Towards the Psycho-Social Well-Being of Society: Challenges and Opportunities in the Digital Age

ABSTRACT BOOK

2 November 2019

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Theme:
Towards the Psycho-Social Well-Being of Society: Challenges and Opportunities in the Digital Age

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SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

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ADOLESCENT PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOLOGY: A REVIEW OF ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH

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The stage of development is the stage where a child begins to grow away from childhood to a more mature stage. The figures in psychology have explained various theories about the importance of adolescent development. Teenagers will go through certain stages to reach maturity. Adolescent development is characterized by physical changes, ways of thinking, language, and socioemotional. Principles from the developmental stage are produced through biology, the environment, and experience. Support from parents, the school environment, and peers is very necessary during the development stage. This article discusses some of the psychological problems that have occurred in adolescents during the past six years along with preventive and intervening actions. Neglected, self-harm, smoking behavior, suicidal behavior, substance abuse, eating behavior, sexual behavior, bullying, and the use of internet & games that are part of psychological problems. This article helps all parties to better understand problems in adolescents, especially parents and teachers. Adolescent mental health needs to be considered so that the stages of development can be passed well.

Keywords: mental health, psychological problem, adolescent

ANTECEDENT AND CONSEQUENCE OF AGGRESSION BEHAVIOUR: THE EMPIRICAL FRAMEWORK AND FUTURE IMPLICATION

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This article is designed to describe the building of a conceptual model of the factors that determine aggressive behavior. The model was compiled based on articles published in the 2009-2019 scientific journal that was downloaded online on the website using a search engine with the keyword aggression. 52 random articles were obtained from a random search. The development of the model is carried out through several stages including the identification of dependent and independent variables, mediation and the constituents of each construct. The next step is to construct or visualize the conceptual framework in a diagram of the measurement and structural models. Antecedents of aggressive behavior consist of internal factors that are inherent in the subject and factors outside the subject, including consumption of alcoholic beverages or drugs, external environment, genetic, neurological disorders, and family factors.

Keywords: Agression, Anteceden, environment, impact
COMPARISON OF CLASSICAL TREATMENT AND CONTEMPORARY TREATMENT FOR IMPROVING SOCIAL COMPETENCE IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

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Social competence is related to the ability of individuals to socialize. Social skills deficit is one of the main characteristics of autism disorders. Various treatments have been carried out to help psychotherapists and other professions to improve the social competence in children with autism disorders. This article purposed to see the comparison of approaches used in treatments, effectiveness, and other factors between classic treatments and contemporary treatments for improving social competence in children with autism. The method used systematic review. Literature criteria used discuss treatments for social competence in children with autism. There are 12 articles and journals that match the selection criteria founded from the search results of available journal websites and articles. All literature was analyzed and the results described by descriptive analysis. The findings of this article analysis there are some similarities and differences between two treatments, such as approaches of treatment, others participation in treatment, media variation, setting, duration, and effectiveness of treatment.

Keywords: Comparison of Treatment, Classical Treatment, Contemporary Treatment, Social Competence, Autism Spectrum Disorders

HUMAN PROBLEM THAT INTERFERES SPORT PERFORMER: COMPETITIVE ANXIETY AND VARIOUS TREATMENTS TO REDUCE IT

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In the field of sports, one of the psychological factors that hinder the athlete's optimal performance is excessive anxiety. Anxiety associated with a competitive or competitive situation is called competitive anxiety. Treatment is important so that athletes can reduce competition anxiety so they can optimize their performance in competition. This article discusses the interventions that have been carried out by previous studies to reduce competition anxiety in athletes. The method used is a systematic review. Literature criteria used discuss interventions to reduce competition anxiety in athletes. There are 23 works of literature in the form of articles and journals that meet the selection criteria obtained then analyzed and the results are translated descriptively. The results of the literature review that has been carried out found that Self-talk, Guide Imagery, Yoga, Relaxation and Mindfulness proved effective in reducing competitive anxiety in athletes with some similarities in the subject's age criteria, the subject's sports type, and other factors. Especially if they use several treatments is combined, such as a combination of relaxation and imagery, or a combination of self-talk, imagery, and relaxation.

Keywords: treatment, competitive anxiety, athletes
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FAMILY THERAPY AND NON-FAMILY THERAPY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS

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Family therapy is a therapy that is widely used as a treatment for schizophrenia patients and it is proven that family therapy helps patients and also alleviates the burden on families who have family members with mental disorders. In order to expand the methods for schizophrenic patients, mental health field needs more therapeutic methods for handling individuals with this mental disorder. This study aims to look at the effectiveness of family therapy and non-family therapy in treating schizophrenia patients with various positive and negative symptoms. With the literature review research technique, researchers find similarities and inequalities in some of the results of studies that have been done before, especially the treatment of schizophrenia patients, outpatients or patients with acute symptoms.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Family therapy, Non-Family therapy, Schizophrenia

MIRRORING IN DANCE/MOVEMENT THERAPY AS A HEALING PROCESS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH TRAUMA

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The literature review for assessing dance/movement therapy techniques that could be an effective treatment for the victim who is experiencing and witnessing a traumatic event. Traumatic events can hold significant physical, psychological, and neurobiological outcomes for an individual. Since the consequences of concerning trauma-related symptoms have not arisen yet, the application of DMT required as an alternative for healing therapy. Through combining the body into treatment for traumatized individuals relieves somatic symptoms of the trauma. Body movement can be a means to communicate and express painful memories nonverbally. This paper examines the application of mirroring as an exercise routine in DMT to enhance emotional understanding and empathy about a feeling of distress, trauma, helplessness, and fear. It can be sensed and interpreted by moving together. The findings from recent studies support that mirroring practice in DMT may induce advantages in the psychological functioning of a person who suffers from a traumatic experience.

Keywords: dance/movement therapy, mirroring, trauma, and healing therapy
REVIEW OF INTERVENTION WITH INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL APPROACHES (NON-MEDICATION) IN IMPROVING SELF-REGULATION TOWARD SPECIAL NEED CHILDREN WITH SELF-REGULATION PROBLEMS

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Children with developmental disorders have increased over time, this indicates that the number of children who need special attention has also increased, so that the role of the community, especially professionals in handling, is needed. Professional duties cannot be separated from the treatment applied to children who need. This literature study aims to examine the positive impact of treatment with individual and social approaches (non-medication) using journals related to therapy of children with self-regulation problems. As a result, each therapy described below generally has an emphasis on its effectiveness and can even be combined according to the subject's condition and the purpose of the therapy. Based on a literature review there are therapies that focus on raising awareness, decreasing disruptive and hyperactive behavior, and focusing on increased functionality of the subject's working memory.

Keywords: Individual and social intervention, special need children, Self-regulation

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBLEM SOLVING THERAPY IN DEPRESSION

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This article is intended to provide information about how problem solving therapy can reduce depressive symptoms in terms of reducing depression whose use can be compared with other interventions that also support to reduce depressive symptoms. This article analyzes how each intervention compared to problem solving therapy can affect depressive symptoms in individuals. As well as providing information on comparison of interventions that are most recommended for reducing depressive symptoms. Based on review of several PST research results with other interventions on average showed significant success in reducing depressive symptoms. Although there are also interventions compared to PST that get the same results or there is no change in the subject when getting treatment. PST is effective in reducing the level of depression in adult individuals, can reduce anxiety in individuals with depressed, can be effective in helping to lose weight in combination with pharmacology, and reduce suicidal ideation in depressed individuals.

Keywords: review, problem solving therapy, depression, effectiveness
BEHAVIOR ACTIVATION THERAPY TO IMPROVE ADJUSTMENT IN SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS

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Adolescents with diagnoses of schizophrenia, have experienced a relapse 4 times. Clients maintain maladaptive behavior, such as lazing, angry, angry and behaving strangely. The assessments used included interviews, observations, graphic tests, WAIS tests, and SSCT. The results of the assessment showed that the client had a problem that was not resolved in the past, thus making him burdened with his own thoughts. Personality test results show that a client is always blaming himself, so the client's natural problems are never resolved. Lack of ability to motivate him and lack of doing daily activities, which resulted in increased schizophrenia symptoms. The intervention given was Behavior Activation Therapy which was arranged in 4 sessions. The purpose of this intervention is to help clients improve adjustments by providing a schedule of daily activities. The results of the interventions carried out were subjects able to carry out daily activities such as: prayer, cooking rice, exercising, buying food, cleaning the house, washing clothes, watering plants, watching TV, taking medicine.

Keywords: Behavior Activation Therapy, Adjustment, Schizophrenia

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AMONG WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE VIOLENT PREMARITAL RELATIONSHIP

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This study aims to explore the experiences and reasons behind the survival of women who experience difficulties in premarital relationships. There were four female subjects with an age range of 20-25 years who have experienced violence in the premarital relationships and still survived when data collected. The research analysis used was Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) on verbatim counseling process carried out. The result shows that the reason for choosing a partner is different from every participant and it follows with the need of every participant whereas judgement and decision making to choose is strongly connected to survived and stay in violence relationship.

Keywords: Violence in the premarital relationship, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), personal experience
VARIOUS TREATMENTS MODELS TO INCREASE SICK ROLE BEHAVIOR IN CHRONIC DISEASE SUFFERERS

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This article is purposed to conduct a review of research related to therapy or treatment used to enhance sick role behavior. The subjects used in this study were sufferers of chronic diseases. The design used in this study mostly uses a single experiment and group experiments. This review discusses interventions in humanism, therapies used in sufferers of chronic diseases, subjects used and therapies used in sufferers of chronic diseases. This review was carried out using 15 international articles published from 2009-2018. The results of several studies that have been reviewed, obtained all who have research to increase sick role behavior. Existential cognitive therapy which is a modification between CBT and logotherapy is more effective than other therapies to improve someone behaving as a sick person. The results of the discussion from the review of this study for subsequent research, most of the research conducted in Indonesia.

Keywords: systematic review, intervention, behaviorism approach, humanistic approach, therapy in patients with chronic diseases

HARDINESS PERSONALITY IN YOUNG ADULTS WHO HAVE DIVORCED PARENTS

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The reactions that occur in children from parental divorce events are very diverse. Not all child victims of divorce are shaken because of the events of the separation of their parents, although the divorce of parents must have consequences and effects on the condition of children to young adults in living their lives. The purpose of this study is to find out how personality violence is possessed by young adults who have divorced parents, and how they interpret parental divorce. The research method used is qualitative research using a phenomenological approach. In-depth interviews were conducted by researchers to uncover the meaning of phenomena experienced by the subject. Research subjects were young adults who had divorced parents, aged 18-26 years and both parents still alive. Analysis of the data used is a phenomenological analysis technique. The results show that a hardiness personality description has been developed in a new theme of hardiness personality, which is optimistic for a better future, sees life positively, is grateful, and does not protest in the form of escape to negative things.

Keywords: Hardiness personality, young adults, divorced parents
COMPARISON OF THE INTERVENTION EFFECTIVENESS TO INCREASE SOCIAL COMPETENCE CHILDREN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER BY INVOLVING PARENTS OR PEERS

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This article aims to review research related to therapies or treatments used to improve social competence of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) disorders. This review consists of 20 international journals covering interventions used by involving parents and peers, analysis of both methods, and conclusions. This review was carried out using international articles. The treatment or therapy used varies with the therapeutic setting at home, at school, or at the place of professional therapy by involving parents and peers in the intervention. The design used in this research mostly uses single experiments and group experiments. The results of this research review are influential for further research, especially research conducted in Indonesia.

Keywords: systematic review, intervention, therapy involving parents, therapy involving peers, autism spectrum disorder

EFFECTIVENESS INTERVENTION TO REDUCE ANXIETY SENSITIVITY

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This article is a review of research related to therapies or interventions carried out to reduce anxiety sensitivity which includes anxiety sensitivity in various interventions and disorders. The review was conducted on 17 international research journals. The method analysis in this journal review covers the effectiveness of interventions, strengths and weaknesses of the journal research methods. The review results show that cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) interventions are still very much an option to reduce anxiety sensitivity, followed by other forms of intervention. Most studies use an experimental group with a control group. Discussion of the results of the review can have implications for recommendations for further research.

Keywords: review, anxiety sensitivity, cognitive behavior therapy
STIGMATIZATION MODELS AND STRATEGIES FOR CHANGING STIGMA ON MENTAL DISORDERS: A REVIEW

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One of the problem that must be faced by people with mental disorders is when they have to deal with the people in their social environment. Many of them get unfair treatment, exclusion, rejection, etc. They are treated in a way they shouldn't get because of the stigma given by the people around them. This paper tries to explain the process of stigma, the effects caused by stigma, and how strategies should be applied in changing existing stigma. To achieve this goal, the author tries to look for: a) what is stigma and what are the effects caused by people affected by this group; b) summarizing various models that explain the formation of stigma; c) and strategies for developing programs that can change the stigma and goals of this program so that it can run effectively. This paper is a literature study that is, summarizing from various other sources of literature that discusses and examines the stigma of people with mental disorders.

Keywords: Stigma; Mental disorders

IMPROVING FRIENDSHIP QUALITY THROUGH FORGIVENESS AMONG ADOLESCENTS WITH CONFLICT

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Adolescents need a quality in a friendship because it can build a positive effect for them. However, conflict or problem will always be there so someone needs to do some forgiveness to cope the conflicts. It can help someone to see conflict in another way. So forgiveness can increase quality of friendship. This study aims to determine correlation of forgiveness and friendship quality in adolescent. The method used for this research is quantitative correlation with number of subject were 288 students of senior high school. This study used two kinds of scales to collecting the data, there are TRIM-18 and FQS. Those scales were already adapted in Bahasa Indonesia and tested for validity and reliability. The result showed that first hypothesis were rejected that means the high level of forgiveness is not comparable to the level of friendship quality which is lower (r = -0.224).

Keywords: conflict forgiveness, friendship quality
COMPARISON OF PHYSICAL THERAPY AND PSYCHOSOCIAL THERAPY TO CONTROL STRESS IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS

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Hypertension is one of disease which is the main cause of cardiovascular disease. Hypertension develops rapidly in developing countries, and one of the factors most often considered to be the cause of hypertension is chronic stress. During this time hypertensive patients use drugs to lower their blood pressure, which also has undesirable side effects. So many studies began to be done to relieve stress in hypertensive patients. Stress causes blood pressure to rise, so stress control is needed so that blood pressure is controlled. The therapies reviewed here are physical therapy and psychosocial therapy, which serves to control stress in hypertensive patients. Controlled stress has been shown to be beneficial for controlling blood pressure so that it is beneficial for hypertensive patients. Here we discuss the advantages of each therapy and the different therapeutic methods that can be done by physical therapy and psychosocial therapy, which can be used as additional therapy for hypertensive patients or for people who want to control stress in their lives. Physical therapy and psychosocial therapy have the same benefits for reducing stress in hypertensive patients.

Keyword: Comparison of Therapy, Physical Therapy, Psychosocial Therapy, Stress, Hypertension

SOCIAL INTERACTION IN ADOLESCENT USERS OF SOCIAL MEDIA

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Social media has become an important part in this aspect of life today. The facilities contained in social media have various benefits that can be enjoyed by its users. The use of social media in Indonesia has been dominated by teenagers. Through social media teenagers can do various activities without moving. Activities that are often done by teenagers on social media are interacting. Through social media, they can interact without doing face-to-face. Various motives for social interaction by adolescents on social media have been found in this study. Through phenomenology studies and social psychology studies, social interactions among adolescent social media users are discussed in detail. The results show that adolescents carry out social interactions with positive motives such as friendship, group discussions, business, and also hone language skills. In addition there are two negative motives shown, such as revenge and the desire to drop.

Keywords: social interaction, social media, adolescent
BEHAVIOR ACTIVATION THERAPY UNTUK MENINGKATKAN ADJUSTMENT PADA PASIEN SKIZOFRENIA

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Adolescents with diagnoses of schizophrenia, have experienced a relapse 4 times. Clients maintain maladaptive behavior, such as lazing, angry, angry and behaving strangely. The assessments used included interviews, observations, graphic tests, WAIS tests, and SSCT. The results of the assessment showed that the client had a problem that was not resolved in the past, thus making him burdened with his own thoughts. Personality test results show that a client is always blaming himself, so the client's natural problems are never resolved. Lack of ability to motivate him and lack of doing daily activities, which resulted in increased schizophrenia symptoms. The intervention given was Behavior Activation Therapy which was arranged in 4 sessions. The purpose of this intervention is to help clients improve adjustments by providing a schedule of daily activities. The results of the interventions carried out were subjects able to carry out daily activities such as: prayer, cooking rice, exercising, buying food, cleaning the house, washing clothes, watering plants, watching TV, taking medicine.

Keywords: Behavior Activation Therapy, Adjustment, Skizofrenia

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY TO IMPROVE SELF-ESTEEM PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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The initial client was MNJ. He was 19 years old and unmarried. From the results of the assessment by using interviews, observations, TAT, graphics (DAP, BAUM, HTP), the SSCT and WAIS can be explained that the client is an individual with schizophrenia with low self-esteem problems. It is based on the emergence of traumatic experiences in childhood relating to the father figure as well as a traumatic experience with his environment resulting in the individual having a number of cognitive distortions towards him. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is an optional approach that is expected to be a help for the client to be able to help him be trained to be able to replace negative thoughts about him with more rational thinking as well as Assisting clients in the effort to increase self-esteem in the future.

Keywords: schizophrenia, Self Esteem, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)
CAN BRIEF PSYCHOEDUCATION REALLY WORKS ON ENHANCING STREET CHILDREN KNOWLEDGE TO PREVENT SEXUAL ABUSE?

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Street life is an unhealthy environment for children. But in reality social conflict, economic and low educational levels forced children to be involved in the rigors of street life. The involvement of children in street life carries a great deal of vulnerability for them, one of which is child sexual abuse (CSA). This study aims to examine the effectiveness of psychoeducation in increasing the knowledge of street children as a preventive measure in preventing sexual CSA. Psychoeducation consists of five sessions, which are carried out with a discussion method with media images and role play. Fifteen street children aged 12 to 15 years were the subject of this study. Data collection methods used in this study consist of interviews, and Children Knowledge of Abuse Questionnaire Revisied (CKAQ-R) as an instrument used to see the effectiveness of the psychoeducation. Data analysis was carried out quantitatively. The results of the data show that psychoeducation as a preventive intervention is effective in increasing the understanding, alertness and skills of street children in dealing with the risk of CSA that may occur around them.

Keywords: psychoeducation, preventive, sex abuse, street children

EFFECTIVENESS OF PLAY THERAPY IN AGGRESSIVE CHILDREN: A REVIEW

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The phenomenon of aggression among children requires more attention because aggressive behavior of children who are not handled properly will have an impact on children's development. Play therapy is a clinical intervention that is widely used by therapists, especially in children. This article reviews research on play therapy in aggressive children which includes a review of goals, therapeutic materials, subjects, play therapy settings. The review was conducted on several research results between the years 2009 - 2019. The results of the review showed that subjects who were targeted for therapy were children aged between 4-12 years with targeted therapy to reduce aggressive behavior in children. The play therapy used is quite varied with settings at school or at home and involves therapists, parents, and teachers. The results of the review have implications for further research recommendations, especially for those conducted in Indonesia.

Keywords: Review, Play Therapy, Aggressive, Children
AN ANALYSIS ON A SCAFFOLDING COLLABORATIVE CONTEXTUAL METHOD OF INCLUSIVE TEACHER TOWARDS THE STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Scaffolding collaborative contextual method is a method aimed at providing an assistance and collaboration of inclusive teachers to the students with special needs according to the situation of students and schools so that students can exceed their potential. The purpose of this research is to find out the Scaffolding Collaborative contextual method used by teachers in the inclusion class. The subjects involved in this research were inclusive class teachers from 8 inclusive schools in Batu City, Malang. The data were collected using observation and interview. Then, the data were analyzed using a qualitative method by performing data reduction, classification, and collaboration in the inclusive class. The results of the research showed that the inclusive classroom management highly depends on the competence of teachers, facilities, students’ characteristics. Inclusive School in Batu implemented 3 inclusive class management models that consist of a full-integration model namely integration of general model, advanced model integration and two general and advanced model. Teacher scaffolding has led to teaching strategies and encouraged students to achieve goals with diverse forms such as demonstration, repetition, providing special hours for material enrichment. There are also some schools that have used individual learning programs, but not yet towards the transfer of responsibility of students. The collaboration of teachers inclusive with other teachers is generally good, with a form of cooperation in the form of sharing learning methods and sharing tasks in dealing with inclusive class. It highly depends on school readiness in implementing the inclusive program and the implemented inclusive model.

Keywords: scaffolding collaborative contextual method, teachers of inclusion, Student with special need
SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH OF INDONESIAN STUDENT

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Mental health is very important in human life, especially for students studying at university. This is because mental health is a mental disorder itself including emotional distress such as depression or anxiety and or significant inability to psychological function. Mental health in students can be influenced by the level of spiritual well-being. Spiritual well-being is the process of describing the dynamic and harmonious nature of the bond between the person, the community, the environment, and God. Therefore, this study aims to determine the effect of mental health and spiritual well-being of students in learning. The research method used is quantitative research methods. The data collection method was by questionnaire (N = 209; ages 14-23 years; 104 men and 105 women). The analysis used was a regression analysis with the results obtained significant 0.000 <0.005 with an F score of 36.962 > 3.039085. So this study shows that there is an influence of spiritual well-being on mental health in students in Indonesia.

Keywords: spiritual well-being, mental health, students, Indonesia

DOES LENGTH OF COURTSHIP CORRELATES TO MARITAL COMMITMENT?

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Every single person who getting married will faces various problems in their households. Marital commitment is one of factor that necessary in marital relationship. Marital satisfaction is one of marital commitment’s factors. Marital satisfaction is influenced by length of courtship which could be in years or less than a year. Purpose of this research was to analyze the length of courtship and marital commitment on early adulthoods in their first 10 years of marriage. Marital commitment was measured by Marital Commitment Inventory and the length of courtship was measured by open question about how long they know each other before marriage. Participants of this research who married less than 10 years of marriage (N = 193). The result showed that there is no correlation between length of courtship with personal commitment and moral commitment. while structural commitment has significantly related with length of courtship (r= .180*).

Keywords: length of courtship, marital commitment
FROM PARENT TO ANXIETY: SOCIAL PHOBIA IN ADULT WOMAN

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The purpose of this study is to see the effect of social support from parent of anxiety in adult women. This study uses research experiments with single subject ie 25-year-old woman, single, the initials N which comes to a therapist with complaints of feeling uncomfortable about feeling and always worried. Clients always think negatively and feel anxiety when leaving the house and doing interaction with others. To measure the level of anxiety given Social Phobia Inventory (SPIN). Measurements were made at the pretest and posttest to see differences in the level of anxiety before therapy and after therapy. The results of this study indicate a decrease in anxiety levels in subjects, in the category of anxiety levels from the level of very severe anxiety decreased to moderate anxiety. The subject also said in the last therapy session that she felt his anxiety lessened besides the subject was able to control her negative thoughts.

Keywords: parent, anxiety, social phobia, adult, woman

PREDICTION OF COMPETITIVE ANXIETY OF STUDENT ATHLETES BY MENTAL TOUGHNESS

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Psychological factors have an important role in the achievement of athletes. Mental toughness is one of psychological factor that has the potential to influence athletes' competitive anxiety. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of mental toughness on competitive anxiety in student athletes. The researched used quantitative correlational method within purposive sampling technique. Subjects were 141 male and 98 female students who joint in Honda Developmental Basketball League (DBL) 2018. Subjects were students in senior high school in first and second grade. Measurements were Mental Toughnes Questionnaire (MTQ) and Competitive State Anxiety Inventory-2 (CSAI-2). Data analysis uses simple linear regression. The results showed a high level of resilience that could predict a decrease in competitive anxiety up to 52.7% in high school athletes (R = 0.726; p = 0.000).

Keywords: Competitive anxiety, mental toughness, student athletes
THE ROLE OF COUPLES IN LIFE LONG-DISTANCE MARRIAGE PERSPECTIVE

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Relationship in a marriage bond that is done remotely by a married couple who are bound in legal and religious ties. This study used three participants, one participant working as a private employee, one participant as a lecture and the other participant was a student. The subject initials N (26) three years of marriage has a husband who works in Cikarang, P (28) one year of marriage has a husband who works in Makassar, and R (35) a 15-year-old marriage has a husband who works in Kendari. The purpose of this study is to see the role of the husband in the long-distance marriage life and the expectations of the subjects in undergoing the marriage. The research method used was an interview that was used as an interview guide with opened questions. The results of the study are the three subjects experiencing problems in communication so that an often experience quarrels, feeling of loneliness, and less than the optimal role of the husband in caring the children and family.

Keywords: Long Distance Marriage, Communication, Family Relation

BEHAVIORAL-BASED INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE SOCIAL SKILLS OF CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD): LITERATURE REVIEW

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This article aims to review a number of studies about behavioral-based interventions (non-medication) to improve social skills in children with Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, including a review of the types of interventions, material and setting of interventions used in research. The review is conducted on 12 research results published in international journals between 2012 - 2017. The result of the review shows that the types of interventions were named play-based therapy, social skills training, parent training, peer-age training, emotional management training, and self-control training. Intervention settings that are used include at home, class or playroom involving therapists, parents, teachers, and other children who have or have no disabilities. Social skills training and play-based therapy that involve peers and parents are used most often and are effective enough to improve social skills. These trends and their implication for future research in Indonesia are discussed.

Keywords: review, behavioral-based interventions, social skills, children with Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
HAPPINESS TRAINING TO REDUCE LONELINESS IN THE ELDERLY

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The elderly have vulnerability to psychological hazards such as self-adjustment, loss of optimism in themselves and good Happiness in themselves. The elderly who accept the limitations of their condition and have a positive assessment and optimism about their lives, show lower anxiety compared to the elderly who do not accept the limitations they have. The purpose of this study was to determine the role of happiness to reduce loneliness in the elderly. Research subjects were 30 people with an age range of 60-85 years. The intervention used was Happiness training aimed at reducing loneliness.

Keywords: Happiness, Loneliness, Elderly

GROUP PLAY THERAPY FOR BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS IN STUDENT

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The aim of this literature review is to map play therapy that is used in groups for students with behavioral problems. At school-age children show behavioral problems, while children with behavioral problems cause families, schools, and communities to face some problems and these children will face problems when they are teenagers or adults. Play therapy is one of the methods of therapy that uses games to carry out therapy. There are kinds of approaches that use for play therapy such as child-centered play therapy, adlerian play therapy, cognitive-behavioral play therapy, and gestalt play therapy. Group play therapy is a play therapy that aims to help children in learning, participation, showing respect, responsibility, accepting self and others, expressing emotions, and to improve behavior. Some studies show that there are several approaches to group play therapy to reduce the behavioral problems. The group play therapy approaches are child-centered group play therapy, Adlerian group play therapy, cognitive-behavioral group play therapy, and gestalt group play therapy. Keywords: group play therapy, somatoform, teenager

Keywords: Group play therapy, somatoform, teenager
FAMILY-BASED INTERVENTION TO MANAGE ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN CHRONIC ILLNESS PATIENTS

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The family is a small institution that is in the middle of society that has its own system. Family members often interact, fill and help one another in their daily lives. When one of its members suffers from a chronic illness, it is susceptible to get psychological problems such as anxiety and depression. The purpose of this study looks at the effectiveness of family-based interventions in dealing with psychological problems in patients with chronic diseases. This research is based on a literature review of articles and journals obtained from various sources sought by looking at the suitability of the discussion. The results of this study are family-based interventions that have effectiveness in reducing anxiety and depression in chronic disease patients. In this study also still has limitations where there is still a lack of references included in this study to see the effectiveness of interventions in more detail.

Keywords: Family-based interventions, Anxiety, depression, chronic illness, review

PSYCHOEDUCATION TO INCREASE HAPPINESS IN ELDERLY PEOPLE AT THE DURENAN VILLAGE

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Elderly is a period of decline in human function, both cognitive function, physical function and psychological function. Elderly has many problems. One of them happened in Durenan Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency, East Java. The children in this village send their parents out of town and some are very busy with themselves. This research aims to increase the happiness of the elderly in Durenan Village by providing assistance in the form of psychoeducation. Preliminary data collection was carried out using the method of observation and interviews with the elderly and the Family Hope Program cadres, Wagir Community Health Center nurses and the local village head. The psychoeducation provided is intended for 20 elderly. Determination of the number of elderly people has been discussed with the parties concerned. The interventions given to the elderly consisted of psychoeducation which consisted of material exposure, ice breakers and laughter exercises. The results of this study show how the knowledge and insight of the elderly about the importance of happiness in the elderly and practical ways that can be practiced to support the happiness of elderly life. Armed with this knowledge and insight, it is hoped that the elderly of Durenan Village can enjoy it happily and share it with their old friends.

Keywords: psychoeducation, elderly, happy, children, very busy
HAPPINESS IN FAMILY RELATIONS

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Happiness is an important aspect of life. It is important in establishing relationship among people including family members. This paper discusses the roles and factors of happiness in family relations by reviewing some literatures from 15 related research journals. It was concluded that family happiness is not only based on love and finances but rather requires other factors namely the number of children in the family, commitment in marriage, involvement with the children, positive communication, the way each family member carrying out their respective roles, social interaction with the environment, mutual agreement within the family and happiness of each family members.

Keywords: Happiness, Family Relations

PREDICTING MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS BASED ON ANCHOR THEORY FRAMEWORK

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New generations are now more likely to have mental health problems than previous generations. Some people are more susceptible to mental disorder due to their characteristics. The Anchor theory is a theoretical framework that explains the characteristics of individuals constructed on the grounds of Indonesian culture. Personality according to Anchor theory has four different constructs, namely Virtues, Materials, Self, and Others. The purpose of this study was to examine whether the structure of Anchor can predict the mental health problem in undergraduate students. A total of 216 participants aged 17-24 years participated in this study. Mental health problem was measured using General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), while Anchor construct was measured using Anchor Personality Inventory (API). Multiple regression analysis was used to examine whether each of the Anchor construct was able to predict the mental health problem. The result showed that virtues, materials, self, and others were simultaneously able to predict mental health problems with a value of F (4,256) = 5,16; p <0,05. The model explained 7,5% (R-Square) of the variance in mental health problem. Analysis of each predictor showed that increasing anchor of others (β = 0,214; p <0,01) and decreasing anchor of virtues (β = -0,250; p <0,01) were significantly associated with increasing likelihood of mental health problem.

Keywords: Anchor theory, mental health, GHQ-12
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT ENGAGEMENT IN MALANG RAYA: WHAT CAN THE RASCH MODEL EXPLAIN?

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Student engagement aimed for understanding students' willingness to participate in developing an ideal learning environment and school climate. Student willingness is shown routinely and strategically. The attitude of students toward school can be known from the quantity of their engagement. The purpose of this study was to describe the measurement result of Student Engagement in Schools Questionnaire (SES-Q). This study used a quantitative approach by applying Rasch analysis to 33 items. Subjects are 421 high school students in Malang Raya. The results showed that there were 3 domains on the SES-Q, affective, behavior, and cognitive with alpha reliability 0.92 that means this instrument have a good reliability. In general, the implications of this study can provide suggestions for educators to use effective learning strategies from each domain.

Keywords: Student engagement, Rasch model, affective, behavior, cognitive

WHAT HAPPENED ON INSTAGRAM: INSTAGRAM USE ACTIVITIES AND BODY IMAGE IN ADOLESCENT

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Everyone has diverse evaluation of body image. Positive body image makes adolescents have good self-confidence and appreciate their strengths. Adolescents use social media to form an ideal image of their body. Activities in using Instagram are used by adolescents to build their presentations. This study aims to determine the relationship between the use of Instagram activities on adolescent body image. The subjects used 100 students aged 16-19 years. Instruments used in this study are the Body Image States Scale (BISS) and the scale of Instagram Use Activities. Data were analyzed using a regression test with a bootstrapping path. The results showed that the activity of using Instagram is not related to adolescent body image ($\rho=0.884; \text{sig}<0.05; F = 0.742$).

Keywords: body image, Instagram, adolescent
CULTURE POSSESS SIGNIFICANT ROLE TO DIFFERENCE VALUE

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People in each region have different values in aspects of social and emotional life. Culture has an important role in the difference in values. Attitude and behavior’s children during his growth and development also differ according to the culture in which they are growing. This particular culture can be seen in Javanese (andhap asor), Bugis-Makassarese (siri) and Papuan (more tendencies in emotional expressive). The purpose of this study is to find out the differences between Javanese, Bugis-Makassarese, and Papuan tribes in determining children’s socio-emotional competence. Subjects of this study were 100 children aged 10-13 years. This study used Social Emotional Competence Questionnaire (SECQ) which in 5 aspects of social awareness, self-management, relationship management, and responsible decision-making. Data analysis used one-way ANOVA. The results showed that there were differences in socio-emotional competence among Javanese, Bugis-Makassarese, and Papuans (p = 0.043; sig <0.05).

Keywords: socio-emotional competence, ethnicity, children

THE LOVE THOUGHT OF BUGINESE MEN

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Love in general can be described as a meaningful thing and is a basic need of every human being. Love can makes someone feel safe and depressed if they do not have it. There is correlation between loving, to be loved, and happiness. For Buginese men, one of their ways to prove their love is ready to propose and give mahr with a pretty high uang panai’ when they get married. Therefore, this study aims to know Buginese men thought about love, and the participant in this study are 100 male students collage who are in relationship, but not married yet. The Love Thought collected using Love Scale based on Rubin. Sample was taken by using purposive sampling. The result of this study shows that the strength thought of Buginese men about their love to their partner tend to in a high category. One of the factors that affect is the mutual interest which they feel to their partner.

Keywords: love, bugis, panai’
COMMUNICATION VIEW ON COMMUNICATION BEHAVIOR OF 
KOPLO PILLS USERS IN SOCIALIZATION

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Everyone will have a different view of the phenomena that occur in the surrounding environment. Where the phenomenon leads to koplo pills user interactions in socializing. In this study, in addition to studying how the communication behavior of koplo pills users, this study will also examine the results of the views of the public with the results of the research from the viewpoint of researchers while following the activities of koplo pills users. The results obtained by researchers related information from the community's point of view, it turns out the results are the same as the researchers' perspective. These results explain that koplo pills user communication looks different when using koplo pills and not using koplo pills. This statement can be seen from the way of socializing that has a high level of trust, although there are obstacles such as, how to stammer speech, facial expressions that look like people are tired, trembling movements, and low intonation. In addition there are some things that stand out from koplo pills users, namely they can do heavy work without any obstacles. All of this can occur because they use koplo pills with excessive doses.

**Keywords:** Community View, Communication Behavior, Koplo Pills Users

IS IT DIFFERENT: THE COMPETENCE OF SOCIO-EMOTIONAL OF THE JAVANESE CHILDREN BASED ON GENDER

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The competence of socio-emotional is the ability to understand, manage, and express the social and emotional aspects. That ability gives a chance for individual achieving a good result through learning, relationship building, problem solving, and adapting to the environment. It's influenced by some main factors such as socializing to the environment, social interaction, friend, family, and culture characteristic. The purpose of this research was to know the difference of the competence of socio-emotional of Javanese children based on their gender. The subject in this research was 10-13 years old children as many as 101 students in the 4th until 6th grades, who is Javanese and live in Malang and Madiun. Research design used purposive sampling technique that was measured using the competence of socio-emotional scale for children. Hypothesis testing in this research used independent sample t-test technique. The result showed that the competence of socio-emotional of the Javanese children tend to the high level, which is 96.03%. And it was found that the competence of socio-emotional of the Javanese children based on gender didn't have any difference.

**Keywords:** The Competence of Socio-Emotional; Javanese; Gender
THE IMPACT OF SELF-EFFICACY TO THE WORK ENGAGEMENT MEDIATED BY AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT

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On of the way to improve human resources is through education, an important factor in the education process is a teacher. A teacher has a big influence on the achievement of a student. The teacher has job demands that always increase every year. Increasing demands for work on the teaching profession have a negative effect on teachers. Therefore, the teacher must always feel happy and satisfied with his work in order to achieve psychological well-being. The purpose of this study was to determine how the effect of self-efficacy on work engagement that was mediated by affective commitment. This study used a quantitative approach to simple regression analysis with a total sample of 82 teachers. The results of this research showed that significant self efficacy affects work engagement and affective commitment mediating work engagement and self efficacy.

Keywords: Self Efficacy, Work Engagement, Effective Commitment

SELF-EFFICACY AND JOB STRESS WITH JOB SATISFACTION AS A MEDIATION VARIABLES IN THE MEMBERS OF THE CAR BRIGADE CORPS (BRIMOB) DETASEMENT A, PALEMBANG CITY, SOUTH SUMATERA

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This study aims to determine the effect of self-efficacy on job stress and job satisfaction as a mediating variable in the members of the mobile brigade corps in the city of Palembang, South Sumatra Province. A sample of 70 members was taken based on accidental techniques. The measuring instrument used in this study is to use three scales namely the self-efficacy scale adapted from the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES) which refers to three dimensions, the job satisfaction scale adapted from The Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) compiled by Weiss, divided into three dimensions, and the work stress scale adapted from the Perceived Stress Questionnaire (PSQ), which divides work stress into 7 indicators. The analytical method used to test the research hypothesis is Mediated Multiple Regression which aims to test how the mediating variable mediates the relationship between variable X to the Y variable. Based on the results of the research analysis it is known that $\beta = -0.115$ and $p$ is 0.017 where $p <0.05$ then $H_a$ accepted and $H_0$ rejected, it can be said there is a negative and significant effect between self-efficacy on job stress with job satisfaction as a mediating variable.

Keywords: Self Efficacy, Job Stress, Job Satisfaction
INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTENTIONS:
MEDIATED BY SELF-EFFICACY

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The high unemployment rate caused by the imbalance between population density and limited job vacancies is a serious problem for developing countries such as Indonesia. Currently university graduates have dominated the highest unemployment rates in Indonesia. Entrepreneurship development is one alternative to reduce unemployment and can improve competitiveness in the free market era which has an impact on the country's economic progress. The aims of this study was designed to investigate the effect of internal locus of control on entrepreneurial intentions mediated by self-efficacy. This study uses a quantitative approach to the design of ex-post facto. The number of participants of 66 students was taken incidentally from various faculties at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The results show that self-efficacy significantly and positively mediates the internal locus of control on entrepreneurial intentions with the model perfect mediation.

Keywords: Internal locus of control, self-efficacy, entrepreneurial intentions,

PARENT ATTACHMENT AND ADOLESCENTS' PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE:
A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Problematic Internet Use (PIU) is a disorder that involves the use of the internet and has the potential to occur in adolescents living in the current digital era. Similar to PIU is the topic of internet gaming disorder (IGD), and problematic social media use (PMSU). Of the many PIU predictors, parent attachment is one of the variables that is often studied because research evidence shows that intervention through the involvement of parents or family is still the most effective solution for overcoming PIU. But in the development of this digital era where interaction between parents and children can be replaced with smartphone technology and online social media, it needs to be reviewed whether the parent attachment still has a relevant relationship with PIU. The aims of this Literature review is to review information about the relationship between parent attachment and internet problems faced by adolescents in the range of 2015 to 2019. A total of 72,275 participants from various countries were involved in the study, which was summarized from 25 articles. Literature search uses the Google Scholar database. The method of selecting scientific articles in the literature review is in accordance with the "screening criteria preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses" (PRISMA). The results of the literature analysis show that parent attachment is still the most influential variable on PIU, both as a predictor and as a mediator or moderator. Treatment in the form of a persuasive approach from parents to children is the most effective choice to help adolescent with PIU.

Keywords: Parent attachment, problematic internet use, internet gaming disorder, adolescents
FACTORS AFFECTING ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR (OCB)

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The purpose of this literature review is to find out what factors influence organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) by conducting a review of research journals published in the last 10 years. Journals are obtained through Google Scholar, EBSCOhost, and academia. The results show that not all personality dimensions have a positive or negative relationship with OCB. Transformational leadership is able enhance OCB but the relationship is also mediated by Interactional Justice and can also be moderated psychological empowerment. Besides, factors that can influence OCB is Employee Engagement, organizational commitment with person-environment (P-E). However, OCB it is not influenced by gender.

Keywords: Organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), personality, leadership

THE ROLE OF FORGIVENESS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN ADOLESCENTS

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Psychological well-being is a multidimensional concept of the extent to which individuals carry out their psychological functions positively. One of the factors that influence psychological well-being is forgiveness. Teenagers who have the ability to forgive things that hurt their feeling can have a psychological prosperous impact. The purpose of this article is to find out how forgiveness affects adolescent psychological well-being. The method used in this article is a literature review, by using a research journal and published in 2013-2018 as the criteria of the article. Journal articles are collected through searches from various websites including research gate, EBSCOhost, google scholar and academia. Based on the literature collected, the results obtained that forgiveness can be a factor of psychological well-being in adolescents. Forgiveness is able to have some effect on happiness, spiritual well-being and subjective well-being in adolescents, including youth bullying victims. However, it can be concluded that adolescents who have a high degree of forgiveness will be psychologically prosperous.

Keywords: forgiveness, psychological well-being, adolescents
REVIEW THE STRUCTURE OF RESISTANCE TO CHANGE

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To ensure the sustainability of the organization changes must be made. However, not all changes have been successfully carried out, one of the factors is resistance to change. Resistance to change gives a negative effect on an organization for example on job satisfaction and has a positive effect on turnover. The purpose of this paper is for readers to know in broad terms what resistance to change is. Sources used in this paper come from various journals that have been published by several websites such as ebscohost and emeraldinsight. The results of the analysis of various studies explain that resistance to change is caused by several factors, for example: organizational commitment, communication, participation, self-efficacy, and organizational support.

Keywords: resistance to change, organization

REVIEW LITERATURE: JOB HOPPING AND ITS DETERMINANT FACTORS

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Job Hopping is a pattern of changing companies very often did by the officers till they find the best job fulfill their criteria. The officer performs job hopping known as a job hopper. Job hopping phenomena usually done by Millennial and it's influenced by several factors. In order to find out the factors influenced job hopping and the meaning of job hopping itself, the writer conducts a review on 10 journals publish in the last ten years. The result shows job hopping phenomena influenced by intrinsic and extrinsic factors, and it has several pros and cons.

Keywords: job hopping, job hopper, intrinsic factors, extrinsic factors

EFFECT OF WORK LIFE BALANCE FOR EMPLOYEES: REVIEW LITERATURE

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Work Life Balance (WLB) has good content at work and also outside of work for employees. WLB aspects are: (1) time balance, (2) involvement balance, and (3) satisfaction balance. The purpose of this review is to determine the effects that occur when an employee reaches a life balance between work life and life outside of work. This analysis was conducted on 16 research journals published in the last 6 years. The analysis shows that the effect of WLB on employees is increased job satisfaction, job loyalty, Subjective Well Being, and low turnover intention.

Keywords: Work Life Balance, Effects for Employees
BUGINESE WOMEN’S ATTITUDE TOWARDS UANG PANAI’

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Each tribe has a unique culture regarding the process of their marriage, one of those is the Buginese in South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. This tribe has a tradition by giving *uang panai’* from the man (the groom) to the woman (the bride) as one of the main requirements before running the marriage’s process. This research aims to recognise the attitude held by Buginese women towards *uang panai’*. This study involves 111 Buginese women aged 18-28 years old, who are living in Sulawesi and not married yet, as research subjects. Data collecting uses purposive sampling method and collected using attitude questionnaire which is arranged based on Baron and Byrne’s attitude theory. Based on the results, it is known that Buginese women acknowledge *uang panai’* as an important part in the process of marriage for party purposes. The respondents claim that they feel happy if they get married to a man who can give *uang panai’* as requested, even though they do not know that man beforehand. As such, Buginese women have a great tendency to fully agree with the high determination of that *uang panai’*.

**Keywords:** attitude, Buginese, *uang panai’*

PEER ATTACHMENT AND CHILD SOCIAL COMPETENCE : A LITERACY REVIEW

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Peer attachment has a very big influence on social competence children thus need to be improved, especially attachment to the environment around. To achieve social competencies that match expectations, abilities social in children is important to be developed. The role of peers is a supporting factor for children in terms of the development of social abilities. Stickiness greatly influences success in developing social competence The purpose of this journal analysis is to review the effect of peer attachment on children's emotional competence. The study was conducted on children aged 7-18 years. And data analysis using linear regression. The analysis shows that peer attachment can affect a child's social competence. The higher the secure attachment, the higher the child's social competence in the future. Conversely, the lower the attachment to safety, the lower the social competence of children in the future.

**Keywords:** peer attachment, social competence
ENTREPRENEURIAL INTEREST IN FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS (FEBI) UIN RADEN FATAH PALEMBANG STUDENTS WITH MUHAMMADIYAH MALANG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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This research aims to determine difference in entrepreneurial interest between FEBI UIN Raden Fatah Palembang and FEBI Muhammadiyah Malang University, more important entrepreneurial world to create employment and reduce unemployment. Especially unemployment from college or university graduates. This research is a quantitative study using a comparative research. Number of research samples were 200 students with inclusion criteria taking and following an entrepreneurial class. Selection of samples were using incidental techniques. Data collection method uses Likert scale. Data analysis method that used were the Independent Sample T-Test technique. Based on the results of research analysis known p 0.000 where (p < 0.05), then Ha is accepted and Ho rejected, it can be concluded that there was a difference of entrepreneurial interest between the student FEBI UIN Raden Fatah Palembang with FEBI Muhammadiyah Malang University Students. For further researchers it is important to develop other variables and comparing latest theories on variables to research. So that further research can be developed in the future.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial interest, FEBI, Palembang, Malang

THE ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY IN ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR

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The writing purpose of this article is to review research journals about the role of self-efficacy in the behavior of organizational citizens (OCB). The review was carried out in 6 international scientific research journals in 2014-2018. The findings of the research journal found that self-efficacy is one of the important factors in influencing the behavior of organizational citizens (OCB). In this study it was found that there was a direct positive effect of self-efficacy on organizational citizenship behavior. Most of the research results show that individuals with high self-efficacy tend to have high organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), and vice versa.

**Keywords:** self-efficacy, organizational citizenship behavior, agency
FACTORs INFLUENCED MENTAL TOUGHNESS LITERATURE REVIEW

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One factor that can have an impact on success in achieving targets in sport, namely Mental Toughness. Mentally tough athletes be able to maintain the level of performance on hard times, and can look at a pressure easel was challenged late to be passed. The purpose of the analysis of this paper is to conduct a review of the factors that can influence mental toughness in sport. This analysis was conducted on several research journals published in the last 10 years. Showed that mental toughness is influenced by several factors that can be grouped into factors internal and external factors. Internal factors include self-concept, self-esteem, self-insight, self-reflection, self-determined motivation, characteristic adaptation and competitive trait anxiety. While external factors include psychological skills training, physical training, coaches, coaching, coach behavior and relations with coaches.

**Keywords:** Mental Toughness

THE MEANING OF PARENT’S DEATH FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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The purpose of this research is to know what is the meaning of death for children and adolescents, the research approach is qualitative with phenomenology qualitative type. The participants are 8 children and adolescents at the age of 9-15 years who are left by their father or mother. The data collection of this research is interviewing method. The result of this research showed that all the subjects have various deep impressions in facing the death of one of their parent, the deep sadness in various range, the loss of one of the parent figure, love and the whole family feeling.

**Keywords:** death, parent, children, adolescents
THE EFFECT OF PEERGROUP AND RELIGIOSITY ON EARLY MARRIAGE MOTIVATION

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Motivation of early marriage is an encouragement arising from adolescents to tend to behave towards early marriage. Internal and external factors can increase marital motivation. Peer attachment as an external factor and religiosity as an internal factor. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between sticking the role of peers and religiosity with early marriage motivation in adolescents. This research uses causality design. The subjects were students of MTs Syech Abdul Qodir Al Jaelani (SAQO) in the village of Rangkang Kab. Probolinggo has 59 teenagers. With data analysis using the Hayes test, it was found that the role of peergroup adherence and religiosity did not directly influence the motivation of early marriage. High and low attachment and religiosity does not directly affect the motivation of adolescents to get married early.

Keywords: peergroup, religiosity, motivation, early marriage

SCHOOL OF PSYCHOANALYSIS, BEHAVIORISTIC, HUMANISTIC AND TRANSPERSONAL IN STUDYING HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY

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Differences in the concept of psychological theory in its development is a necessity that can be accepted and considered valid as part of a series of history of science. On the one hand, this has become its own wealth in the field of psychological science, and can be used as a reference to solve various types of psychological problems in humans. Because there are still many psychologists who do not know the development of psychological theory, the author was moved to write this article. This literature review article discusses the views of four schools of psychology consisting of psychoanalysis, behavioristic, humanistic and transpersonal. Psychoanalysis sees humans as creatures covered by their subconscious. Whereas behavioristic sees humans as animals. Then, humanists see humans as humans. While Transpersonal which is a humanistic development, sees humans as creatures that can transcend humanity. From each school the author takes one of the characters and their concepts. Where in the translation is more weighted on the latest school, the School of Transpersonal Psychology with the concept of Sufi Psychology from Robert Frager. With the presence of the transpersonal school, the concept of spiritual psychology was formed which could explain various phenomena of religious people more comprehensively. So that psychological issues related to religious life can be better studied and resolved.

Keyword: Psychoanalysis, Behavioristic, Humanistic, Transpersonal, Sufi
THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-REGULATION TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTERMEDIATED BY SELF-EFFICACY

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This study aims to determine the effect of self-regulation on entrepreneurial intentions mediated by self-efficacy on students. The subjects of this study were 180 students of the Muhammadiyah University of Malang. Characteristics of research subjects are students who have attended entrepreneurship courses or workshops. Data collection uses a Likert type scale to measure the variables in this study. Data analysis method used is mediated multiple regression with the help of SPSS ver. 22 for windows. Based on the analysis result obtained $\beta = 0.804$ with $\rho = 0.000$, then the hypothesis is accepted. A student who has high self-regulation will increase entrepreneurship intentions. The magnitude of the effect of self-regulation on entrepreneurial intentions is mediated by self-efficacy, which is 28.9% ($R^2 = 0.289$).

Keywords: self-regulation, entrepreneurship intentions, self-efficacy

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

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Emotional intelligence is a factor that influences aspects of adolescent development, such as physical, cognitive, emotional, social and moral aspects. This review aims to explain the important role of emotional intelligence in adolescent development. 15 journals were used to review national and international publications from 2005-2018. The results of the review indicate that the role of emotional intelligence on adolescent development affects all aspects. Teenagers who have high emotional intelligence are able to adjust to the changes they experience, such as developing social and emotional relationships well, being able to reduce stress and frustration about their life problems, will not harm others because they are able to control themselves, prevent aggressive behavior that arises. while adolescents who have low emotional intelligence, tend to misbehave, deviations and violations for themselves and the environment.

Keywords: Review, Emotional intelligence, Adolescent development
DIFFERENCES OF EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE BETWEEN LOCAL STUDENTS AND MIGRANT'S STUDENTS

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The relation of local and migrant students often happens prejudice and segregation caused by a lack of understanding of each other's emotions. This study aims to compare the emotional competence of adolescents with the status of local and migrants' students in the city of Malang, Indonesia. 60 local students and 48 migrant students in undergraduate programs aged between 18-22 years old were recruited using non-probability sampling techniques. We found that there were no differences in emotional competence in local and migrant students (sig.>.05) from the results of the ONE-WAY-ANOVA test. The results were obtained due to cultural factors, where most of the migrant student had the same cultural background as local students, Javanese culture. Therefore, further research is recommended to investigate student emotional competencies associated with acculturation or participant adaptability.

Keywords: Emotional Competence, Local Students, Migrant's Students

FACTORS AFFECTING CHILDREN’S LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT: LITERATURE REVIEW

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This article aims to review a research journal about the factors that influence children's language development. This review covers the number of research subjects, research objectives, research material, research designs and research sites. This review was carried out on 20 journals, published in international journals between 2000-2018. The results of the review indicate that there are several things that influence the development of children's language, there are external factors (environment, stimulation from family, customs or habits) and internal factors (maternal health during pregnancy, parental genes). The research design mostly uses control group experiments, qualitative and quantitative case studies.

Keywords: review, children's language development
FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYEE ATTITUDES TOWARD ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Employee attitudes towards organizational change are a psychological tendency of employees based on evaluative assessments of changes to be made, both positive and negative assessments. The purpose of this journal analysis is to conduct a review of the factors that can influence employee attitudes towards organizational change. This analysis was conducted on 9 research journals published in the last 7 years. The analysis shows that the factors that influence the growth of work attachment consist of intrinsic and extrinsic factors.

**Keywords:** Employee attitudes toward organizational change, Organizational change

PARENT-ADOLESCENT SEXUAL COMMUNICATION AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR: A META-ANALYSIS REVIEW

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Parent-adolescent sexual communication is a crucial subject in terms of knowledge-transferring for an adolescent to spare from the dangers of sexual behaviour. This is due to the notable role of parents in conveying sexual information and exerting a significant influence on adolescent sexual behaviours, values, and beliefs as to the risks. Numerous studies have demonstrated a positive correlation between parent-adolescent sexual communication and adolescent sexual behaviour, i.e. delaying sexual debut, reducing sexual activities, increasing contraception and the use of condoms, and reducing the number of sexual partners. Nevertheless, there are still inconsistencies in the empirical literature. Other studies, for instance, have come up with an insignificant or even negative correlation. A sense of shame, inaccurate knowledge, and low self-efficacy can inhibit parent-adolescent sexual communication. This study aimed to synthesise literature and integratively scrutinise the correlation between parent-adolescent sexual communication and adolescent sexual behaviour through the use of meta-analysis method. There were 28 studies used in the meta-analysis. The artefacts used for correction was error sampling (bare-bones meta-analysis). The findings showed a positive correlation between parent-adolescent sexual communication and adolescent sexual behaviour at 0.0186, with a confidence level of 95%.

**Keywords:** sexual communication, sexual behaviour, and meta-analysis
FEAR OF MISSING OUT AND THE USAGE INTENSITY OF SOCIAL MEDIA

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The social media make adolescents easy connected to others thus it is able to change the way of communication in this modern era. Adolescents might not need to meet each other to communication, but they could use social media to know others activity. The ease of social media usage causing adolescents always stay connecting until they forget about ideal duration of social media usage for a day. Adolescents often observing and comparing their own lives with others lives portrayed through social media thus lead decreasing level of satisfaction with their lives. Feeling of irritability, anxiety, and inadequacy caused by subjective fear of losing another individual or group moments where the subject does not involve affected by social media can be classified as Fear of Missing Out (FoMO). This study has aimed to examine association between the influence of Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) towards The usage intensity of Social Media by adolescents. Participants were 200 adolescents aged between 15-18 use social media of whom 83 male subjects with a percentage value of 41.5% and 117 female subjects with a percentage value of 58.5%. The technique of sampling uses quota sampling. Participants responded to standardized measure of Fear of Missing Out scale and The usage intensity of Social media scale in which they are reported about the result indicated that there is influence or a positive relationship between fear of missing out on the usage intensity of social media (r= 0.550<0.05) using a simple linear regression analysis by Statistical Package for Social Science. This study result explains that Fear of Missing Out and The Usage Intensity of Social Media are more experienced by male rather than female.

Keywords: Fear of Missing Out, Intensity of Social Media

INFORMATION LITERACY SKILLS FACING INDUSTRY CHALLENGES 4.0 IN HIGHER EDUCATION: STUDY OF INTER-COUNTRY STUDENTS (INDONESIA, MALAYSIA AND THAILAND)

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This study examines and discusses information literacy skills (IL) in dealing with IR 4.0 in three country students; Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. More specifically, the researcher discusses information search and management strategies undertaken by students in various learning environments and cultures. The respondents consisted of 331 Indonesian students, 320 Malaysian and 198 from Thailand. The characteristic of IL skills of Indonesian and Malaysian students is more on the ability to evaluate the product and process, while Thai students tend to assess and comprehend the information. IL ability levels are categorized as basic; intermediate; advanced, the successive data of Indonesian students was 28.4%; 48.3%; 23.3%, Malaysian students 61.6%; 10.6%; 27.8% and Thai students 57.1%; 12.6%; 30.3%. Overall 849 respondents, basic level 47.6%; intermediate level 25.8%; advanced level 26.6%. Overall the ability of students is at the basic level, namely the ability to critically evaluate information and process selected information into new knowledge or ideas still needs to be improved to face the challenges of IR 4.0.

Keywords: information literacy, evaluation ability, industrial revolution
ACADEMIC CAPITAL SCALE DEVELOPMENT AND MEASUREMENT

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Academic Capital is a part of a factor that affects or predicts and assesses someone’s success in following teaching and learning activities. The aim of the study was to (1) develop the academic Capital scale (2) to test the validity and reliability of the academic Capital scale and describe academic Capital students. This scale consists of 69 items with seven dimensions measured i.e. (a) self-efficacy (b) Self-esteem (c) Academic stress (d) Psychological well-being (e) procrastination (f) Parental support (g) Peer Group influence. Research subject as many as 342 new students. Data analysis using Rasch Model

Keywords: development, measurement, academic Capital

TRAINING OF CARE ABILITY TO INCREASE THE UNDERSTANDING OF PARENTS IN CARING FOR CHILDREN

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Parenting is a life-skill or ability of every parent to care for and educate their children. Parenting skills training is a learning about life-skills about ways to deal with children and resolve various kinds of conflicts between parents and children. This study aims to determine whether parenting skills training can improve parental understanding of childcare. The subjects of this study were 11 parents, out of 11 subjects, there were 10 men and 1 woman who had children who were vulnerable between the ages of 2 and 17 years and had a very high dysfunctional parenting score. This research uses quantitative methods. Data analysis using paired sample t-test analysis techniques using the SPSS program. The results showed that parenting skills training could improve parents’ understanding of childcare with a probability value (p = 010 <, 05). Thus there are differences in the average results of the results of the Dysfunctional Parenting from before being given training in parenting abilities and after being given training in parenting abilities.

Keywords: parenting skills training, parenting, parents
EMOTION COMPETENCE TRAINING TO IMPROVE ADOLESCENT INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION OF PARENTS

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Adolescent interpersonal communication with parents can lead to closeness in the family, mutual understanding, and mutual respect. There are several differences in teen communication in the family. There are teenagers who can communicate well with their parents, but there are also teenagers who are less able to communicate well to their parents. Every communication is related to emotions. Emotions encourage individuals to communicate. But if the emotion is a negative emotion, it will have a negative impact on interpersonal communication. The lack of interpersonal communication skills in some teenagers can be solved, one of them is by providing emotional competency training. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of emotional competency training in building adolescent interpersonal communication with parents. This study uses an One Group Pretest-Posttest Control experimental design using a measure of emotional competency scale and interpersonal communication. The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling technique. The research subjects were 16 adolescents, and were divided into two groups, 8 subjects for the experimental group and 8 subjects for the control group. The results showed a significant difference in the level of emotional competence and interpersonal communication (Z= -2.521, p= 0.012 < 0.05). Thus, it can be concluded that the treatment in the form of emotional competency training can improve adolescent interpersonal communication with parents.

Keywords: emotional competence training, interpersonal communication of parents, adolescence

ANXIETY, BAD EXPERIENCE AND BUYER DISAPPOINTMENT IN ONLINE SHOPPING

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The behavior of buying goods in online stores is very interesting to be investigated. The online trading transactions in the last decade developed significantly. Society generally young people who are literate in information technology moved from the shopping on offline stores, move to online stores. At online shops, buyers are faced with different business processes. In online purchasing, the buyer makes an order, payment as desired, which is not a cash and carry. In this context, the buyer is faced with uncertainty as long as the goods have not arrived in his hands. During the wait there is a possibility that the ordered goods do not match, the quantity, quality or delivery time. On this side, it is interesting to study, especially related to anxiety, disappointment and bad buyer experiences in online shopping. This article is designed to examine the effect of a buyer bad experience in online shopping, the disappointment that has been experienced with the anxiety of consumers who buy goods through the online store platform. The study used a quantitative survey to a sample of 100 respondents selected by convenience in Indonesia. Data were collected using a questionnaire via Google Form, and then analyzed using Partial Least Square (PLS) assisted by Smart-PLS software. The analysis shows that bad experiences, disappointment felt by buyers have an impact on their anxiety. Poor packing is related to online shopping, mismatch of goods arrival time, quality of ordered goods does not match as promised by the online seller, damage to goods when it arrives, mismatch of the number of goods ordered has a significant effect on their anxiety level. The more often bad experiences experienced by buyers and the more often experienced disappointed in shopping online has the potential to drive the higher level of buyer anxiety.

Keywords: Anxiety, Bad Experience, Buyer Disappointment In Online Shopping
ORIENTASI AKULTURASI PADA GENERASI POST-MILLENNIAL DI JAWA / ACCULTURATION ORIENTATION IN POST-MILLENNIAL GENERATION IN JAVA

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There are several exciting phenomena within our current societal life; the rise of global culture, the pop culture lifestyle, and technological advancements which sign the spread of globalization around the world. These phenomena occur mainly due to the unstoppable influx of globalization, which create several impacts on our society. Indeed, there is a clash between cultures, namely cultural values that glorify modernity and globalization or Javanese cultural values. This study aims to explore differences in the orientation of acculturation between Javanese cultural values with globalization and modernization in the postmillennial generation empirically. This research was conducted with a unique subject-focused intensive study approach that aims for a quantitative descriptive study. The involved subjects were Javanese postmillennial generation with the following criteria: having a Javanese father and mother; and being born and raised in East Java, Central Java, and Special Region of Yogyakarta; born in years between 1997 and 2009 where these subjects were obtained by using a purposive sampling technique. This research instrument uses the Vancouver Index of Acculturation which has been contextualized according to the study. Data analysis uses 23rd version of IBM SPSS. The results of the study illustrate that there are various features of acculturation orientation in the postmillennial generation in Java.

Keywords: acculturation orientation, postmillenial generation, Javanese cultural values, globalization, modernization

THE ASSOCIATION OF ACADEMIC STRESS AND ACCULTURATIVE STRESS TO INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS’ ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY IN TAIWAN

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Recently, Taiwan has become one of the leading destinations for overseas study. With the increase of the international students, this research aims to know the association between academic stress, acculturative stress and academic self-efficacy and its gender differences among international students in Taiwan. International students (N=106) were asked to answer questionnaires from CASE (College Academic Self Efficacy), SASS (Student Academic Stress Scale) and Social, Attitudinal, Familial, and Environmental Acculturative Stress Scale (SAFE). Using t-test, the result showed that that there’s only significant difference between male and female in academic self-efficacy (p=.000) but not in academic stress (p=.221) and acculturative stress (p=.871). Pearson correlation was used to find out that acculturative stress did not have correlation with academic self-efficacy (r=-.179, p= 0.068). However, academic stress had significant negative correlation with academic self-efficacy (r=-.490, p= 0.000) but significant positive correlation with acculturative stress (r=-.515, p= 0.000). More research and discussion are in this research.

Keywords: academic stress, acculturative stress, academic self-efficacy, international students
GOD, THE BIBLE AND OBEDIENCE –
THE LIFE EXPERIENCE OF CHINESE CHRISTIANS

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Both Christian and Chinese societies value obedience to authority. Among them, Christianity regards God, religious norms and religious leaders as models to be followed by adherents. In Chinese society, parents are regarded as extensions of the authoritative relationship, which emphasizes on hierarchical relationship. People in the upper levels are authority in all kinds of relationships, and obedience to authority is one of the basic moral standards in Chinese societies. The purpose of this study is to understand the cultural contexts and psychological connotation of Christians’ individual psychological mechanism for religious authority and their obedience in the Chinese society. The study uses purposive sampling to recruit six participants with a more religious attitude for interviews; will be recruited for phenomenology is the research paradigm and to extract and to restore the participants’ experiences in religion, to describe their life experience in order to understand their interpretation of religious authority. The research results are expected to expand our knowledge of indigenous psychology in religion, expand and extend western research based on local cultures, as well as to deepen our understanding of the regional culture. The results of this study reflect on the different experiences of different individuals and environmental contexts from the multicultural perspectives, so as to facilitate our understanding of Chinese self-perception in authority systems and their subsequent responses, and to enrich the relevant research on the integration of religion and psychology.

Keywords: religious authority, authority, obedience, God image
THE ROLE OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

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Positive psychology has developed rapidly in psychology, which has important implications for the field of English foreign language (EFL) classroom. The high prevalence of depression among students throughout the world and the synergy between learning and educating all argue that the skills for happiness should be taught in EFL classroom. This study aims to explore the positive psychology and learning activities to the study of language by describing its main principles. The study conducted an exploratory approach in which data were collected through in-depth interviews with English lecturers, and a questionnaire was distributed to the students of English education department at the State Islamic University Banten. The findings identified positive psychology can be brought into the classroom at Islamic higher education in Indonesia in fun and useful ways. The role of two main aspects in the process of teaching and educating that are closely interconnected is considered. It is expected that the students could both achieve the foreign language skills and, the same time, become more effective if it is based not only on the basic principles of teaching language but on the application of the principle of positive psychology as well because of kinds of teaching relates to mental aspects. The implications of the study provide several valuable insights into the expectations of the EFL classroom.

Keywords: EFL classroom, Islamic higher education, positive psychology, teaching and educating.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE USE INSTAGRAM APPLICATION IN THE WELFARE OF ONE'S PSYCHOLOGY WELL BEING IN THIS DIGITAL AGE

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In this digital era, all activities of human life are now dominated by technological advances and social media. Instagram one of them, Instagram is a social media technology that almost everyone knows and uses. But rarely are aware that Instagram social media can affect one's psychological well-being, here the author tries to conduct research on the advantages and disadvantages of using Instagram in influencing a person's psychological well-being. The method used in this study uses qualitative methods with closed interview techniques. A sample (N = 20) comprises subject users Instagram. Of the 20 subjects, various results were obtained, starting from the benefits of Instagram to improve one's psychological well-being and also the bad use of Instagram that affects the condition of one's psychological well-being. And also this research is inspired by the combination of several journal articles that will be discusse in this report.

Keyword: Psychology well being, Instagram application, social media
FINGER DRAWING GAME AS AN EFFORT TO INCREASE SELF-ACCEPTANCE IN PRE-MARRIAGE PREGNANT TEENAGERS

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Adolescence is a time when teenagers are full of problems, one of those problems is about sexuality. The high curiosity in adolescents against sexuality can lead to problems such as unwanted pregnancy. Since 2013, about 20% of 94,270 teenage girls in Indonesia have been pregnant before marriage. These problems can lead to conflicts in themselves, so it is necessary to receive self-acceptance in pre-marital pregnant adolescents. teenagers who have good self-acceptance will be more positive, acknowledge and accept self-condition. This research uses a single subject experimentation method. The purpose of this research is to increase self-acceptance in pre-marital pregnant adolescents by using finger drawing games and diary books. It aims to allow the subject to transmit its emotions through the cathartic process. The intervention shows that the subject has been able to begin accepting itself, its past, and can be more positive towards him.

Keywords: Adolescence, pre-marital pregnant, self-acceptance, finger drawing games

ESTABLISHING A GENDER-FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT - EXPLORATION THE ROLE OF CRITICAL THINKING, REFUGE MOTIVATION, AND RELIGIOUS DEVOTION IN HOMOSEXUALITY ATTITUDE

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With the advancement of generations, the issue of homosexual equality has not been neglected. As far as the researcher know, the attitude adopted by Christians on this issue is also quite polarized, which also causes stigmatization, or the struggle within. In the past, the thesis pointed out that there is a correlation between religious motivation, religious devotion and homosexual attitude, and religious motivation and religious piety are also related to critical thinking. Therefore, this study is to explore the influence of the critical thinking of Christians' attitude towards homosexuality. Therefore, this research select the impact, and accordingly, the questionnaire of dispositions toward critical thinking, intrinsic–extrinsic religious orientation, religious devotion attitude scale, and establishment of homosexuality attitude and stereotype scale as a tool for testing. However, in order to make the research plan more complete, the expert validity check of all the scales was carried out in the pilot study, and the scale used this time was further modified according to the expert's suggestion. In addition, this main study is used as a sample for university students (n=200), and is expected to explore the role of critical thinking, conversion motivation, and religious devotion in homosexuality attitudes, and to understand the relationship between each one. More details are shown in the research proposal.

Keywords: critical thinking, gender equality, homosexuality attitude, religious devotion attitude, religious orientation
THE DESCRIPTION OF MILLENIAL GENERATION PERSONALITY PROFILE USING 16PF PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST

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Studying the characteristics of millennial generation is a crucial things to do because of this generation will become the locomotive to realize an increasingly developing and progressive Indonesian amidst global life. This study aimed to determine the personality profile of the millennial generation using 16PF psychological test. The research method uses a descriptive quantitative design. The subject of this study are 76 Milineal generation respondents. The data analysis using descriptive methods. The results showed several things, namely: first, the highest duration of respondents in using social media (41.8%) was more than 30 minutes in 1 day. While the intensity of using social media is highest (43.8%) 20 times in 1 day. Second, the 16PF personality pattern shows dominant scores on aspects of Q2 (Self-sufficiency), L (Suspiciousness), M (Imagination), E (Dominance), G (Group-Conformity). Aspects that are less dominant in C (Ego-Strength), Q1 (Rebelliousness), Q3 (Compulsiveness), A (Warmth) and B (Intelligence). Third, the field of work in accordance with the millennial generation associated with creativity, but the field of work that is less desirable in millennial generation is social workers.

Keywords: Personality Profile, Millenial Generation, Psychological Testing, 16PF.

REDEFINING RADICALISM AND EXTREMISM TO OPEN DIALOG

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Radicalism is one of the internal threats in various countries, including in Indonesia. Rulers sometimes use radical label embedding as a tool to suppress political opponents. Some academics consider the overlap and confusion in the use of the term radicalism with extremism. They see the two as different things, even though there are still debates between them. A similar term, but interpreted differently by different parties, especially those that are in opposition to each other, has the potential to cause and strengthen the conflicts that occur. Through a qualitative approach, this research was carried out to redefine radicalism, to distinguish it from extremism, especially from those who (the Indonesian) called radicals. Obtaining research data through semi-structured in-depth interviews, analyzed using a narrative approach. The results of the study provide an overview of radicalism from a broader perspective. The informants did not object to being called radical, but in terms of radicalism as they understood it, which was different from the notion of extremism. Then, we discussed alternative solutions to deal with radicalism.

Keywords: radicalism, extremism, Indonesia
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 2019 IN INDONESIA: HATRED BASED ON POLITICAL CHOICE

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The 2019 presidential election in Indonesia is an event that presents deep polarization between two parties supporting the Presidential and Vice President candidates, Jokowi/Ma’ruf Amin and Prabowo/Sandiaga Uno. On social media, there was a massive mutual response of comments, even leading to the incitement of hatred between them. This study aims to provide an overview of the structure of hatred between the two Presidential Candidate voters using Sternberg's hate theory, which states that hatred can be in consist of negation of intimacy (disgust and repulsion), passion (anger and fear emotion), and commitment (devaluation through contempt). The research uses data from Twitter that is mined and processed using MaxQdata. Total 4407 tweets from both parties, 2634 are Prabowo side, and 1566 from Jokowi side. The results showed that the two parties of the presidential candidate had the same content of hatred, compilation of three components, with the highest is commitment component through emotion of contempt (95.30%), followed by passion with represent of anger (28.59%), and negation of intimacy that represent by disgust and repulsion emotion (1.83%) respectively. However, in terms of frequency, the stronghold of the challenger towards incumbents is more hateful through social media twitter than the incumbent party.

Keywords: hatred, political choices

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOLUTION FOCUS BRIEF THERAPY IN REDUCING THE LEVEL OF DEPRESSION TOWARD A FEMALE ADOLESCENT OF SUICIDAL RISK

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The purpose of the study is to identify the client depression level, the symptoms and causes of depression and the effectiveness of the Solution Focus Brief Therapy technique in reducing the client depression level. Six counselling sessions were conducted and Beck’s Depression Inventory II was used to measure the effectiveness of counselling intervention. This study is a single subject using qualitative methods, namely through the A-B-A approach. Comparison between the mean and score of the BDI-II tests at each level of A-B-A have shown that the improvement of client was significant. The study showed that client depression symptoms are consistent with the symptoms of Beck Depression Inventory II, such as insomnia (changes in sleeping pattern), pessimism, past failure, agitation, worthlessness, changes in appetite, self-criticalness, irritability, suicidal thoughts or wishes and crying. The study also found that causes of client’s depression include stress, academic performance, relationships with family members, and special friend. The effectiveness of Solution Focus Brief Therapy technique is supported by the positive changes, which can be studied by the client in terms of emotional, cognitive and physiological results from the interview session conducted in four weeks after the termination of the counselling relationship. Overall, the effectiveness of the Solution Focus Brief Therapy technique in reducing the level of depression is proven in triangulation manner, which supported by the data from the BDI-II test, verbatim and interviews.

Keywords: Depression, Solution Focus Brief Therapy technique, and Beck’s Depression Inventory II
KAUNSELING KELUARGA & PERKAHWINAN: KONSEP, TEORI & AMALAN
FAMILY & MARRIAGE COUNSELING: CONCEPT, THEORIES & PRACTICE

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Family and marriage counseling is a counseling process carried out by counselors based on counselor's ethical code to help spouses and family members explore new ideas and options toward a peaceful, harmonious and understanding to each other. The needs for marriage and family counseling is due to the fragility and shortcomings of family institutions in Malaysia that are increasingly concerned with issues of divorce, neglect of child’s basic needs and domestic violence. The approach to counseling can be used as a process to structure the role of family institutions by resolving conflicts between spouses and family members. Counselors have the role and skills to help family achieved their goals more systematically, harmony and well-being living in the family. Family therapy has grown with many approaches and models of treatment to be focused on family system and structure. Family therapy has a solid theoretical approaches that focus on helping each client system to be successful on its own terms.

Keywords: Counseling, Marriage, Family, Therapy

STRESS AND COPING STRATEGY AMONG SELF TRANSFORMATIONAL PROGRAMME STUDENTS AT TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTE, PENANG CAMPUS

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This study aimed to identify stress levels and coping strategies among teacher trainees from the Teacher Education Institute, Penang Campus. This is one of the 27 campuses under IPGM. These students underwent a self transformational programme known as Program Transformation Diri (PTD). There were 41 respondents consisting of 21 male students and 20 female students. The respondents in this study were selected based on purposive sampling method. Data was collected using questionnaire. 2 sets of questionnaires which is Depressive Anxiety and Stress Scales 42-item (DASS-42) to measure stress levels and Inventori Strategi Daya Tindak (ISDT) to identify the response of coping strategies. The results showed that the respondents in the study were at low and moderate stress levels. Further, the findings also show that there is no significant difference between gender and the different teacher programme they undertake. In addition, the study findings also indicated that respondents were more likely to use engagement coping strategies that indicate their ability to manage their problems. The results of this study found that there should be a special programme provided related about stress management skills to the teacher trainees which focuses on aspects of coping strategies in an effort to deal with the stress.

Keywords: Stress, Coping Strategies & Teacher Trainee
REDUCTION IN DEPRESSION LEVELS VIA SOCRATIC DIALOGUE TECHNIQUE ON BULLY VICTIM IN THE WORKPLACE

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The purpose of this study was to examine the level of depression faced by bullying staff before and after the counselling session and also identify the symptoms of depression. By using single case study based on a purposive sampling method, the combination from quantitative and qualitative methods were performed in this study using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI II), Mental Health Screening Status Form (MSE) and verbatim based on counselling process. Four screening tests were performed to client which is pre-session testing, post-test after the second session, post-test after the fourth session and third post-test after the sixth session. Six sessions were conducted against the client during the review period and BDI II screening tests are used to identify depression levels after undergoing counselling sessions. The purposed to use MSE for this process is to see the changes that are happening to the client, especially in relation to physical and personal appearance. The verbatim method used in this study is to identify the depression symptoms faced by the client. The triangulation method is used to look at the effects of the technique of dialogue in order to reduce depression which is through the combination of BDI II, MSE and verbatim analysis methods. The findings of the study found that the dialogue can reduce depression and this is evidenced by the analysis of triangulation methods in this study.

Keywords: Depression, Socratic Dialog, BDI II, Mental Health Screening Status (MSE), Socratic Dialog, Cognitive Behaviour Therapy

MEASURING THE ACADEMIC RESILIENCE LEVEL OF A B40 FAMILY

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Academic resilience is a key factor in helping individuals to recover after failure in the educational situation they face in school. Education is one of the ways students can help their families out of low-income families with the strength to cope with the challenges and challenges they face. In this regard, the article is intended to identify the level of academic resilience of students from the B40 family of 16 and in the fourth grade at the National Secondary School in a district in Perak. This study used questionnaires using quantitative cross-sectional survey design. A total of 30 students were selected as respondents of the study. The study data were analyzed using descriptive tests. The descriptive analysis of the study showed that the students involved in this study showed a moderate level of academic resilience. The findings can have positive implications in helping Guidance and Counseling Teachers design and implement appropriate programs and interventions to help enhance academic resilience to enable them to gain good educational opportunities and to create a better career for their future lives.

Keywords: Academic Resilience, Student B40, National Secondary School
BERLIAN (Bermain-Experiential-Learning-Anak) COMMUNITY TO SUPPORT CHARACTER EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

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The purpose of character education for children is basically to educate children to have the best performance (best performance) and moral. Traditional games are games that are inherited and contain noble values. In traditional games there are values that can be used as media to build children's character. The fact shows that traditional games are almost extinct and are no longer known to children. The aim of this program was to establish BERLIAN COMMUNITY to find the effect of its on strengthen children's character education. The research design was action research with interview, observation and documentation as collection methods. The program involved 83 children aged 6-10 years and was conducted in 5 locations. The program was carried out for three months, beginning with identification, providing facilities and infrastructure, implementing the program for 7 sessions, and follow up. The traditional games played were bekelan, congklak lidi, engklek, gobag sodor, and lompat karet. The results obtained from this program are (1) traditional games can be a medium in instilling moral values to children, (2) with traditional play children learn to experience various skills that can be positive characters, such as skills in problem solving, cooperation, empathetic, communication, and self control skills.

Keywords: Traditional Games, BERLIAN Community, children’s character education

THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT ON EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

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This research aims to explain the influence of organizational culture and perceived organizational support of employee engagement. This research uses a quantitative approach. Data collection is conducted through a survey of 131 employees of PT. Terminal Petikemas Surabaya. Sampling techniques on this study used incidental sampling. Analysis of research data was conducted using multiple linear regression analysis techniques. The results showed that organizational culture and Perceived Organizational Support both partially and simultaneously, can increase employee engagement. Employee behaviour that demonstrates high engagement can be seen from a passion for work (vigor), a high dedication to work (dedication), and is able to exert its concentration to stay focused on completing tasks (absorption). The results of the study also showed that the level of employee absorption to the job, in this case exerting concentration remains focused on the completion of the task that is the responsibility (absorption) is more dominant than the employee aspect Other engagement apps. In addition, the role of organizational culture to improve employee engagement is also quite large compared to increasing employee engagement. The researchers thus recommends that HR managers should evaluate the effectiveness of organizational culture implementation and perceived organizational support to increase employee engagement of PT. Terminal Petikemas Surabaya.

Keywords: employee engagement, organizational culture, perceived organizational support, PT. Terminal Petikemas Surabaya
ANALYSIS OF MMPI-2 ON EGO STRENGTH, POSITIVE MALINGERING AND ANXIETY

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Ego Strength (ES), Malingering (Mp), and Anxiety (Anx) are psychiatric signs that the severity of each individual is different, especially the condition of a person in a particular activity group, so it is interesting to study. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent of the strength of ego strength (ES), positive malingering (Mp) and anxiety (Anx) in the Energetic Power Yoga training participants in Malang. The research method was carried out qualitatively and analyzed using the Strauss-Corbin paradigm data triangulation method, consisting of 5 research samples. The measuring instrument used is the MMPI-2 test which is a standard test tool that can measure the high and low aspects of research that are regulated tested by reliability and validity. The results showed four subjects had lower ego strength, and one person had better ego strength. The low level of ego strength in 4 items indicates that the motivation to participate in yoga practice tends to be a lifestyle or follow the trend and influence of his friends. The Mp test shows that two subjects tried to perform better and the value of positive malingering of three other subjects was low. Anxiety level (anxiety) in two subjects is high whereas in three subjects are at a low level, which means that trainees followed yoga training has a positive impact by reducing the anxiety level. The conclusion from the research obtained is that yoga training activities despite the existence of a motivation to follow the trend, but yoga training can provide benefits in reducing anxiety levels.

Keywords: anxiety, ego strength, positive malingering, yoga

SOCIAL SUPPORT AS A PREDICTOR OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

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Special education teachers who are teaching students with special needs in the learning disability category (SET-LD) face various issues that affect their psychological well-being such as stress, compassion fatigue and burnout in their work. Less emphasis placed on psychological well-being has led to negative impacts on SETLD. Hence, this study aims to identify social support as a predictor of psychological well-being in the context of SETLD. These teachers are in the Malaysian Northern Zone Special Education Integration Programme. This study was carried out on 322 SETLDs in Penang, Kedah and Perlis. The multi-level sampling technique was used and implemented via rated random strata sampling technique and simple group random sampling technique. This study used quantitative approach through survey based on cross-sectional design and involved two instruments namely Social Support Network and Psychological Well-Being questionnaires. Systematic analysis method was used in determining the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Research data analysis used descriptive and inferential analyses. By using the SPSS software, a descriptive analysis was done to study the profile of each variable via min score and frequency response pattern. Inferential analysis using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) with the help of the Smart PLS 3.0 software was done to study the variables as a predictor and variable factor that contributed the most to psychological well-being. The findings of the study found that social support had significant relationship and that they are predictor of psychological well-being.

Keywords: Social support, psychological well-being, special education teachers, special needs, learning disability
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOLUTION FOCUSED BRIEF GROUP THERAPY (SFBGT) TO DEVELOP RESILIENCE AMONG INDONESIAN WOMEN WORKERS IN MALAYSIA

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**Background and Objectives:** Indonesia domestic workers have been reportedly subjected to a range of exploitative practices involving irregular or non-payment of wages, excessive work hours, no weekly day off, poor living conditions, unsafe work, and tasks not related to domestic work and restricted freedom of movement that leads them have mental problem such as depression, anxiety and PTSD. This study examined the effectiveness of solution-focused brief group therapy (SFBGT) to developing resilience traits.

**Methods:** Experimental study, who had met the criteria for entering the study were selected by a sampling method and randomly divided into 2 groups: experimental (16 people) and control (16 people). For the experimental group, solution-focused group therapy was performed in 5 sessions of 90 minutes (1 session weekly), however, the control group did not receive any intervention. The instrument that used are BDI-II, CD-RISC and counselling transcript.

**Results:** The results showed that the mean score of depression after intervention was significantly lower and the mean score of Resilience level was higher in the caregivers of the experimental group than in the control group (\(P < 0.001\)). The result shows that during pre-test, 13 respondents have low resilience while three respondents have moderate level of resilience. In the post-test 1 (Session 3), there are ten respondents with low resilience level while six has moderate resilience level. In post-test 2 (Session 5), there are three respondents with low resilience level and 8 respondents have moderate level of resilience, meanwhile, five respondents have high resilience level. It can be observed that there is change in the level of resilience before and after the treatment. In other words, solution-focused group therapy had a significant effect in developing resilience to reduce depression symptoms among Indonesian women workers.

**Conclusions:** According to the results, solution-focused group therapy is effective to develop resilience among Indonesian women workers. The significant of this study will benefit social worker and counselling to provide intervention that help migrant workers to be resilience in their challenges works.

**Keywords:** Resilience, Indonesian women workers, SFBGT
**DRAWING THERAPY AS A TOOLS IN GROUP COUNSELING FOR SELF-BLAME AMONG SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS**

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Drawing is a tool and it is ideal to use in group counseling sessions. The purpose of this study was to identify the effectiveness of drawing therapy in alleviating the nature of self-blame among victims of sexual abuse. The study respondents included 40 adolescents who were victims of sexual abuse and were 13 to 18 years old. Respondents were selected using purposive sampling and the respondents were resident of female rehabilitation centers in Malaysia. The instruments used were self-blame questionnaires, interview protocols and drawing therapy modules. Data were analyzed through paired t-test, regression and interview analysis. Findings revealed that there was a change in self-blame before and after the counseling session using the painting therapy module. Through the results of the data also came two themes of drawing that greatly influenced the change. The art of drawing had impacted the decline of self-blame and helped the victim overcome their feelings of guilt. This study needs to be further explored to identify the causes of self-blame among victims of sexual abuse. Thus, there was no doubt that drawing therapy as alternative approach to help clients and counselors in a creative counseling process. The drawing therapy provided comfort to clients express their feelings during counseling sessions.

**BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDER AND SOCIAL AVOIDANCE: A REVIEW**

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In DSM-5, Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) is categorized under Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorder. BDD is defined as preoccupations and repetitive behaviours or mental acts in response to the idea that some aspect of one's own body part or appearance is severely flawed and therefore warrants exceptional measures to hide or fix it. Having a perception that everyone is judging their appearance, majority of BDD patients engage social avoidance behaviours. These behaviours lead to social impairment and make the symptoms worse. This paper describes the characteristics of social avoidance based on the literature and Body Image Questionnaire (BIQ) that is used to assess BDD prevalence among patients that seek cosmetic procedures.

**Keywords:** Body Dysmorphic Disorder; Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorder; Social Avoidance; Body Image Questionnaire