of Human Resource Policy on Employee Performance

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Abstract

Background – Human resources are significant to any organization because they bring perspectives, values, and characteristics to organizational culture. To gain mutual benefits and outcomes, the human resources who engage in an organization for the work should be managed and maintained properly by giving social security which could be incorporated in their human resource policies. Human resource policies are very crucial for the performance of the employees as it states about   compensations, bonus, promotion, safety, and security policy. It stimulates employee's behaviour, which boosts production and, as a result, allows the organization to fulfil its objectives. The human resource policies determine the effectiveness and efficiency of human resource management in any firm.

Purpose – This research is conducted to measure the effect of human resource policy on employee performance in Research and Development Institutes. During adversity the critical talents will gain resilience due to the compatibility of the organisation and the study probes to measure the performance outcomes.

Design/methodology/approach – This study uses descriptive research method with stratified sampling. Target responses are the human resource professionals who are engaged in recruitment and selection. Total data collected was 413 from the Directory of Research and Development Institutes, India. The collected data is processed with the software's Statistical Product and Service Solution, Version 22, and Analysis of Movement of Structures 22 version to interpret the results.

Findings – The results confirmed that the human resource policies have association with hiring strategy and selection procedure of Organisations. The human resource policy has fully mediation with human, relationship, and financial basis performance outcomes.

Research limitations – Time is the limiting factor for data collection.

Originality/value – The Performance Outcomes are the exhibited behaviour in an experimental situation for Critical talents. The Psychology behind the written statements of an Organisation are taken in to consideration to find out the complex behaviour which leads to Organisational Outcomes in a realistic situation.

Keywords: Hiring Policy, Selection Procedure, Compensation, Appraisal Policy, Mediation Analysis

Track: Educational Psychology

Tawakal and Academic Resilience in High School Students

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Abstract

Background – Academic resilience is the ability to survive, adapt and overcome difficulties by individuals in academic contexts such as stress, academic demands and learning pressure. This resilience is important for students to have so that students are able to set goals, be persistent in achieving goals and be optimistic. Tawakal is an act where an individual surrenders all matters to Allah after making efforts or endeavors. Tawakal is one of the elements of the factors for forming resilience that comes from within the self.

Purpose – This research aims to measure the relationship between tawakal and academic resilience among high school students.

Design/methodology/approach – The participants in this research were 268 high school students or equivalent, from various regions throughout Indonesia, and are Muslims. This research is a quantitative research and data was obtained from students' self-report results from completed questionnaires, namely the academic resilience scale (25 items) and the tawakal in Allah scale (25 items). The data analysis method used in this research is correlation analysis. All statistical analyzes carried out on this research data were assisted with the SPSS 26 for Windows application.

Findings – The results of this research showed that there was a significant positive relationship between academic resilience and tawakal with a correlation coefficient of 0.331 and an effective contribution (R^2) of 11.5%. The results of the analysis also show that all aspects of tawakal are positively correlated with academic resilience, were belief in Allah ($r=0.312$), not worrying ($r=0.209$), and the worship($r=0.261$).

Research limitations – Several limitations: 1)the uniqueness of the subject such as differences in age, type of school, and area of origin cannot be identified and analyzed properly; 2) there was an imbalance in research subjects where the number of male and female subjects is unequal, and the area of origin of the subjects also does not represent a picture of the entire target population, 3) The discussion carried out by researchers in explaining the psychological dynamics of tawakal and academic resilience also used references from a limited religious perspective.

Originality/value – This research is intended to see the relationship between the variable tawakal and students' academic resilience, where there is not much research linking tawakal with students' academic resilience

Keywords: Academic resilience, high-school students, tawakal

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence Chatbots on Student Wellbeing and Mental Health: A Systematic Review

│ Sana Alsayed[1], Suha Khalil Assayed[2], Manar Alkhatib[3], Khaled Shaalan[4]

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Abstract

Background – This review examines the main psychological disorders and mental health conditions that could be influenced by chatbots implemented within educational institutions. For example, high school and university students are vulnerable to different kinds of stresses, due to college works and academic pressures. Consequently, some studies highlighted the potential contributions of chatbots to students' wellbeing.

Purpose – This paper aims to review several studies published between 2019 to 2023 to explore the impacts of deploying state-of-the-art AI chatbots which are used to boost and manage psychological disorders and mental health symptoms such as anxiety, depression, fear, and worry between prospective and undergraduate students.

Design/methodology/approach – This study outlines the key phases of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA), it begins with screening (115) articles published between 2019 to 2023, and subsequently including (13) articles for intensive review which all focus on psychological disorders and mental health conditions that can be influenced by the conversational agents and chatbots.

Findings – This Systematic Literature Review (SLR) revealed that 54% of these reviews were conducted by using quantitative methods and mainly used the survey design, followed by 23% of those who used an experiment method by developing a chatbot, and 15% who used both methods, and only 8% of these reviews conducted by using a qualitative method. On the other hand, this study revealed as well that anxiety and depression are the main psychological disorders that can be influenced by chatbots.

Research limitations – This systematic literature review is constrained to the specific databases, and the search keywords were limited to the article title fields only, which did not include the abstracts. This could cause some missing relevant studies. In future work, other essential databases will be included such as Scopus and WoS in addition to expanding the search keywords to the abstracts.

Originality/value – This review explores multiple cases of universities and schools, emphasizing on the implementation of chatbots for learning and advising students. In spite of the fact that several studies examining the impact of motivations to learn with chatbots only a limited number of studies have focused on the state–of–the–art of chatbots in addressing the academic stress and other psychological disorders among high school students.

Keywords: anxiety, artificial intelligence, chatbot, mental health, wellbeing.

Impact of Academic Hardiness on Academic Stress in International Mobility Students: A Case Study of the IISMA 2023 Program

│ Daphna Ivanka Latisha[1], Temi Damayanti Djamhoer[2]

[1,2]Bandung Islamic University

Abstract

Background – In the era of globalization, there is a growing emphasis on short-term international student mobility programs as a means to enhance cultural awareness and competence. However, students participating in such programs often face academic stress, stemming from differences in educational systems, academic demands, classroom dynamics, and language usage. Academic hardiness, characterized by traits that transform challenges into opportunities for personal development, is hypothesized to mitigate academic stress.

Purpose – This study aims to investigate the influence of academic hardiness on academic stress among students in the IISMA 2023 program.

Design/methodology/approach – Data were collected from 259 student participants, encompassing both undergraduate and vocational pathways within the IISMA program. The research employed the Revised Academic Hardiness Scale (adapted to Indonesian by Ramadhan, 2021) and Gadzella's Student-Life Stress Inventory (SSI) (adapted to Indonesian by Ramadhan, 2021) as measuring instruments. Simple linear regression analysis was utilized to examine the relationship between academic hardiness and academic stress.

Findings – The analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship between academic hardiness and academic stress ($p < 0.05$). Academic hardiness accounted for 56.2% of the variance in academic stress among students in the IISMA 2023 program. These findings suggest that higher levels of academic hardiness are associated with lower levels of academic stress in the context of international student mobility programs.

Research limitations – The study focused on participants within the IISMA 2023 program, limiting the generalizability of findings to other international student mobility programs. The sample may not fully represent the diversity of international student experiences globally.

Originality/value – The originality and value of this research lie in its exploration of the relationship between academic hardiness and academic stress among students in the IISMA 2023 program. The study's originality lies in its focus on academic hardiness in the specific context of international student mobility programs

Keywords: International mobility program, international mobility, IISMA 2023, academic hardiness, academic stress

Educational Psychology Perspectives on Parenting Stress: A Systematic Literature Review on Global Theory development and Practices in Indonesia

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[1,2,3]Indonesia University of Education

Abstract

Background – Parenting stress, stemming from the challenges and societal expectations of raising children, is a pressing issue. The roots of this concern date back to post-World War II observations by Ruben Hill, evolving with Abidin's 1990 Parenting Stress Index (PSI) and Berry and Jones's 1995 Parental Stress Scale (PSS). While Abidin focuses on antecedents, Berry and Jones emphasize outcome-level efficacy, predominantly within psychological frameworks. Recognizing the intersection of psychology and education, this study emphasizes the importance of bridging these disciplines. Educational psychology, which centers on understanding how humans learn and retain knowledge, provides a valuable perspective on the relationship between parenting stress and child educational development.

Purpose – This systematic literature review explores global theories and practices regarding parenting stress through an educational psychology lens, specifically emphasizing the Indonesian context. The focus extends beyond parental well-being to the educational impact on children under stress, emphasizing child development.

Design/methodology/approach – Employing the SPAR-4-SLR framework, this study systematically reviews literature from diverse journals, including Frontiers in Education, Frontiers in Psychology, Elsevier's Journal, and Early Childhood Research Quarterly, also incorporating SINTA-indexed Indonesian journals. The review methodically progresses through three stages: Assembling, Arranging, and Assessing.

Findings – The literature review reveals insights into parenting stress's global impact, ranging from academic achievement and reading abilities to disability issues, work-family conflict, and emotional adjustments during school transitions. National research in Indonesia further explores contextual factors, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of parenting stress and its implications for interventions and support strategies.

Research limitations – While the review comprehensively explores global and national perspectives, it is constrained by the available literature and may not capture every nuanced aspect of parenting stress. Additionally, the emphasis on educational psychology may limit the scope of other relevant disciplines.

Originality/value – This study contributes by bridging psychology and education, offering a unique perspective on the intricate relationship between parenting stress and child educational development. The inclusion of both global and Indonesian contexts enhances the originality, providing a holistic understanding for potential interventions and support strategies.

Keywords: Parenting Stress, Educational Psychology, Child Development

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Track: Positive Psychology

Character Strengths among Adults in Bandung

│ **Evi Ema Victoria Polii[1], Ni Luh Ayu Vivekananda[2]**

[1,2]Maranatha Christian University

Abstract

Background – Character strengths is an important concept in the Positive Psychology approach. Previous research show that through continuous devotion to character strengths, each individual can create their own well-being and also could prevent psychological stress in work, education and other life contexts. Research and literature studies regarding the description of character strengths in Indonesia are still minimal in both descriptive and explanatory research design. However, research and literature studies regarding character strengths in several other countries have been commonly carried out. The findings from several countries describe the unique characteristics of the nation in that country. Apart from that, other researchers have also linked character strengths to several demographic factors, including gender, age, education level and so on.

Purpose – To obtain an overview of the character strengths and to find the description of several demographic factors of respondents regarding each type of character strengths, including age, gender and also level of education of adults in Bandung

Design/methodology/approach – Data are collected with short version of VIA-IS (self-report questionnaire using g-form) Descriptive Analysis and One-way ANOVA are used to find the purpose of this study

Findings – The result shows that among the adults in Bandung, there are similar character strengths that are commonly found in previous research on adult respondents, namely fairness, humour, high in gratitude and low in modesty/humility. This study also found that there are three-character strengths that are significantly different in each demographic factors, which is love of learning, perspective, and spirituality.

Research limitations – The number of respondents in this research was only 616 people and that was still minimal amount to represent the number of adults in Bandung. Researchers also found that demographic data regarding types of work is also important to be collected, so that researchers could mapping the strengths that are often used in certain work contexts.

Originality/value – The data were collected in Bandung. By identifying the most common character strengths trends, we could also find character strengths that still need to be trained and developed by linked each strength to each demographic categories, we could explore possibility topics on research in the future

Keywords: Character Strengths, Demographic Factors, Adults, Bandung, Indonesia

Track: Developmental Psychology

The Moderating Role of Academic Achievement in the Influence of Family Function on Students' Positive Character

│ Hasanuddin[1], Rahmi Lubis[2], Lince Kristina Tafonao[3], Zain Adawiyah[4]

[1,2,3,4]Universitas Medan Area

Abstract

Background – An indicator of the success of a student's learning process in higher education is academic achievement. One of the influencing factors of learning achievement is the family function at home. Students who come from harmonious families, care for each other, have emotional closeness, fulfil their needs, and promote values will have high learning achievements. However, how family functioning influences academic achievement still requires investigation.

Purpose – This quantitative explanatory research aims to prove the role of positive character in mediating the influence of family function on academic achievement.

Design/methodology/approach – The research subjects were 190 undergraduate students selected using stratified random sampling. Data collection uses the family function, noble character scales, and students' cumulative achievement index. Data analysis used a moderation test with Jamovi Software Version 2.0.0.

Findings – The research results show that noble character significantly influences the relationship between family function and student academic achievement. The family function does not directly influence learning achievement but indirectly via the student's noble character.

Research limitations – The research limitations include, firstly, the measurement of family function and academic achievement based on student perspective. We did not involve the parental perspective of family function and did not use student learning result cards. Secondly, the research is only limited to one university. Generalization to other populations needs further study.

Originality/value – This research is advantageous for achieving high student academic achievement through improving family function, which focuses on growing students' positive character. Universities must encourage families to enhance their functioning to develop a noble character for student learning achievement.

Keywords: academic achievement, family function, mediator, noble character, undergraduate student

Mutawalli Ash-Sha'Rawi'S Concept of Jinn and Witchcraft and Its Contribution to Developing Islamic Therapeutic Practice

│ Al Fathan[1], Muh Azhari[2]

[1]UNIDA Gontor, [2]Unaffiliated

Abstract

Background – In the last decade, health problems caused by jinn and witchcraft are still a mystery to modern communities. This experience shows that transcendent theological aspects are ignored in the therapeutic medical process, coupled with Western therapeutic constructions that only end and focus on the realm of physical objects in humans, so this problem has not been resolved to the present day.

Purpose – It aims to explore and examine the concept of jinn and witchcraft to help health workers and therapists overcome obstacles and difficulties in providing health services and care to patients who have mental disorders and physical illnesses caused by jinn or witchcraft.

Design/methodology/approach – The research uses qualitative research with descriptive methods, critical analysis, and an Islamic worldview approach combined with the Tawhidic paradigm, especially in conceptualizing Mutawalli Ash-Sha'rawi's thoughts on the concepts of jinn and witchcraft, and their contribution to developing Islamic therapeutic practices.

Findings – It found that dealing with health problems caused by jinn possession and the influence of witchcraft has an authentic and original method in the Islamic religion because this method was directly taught to the Prophet Muhammad PBUH, through the Angel Gabriel. Namely by; 1) must be free from magic materials or media and symptoms, 2) must be free from all remaining witchcraft in the body, and 3) must be free from the influence of jinn who are ordered to do witchcraft. These three methods are the main steps in treating those who have health problems caused by interference from jinn and witchcraft based on firm belief and faith in Allah SWT.

Research limitations – This research still needs solidly grounded research as a development, Namely, it has only found a solid theory about illnesses caused by jinn and witchcraft

Originality/value – This research aims to determine what are mental illnesses caused by jinn and witchcraft and how to resolve them through the development of Islamic Therapeutic Practice.

Keywords: Mental illness, Jinn, Witchcraft, Mutawalli Ash-Sha'rawi, Developmental Psycology

Track: Psychometrics

Construction and Validation of Online Disinhibition Scale

| Muhamad Arif Saefudin[1], Dewi Sartika[2], Aniza Renasya[3], Annisa Intania Rizqa[4], Alma Fadilah Rashida[5], Indah Cahaya Firani[6], Wina Nurmalitasari[7]

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]Universitas Islam Bandung

Abstract

Background – The massive use of the internet causes various behavioral problems for its users. One that is striking is when someone dares to violate the norms that apply around him and act offensively by commenting and posting rudely, even do cyberbully, this is called the online disinhibition effect (ODE)

Purpose – The study aims to construct and validate the Online Disinhibition Scale (ODE scale), particularly in Indonesian context, which is it known that Indonesian are impolite in online interactions.

Design/methodology/approach – Scale is constructed in two phases, first phase, we conducted literature review, defined the construct, developed initial item pool and conducted pilot testing; second; we conducted psychometrics evaluation, item selection strategy and modify item which have any problems.

Findings – A total of 8 items were tested, and it was found that the ODE scale had a reliability of 0.83 and model fit indices RMSEA 0.061; CFI 0.981; TLI 0.969 and SRMR 0.028. These results can be valid preliminary evidence about the tendency of act negatively in online interactions. Further development is needed to validate the scale with the others construct are related, for better understanding about the online behavior.

Research limitations – The limitation of the research study is sample characteristic. We examined the scale in homogeneous and educated sample (student).

Originality/value – This research is important in efforts to measure the phenomenon of online disinhibition; different contexts have different results. It is deemed necessary to construct the ODE scale in a specific context, especially in this case, in a sample in Indonesia.

Keywords: Online disinhibition Scale, Psychometrics

Escapism: Escape Theory of Skipping Class on Gen Z Students in Greater Bandung

| Suhana[1], Baydhowi[2], Temi Damayanti Djamhoer[3], Cindy Kumala Dewi[4], Rini Nur Aridian[5], Syahla Nabila Ainiyah[6]

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Abstract

Background – The phenomenon of students solving problems by running away has been widespread nowadays. The "tolerance of absences" is something that is often misused. Students use the excuse of skipping classes simply to avoid inconvenient situations, such as killer lecturers, presentations, etc. We explored the literature on escapism and looked for various factors that could cause escapism, especially skipping class behavior.

Purpose – In the light of the coping mechanism theory, the development of variations in human behavior as a coping mechanism has encouraged the presence of this paper, which aims to measure the level of escapism as a choice of coping strategy in understanding the phenomenon of skipping classes among students as Generation Z with an escapism theory.

Design/methodology/approach – This study used three analytical approaches: content validity involving ten subject matter experts (Clinical psychologists), confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), and reliability analysis. For the reliability and CFA approach, 300 students were used as samples, which were taken through convenience sampling technique.

Findings – Evidence based on validity is carried out using confirmatory factor analysis, proving that the measurement model fits the available data. Thus, it can be continued by testing the significance of each item's contribution to the escapism construct by referring to the standardized loading factor (SLF) and t-value. The analysis found that all items had a positive SLF and t-value > 1.96, indicating that all 20 items compiled were significant in measuring the escapism construct. The analyzed psychometric aspect is also reliable, with a coefficient of 0.902 (> 0.70). Based on evidence of validity and reliability, the escapism measuring tool is psychometrically adequate.

Research limitations – The escapism measuring tool is prepared based on behavioral norms in Greater Bandung. This measuring tool was designed only to measure the level of escapism of undergraduate students actively studying.

Originality/value – Based on the search, other articles discussed escape in other contexts, such as purchasing, internet, eating, etc. However, research has yet to be found that discusses skipping classes as a phenomenon. Therefore, researchers want to raise escapism in the context of skipping class.

Keywords: Escapism, Coping Strategy, Psychometrics, Reliability, Content Validity

Construction and Validation of Bandwagon Scale

| Dewi Sartika[1], Sely Astuti[2], Alfatiani Khoirunnisa[3], Fani Andriani[4], Ayuni Yasmin Adianti Suharta[5], Afifah Eka Sulistyowati[6], Muhamad Arif Saefudin[7]

[1,2,3,4,5,6,7]Universitas Islam Bandung

Abstract

Background – As phenomenon, bandwagon effect is individual tendency to conform the majority opinion, such as attitude, beliefs, or behavior. Conformity refers to do or believe the same thing because many people do the same.

Purpose – This research aims to construct and validate a scale to measure the bandwagon effect phenomenon, particularly in social-political in online interaction contexts in Indonesia.

Design/methodology/approach – The scale construction started with conducting literature reviews, defined construct, developed an initial item pool and pilot-testing. We also conducted psychometric evaluation to select the item and construct validation with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

Findings – A total of 69 items were tested to measure the three aspects of conformity, interpersonal influence and status seeking on 261 university students aged 18-24 years. We conducted item selection by selecting items that have a good power of difference between 0.5 - 0.6. A total of 14 items were obtained, analyzed and yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.91, and tested for construct structure with model fit indices RMSEA 0.69; CFI 0.947; TLI 0.935 and SRMR 0.043. Results show preliminary evidence that the constructed bandwagon scale is valid supported by psychometric procedures and a strong conceptual basis in broader social-political contexts that measured.

Research limitations – The limitation of the research is a homogenous sample. As known, the internet users in Indonesia consist of broadly range of age and social classes.

Originality/value – As phenomena, bandwagon happens in broader context in digital era. So, it is necessary to construct and develop a new scale in specific context to measure it. Hopefully, we could initiate research in this field, particularly in bandwagon measurement and it's related with other variables.

Keywords: Bandwagon effect, psychometrics

Designing and Validating the Cyberloafing Questionnaire

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Abstract

Background – Cyberloafing involves the intentional use of the internet during working hours for non-work-related activities. This behavior has been considered a form of deviant organizational conduct, encompassing actions that conflict with organizational rules and have negatively affected the company. Despite the availability of measurement scales in various countries, cyberloafing's development within the workplace context in Indonesia has been limited.

Purpose – The objective of this study was to design a cyberloafing scale and verify its validity, guaranteeing that the scale accurately assesses cyberloafing behavior.

Design/methodology/approach – The construction of this scale entailed the participation of 308 individuals, who were employed in three distinct sectors: information technology, finance, and education. Data collection occurred in May 2023 using Google Forms. Afterwards, the data underwent exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis.

Findings – The research results demonstrated that the suggested four criteria accurately assessed cyberloafing behavior in the workplace. The RMSEA, CFI, and SRMR values meeting the fit criteria, in addition to an Alpha Cronbach value beyond 0.7, indicated a high degree of internal reliability. Thus, we have determined that this scale is both reliable and valid for assessing cyberloafing behavior within the particular context of the Indonesian workplace.

Research limitations – This study employed a limited sample size. To achieve more comprehensive findings, it could be replicated on a larger sample encompassing a wider scope or sector of activity.

Originality/value – The significance of this research lay in the development of an instrument for measuring cyberloafing in the Indonesian work context.

Keywords: Cyberloafing, Scale, Validity, Measurement

Track:
Neuropsychology

Stigmatization of "Narkoba" in Adolescent using EEG Signal Recording

| Andhita Nurul Khasanah[1], Salwa Az-zahra[2], Faizza Haya Diliana[3], Ayu Tuty Utami[4],
Inung Wijayanto[5]

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Abstract

Background – The word "NARKOBA" is often used in drug prevention programs themselves. Meanwhile, research has shown that the misuse of the term in substance use prevention programs can adversely affect the way society perceives drug use and the individuals who use it, resulting in stigma.

Purpose – This study aims to prove how the implicit response of the word "NARKOBA" being positively or negatively associated can be formed in adolescents who are considered as a vulnerable group exposed to substance use.

Design/methodology/approach – Thus research used cross-sectional study design to measure the positive or negative associations of these two terms. Participants were conducted in two groups of High School students divided into "normal adolescents" and "at-risk adolescents". Implicit association measurement was conducted using the Go-No Go Association Task (GNAT) and 16-channel Electroencephalogram (EEG) signals.

Findings – Implicit responses can prove how associations perceive the term and the implicit responses will shape their own behavior in the social environment towards drugs. While EEG signals are very instrumental to see the accuracy of participant's implicit responses when doing tasks on GNAT. After going through the process of recording EEG signals during GNAT work and filtering process, EEG data is obtained in 2-dimensional form. The results prove that there are differences in the areas of the brain that are activated in both groups of participants when given the stimulation of the word drug. When "NARKOBA" were perceived as "positive" versus "NARKOBA" were perceived as "negative" by adolescents, plotting data from EEG signals showed certain cognitive process differences in both groups of participants.

Research limitations – The basis of selected associated words (positive and negative meaning) was still a limitation on this research.

Originality/value – The use of the word "NARKOBA" should be avoided in at-risk youth groups to prevent bias within it.

Keywords: Narkoba, Stigma, EEG Signals, Go-No Go Association Task

Track: Social Psychology

Negative Emotions towards Subgroup and Outgroup; Study using Photo Elicitation

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[1]Faculty of Psychology, Bandung Islamic University, [2,3,4]University of Indonesia

Abstract

Background – The unfortunate phenomenon of intergroup conflict between the majority Sunni Muslim group in Indonesia and other minority Muslim subgroups (Shia and Ahmadiyya) demonstrates that the conflict has reached a level of extreme and sustained emotions, characterized by a desire to harm or hurt members of the other group.

Purpose – The aim of this research is to examine the negative emotional responses that arise when participants are presented with stimuli in the form of photographs depicting target groups (Shia and Ahmadiyya) compared to groups with clearly defined ingroup and outgroup boundaries (LGBT and The Communist Party of Indonesia)

Design/methodology/approach – This study utilizes a qualitative approach using photo elicitation technique.

Findings – The results of this study demonstrate that hatred towards subgroups appears to be more pronounced compared to hatred towards outgroups. This can be observed through a comparison of patterns of evaluation, behavioral tendencies, and motivational goals

Research limitations – The limitation of this research is the lack of participants from each group. In addition, data collection was carried out under conditions that were not the same as each other, so that the emotional condition of each participant before data collection could not be controlled. Suggestions for further research are to use experimental methods so that participants' emotions are clearer and can be controlled before and during data collection.

Originality/value – This research can answer how negative emotions differ between subgroups compared to outgroups

Keywords: Intergroup relation, subgroup, outgroup, hatred, emotions

CLOSING SPEECH

Assalammualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Excellencies, Presenter, Attendees

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very honored and delighted to deliver the concluding remarks of International Psychology Conference on Mental Health and Resilience (IPC-MHR) organized by Faculty of Psychology Universitas Islam Bandung and Research Synergy Foundation; Supported by: Scholarvein, Reviewer Track, Research Synergy Institute, Research Synergy Press, F1000 Research, Cogent Open Access Journals, and Taylor & Francis Group. The committee successfully hosted the event, breakout sessions and all presentations were delivered with minimum technical issues. I believe that during this conference, we have all had insightful, interactive, discussions and great chance to share the outcomes of our research.

Throughout this conference, we have had the opportunity to explore deeper in the area of Psychology particularly in mental health area which is increasingly relevant in our society. The field of psychology has a profound impact on individuals, families, and communities, contributing to the overall well-being and resilience of society as a whole. The presentation and discussions have shed light on the profound impact to us. I am very glad with the enthusiasm of every presenter and participant that make this conference running well to an end.

I would like to thank all participants, keynote speakers, reviewers, presenters, attendees, and of course session chairs from various countries who have already given their best contribution to this IPC-MHR 2024. Next, my sincere gratitude and thank you, finally, to all the committee members for their hard work. Therefore, let me wish all of our energy, enthusiasm, shared trust and resolve on our way towards achieving a better future for all.

Moreover, Congratulation to the achievement in awarding section for the best paper, the best presentation, and high recognition to all session chairs involved (your feedback is really valuable to all audiences, we are looking forward for future collaboration ahead).

To conclude, thank you for the great contribution and hope that the knowledge and thoughts shared in this conference, new networks, and new friendships will be fruitful for all of us and could increase our professional development in the future.

See you at our upcoming event.
Keep in touch and thank you very much for your attention. Stay safe and healthy.

Best regards,

Dr. Lilim Halimah, BHSc., MHSPY.
Head of Organizing Committee of IPC-MHR
Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

Future Events

3rd ICMRSI

3rd International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research for Sustainable Innovation
https://icmrsi.com
Virtual conference – March 13-14, 2024

4th ICLET

The 4th International Conference on Language, Education and Teaching Research
http://www.icletconference.com/
Virtual conference – March 26, 2024

9th RESBUS

9th International Conference on Interdisciplinary Research on Education, Economic Studies, Business and Social Science
https://resbusconference.com
Virtual conference – May 14, 2024

8th ESBEM

8th International Conference on Entrepreneurship Studies, Business, Economy, and Management Science
https://esbem.com
Virtual conference – May 28, 2024

6th ICISS

6th International Conference on Islamic Education Studies and Social Science
https://www.icissconference.com/
Virtual conference – June 11, 2024

10th BEMSS

10th International Conference on Business, Economy, Management and Social Studies Towards Sustainable Economy
https://www.bemssconference.com
Virtual conference – June 25, 2024

8th IBEMS

The 8th International Conference on Interdisciplinary Business, Economy, Management, and Social Studies
https://www.ibemsconference.com/
Hybrid conference (Tokyo, Japan) - July 3-4, 2024

5th ICTASE

6th International Conference on Teaching and Science Education
https://ictase.com
Virtual conference - July 23, 2024

9th MASOS

9th International Conference on Management Studies and Social Science
https://www.masosconference.com
Virtual conference - November 5, 2024

5th MESS

The 5th International Conference on Management, Education, and Social Science
http://messconference.com
Virtual conference - December 10, 2024