Type of Paper: ES1
Name of Presenter: Ms Abbasali Soleymani Khashab
Country: Iran
Title: Predicting Psychological Well Being Based on Religious Orientation and Spirituality: An Investigation into a Causal Model
Authors/Institution: Abbasali Soleymani khashab, Fatemeh Hatami zargaran, Mohsen Alizadeh, Morteza Moradi

Abstracts:

Understanding the meaning of life, having the feeling of belonging to a superior source, and enjoying social support are all sources that make human beings more resilient and resistant to life’s stressful events. Scholars believe that religious orientations, spirituality (as an overall orientation inclusive of religion) and the social support from them as strong confrontational sources can inform the way individuals evaluate environmental threatening factors and reduce the psychologically harmful consequences. Considering the role of religious orientations and postmodern approach to spirituality that criticizes religion rationally, in recent years investigating the role of spirituality and religiousness has gained momentum. The present study investigated the possibility of predicting psychological well being based on spirituality and religiousness. A sample of 300 participants was selected from the whole entrants to Medical University of Shiraz and Shiraz University using a random cluster sampling. The tools of the present study are the spiritual scale of Ironson (2002), the internal and external orientations of allport and ross (1967) and spiritual religious orientation Betson and showinerd(1991) and the psychological well being (Ryff, 1989) scale. In analyzing the results of the present research we used the statistical method of peirson correlation and to carry out the path analysis the multiple regression was used in a hierarchical simultaneous way in accordance with the stages of Barron and kenny(1986). the following results were obtained. 1_ Spirituality positively predicted two religious orientations (question and internal) among which the internal spirituality possess a higher degree of predictability. 2_ Through intra-religious orientation and also in a direct way, spirituality predicted psychological well being. 3_ The internal orientation was the only strong mediator in the relationship between spirituality and psychological well being.
Type of Paper: ES1
Name of Presenter: Mrs. Maryam Hazrati
Country: Iran
Title: The Effects of therapeutic touch and Physiotherapy on Reducing Low Back Pain In Women.
Authors/Institution: Shiraz University of Medical Sciences

Abstracts:

Background: Low back pain is the second leading chronic pain condition for physician visits. Between 10% and 50% of patients with back pain receive physical therapy. Physiotherapy has been used as a common therapy for musculoskeletal lower back pain. There are many studies which have revealed touch therapy has a significant effect on reducing pain, for example, colic pain in pediatric, the pain in patient with burn, and migraine headaches, but what not yet clear is the effect of touch therapy on reducing of low back pain in compare to physiotherapy.

Aim: To investigate the efficacy of therapeutic touch in reducing chronic musculoskeletal low back pain in compare to physiotherapy, in female referred to Hafez hospital in Shiraz- Iran.

Method: The sample included 63 female with low back pain of a duration of at least 6 months have participated in this clinical trial study. Diagnosed back pain is in general engaged as a selection criterion. The participants were met the required criteria selected by convenience sampling and divided in two groups by simple randomize allocation: there were 30 patients in case and 33 in control groups. The case group received therapeutic touch, 15-20 min daily for 5-10 days by a touch therapist. Physiotherapy way conducted by a specialist physician for each patient with hot pack and diathermy or hot pack and TENS (Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation) for 15-20 min daily in 10 sessions. The effects of treatments were compared by another person on a double blind fashion by interviewing the patients of both groups. By a Questionnaire including demographic data and some questions related to pain (nature of the pain, location, and severity, effect upon activity daily living, sleep disturbance and medication use for relieving of pain. The severity of pain was measured by a 10 degree visual analogue scale for 3 times, 30 min before intervention, immediate and 1 month after the last session of intervention in both groups. Descriptive inferential statistics method with SPSS software was applied for data analysis.

Result: Analysis of the findings have showed no significant differences between two groups on reducing of pain immediately after the last session of treatment (p=0.1) follows up of the patients after 1 month showed that the severity and duration of pain were significantly decreased in therapeutic touch group (p=0.02). In addition, the result after one month of treatment showed significant differences between two groups according their level of activities p=(0.04), and the
usage of analgesic drugs, and sleep disturbance (p:0.06). Touch therapy has showed more effective than physiotherapy 1 month after treatment in women with low back pain.

**Conclusion:** Regarding to the results we conclude that therapeutic touch is a safe and effective intervention in reducing of pain. In term of costs of treatment touch therapy has no extra costs and is applicable everywhere and every time. More importantly that, it promote human relationship.
Abstracts:

Kenya is home to more than 500,000 refugees. Most of them come from Somalia, Congo, Ethiopia and other African countries. They face many challenges including rape, kidnap, lack of jobs, poverty and rejection. HIAS, one of the organizations that is funded by UNHCR, implements a psychosocial project which I work for. As a trauma counselor, there are many social-cultural issues that I also face and this will be part of my presentation. The area I work in has a high population of Congolese who are running away from the war. Many children are also affected. The techniques we use include child therapy, group therapy, narrative textile and others. I wish to share my experience.

Biography of the Authors:

I am an experienced counselor since 1995 with a masters degree in counseling. I have been the vice chairperson for Kenya counseling and psychological association and currently working as a psychologist with HIAS-Kenya. I have also been a trainer and supervisor of counselors.
Abstracts:

According to NACADA, the existence and extent of drug and substance abuse has been identified as one of the greatest problem facing Kenya. Of concern also is the number of teachers involved in this vice. The TSC requires an interdicted teacher show a letter from a rehabilitation centre before he/she is reinstated. Several centres have henceforth been set up which claim to heal the addicts. The aim of this research was to assess the admission criteria and its effect on recovery rate of addicts. The results of this study may help to decide whether youthful and mature addicts can be forced for rehabilitation since currently interventions seem to come a little bit too late. A descriptive survey was used involving 65 respondents of whom 19 were counselors working in the target centres. Data analysis was done using descriptive statistical procedures. The study established that there are voluntary and forced admissions. The study further found out that there are justifications for forced admission to the centres. The study made recommendations to the centres on how to improve the way they handled admission in order to increase the recovery rates, guardians on whether to forcefully rehabilitate drug addicts or not, and the justice system to refer addiction related criminals for treatment instead of overcrowding jails with `mentally’ sick people.

Biography of the Authors:

I am currently a part time lecturer in Mount Kenya University and Laikipia University. I am registered in Kenya as a counsellor after acquiring my masters’ degree in guidance and counseling from Kenyatta university. I did my practicum in a rehabilitation centre where I got the inspiration to carry out my research in drug addiction therapy.
The gay community in Paris (FRANCE) continues to suffer the effects of collusion between the signifier GAY and the signifier AIDS. This paper is a possible interpretation with French philosophical reflections on the notion of community and death as community work. The analysis is presented from an individual situation and collective, to reflect attempts to represent the links made sexual risk among gay men who can not be regarded as illustrations of the death instinct or self-destructive behavior. Other reasons lie that articulate with the signifiers gay and AIDS. And the question of what is today the «gay community»? Is it not the «seropositive gay community»? What happened to the other gay community, which has struggled against AIDS at the time, and since no longer protects nor supports those who have been infected in the meantime? What is the role of drug use in a sexual context? What is the role of the addiction in this community and identity constructions? What new mythology must be implemented to support psychotherapeutic work? Wich psychic creactions we support in the psychotherapeutic process?

**Biography of the Authors:**

Clinical psychologist - M.A.

Psychoanalyst

Lecturer at the Paris 7-Denis Diderot, Paris. Unity of Psychoanalytical Studies

Member of the Society, Medecine Psychoanalytical Research Center (CRPMS, Paris,)

Clinical psychologist in an Addiction Center in the north of Paris.

Private practice.
Abstracts:

To date, a number of studies exploring the relationship of religiosity with OC symptoms have been conducted. Results from these studies have been inconsistent. While in some studies high religiosity groups reported higher levels of OC beliefs and symptoms than lower religiosity or atheist groups, in other studies no significant difference was found between the groups. Thus far, little has been done to investigate the potential contributing factors to such result discrepancies. The present review explores such possible factors in past religiosity-OCD studies. A close examination of the literature reveals issues of concern at their sampling, statistical and psychometric levels, which include the usage of exposure bias sampling methods, isolative statistical techniques and inadequate data collection tools respectively. The discovery of these issues suggests that future researchers in the area should attempt to obtain more accurate hence consistent results by adopting more rigorous sampling, statistical and psychometric techniques. The reviewers recommend viable measures which, if taken at each level, could help in achieving this goal.
Abstracts:

PURPOSE: The aim of this paper is to present details of development of stigma, and a proposal of how could we release an enlightening campaign, aiming to erase or fight stigma.

METHODS: The paper provides an analysis of the historical processes by which stigma has emerged and became associated with intellectual disability. It also explores the process by which these associations have been loosened, identifying distinctive features of stigma that may guide intervention programs; and evaluating changes in the magnitude and character of stigma over time and in response to interventions and social changes.

RESULTS: - Stigma towards people with intellectual disability has sometimes a detrimental effect on their ability to obtain services, the type of treatment and support they receive, and their acceptance in the community.

- The stigma associated with intellectual disability is in large part promoted by the media.

- Improving community attitudes by increasing knowledge and understanding about intellectual disability, is essential if people with intellectual disability are to live in, and contribute to, the community, free from stigma.

CONCLUSIONS: Stigma associated with intellectual disability is one of those social maladies that will probably never be totally eliminated, but there are ways in which it can be diminished.

Biography of the Authors:

- Medicine Doctor (M. D.) qualification (1981), Faculty of Medicine, Aleppo University. My thesis was Emotional Aspect during Pregnancy.

- Ph. D. Degree in Health Education (1993), Aleppo University.

Now I am a Prof. of Health education at Aleppo University.
Type of Paper: ES3
Name of Presenter: Ms Bahram Jowkar
Country: Iran
Title: Spirituality, religious orientation, and life satisfaction among Iranian students
Authors/Institution: Shiraz University

Abstracts:

The study of religiosity and spirituality role in mental health and research about them has recently found a particular place in the research scopes about mental health. So, the present research has investigated the relationship of spirituality and life satisfaction by the mediation of religious orientation in the a causal relationship frame.

The participants of this research all were chosen in the random cluster method; included 308, male students 136, female students 172; students of Shiraz University and Shiraz Medical University. We used Reed's inventory about spirituality (1986) and Allport and Rosses' inventory about internal and external orientations (1967) and the scale of life satisfaction. (Diener et al, 1985).

Research analysis was simultaneously multiple regressions and was based on Baron and Kenny’s stages (1986). To analysis of data used the software SPSS (version 19).

Finding indicated that: (a) Expected positive spirituality was in both external and internal religious orientation; however the expected ability internal orientation was high. (b) Due to religious orientation, spirituality directly indicated the expected life satisfaction. (c) Both kind of religious orientations showed the same positive life satisfaction. (d) The internal orientation was more powerful mediation associated with spirituality and students life satisfaction.

It totally concluded that spirituality and religiosity were the cause of mental health significant expectation, and they had more shares in life satisfaction, and made religious beliefs profound and internalized them.

Mediating role of religiosity (both internal and external) in predicting life satisfaction based on spirituality was approved.
Abstracts:

AIDS is known as hygiene, social and economical problem in world. Different Nowadays, researchers found about AIDS as a lack of treatment illness. Because of defeat able treatment in AIDS, preventive plans have developed in world. Religion as effective factor has essential role in preventive plans and bio-psycho-socio-spiritual model. The main aim is to examine the role of religious factor in prevention of AIDS disease.

This paper presents a review which focuses on different types of primary research articles describing factors associated with prevention, religious, AIDS/HIV are reviewed. In next stage, all of results of articles were examined and were extracted by different sites. The results of this study are showed several effective and positive role of religious in controlling of AIDS. Islamic religion has showed as perfect and the best ideology in prevention of AIDS disease. Islamic religion has effective role by having positive viewpoint about marriage as sacred command, emphasizing to family system as the most important in society, role culture and religious organizations in increasing social support and using circumcise surgery as Islamic recommendation in man

Biography of the Authors:

Pathologist, Director of laboratory fatemieh hospital, Semnan university of Medical Sciences, Semnan, Iran
Abstracts:

Although Michael White, the founder of the narrative therapy, once pointed out, “[t]he matter of metaphor is highly significant” (White, 2007: 31), neither he nor the other has ever given a systematic description of the metaphor usage in narrative therapy. In using narrative therapy to work with Hong Kong teenager mothers, the author experienced that client-generated visual metaphors (VMs) in the form of images or pictorial graphs were powerful in facilitating externalizing, re-authoring, re-membering, and scaffolding conversations. Four cases are used in this paper to illustrate: 1) how a VM can help a teenager mother to ‘externalize’ the ‘problem’, which may seem inadequate for her to convey in words, 2) how transformation of a VM can bring a sense of empowerment (Meier & Bolvin, 2011) and prepare the way for the re-authoring conversation, 3) how a VM, encoded with an teenager mother’s affections, could refresh her memory of the love and support that she once experienced from her beloved ones, and 4) how hopes and dreams could emerge from totally not-knowing to clearly shaped VMs in scaffolding conversations.

Biography of the Authors:

The author currently works as a senior lecturer at the Department of Counselling & Psychology, Hong Kong Shue Yan University. In 2009, she received her Ph. D. degree in psychology from the University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany. She had a post-graduate degree in narrative therapy. Her current academic interests are metaphor cognition and metaphor usage in psychotherapeutic settings. She is an associative member of Asian Professional Counselling association, Hong Kong Sandplay Therapy Association, and the International Association for Research and Applying Metaphor.
Abstracts:

The study assessed the relative fairness of selected educational accommodations provided to peers who have disabilities. Respondents for this study were 401 undergraduate students at a public Southern postsecondary institution in the United States. This study utilized two scales developed by Upton (2000) which quantifies the relative fairness that respondents perceive toward the provision of selected educational accommodations. The students’ perceptions were quantified based on their level of education, their major, and personal connection with individuals with disabilities. Implications of these findings and suggestions for future research were also provided.

Biography of the Authors:

Randall Boen is a Master’s degree student in the Rehabilitation Counseling program at Southern Illinois University Carbondale. He earned his Bachelor degree in Psychology from Austin Peay State University. His current research interest includes disability studies and evaluation of service provision for Adaptive Technology.

Azzahrah Anuar is a doctoral candidate in the Rehabilitation Institute at Southern Illinois University Carbondale.

Dr. Thomas Upton is a Professor in the Rehabilitation Counselor Training Program at the Rehabilitation Institute, Southern Illinois University Carbondale.

Dr. Nicole Knickmeyer is a faculty member in the Psychology Program at Austin Peay State University.
Abstracts:

Introduction:

According to Frankel, one of the root causes of vulnerable people, their meaning and purpose. Search for meaning and purpose, is what led to its fullest flowering of the human personality and mental disorders, eliminates.

Objective:

The aim of this study was to investigate the Logotherapy efficacy on self-compassion, and life expectancy for women is depressed.

Methods:

In this research, the quasi-experimental design with pre-test - post-test control group was conducted. The population in this study included all women admitted depressed The Advice Clinic Tehran's District 5, which is the case patients and The clinical interview and the Beck Depression Inventory, customers qualify for The survey was based on random sampling of the population The 30 patients were selected and divided into two groups of 15 randomly selected In the second test and control groups (expected) will be.

After that, members of the experimental group after full explanation of the study and consent on their behalf, for 10 weeks, the weeks into a 90 minute session are treated. All subjects have completed all research tools simultaneously. After 10 sessions of treatment, again by means of the two groups are tested. The findings of research using spss software and descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation and variance) and inferential statistics (analysis of covariance) will be analyzed.

Results:

The findings suggest the therapeutic sense of compassion for their effectiveness and life expectancy for women was depressed.

Conclusions

Results logotherapy can lead to depression and their life expectancy is low.
Type of Paper: ES5
Name of Presenter: Mrs Endah Puspita Sari
Country : Indonesia
Title : Breastfeeding Counseling: A Contribution of Psychology to Achieve the Quality of Life for Mothers and Babies
Authors/Institution: Endah Puspita Sari/UII

Abstracts:
This paper discusses the way in which psychological give the understanding to reach quality of life for mothers and the babies; counseling for breastfeeding mother. This research used observation and interview method to 4 breastfeeding counselor (doctor, baby nurse, nutritionist, and psychologist) and 2 counseling psychology lecturers. The interview held on 4 breastfeeding counselor to identify the problem which happen in counseling process, continued to the 2 counseling psychology lecturers to give theoretical solution for the problem. Purpose of this study is to minimize the psychological obstacle in breastfeeding phase and to increase the interest of mothers in breastfeeding counseling. The numbers of mother who breastfeed their babies will affected to the babies physical health and their psychological safety.

Biography of the Authors:
My duty right now is lecturer, besides that I do breastfeeding counseling to women who need help. I join Jogja Parenting Community (JPC), the organization that concerns to children health. JPC contact me if there is a mother who needs assistance in breastfeed her baby. Sometimes we open stand to make community aware about children health
Abstracts:

Art therapy is an effective treatment for child with pornography addiction. However, developmental needs and symptom presentation often mandate therapeutic interventions that are beyond conventional protocols. This paper presents a case report of Art therapy with an adolescent boy with pornography addiction and exhibitionist behaviour.

13 years old boy, was brought with complaints of intrusive thoughts, pornography watching and exhibitionist behaviour since 1½ years. Pornography addiction was recorded with Youth pornography addiction screening tool with score of 80. On the WHO quality of Life – BREF scores indicating poor quality of life and also obtained score of 15, indicating severe distress. The sentence completing test, shows guilt and inability to quit. There was evidence for poor frustration tolerance and lack of coping. On behavioural analysis, it is revealed that he exhibits out of control and triggered to do so. Maintaining factors were decreased interest in studies, arts and sports and avoidance of peers and adults.

Aspects unique to adolescence, sexual addiction and parenting are found to mediate treatment processes and outcome. The creative process was self-affirming, life giving and inherently shame reducing and corrective.

Biography of the Authors:

Dr Sripriya Shaji, completed PhD in Counselling Psychology working as an counselling psychologist in Malabar Hospitals, Kerala, India for last 2 years. Earlier working as a Head – Department of social educational, psychological health research and training in M.V Hospital for Diabetes and Prof M.V. Viswanthan Diabetes Research Centre, Chennai, India. Had Published 4 scientific papers and presented 7 scientific papers in national and international conference. Area of interest is Child and adolescent psychopathology.
Abstracts:

This article presents the level of psychosocial problems and counselling needs of HIV/AIDS patients attending University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, (U.I.T.H). The study also aimed at finding out whether variables such as gender, age religion and marital status had significant influence on psychosocial problems and counselling needs of the patients. Eighty patients were purposively selected from HIV/AIDS patients attending U.I.T.H, Ilorin. The instrument for the study was the questionnaire, which comprised 35 items. Findings from the study indicated that the greatest problems of HIV/AIDS patients were feelings of fear and anxiety, followed by feelings of anger and rejection. The greatest needs as indicated were receiving voluntary confidential HIV/AIDS counselling and developing new lifestyle. Significant differences in the psychosocial problems of HIV/AIDS patients were found on the basis of gender and religion, but, both male and female HIV/AIDS patients alike, share similar counselling needs. Three of eight hypotheses formulated were rejected and five were accepted. The researcher made suggestions, drew out certain counselling implications and made recommendations as they affect the patients Government, Non-Governmental organizations, and the patients’ close relations.
Abstracts:

People with depression are often found being helpless with their suffering, pointless in their difficult situations, worthless or useless about themselves, and hopeless towards their future and thus often lead to suicidal ideation. Yet people with depression are not necessarily useless, helpless or hopeless. They actually can do a lot to rebound and recover and even to have post-traumatic growth to lead a thriving life rather than helplessly submitting themselves to the plight of their suffering or passively relying on the professionals to help them out.

In the light of the above, the author conducted a series of in-depth case study to elicit the "personal medicine" (self-initiated self-care strategies (Patricia Deegan, 2005; 2007)) in the lived experiences of women in recovery from depression. With the illustrations of their recovery stories, the author aims at instilling those persons afflicted with depression with hope for recovery and enlightening them to see the strengths and resources in themselves and in their environment and they can have their own "personal medicine" besides taking the psychiatric medicines. These recovery stories of real persons with depression shed light on person-centered, strengths-based and recovery-oriented counseling or psychotherapy for people in recovery from mental health problems.

Biography of the Authors:

I am a registered social worker in Hong Kong with bachelor and master’s degree in social work (mental health stream). The topic of my Ph.D research was on the subjective experiences of people with schizophrenia. After obtaining Ph.D in 2004, I have been teaching social work courses of bachelor degree (mainly mental health and social work and social work practicum) and the course of mental health counseling for master’s degree students at City University of Hong Kong. Besides teaching, I have also been involved in research into the lived experiences, and resilience and recovery of people with mental health problems.
Abstracts:

The research was a Qualitative Research using case study form. The purposes of the study was 1. To study adoptive families relation in adopted Thai families bringing up the 5-8 year adopted children from Kaen Thong Children Home, KhonKaen province.

The target of the research consisted of 4 adoptive families bringing up the 5-8 year orphan children from Kaen Thong Children Home, KhonKaen province to be adopted children. There were 2 families in KhonKaen province and 2 families in Roi-Ed province. The research instrument was In-dept interview form.

The findings were:

1. Adoptive families relationship

The most of family structure were nuclear family. In general the family members have a good relationship, they are always give love, warmth and take care of each other in usual or unusual time. Family members are usually pay respect and encourage the others. All family members know their role and have a good responsibility. All adopted children are taught a good things and they are usually joint family activities example to have dinner, to do a housework and to do an exercise together. However for the family conflict, there were no violent conflict but there were some in case of the child rearing, but they had to find the satisfied way.

2. Adoptive family relationship with the community

Adoptive family have a good relation with the people in their community. The family disclose about bringing up the adopted children to their community. All adopted children and families were accepted from people in community.

3. Adoptive family relationship with the school

Adoptive family have a good relationship with the school, the family member support all school activities. The family welcome to give cooperate to the school, many teachers pay attention to student’s emotion, mind, society and their life when they are at school.
Biography of the Authors:

Miss Kanoktinee Panpakdee. I was born on 6\textsuperscript{th} February 1982. Now I’m 31 years old.

My education background I graduated Bachelor of Arts in Communication Art (Advertising) from Rajabhat Institute Mahasarakham and Now I’m studying Master of Education in Educational Psychology and counseling, Khon Kaen University, Thailand.

My current job is a social development worker at Kaenthong Children Home, Khon Kaen.
Psychoanalysis as a type of psychotherapy was first introduced in Japan in 1919. Four years later, ‘Morita therapy’ was developed in Japan as a type of psychotherapy based on Zen Buddhism philosophy. A fierce debate took place between the psychoanalysis school and Morita therapy school for many years, as the former aims at enhancing the knowing of the self and self-relatedness of patients while the latter aims at not knowing the self and abandoning self-relatedness. The later developed Japanese psychotherapy could not ignore this theoretical controversy. This controversy and the efforts taken to resolve it are evident in much broader and lasting conflicts faced by Japanese psychotherapy: conflicts between Buddhism and Western Christianity, the sense of the situation-based self vs. the idea of the independent self; polytheism-animism tradition vs. the monotheism way of thinking; and traditional folk healing vs. science-based therapy. In this presentation, I shall describe the unique features of current Japanese psychotherapy, particularly psychodynamic psychotherapy, and show how they were formed through 100 years of development in order to create an appropriate form of psychotherapy in the Japanese cultural context while being under continuous Western influence.
ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to assess the effectiveness of Person-centred therapy and Cognitive Psychology Ad-Din group counselling on self concept, depression and resilience of pregnant out-of-wedlock teenagers. This study involved 55 pregnant out-of-wedlock teenagers at three women’s refuge centres which are from KEWAJA, Rhaidatus Sakinah and Taman Seri Puteri Cheras (JKM). Subjects were classed into two treatment groups and one control group. The Multidimensional Self-Concept Scale (MSCS), Beck Depression inventory (BDI) and Adolescent Resiliency Attitude Scale (ARAS) was administered to assess self concept, depression and resilience of pregnant out-of-wedlock teenagers. The control pre and post test design was used for this study. The research data were analyzed using descriptive analysis, ANOVA, MANCOVA and Tuckey Post Hoc with significant level of .01 and .05. All treatment group received group counselling sessions for 7 consecutive week, once in each week. The Person-centred group and Cognitive Psychology Ad-Din group counselling showed significant reduction (pre-test to post-test) on depression, enhancing self concept and resilience of pregnant out-of-wedlock teenagers.

Keywords - Person-centred therapy, Cognitive Psychology Ad-Din group counseling, self concept, depression and resilience.

Biography of the Authors:

I study at UKM. Doing PHD in psychology counselling. Involve in the field more then 20 years. Currently I’m lecturer at UPSI.
Abstracts:

This research is aimed to explain factors that create resilience on 2 cancer volunteers who have lost their child and to describe the process that the cancer volunteers went through to become resilient. Resilience factors are based on the theory by Reivich and Schatte. There are 7 factors that create resilience. They are emotion regulation, impulse control, optimism, causal analysis, empathy, self-efficacy, and reaching out. The process to be resilient is found by doing deep interview and analyzing the subjects’ life events. The result shows that there are resilience factors on the subjects. The process describes a systematical journey about the subjects’ life events, especially childhood achievements and losing or inconvenience experiences are contributing to the resilience that the subjects have today.

Biography of the Authors:

Ms. Prita holds a bachelor degree from Krida Wacana Christian University

Mr. Garey hold a Magister of Science in Psychology from University of Indonesia. He is also an active lecturer with specialty in Developmental Psychology.