

**1st International Conference of
Bangladesh Psychometric Society**

**Psychometric Measurement in
Health, Education and Recruitment**

**January 21-23, 2022
Virtual Meet**



Book of Abstracts

2022

Table of Contents

Topics	Page
About Bangladesh Psychometric Society	02
About the Conference:	
1st International Conference of Bangladesh Psychometric Society Psychometric Measurement in Health, Education and Recruitment	03
BPS Executive Committee Members	04
Conference Scientific Committee	05
Program Schedule	06 - 13
Detailed Schedule of Scientific Sessions	14 - 17
Key Note Speakers: Brief Profiles	18 - 22
Abstracts:	23 – 59
• Scientific Session I	24 – 32
• Scientific Session II	33 – 41
• Scientific Session III	41 – 50
• Scientific Session IV	51 – 59





About Bangladesh Psychometric Society

Bangladesh Psychometric Society (BPS) is founded by a group of academicians and practitioners dedicated to developing an efficient workforce with substantial knowledge of psychometrics. The BPS tends to bridge the gap that exists in different disciplines caused by the dearth of accurate and adequate understanding of psychometrics. Bangladesh Psychometrics Society commits to cater to the need for advancing knowledge of psychometrics among students, teachers, professionals, practitioners, educators, policy-makers of home and abroad in an effortless, systematic, and comprehensive way.



1st International Conference of Bangladesh Psychometric Society Psychometric Measurement in Health, Education and Recruitment

It is our pleasure to organize the 1st International Conference of Bangladesh Psychometric Society. From our conception, we tried to stir up a joint effort to enable stakeholders such as academics, researchers, human resource personnel, and experts with adequate knowledge and tools for their work, especially where quantification of different human aspects are required. This conference incorporates several crucial workshops and informative scientific talks to provide comprehensive information on current developments in research, teaching, design, and application in all areas of psychometric measurement

This Conference is the first and the largest psychometric measurement-focused conference in Bangladesh. We tried to provide multifaceted insight into the state of psychometry and addressed current and future-oriented applications and practices in the disciplines that require human-centric measurement, including psychology, medicine, health science, education, and industrial and govt. recruitment process. We have supplemented this conference by a series of thematic keynote speeches, panel discussions, and moderated pre-conference workshops. We consider the event as a beacon of the exhibition and network platform that will promote the exchange of knowledge and expertise of psychometry with appropriate scholars and entities and thus will create an essential interface between science and application.



Bangladesh Psychometric Society
Executive Committee

President	Prof. Dr. Md. Kamal Uddin
Vice President	Dr. Fahmida Tofail
Joint Secretary	Md. Shahinoor Rahman
Organizing Secretary	Md. Shaheen Mollah
Program Secretary	Dr. Ahsan Habib
Research Secretary	Dr. Sumana Datta
International Secretary	Dr. Samsad Afrin Himi
Publication Secretary	Prof. Dr. Afroza Hossain
Financial Secretary	Ms. Momtaz Sultana
Communication Secretary	Ms. Sarzam Arobi
Office Secretary	M A Siraji

Members:

- Prof. Dr. Murshida Ferdous Binte Habib
- Ahmad Obaidus Sattar Bhuiya
- Rumana Aktar
- Dr. Sanjida Khan
- Dr. Khem Raj Bhatta
- Dr. Sharmin Kauser
- Masuma Parvin
- Mynul Islam
- Ameen Maharjan



**Scientific Committee
2022**

Convener Dr. Sumona Datta

Coordinator Dr. Samsad Afrin Himi

Members:

- Dr. Fahmida Tofail
- Dr. Zahid Hossain
- Dr. Md. Ahsan Habib
- M A Siraji

Task Force Members:

- Dr. Sanjida Khan
- Ameen Maharzan
- Shathi Rani Roy

To know more please visit: <https://psychometricbd.org>



Program Schedule

Pre-Conference Workshop Schedule

Day 1

Date: 21.01.2022

Time	Topic	Resource Person
10.00 am – 12.00 pm	Fundamentals of Psychometry	Prof. Md. Kamal Uddin Chairman & Professor Department of Psychology University of Dhaka, Bangladesh
1.00 pm – 3.00 pm	Reliability & Validity Estimation	Dr. Zahid Hossain Commander Bangladesh Navy
3.00 pm – 5.00 pm	Modern Approaches in Test Construction	Dr. Sumona Datta Assistant Professor and Head Department of Behavioural Sciences Adamas University, Kolkata, India Dr. Samsad Afrin Himi Associate Professor Department of Psychology Jagannath University Dhaka, Bangladesh



1st International Conference of BPS

Day 2 22.01.2022 (Saturday)			
Time	Session	Topic	Resource Person
9.00am – 10.00am	Inaugural Session	Presidential Address	Dr. Md. Kamal Uddin Chairman & Professor Department of Psychology University of Dhaka, Bangladesh <u>Moderator:</u> Dr. Sanjida Khan Associate Professor Department of Psychology Jagannath University, Dhaka
10.00am – 11.00am	Keynote speech	Selection for Security Personnel: Projective Techniques and Beyond	Prof. Updesh Kumar Adjunct Faculty School of Criminology & Behavioral Science (SCBS) Rastriya Raksha University <u>Moderator:</u> Dr. Sanjida Khan Associate Professor Department of Psychology Jagannath University, Dhaka
11.00am-12.00pm	Invited speech 1	Application of Psychometrics Tool in Malaysia	Prof. Mohammad Rahim Kamaluddin Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, The National University of Malaysia <u>Moderator:</u> Ameen Maharjan Visiting Faculty Central Department of Psychology



1st International Conference of BPS

			Tribhuvan University Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
12.00 pm – 1.00 pm	Special Lecture 1	Trends in educational research methodology: A review of studies published in Bangladesh Education Journal over 15 years	Dr. Md. Ahsan Habib Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance (EPG), Institute of Education and Research (IER), University of Dhaka <u>Moderator:</u> Nasrin Nahar Shila I/O Psychologist, Consultant Riseup Labs
1.00pm -2.00pm	Lunch break		
2.00 pm – 3.45 pm	Scientific Session I	Theme: Test Construction & Validation <i>Detailed schedule of scientific sessions is given below.</i>	<u>Session Chair:</u> Dr. Debdulal Dutta Roy Associate Professor Department of Psychology (Research Unit) Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata. <u>Moderator:</u> Masuma Parvin Assistant professor Department of Psychology Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology University, Gopalganj
3.45pm -5.30pm	Scientific Session II	Theme: COVID 19 & Mental Health <i>Detailed schedule of scientific sessions is given below.</i>	<u>Session Chair:</u> Dr. Muhammad Akram Uzzaman Professor Department of Psychology Jagannath University



1st International Conference of BPS

			<u>Moderator:</u> Ameen Maharjan Visiting Faculty Central Department of Psychology Tribhuvan University Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
5.30pm – 6.30pm	Special Lecture	Psychometrics in Consumer Behavior	Dr. Murshida Ferdous Binte Habib Professor Department of Psychology University of Rajshahi Dr. Md. Shahinoor Rahman Associate Professor Department of Psychology University of Chittagong Tanzeer Ahmmad Rahman Associate Professor Department of Psychology University of Rajshahi <u>Moderator:</u> Shathi Roy Executive Secretary Bangladesh Psychometric Society



Day 3
23.01.2022 (Sunday)

Time	Session	Topic	Resource Person
9.00 am –10.00 am	Invited speech	Test Construction for Selection and Recruitment	Dr. Susmita Mukhopadhyay Associate Professor Vinod Gupta School of Management Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur <u>Moderator:</u> Sabrina Mausam Physician MBBS, MPH Student (Epidemiology) Department of Public Health and Informatics BSMMU, Dhaka
10.00 am -11.00 am	Keynote speech	Art and Science of Assessment	Prof. Md. Nazmul Haq Director, Teacher Development Institute and Professor IER University of Dhaka <u>Moderator:</u> Sarzom Arobi Sr. Executive, Career Counsellor- NND Organization Development, Nitol Niloy Group (NNG) Communication Secretary, BPS



1st International Conference of BPS

11.00am-12.00pm	Special Lecture	Commonly used Early Childhood and Preschool Measurements at research settings	Dr. Fahmida Tofail Scientist & Senior Consultant Physician International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh <u>Moderator:</u> Dr. Sabrina Mousum Physician MBBS, MPH Student (Epidemiology) Department of Public Health and Informatics BSMMU, Dhaka
12.00 pm – 1.00 pm	Special Lecture	BCS preliminary test: Fairness and Validity Issues	Dr. Md. Kamal Uddin Chairman & Professor Department of Psychology University of Dhaka, Bangladesh <u>Moderator:</u> Md. Shaheen Mollah Assistant Professor Department of Psychology Jagannath University Dhaka, Bangladesh
1.00pm -2.00pm	Lunch break		
2.00 pm – 3.45 pm	Scientific Session III	Theme: Test Construction & Validation <i>Detailed schedule of scientific sessions is given below.</i>	<u>Session Chair:</u> Dr. Asoke Kumar Saha Professor Department of Psychology Jagannath University, Dhaka- 1100, Bangladesh



			<u>Moderator:</u> Ms. Momtaz Sultana Lecturer Department of Psychology BSMRSTU, Gopalganj
3.45pm -5.15pm	Scientific Session IV	Theme:Different Perspectives in Behavioural Assessment <i>Detailed schedule of scientific sessions is given below.</i>	<u>Session Chair:</u> Dr. Md. Nur-E-Alam Siddique Associate Professor Department of Psychology University of Rajshahi <u>Moderator:</u> Dr. Sharmin Kauser MBBS, MHP, CCD, BCS (ex) Senior Medical Officer BIRDEM, Dhaka
5.15 pm -6.15 pm	Valedictory Session	<u>Valedictory Speech:</u> Dr. Fahmida Tofail Scientist & Senior Consultant Physician International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh Best Presenter Award Announcement <u>Vote of Thanks:</u> Dr. Sumona Datta Assistant Professor and Chairperson Department of Psychology Adamas University, Kolkata, India	



		<p><u>Moderator:</u> Dr. Samsad Afrin Himi Associate Professor Department of Psychology Jagannath University Dhaka, Bangladesh</p>
--	--	---

Please note that all time schedules are based on Bangladesh Standard Time (BST).



Detailed Schedule of Scientific Sessions

Date: 22.01.2022 (Saturday)

Scientific Session I Theme: Scale Construction & Validation 2.00 PM – 3.45 PM			
Time	Code	Title of the Presentation	Presenter
2.00PM – 2.10PM	2-BPS-612	Item Generation and Pilot Study on the Fear of Lightning and Thunder Scale	Md. Sabbir Sheikh (University of Rajshahi)
2.10PM – 2.20PM	11 -BPS-4967	Development and Validation of Scam Victimization Risk Inventory (SVR-I) among Malaysian Population	Mohammad Rahim Kamaluddin (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)
2.20PM – 2.30PM	13-BPS-2986	Designing and Validating a Scale for Exploring the Assessment Literacy of Bangladeshi Primary School Teachers	Mohammad Abu Bakar Siddik (National Academy for Primary Education, Bangladesh)
2.30PM – 2.40PM	14-BPS-6406	Adaptation of Online Learning Satisfaction Scale in Bangladeshi Culture	Israt Jahan Lija (Bhojeswar Upashi Degree College)
2.40PM – 2.50PM	17-BPS-801	Testing the Precision of Bangla Communication Scale: Item Response Theory Guided Analysis	Nusrat Jahan (University of Dhaka)
2.50PM – 3.00PM	19-BPS-427	Development of a Test of General English: An Analysis	Zulfeqar Haider (Mumimummisa Govt. MPhil College, Mymensingh, Bangladesh)
3.00PM – 3.10PM	20-BPS-6353	Transcultural Adoption of Emotional Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) - Bangla	Tatini Ghosh (Tripura University, India)
3.10PM – 3.20PM	21-BPS-8183	Constructing a Scale for Assessing Emotional Expression of Young Adults	Roshni Sen Gupta (Adamas University, India)
3.20PM – 3.45PM	Discussion		



Scientific Session II Theme: COVID 19 & Mental Health 3.45 PM – 5.30 PM			
Time	Code	Title of the Presentation	Presenter
3.45PM – 3.55PM	7-BPS-2328	Psychological Impact of Covid-19 on Dhaka University Students Mental Health	Md. Reza A Rabby (University of Dhaka)
3.55PM – 4.05PM	16-BPS-7638	Relationship between Resilience and Suicidal Ideation: An Exploratory Analysis	Dr. Anjana Bhattacharjee (Tripura University, India)
4.05PM – 4.15PM	22-BPS-855	Psychological Distress and Attitude towards COVID-19 as Determinants of Depression among Indian Adolescents and Adults	Dr. P. Swathi (Osmania University, Hyderabad, India)
4.15PM – 4.25PM	27-BPS-7074	Age Differences in Secondary Trauma Stress among Indians During Covid-19	Kavita Raj (Surana College, Bengaluru, India)
4.25PM – 4.35PM	29-BPS-6523	Boredom Proneness of Students Attending Offline and Online Classes	K. Shreelaxmi (Mahatam Gandhi University, India)
4.35PM – 4.45PM	32-BPS-762	Meaning of Life and Sense of Coherence in Emerging Adults of Alcoholic Parents	P.S. Swathymol (Mahatma Gandhi University, India)
4.45PM – 4.55 PM	33-BPS-483	Premenstrual Syndrome and Marital Adjustment among Married Keralite Women in Early and Middle Adulthood	Nasreen Nowshad (Mahatma Gandhi University, India)
4.55PM – 5.05PM	8-BPS-2921	Mental Health Assessment of University Students in Bangladesh: A Cross-Sectional Study	Md. Reza A Rabby (University of Dhaka)
5.05PM – 5.30PM	Discussion		



Date: 23.01.2022 (Sunday)

Scientific Session III Theme: Scale Construction & Validation 2.00 PM – 3.45 PM			
Time	Code	Title of the Presentation	Presenter
2.00PM – 2.10PM	24-BPS-218	Righteousness Scale: Development and Standardization	Rikza Pervez (Aligarh Muslim University, India)
2.10PM – 2.20PM	26-BPS-9802	Meaning in Life Scale (MILS): A Factor Analytic Study	Mohammad Faizee (Aligarh Muslim University, India)
2.20PM – 2.30PM	28-BPS-2561	Development and Standardization of Spiritual Fitness Scale	Dr. Asif Hasan (Aligarh Muslim University, India)
2.30PM – 2.40PM	30-BPS-272	Development and Standardization of Holistic Health Scale	Eisha Rahman (Aligarh Muslim University, India)
2.40PM – 2.50PM	31-BPS-6089	Development and Validation of the Spiritual Orientation Scale	Ruchi Singh (Aligarh Muslim University, India)
2.50PM – 3.00PM	23-BPS-2379	Reliability, Validity and Factor Structure of Human Values Scale	Mubashir Gull (Akal University, Punjab, India)
3.00PM – 3.10PM	34-BPS-5389	Developing a Comprehensive Measure of Mental Health	Dr. Hina Khan (Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, India)
3.10PM – 3.20PM	35-BPS-389	Psychometric Analysis of Herth Hope Index: Evidence from the Cancer Patients of India	Dr. Fauzia Nazam (Aligarh Muslim University, India)
3.20PM – 3.45PM	Discussion		



Scientific Session IV

Theme: Differential Perspectives in Behavioral Assessments

3.45 PM – 5.30 PM

Time	Code	Title of the Presenter	Presenter
3.45PM – 3.55PM	4-BPS-4374	Persuasive Factors in SAARC Countries' Unemployment Problems	Md.Swaid Sameh (Dept. of Management, University of Dhaka)
3.55PM – 4.05PM	5-BPS-468	Perception of Childhood Experiences, Parental Practices, and their Impact on the Manifestation of Dark Triad Traits and Respective Coping Strategies.	Naairah Yaqoot Islam (Adamas University, India)
4.05PM – 4.15PM	9-BPS-844	Tribal Culture and Livelihood of Attappady	Sannet Thomas (Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University Jaunpur, India)
4.15PM – 4.25PM	10-BPS-1035	Not All Multitasking Paradigms Relate to Cognitive Abilities: Contributions from Executive Functions, Fluid Intelligence, and Crystallized Intelligence	Jonaid Mia (Jagannath University, Dhaka)
4.25PM – 4.35PM	15-BPS-4939	Stimulation Environment for the Children aged 6-16 months in Rural and Urban Bangladesh	Bharati Rani Roy (ICDDR B, Dhaka)
4.35PM – 4.45PM	18-BPS-2294	Transcultural Adaptation of the Bengali Version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire-Short Form Among Healthy Adult Population of Bangladesh	Dr. Khandakar Fatema (BSMMU, Bangladesh)
4.45PM – 4.55 PM	25-BPS-4685	Level of Personality Functioning as a Predictor of Psychological Wellbeing: A Study among College Going Women in India	Dr. Jereesh K. Elias (PSGR Krishnammal College for Women, India)
4.55PM – 5.05PM	03-BPS-9194	Cultural Adaptation and Psychometric Evaluation of the Normative Beliefs about Aggression Scale in Bangla	Mrs. Zinnatul Borak (University of Dhaka)
5.05PM – 5.30PM	Discussion		

Key Note Speakers

Prof. Updesh Kumar

Adjunct Faculty, School of Criminology & Behavioral Science (SCBS).



Former Scientist 'G' and Head of Mental Health Division, Follow-Up Division, Technical Co-ordination Division, DIPR, DRDO, Ministry of Defense, Delhi.

Updesh Kumar, Ph.D., Scientist 'G' (R) and the former Head, Mental Health Division, Follow-Up Division and Technical Coordination Division at Defense Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR), R & D Organization (DRDO), Ministry of Defense, Delhi. After obtaining his doctorate degree in the area of suicidal behavior from Punjab University, Chandigarh, India, he has more than 30 years of experience as a Scientist in an R&D organization. He specializes in the area of military psychology, personality assessment, suicidal behavior and health psychology. Dr. Kumar has been a psychological assessor (Psychologist) in various Services Selection Boards for eight years for the selection of officers in Indian Armed Forces and was also responsible for monitoring the entire selection system of the Indian Armed Forces for more than 22 years. He has been the project director of mega projects titled Comprehensive Soldier Fitness Program: Resilience Building" and Suicidal Behavior studies for the Indian Armed Forces among many other projects.

An internationally acclaimed author and editor, Dr. Kumar has published twelve volumes which include "*Suicidal Behavior: Assessment of People-at-Risk*", (SAGE, 2010) "*Countering Terrorism: Psychosocial Strategies*" (SAGE, 2012), "*Understanding Suicide Terrorism: Psychosocial Dynamics*" (SAGE, 2014), "*Suicidal Behaviour: Underlying Dynamics*", (Routledge, UK, 2015), "*Positive*



Psychology: Applications in Work, Health and Well-being” (Pearson Education, 2015), *“The Wiley Handbook of Personality Assessment”* (John Wiley & Sons, 2016), *“The Routledge International Handbook of Psychosocial Resilience”* (Routledge, 2016), *“Handbook of Suicidal Behavior”* (Springer Nature, 2017), *“The Routledge International Handbook of Military Psychology and Mental Health* (Routledge, the Taylor & Francis Group, 2019) & most recently *“Emotion, Well-Being and Resilience: Theoretical Perspectives and Practical Applications* (CRC Press & Apple Academic Press, 2020). The highlighted books have been completed in collaboration with internationally acclaimed academicians/researchers from India, USA, UK, Australia, Singapore, Israel, France, Belarus, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Hong Kong, Norway, Ireland, Ukraine, Netherlands, Canada, South Africa, Czech Republic, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Croatia, and Spain etc.

In addition to completing many important research projects for the Indian Armed Forces, Dr. Kumar has authored more than 65 other academic publications in the form of research papers, journal articles, book chapters and represented DRDO at national and international level. He has authored numerous field manuals on ‘Suicide and Fratricide: Dynamics and Management’, ‘Self-Help Techniques in Military Settings’ for defense personnel, ‘Managing Emotions in Daily Life & at Work Place’ for general population, and ‘Overcoming Obsolescence & Becoming Creative in R&D Environment’ for R&D organizations. He is a certified psychologist by The British Psychological Society with level ‘A’ and level ‘B’ Certificate of Competence in Occupational Testing and developed many selection and screening systems for Indian Armed Forces and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF). Dr. Kumar has been the chief instructor for many training programs in the area of personality assessment, counseling techniques and also coordinated M.Sc. military psychology program for service officers. He has also been the editor of *Journal of Indian Academy of Applied Psychology (JIAAP)* and reviewer for many national and international journals. He is on the selection panel with many prestigious organizations.

Prof. Md. Nazmul Haq

Director, Teacher Development Institute
and Professor IER University of Dhaka
Former Professor of Education
Institute of Education and Research (IER)
University of Dhaka
Dhaka 1000



Muhammad Nazmul Haq Graduated from University of Dhaka, Bangladesh and University of Exeter, UK in 1976 and 1989 respectively. He studied Psychology (1974), Education (1976) and Research methodology (1989) in those universities. After doing his first two Degrees in Psychology and Education he joined Ministry of Education as Research Officer in 1977 in a project entitled ‘Population Education Programme’, and worked there for about ten years. Later he was posted to a teacher training college as Lecturer and finally joined IER at the University of Dhaka in 1987 as Lecturer. Since then he is teaching at IER and gradually promoted to a full professor in 2004. Within his job tenure Professor Haq worked for a year in the local UNICEF office as Project Officer in lien. He also worked for UNECSO as consultant of adult education in the Directorate of Non Formal Education, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, government of Bangladesh.

Prof. Haq has been guiding M Phil. and PhD students in and outside Bangladesh universities in various field of education. He is also an examiner of M Phil. and PhD dissertations of some Bangladeshi and Indian universities. He is also a listed reviewer of some educational journals in home and abroad.

Besides his teaching and research work he worked for many international and national NGOs as consultant. Most of his consultancy work lies in the field of programme evaluation, primary and nonformal education, early childhood education, learner



assessment, teacher training and inclusive education. In many studies he took part either as team leader of the group or a subject expert.

He is now associated with many national committees as advisor or member in connection to curriculum, research and materials development. He is a permanent member of Technical Committee of Education Watch Group; Member of Research Advisory Committee of National Academy of Educational Management (NAEM); Member of Early Childhood Education Curriculum Committee, Directorate of Primary Education. His current interest ranges among research and development processes of education, early childhood and adolescent development, non-formal and formal education, teacher training and special education.

Prof. Nazmul Haq is founder member of an international organization titled, 'Asian Centre for Inclusive Education (ACIE)' based in the IER, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. In 2010 he organized an international conference on 'Child Friendly Inclusive Education' in the University of Dhaka along with some partner organization like Plan Bangladesh, Sitesavers International, Save the Children and British Council. The next international conference on inclusive education under the banner of ACIE is due in 2013. He is a founder member and now Executive Secretary of Bangladesh Forum for Educational Development (BAFED). He has set up a Teacher Development Institute (TDI) for developing teachers professional and personal development. TDI also runs an experimental child development wing in the form of 'Kids Club'. Prof. Haq has been conducting various long and short term training courses on early childhood education, special and inclusive education, autism, effective teaching, curriculum development etc. from his own organizations TDI and IER.



ABSTRACTS

Session I

Scale Construction & Validation



Item Generation and Pilot Study on the Fear of Lightning and Thunder Scale

Md. Sabbir Sheikh¹, and Dr. Murshida Ferdous Binte Habib¹

¹ Department of Psychology, University of Rajshahi

Correspondence: sabbir_psy@yahoo.com

Background: Fear of Lightning and Thunder is a natural environment type-specific phobia among human beings. The present study was conducted for item generation and pilot study of the Fear of Lightning and Thunder Scale.

Rationale: Due to the lack of an easily administered and user-friendly diagnostic scale of the fear of lightning and thunder our aim was to develop a valid and reliable assessment scale.

Method: In the pilot study, psychometric properties were checked to evaluate item clarity, reliability, item characteristics, and dimensionality before survey research to plan large-scale research better. The purpose of the pre-testing was to investigate whether all the items reflect the latent variable and produce valid and reliable measurements. Content validity was assessed through evaluation by expert panel reviewers and targeted population judges. The pilot has conducted on a target general population with maintaining demographic variables (Age, Sex, Residence etc.).

Results: Forty-two general respondents have participated in the pilot study among them 22 were male and 20 were female and the age range of the respondents was 18 to 60 (Mean=28.9, and SD=11.32). The scale has excellent content validity, and the content validity ratio (CVR) value was 0.92 for five raters. The pilot study results showed that all participants merely understood the items and the item's properties were good, in case of scale unidimensionality existed.

Conclusion: This research demonstrated that all the items of the FLTS will ensure desired item properties and Subsequent research will provide good psychometric attributes.

Keywords: Psychometrics, FLT, Pilot study, Lightning and Thunder, Phobia

Development And Validation of Scam Victimization Risk Inventory (SVR-I) Among Malaysian Population

Mohammad Rahim Kamaluddin^{1*}, Wan Shahrazad, Wan Sulaiman¹, FatinAdha Murad¹, Geshina Ayu Mat Saat², Rozainee Khairudin¹, Saralah Mariamdarani³, Azianura Hani Shaari⁴ and Ibrahim Maclean Chong⁵

¹Centre for Research in Psychology and Human Well-Being, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

²Forensic Science Programme, School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

³Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, UUM College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia

⁴Centre for Research in Language and Linguistics, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

⁵Ministry of Home Affairs, Putrajaya, Malaysia

Correspondence: rahimk@ukm.edu.my

Background: An increasing number of people have fallen victim to scam resulting in loss of money and psychological trauma. This in turn affects the financial sustainability of the person.

Rationale: A number of studies have shown that the tendency to become victims of scams is related to a lack of knowledge and awareness of cybersecurity as well as psychological predispositions. Therefore, this study aims to identify what are the risks involved among scam victims in Malaysia and hence, develop a Scam Victimization Risk Inventory (SVR-I).

Method: This study was conducted using a cross-sectional survey in a two-phase study. Phase 1 was the pilot study and Phase II was the validation of the scale study. A total of 150 respondents participated in Phase I and another 150 respondents were involved in Phase II. The data were analyzed using an Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Phase I and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) in Phase II.

Results: Results from EFA extracted three factors with satisfactory eigenvalues and factor loadings. Further analyses with CFA validated the three-factor structure of the Scam Victimization Risk Inventory (SVR-I).

Conclusion: This study implies the importance of identifying dimensions of hasty-urgency, trustful of inaccurate information and risk-seeking as the risks for commercial scam victims. SVR-I is concluded as a valid and reliable measure to assess scam victimization risk.

Keywords: Scam, Validation, Victimization Risk, Scam Victimization Risk Inventory, Financial Sustainability



Designing And Validating a Scale For Exploring The Assessment Literacy of Bangladeshi Primary School Teachers

Md. Zulfeqar Haider¹ and Mohammad Abu Bakar Siddik²

¹ Muminunnisa Govt. MPhil College, ² Mymensingh, National Academy for Primary Education, Bangladesh

Correspondence: zulfeqar.haider@gmail.com

Background: Research on assessment and testing in the educational context of Bangladesh are so far dominantly focused on the issues of test construction, wash back effects and test reform. There has been hardly any research focusing on the assessment literacy of Bangladeshi teachers (2019).

Rationale: Without empirical evidence of teachers' assessment literacy, it is impossible to plan and predict any form of assessment reform, especially in the primary education subsector. This research intends to explore Bangladeshi primary school teachers' assessment literacy by developing and validating a survey instrument.

Method: The proposed survey questionnaire will be called Bangladeshi Primary School Teachers' Assessment Literacy Questionnaire (BPTALQ), which will be administered among five hundred primary school teachers. The study will follow the psychometric approach to test design and validation (Stiggins, 1991) while the proposed questionnaire will follow the model of Campbell and Mertler (2003) who designed a questionnaire for identical purpose nearly two decades ago.

Conclusion: The study is expected to generate valuable insights into what Bangladeshi primary school teachers' perceive as their understanding of effective assessment practices and how they may employ these practices in a climate of accountability.

Keywords: Assessment-Literacy, Questionnaire Design, Validation Study, Teachers, Bangladesh



Adaptation of Online Learning Satisfaction Scale in Bangladeshi Culture

Israt Jahan Lija¹

¹BhojeswarUpashi Degree College

Correspondence: lijaisratjahan@gmail.com

Background: Online learning is the acquisition of knowledge through electronic technologies and media. Learning satisfaction is a comparative outcome between expectancy and perceived service with pleasure or displeasure during academic sessions. Many factors can contribute to explain learning satisfaction, including teachers' support, communication, flexibility, and technological skill. During the Covid-19 pandemic, online learning has been adopted worldwide, which is quite a new academic platform for many countries, including Bangladesh and India. This study aims to develop a brief scale measuring how satisfied the students are with online learning during the pandemic.

Methods: A total of 53 university students aged 17 to 35 years participated in this study. Most were undergraduate students from Bangladesh. A total of 32 potential items were generated through a literature review and circulated to the students electronically after a judgment evaluation.

Results: The reliability analysis showed that the items were highly internally consistent ($\alpha=.91$). All correlations between the variables were above .30, which can indicate that it is appropriate to conduct factor analysis. Six items with extraction scores in communalities less than .5 have been removed from the analysis. We further deleted 21 items that had multiple crossloading in the pattern matrix through several attempts. Finally, we got 5-items representing two factors — communication and flexibility.

Conclusion: We attempted to develop a scale of students' satisfaction with online learning. Following a robust procedure, we developed 5-items from a pool of 32-items that showed strong psychometric properties to measure students' satisfaction with online learning.

Keywords: *Online-learning, Scale-measuring, Student's Satisfaction, Psychological Properties, COVID-19 Pandemic*



Testing the Precision of Bangla Communication Scale: Item Response Theory Guided Analysis

Nusrat Jahan¹, Mushfiqul Anwar Siraji², and Zinnatul Borak¹

¹ Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

² Department of Psychology, Monash University, Malaysia

Correspondence: zinnatulborak@yahoo.com

Background: Often, teenagers are viewed as having inept communication skills. However, the question remains whether teenagers lack communication skills in general or their understanding and perception of communication are different from the adults. To answer this, one needs to measure the communication skills of both groups precisely.

Rationale: There is no psychometrically valid instrument in Bangla to measure communication skills among teenagers. As such, in this study, we translated the famous “Communication Scale” and presented item response theory (IRT)-based initial precision calibration.

Method: All 23 translated items fitted to the IRT paradigm using a graded response model on 202 teenager respondents’ data (Age: 15.43 ± 1.16 , 163 female, 39 male; convenient sampling). Data were collected using a cross-sectional survey method. Items were analyzed using IRT parameters. Measurement equivalence between subgroups: boy and girl was established using the Differential Item functioning (DIF) detection method.

Result: All 23 items translated items were subjected to the IRT analysis. IRT analysis retained 11 items by discarding items providing low information [$I(\theta) < .20$]. Item discrimination indicated sufficient discriminating power of the items ($1.13 \pm .32$) ranging between 0.70 -1.7. Item information curves showed that the items have different sensitivity to different levels of communication skills. Test information curve revealed the scale's adequate ability to discriminate among different levels of underlying communication skills with the highest precision across the underlying construct ranging between -3 to 0.5. The marginal reliability coefficient was .80 for the scale indicating satisfactory reliability. DIF analysis demonstrated that all items had measurement equivalence.

Conclusions: The psychometric sound properties suggest the plausible use of this scale to assess communication skills among teenagers in clinical and counselling settings.

Keywords: Communication Skill, Teenager, Item-Response Theory, Differential Item Functioning



Development of a Test of General English: An Analysis

Md. Zulfeqar Haider¹, Prof. Dr. Md. Ahsan Habib², Shathi Rani Roy³, Richa Aryal⁴, and Md. Meraz Hossain⁵

¹ Muminunnisa Govt. MPhil College, Mymensingh

² Institute of Education and Research (IER), University of Dhaka

³ Eden Mohila College, Dhaka

⁴ Department of Public Health, Purbanchal University, Nepal

⁵ Department of Clinical & Counseling Psychology, Jagannath University

Correspondence: zulfeqar.haider@gmail.com

Background: This report is based on a small-scale research study about developing an English language test- instrument and exploring its various properties such as validity and reliability.

Method: The eight-item test is adapted from a sample of Cambridge Business English Certificate (BEC) Test for both academic and non-academic users of English especially in business contexts. The test focuses on reading skills, one of the four major language skills. The test was then distributed online via Google Form for obtaining test takers' responses. As many as 70 test takers took part in the test.

Results: This report contains the results of the test item analysis mainly to get some insights into the content and construct validity and reliability of the test and its items. Nearly half of the test items have been reported to be below the acceptable category in terms of a number of reliability indicators.

Conclusion: The study generates some important insights into test constructions and modification which might be used in similar studies in future.

Keywords: English Language, Reading Skill, Reading Test



Transcultural Adoption of Emotional Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ) in Bangla Language

Dr. Sabrina Mousum¹, Mala Reberio², Taslima Chowdhury³, Tatini Ghosh⁴, Palash Chandara Das⁵, Pramath Chandra Sarker⁶

¹Department of Public Health and Informatics (DPHI), Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU), Dhaka, Bangladesh

²Nursing Institute, Munshiganj

³ Department of Public Health and Informatics Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University Dhaka, Bangladesh

⁴Department of Psychology, Tripura University, Tripura, India

⁵Department of Psychology (School Psychology), University of Dhaka

⁶Department of Psychology, Rajshahi College, Rajshahi

Correspondence: tatini.psychology@tripurauniv.in

Background: Emotion regulation (ER) is a fundamental psychological mechanism that has been connected to psychosocial adjustment in a variety of ways. Cognitive reappraisal and expressive Suppression are two emotion management strategies that have gained a lot of attention. Gross and John (2003) developed the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ), which consists of ten items to measure reappraisal and suppression. The aim of this study was to establish the psychometric properties of the translated Emotion Regulation Questionnaire in Bangladeshi and Indian adults. We employed a systematic cross-cultural translation and adaptation method that includes multistage forward and reverse translation.

Methodology: One hundred participants, aged 18 to 59 years ($M = 25.2$, $SD = 7.9$); mostly female (59%), were recruited from Bangladesh and India through email, WhatsApp, and other social media in this cross-sectional. As part of a study, participants filled out demographics followed by the ERQ. The sample was randomly divided into two groups, which were subjected to exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis (EFA and CFA). Construct validity was evaluated using EFA and CFA.

Results: The results of the EFA and CFA confirmed the existence of two factors (cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression) the existence of two factors (cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression), showing good internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.746$ for 08-item ERQ, after modification). The two-scale ERQ structure was confirmed by confirmatory factor After dropping two items, good model fit was obtained for both Bangladeshi and Indian samples ($\chi^2/df = 1.622$, $p = .042$, $GFI = .929$, $CFI = .933$, $TLI = .901$, $AGFI = .865$, $SRMR = .185$, $RMSEA = .080$, and $PCLOSE = .164$).

Conclusion: The results suggest that a shortened, 8-item version of the ERQ is a valid and reliable instrument that can be used to evaluate emotion regulation strategies in Bangladeshi and Indian adults with psychometric properties comparable to the original version of the ERQ.

Keywords: *Emotion, Psychometric Property, India, Bangladesh*



Constructing a Scale for Assessing Emotional Expression of Young Adults

Roshni Sengupta¹, and ¹Dr. Sumona Datta¹

¹ Department of Behavioral Science, Adamas University

Correspondence: roshnisengupta2283@gmail.com

Background: Emotional expression refers to how one conveys emotional experience through behavior.

Rationale: Existing scales focus on emotion-regulation, or verbal expression of positive-affect. However, studies assessing nonverbal expression of various other domains of emotions are scarce. Present study, therefore, aims towards assessing comfort in emotional-expression across fifteen domains.

Method: Data were collected from 4 female experts (Mean Age=27.5, SD=1.5) by administering a set of 45 questions with 4point rating categories for measuring comfort in expression of anger, sadness, happiness, positive and negative affect, social interaction, social desirability, withdrawal, cynicism, suppression non-verbal expression, transparency, emotion-regulation, attachment, and family-relations. Content Validity Index was found to be sufficient for 13 statements. These statements deemed relevant by the experts were administered on 350 young-adults (Mean Age=21.58, SD=11.31, 68% females), with 5-point rating categories for measuring comfort in expression of sadness, happiness, social interaction, withdrawal, non-verbal expression, emotion-regulation, and family-relations. Statistical Analysis included Descriptive Statistics, Item-Total correlation, Cronbach's Alpha and Principal Component Analysis.

Results: The initial analysis revealed that out of the 13 items, 4 items had either very low or negative discrimination indices, hence were removed. Cronbach's Alpha for the rest was .70, i.e., moderately high. The item-total correlation for these items were positive and >.30. Hence, these 9 items were discriminating enough. Principal Component Analysis was done to check the factor structure of these 9 items. It was found that the extraction revealed 3 components explaining 60% of variance. The components are named as: Family-Support, Expressing Happiness and Regulating Emotional-Expression.

Conclusion: A new Emotional-Expression scale, with 9 items have been constructed and preliminarily standardized. Further steps of standardization including Validity Estimation needs to be done for the scale to be functional.

Keywords: Emotional Expression, Young Adults, Test Construction



Session II

Covid 19 & Mental Health



The Psychological Impact of Covid-19 on Mental Health of Dhaka University Students

Md. Reza- A- Rabby¹, and RoufunNaher¹

¹ Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology, University of Dhaka

Correspondence: reza.bappy.31@gmail.com

Background: Student mental health in university settings during COVID-19 pandemic has been an expanding concern. The COVID19 pandemic could be detrimental to psychological wellness of university students.

Rationale: The aim of this investigation was to determine mental health outcomes of Dhaka University students during COVID-19 outbreak.

Method: A cross-sectional study using convenient sampling technique was conducted among 193 students at University of Dhaka within a time duration of 1 month. Data was gathered by utilizing on the web survey including DASS-21BV, demographics, health related queries with respect to COVID-19.

Results: The prevalence of anxiety symptoms and depressive symptoms was 64.2 % and 66.9%, respectively, and 51.8% reported mild to extremely severe levels of stress. Age group was significantly associated with DASS-21 depression subscale scores ($\chi^2 (2) > = 14.179$, $p = .007$). Hall status was also significantly associated with DASS-21 anxiety subscale scores ($\chi^2 (2) > = 10.001$, $p = .040$). Sleep related queries with respect to COVID-19 was significantly associated with DASS-21 anxiety subscale scores ($\chi^2 (2) > = 24.135$, $p = .002$). COVID-19-related queries on attention, enthusiasm, mental state, and self-confidence were also significantly associated with depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, and stress levels ($p < .001$).

Conclusions: The COVID-19 outbreak seems to have had a considerable psychological impact on Dhaka University students, needing enough attention from the respective authorities in order to cope with the situation mentally.

Keywords: COVID-19, Depression, Anxiety, Stress



Relationship between Resilience and Suicidal Ideation: An Exploratory Analysis

Anjana Bhattacharjee¹, and Tatini Ghosh¹

¹ Tripura University, Tripura, India

Correspondence: ghoshtatini1994@gmail.com

Background: Suicide among youths is a major social issue worldwide. For decades, researchers have tried to curb the suicide among the youths. Suicidal ideation is an underlying cause of suicide and resilience has been found to be a protective factor against suicide.

Objective: The current paper attempted to find out gender and community differences in resilience and suicidal ideation among the adolescents of Tripura. The paper further tries to ascertain the relationship between resilience and suicidal ideation.

Method: The study was carried out on 200 school students, collected randomly from different schools of Tripura. Reynolds Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire and 7C's Tool of Resilience have been used for data collection.

Results: Results revealed that there is a significance gender difference in suicidal ideation and resilience of adolescents. The paper further found community difference in suicidal ideation among the adolescents. Finally, a significant relationship has been found between resilience and suicidal ideation.

Keywords: Resilience, Suicidal Ideation, Suicide, Adolescents



Psychological Distress and Attitude Towards Covid19 as Determinants of Depression among Indian Adolescents & Adults

Dr. P. Swathi ¹, Mr. Haseebuddin Saad¹

¹ Department of Psychology, University College of Arts and Social Sciences, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana, India

Correspondence: drpswathi2012@gmail.com

Background: During the COVID-19 pandemic, people tend to experience psychological distress due to a variety of causes, such as restriction on movement of individuals, isolation and the risk of getting infected by the virus itself.

Objective: The present study investigated whether attitude towards preventive measures for COVID-19 and psychological distress determine Depression in Indian Adolescents and Young Adults.

Method: Participants were randomly assigned to these three age groups: adolescents (14-19 years, N = 40) and young adults (20 - 40 years, N = 40).

Results: The results of the study found that the two groups, i.e., adults and adolescents did not significantly differ in measures of psychological distress, attitude towards COVID-19 and depression. However, a significant positive correlation was found between psychological distress and depression in both the groups. It was also found that there is no correlation between attitude towards COVID-19 preventive measures and depression.

Conclusion: It was concluded that attitude towards COVID-19 does not determine depression in Indian adolescents and young adults

Keywords: *Psychological Distress, Attitude towards COVID-19, Depression, Adolescents, Adults*



Age Differences in Secondary Trauma Stress among Indians During the COVID-19

¹ Kavitha Shaj

¹ Post graduate department of Psychology, Surana College, Bengaluru

Correspondence: kavitha1shaj@outlook.com

Background: The Pandemic has exposed everyone to direct and indirect trauma, making them susceptible to psychological distress. The effects of an indirect trauma can have lasting negative effects if not attended to.

Rationale: The extent to which a secondary trauma can impact each age group is unknown. Thus, this study aims to examine the age differences in the Secondary Trauma Stress (STS) among Adolescents (12-19yrs), Young adults (20-29yrs), Middle aged adults (30-44yrs) and older adults (45-64yrs) living in India.

Method: On October 2021, 961 responses (74 adolescents, 649 young adults, 125 middle-aged, 113 older adults) were collected through an online survey. Age differences were analyzed in each of these subscales (6 items in each 5 subscales)- Intrusion, Negative cognition and mood, Feelings of threat and Active avoidance, Hyper arousal and Belief system.

Results: There are significant differences in the STS scores of adolescents ($M=89.43$) with middle-aged ($M=80.9$) $F(1, 198)= 3.206, p= .005$ and older adults ($M=80.09$) $F(1,186)= 1.869, p= .002$. Similarly, even young adults ($M=91.18$) experienced more STS than middle-aged ($M=80.89$) $F(1,773)= 2.764, p= .000$ and older adults ($M=80.09$) $F(1,762)= 2.764, p= .000$. Results also indicated that there are not only differences in overall STS experienced, but also significant differences in the way it has been manifested in each subscale. Yet there are no significant differences between adolescents and young adults as well as middle-aged and older adults.

Conclusion: This study helps in designing and providing mental health services, support and resources which are sensitive to the age spectrum and can alleviate the challenges of equity.

Keywords: *Secondary Trauma Stress, COVID-19, Age Differences, Mental Health*



Boredom Proneness of Students attending Offline and Online Classes

Sreelakshmi K¹, and Rani Susan Varughese¹

¹ School of Behavioural Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University

Correspondence: ksreelakshmi09@gmail.com

Background: Due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to avoid being in crowded spaces, the system of online classes has been introduced so that the children's education wouldn't be affected. However, there have been reports of high absenteeism in online classes, and students have reported that they are highly unmotivated to attend classes and do their assignments. These signs can be linked to boredom in the classroom, which is a significant cause of underachievement in the students.

Method: The present study was conducted to compare boredom proneness between students attending online and offline classes. The sample consists of 30 college students who have been following online classes and 30 college students attending offline classes. The scale used in this study was the Boredom Proneness Scale.

Results: The results showed a significant difference in levels of boredom Proneness between the students attending online and offline classes. The students attending online classes were more prone to boredom than students attending offline classes.

Keywords: Boredom Proneness, Online Classes, College Students, Pandemic



Meaning of Life and Sense of Coherence in Emerging Adults of Alcoholic Parents

Swathymol.P.S¹, and Seena.M.Mathai¹

¹ School of Behavioural Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala, India

Correspondence: swathy181@gmail.com

Background: The present study investigated whether emerging adults of alcoholic parents differ in sense of coherence and meaning of life.

Method: A total of 122 participants from various districts in Kerala were recruited. Among them, 86 were emerging adults with a history of parental alcoholism, and 36 were the comparable group without a history of parental alcoholism. The questionnaires used in the present study were the sense of coherence questionnaire and the Meaning of Life questionnaire. The analysis was done by SPSS version 21.

Results: The results showed that there was no difference between emerging adults of alcoholics and emerging adults of nonalcoholics in sense of coherence and meaning of life. Further research is required in this regard.

Keywords: *Meaning in Life, Sense of Coherence, Emerging Adults, Alcoholic Parent*



Premenstrual Syndrome and Marital Adjustment among Married Keralite Women in Early and Middle Adulthood

Nasreen Nowshad¹, and Dr. Milu Maria Anto²

¹ School of Behavioural Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, India;

² Department of Psychology, Prajyoti Niketan College, Pudukad, India.

Correspondence: nasreenowshad@gmail.com

Background: The current study was conducted to understand how presence or absence of premenstrual syndrome (PMS) influenced the marital adjustment of married keralite women in early and middle adulthood. PMS is group of symptoms that occurs in women, typically between ovulation and a period. Marital adjustment is the process by which married couples attain mutual gratification and achieve goals while maintaining an appropriate degree of individuality.

Method: A total of 120 married keralite women from 11 districts of Kerala participated in the study. The data was collected using premenstrual symptom screening tool (PSST) marital adjustment questionnaire. The obtained data was subjected to statistical analysis such as independent *t*-test and Pearson's correlation.

Results: The results of *t*-test showed no significant difference between effects of presence/absence of PMS on marital adjustment of married keralite women in early and middle adulthood. From the results of Pearson's correlational analysis, we inferred no significant positive correlation between PMS and marital adjustment.

Keywords: *PMS, Marital Adjustment, Early Adulthood, Middle Adulthood*



Mental Health Assessment of University Students in Bangladesh: A Cross-Sectional Study

Md. Reza-A-Rabby¹ Joyonto Dasgupto¹ Nishat Salsabil¹, Habibul Islam¹, and Ashiqur Rahman¹

¹ Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology, University of Dhaka

Correspondence: joyontodasguptopl@gmail.com

Background: With the rising prevalence and severity of mental health difficulties among university students around the world, as well as a scarcity of research on the mental health of Bangladeshi university students, this study provides an overview of the mental health situation among Bangladeshi university students.

Rationale: The objective of this study was to examine the well-being (mental health) of students at universities in Bangladesh, based on various demographics, and also to discover if whether demographics and student wellbeing (mental health) were associated.

Method: A cross-sectional study was performed among 282 Bangladeshi university students from July 29th to September 6th, 2021. Convenient sampling technique for recruiting individuals have been utilized. Data was taken using an online survey which included Bangla WHO-5 well-being index as well as demographic questions.

Results: In total, 75.2% of students of Bangladeshi university reported poor mental health (WHO-5 scores ≤ 13). Females (81%) are more likely to have poor mental health than males (68.2%). The mean wellness score (percentage) for all respondents was 37.99%. The mean wellness score for males (41.27 %) was higher than for females (35.22%). Gender was significantly associated with wellbeing (mental health) ($\chi^2 (1, N=282) = 6.173, p = .013$) among Bangladeshi University students.

Conclusions: The findings of the study indicate the poor mental health condition of Bangladeshi University students which may require sufficient attention from the pertinent authorities in order to deal with the crisis.

Keywords: Mental Health, WHO-5 Well-being, Student

Session III

Scale Construction and Validation



Righteousness Scale: Development and Standardization

Rikza Pervez¹, and Akbar Hussain¹

¹ Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

Correspondence: rikza.pervez@gmail.com

Background: The behaviour that is considered as morally right, justifiable or acting in accord with moral or divine law is termed as 'Righteousness' in major religious and cultural traditions of the world. The qualities which come under the realm of righteousness is to regulate a man's life and to advance to a higher realm beyond spirituality. The practice of righteousness leads to happiness and the well-being of oneself and society. It encompasses all moral, spiritual and religious principles which work for the betterment of the world. In the scientific realm, the concept of righteousness is very less studied and investigated empirically.

Objective: The present paper is an attempt to standardize and develop a psychometric scale to study righteousness empirically in its fullest sense.

Method: A 42-item righteousness scale was developed on a 6-point Likert scale ranging from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree. Data were online collected from 413 participants (225 females & 188 males) across different states of India.

Results: Factor analysis was conducted which produced a unidimensional solution retaining 22 items. The construct also shows internal consistency reliability of .916 and validity.

Keywords: Righteousness, Psychometric Scale, Uni-Dimensional



Meaning in Life Scale (Mils): A Factor Analytic Study

Mohammad Faizee¹, and Akbar Husain¹

¹ Department of psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

Correspondences: mfansari12@gmail.com

Background: Meaning in life refers to the presence of meaning, search for meaning, the purpose of life, goals, and spirituality. The present article aimed to develop and standardize meaning in life scale for cancer patients.

Method: Two hundred fourteen individuals diagnosed with cancer were drawn from the OPD of the Department of Radiotherapy and Oncology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and Hospital, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (India). Psychometric characteristics of the MILS was determined.

Results: Cronbach's alpha for the whole scale was found .90. Exploratory factor analysis yielded twenty items with four factors: Purpose of life, Source of meaning in life, Awareness, Goals and endeavors. Near-death experience scale was used to determine discriminant validity. Besides, face validity and inter-factorial validity of the MILS was also established.

Keywords: *Meaning in Life Scale, Reliability, Validity, Life-Threatening Illnesses, Cancer Patients*



Development and Standardization of Spiritual Fitness Scale

Dr. Asif Hasan¹, and Prof. Akbar Husain¹

¹ Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India

Correspondence: hasan7686@gmail.com

Background: Spiritual fitness is within yourself and in your way of thinking. Spiritual fitness is an inner energy. Spiritual fitness is an important need to express involvement with the world around us, the physical world we live in. This is a comprehensive wholeness of our spirit. Power of the mind and spirit is behind it. People may take a number of years to develop spiritual fitness. Spiritual fitness is necessary in creative work.

Method: The spiritual fitness scale is based on four hundred students (200 males, 200 females) who were enrolled in undergraduate and postgraduate courses at Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India. They represented to three demographic variables, namely, gender (male and female) religion (Hindu and Muslim), and joined National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme. Principal component analysis was applied in the present study.

Results: Only 23 items out of 36 items were selected on the basis of factor loading i.e., above .50. Thus, Spiritual Fitness Scale (SFS) comprised 23 items with a 5-point Likert scale (1= Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, and 5 = Strongly Agree). The SFS has five dimensions, namely, Spiritual Exercise, Meaningful Activities, Invigorating Habits, Positive Lifestyle, and Good Behaviour and Actions. The internal consistency reliability of the SFS was found to be 0.90. The values of composite reliabilities for factors are varying from 0.24 to 0.86. Validity of the SFS was established through content, interfactorial, and convergent methods. Z-score norms were established for the Spiritual Fitness Scale.

Keywords: Spiritual Fitness, Scale Development, Scale Standardization, Psychometric Properties



Development and Standardization of Holistic Health Scale

Eisha Rahman¹, and Akbar Husain¹

¹ Department of Psychology, A.M.U., Aligarh, India

Correspondence: eisharhmn@gmail.com

Background: The exploration of Holistic Health has been carried out since time immemorial. Therefore, sundry measures have been employed to explore its nuances. However, they are not sufficient and comprehensive enough to tap patients' holistic health, especially those suffering from lifestyle-related diseases. More explicitly, these scales fail to address the elements of well-being; they only tap the bio-psycho-socio-spiritual dimensions of ongoing health status either separately or conjointly. In this pursuit, the researchers have delved into the arena and developed a scale addressing the encyclopedic aspects of health and well-being, taking into account the dimensions of health proposed by the WHO (2008).

Method and Results: The scale thus devised was analyzed for dimensionality using a PAF, and it evinced a six-factor solution: emotional, spiritual, mental, social, physical, and positive health. This Holistic Health Scale containing thirty-two items turned out to have good psychometric properties with an acceptable level of reliability and validity.

Keywords: *Holistic Health Scale, Lifestyle-Related Diseases, PAF*



Development and Validation of the Spiritual Orientation Scale

Ruchi Singh¹, and Akbar Husain¹

¹ Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P. INDIA

Correspondence: ruchisinghamu1989@gmail.com

Background: Spirituality transcends one's life. It reflects in people's behavior and how they deal with the demands of life. Thus, the identification of the level of one's spiritual orientation is much needed. The lack of comprehensive and psychometrically sound instruments for assessing the level of religious orientation of people is the primary motive behind the present study, i.e., construction and validation of the spiritual orientation scale (SOS). The present study was aimed to construct and validate the SOS by conducting three different studies.

Methods: Study 1 was conducted to construct the SOS and to validate the SOS. Study 2 confirmed the factor structure of the SOS proposed in Study 1. In Study 3, the convergent and factorial validity of the spiritual orientation scale (SOS) were established. The spiritual well-being, life satisfaction, self-esteem, and subjective happiness scales were chosen to establish the convergent validity.

Results: Study 1 established excellent reliability ($\alpha = 0.94$), the factor structure of the SOS as having three factors (spiritual acknowledgment, spiritual transformation & spiritual gratitude) explaining 53.02 % of the variance. Study 2 supported SOS as a higher-order construct having three factors. Study 3 established the convergent and factorial validity.

Conclusion: SOS has been found psychometrically sound reliable and valid instrument when compared to reference standards to be useful as an assessment tool for measuring spiritual orientation among adults.

Keywords: Spiritual/Religious Orientation Scale, Adults, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Convergent Validity



Reliability, Validity and Factor Structure of Human Values Scale

Mubashir Gull¹, Eisha Rahman², and Akbar Husain²

¹ Department of Psychology, Akal University, Talwandi Sabo, Bathinda, Punjab, India

² Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

Correspondence: mubashir_psy@auts.ac.in

Background: The impact our decisions cast on ourselves and others are often a resounding reflection of the core values infused in our belief system. They are the guiding principles for desirable codes of conduct and actions that modulate one's self-concept. Thus precise identification of values can unearth one's priorities and basis of functioning. However, the lack of sound and comprehensive instruments for evincing the core values of individuals in eastern countries serves as the prime motive for the present study, i.e., development of the human values scale.

Method: More explicitly, the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was run to explore the factor structure of the scale.

Results: The factor validity of 25 item scale was determined on a sample of 300 adults. Principal component analysis with Varimax rotation method yielded a seven-factor structure (Benevolence, Egalitarian, Self-direction, Social Obligation, Aspirations, Political, and Spiritual) collectively accounting 59.48 percent of the variance.

Conclusion: The obtained results supported an acceptable level of reliability, validity, and factor structure of the Human values scale.

Keywords: Human Values Scale, Factor Structure, Psychometric Properties



Developing a Comprehensive Measure of Mental Health

Dr. Hina H. Khan¹

¹ Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.

Correspondence: hinainsbhu@gmail.com

Background: The purpose of this study was to develop a psychometrically valid mental health questionnaire to assess the mental health of people living with HIV/AIDS—the Mental Health questionnaire (MHQ).

Rationale: No mental health questionnaire specifically for people living with HIV/AIDS in the Indian Context is available.

Methods: The MHQ dimensions were based on prior research by Veit and Ware (1983), highlighting the nine most important dimensions, and consisted of 55 items. Items were generated following a systematic review and expert opinion. The scale administered on people living with HIV/AIDS (N=200) to assess the psychometric properties of the MHQ. The MHQ was further tested for its internal consistency and concurrent validity.

Results: On the obtained scores on mental health questionnaire, factor analysis was performed by carrying out principal component analysis with varimax rotation. Nine factors were extracted. Correlation between item and item totals within each subscales were computed and only those items which correlated significantly were retained. To ascertain the concurrent validity, General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg) was used with the MHQ, correlation had been found significant at 0.01 level with the value of .732. Cronbach's Alpha method was used to ascertain the reliability of the scale with the value of .952.

Conclusion: The MHQ demonstrated favorable psychometric properties and sounds simple and effective measure to assess mental health problems of HIV/AIDS positive people.

Keywords: Mental Health, Psychometry, HIV/AIDS



Psychometric Analysis of Herth Hope Index: Evidence from the Cancer Patients of India

Fauzia Nazam¹, Faizi Agha², Akbar Husain³, and Kaye A. Herth⁴

¹ Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

² Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

³ Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

⁴ Dean Emerita, Minnesota State University, Mankato., USA

Correspondence: nazamfauzia@gmail.com

Background: Hope is seen as a coping mechanism for cancer patients. Assessment of hope is the first step towards addressing the psychological issues of cancer patients such as anxiety, depression, hopelessness, poor locus of control and near-death experiences.

Objective: This study aims to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Herth Hope Index (HHI) among Indian Cancer Patients.

Method: The quantitative method was used. Data were obtained from 233 cancer patients. Purposive sampling method was used to select the participants. Power analysis was used for sample size determination. Quantitative method was used for data analysis. The alpha was adopted at .01 level of significance (p).

Results: Confirmatory factor analysis revealed the unidimensional structure of HHI with 11 items. The unidimensional model emerged as a best fit model.

Conclusion: The Herth Hope Index is a reliable and valid psychological test to assess hope among Indian cancer patients.

Keywords: *Psychometric, Herth Hope Index, Cancer Patients*

Session IV

Differential Perspectives in Behavioral Assessments



Perception of Childhood Experiences, Parental Practices, and their Impact on the Manifestation of Dark Triad Traits and Respective Coping Strategies

Naairah Yaqoot Islam¹, and Sumona Datta¹

¹ Department of Psychology, School of Liberal Arts & Culture Studies Adamas University, Kolkata

Correspondence: naairah.islam@stu.adamasuniversity.ac.in

Background: Recently, the Dark Triad has been researched extensively. Nature or nurture cannot solely account for personality, therefore environmental/socio-ecological factors characteristic of upbringing considerably influence the degree of genetic manifestation of such traits. Moreover, individuals cope differently under stress since certain distinctive qualities protect against psychological disturbance.

Rationale: Studies on the outcome of perceived childhood experiences and parental practices on Dark Triad manifestation and their subsequent coping strategies are scarce. This present study, therefore, aimed to examine whether one's perception of Early-Life Experiences and Parental Practices could predict their Dark Triad traits, and subsequently, their respective coping strategies.

Method: Data was collected online, from 284 adult participants (Mean age=22.52 years, SD=7.33), post consent. Tools administered included the Short Dark Triad scale (Jones and Paulhus, 2013), Perceived Parental Practices scale (Arrindell et. al, 1999), Early Life Events Scale (Gilbert et. al, 2003), and Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (Endler and Parker, 1990). Statistical analysis included descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis.

Results: Findings revealed that most domains of early life events, perceived parental practices, coping strategies and dark triad traits were significantly correlated with each other. Furthermore, regression analysis revealed that both early life events and perceived parental practices significantly predicted Dark Triad traits among adults, which in turn significantly predicted various coping styles ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: The findings further supported dark triad constructs being genetically-predisposed, condition-sensitive adjustments to socio-ecological pressures. Future studies could longitudinally and experimentally examine these findings along with their impact on other facets of individual functioning.

Keywords: Childhood; Parenting; Dark Triad; Coping



Tribal Culture and Livelihood of Attappady

Sannet Thomas

¹ Veer Bahadur Singh Purvanchal University, Jaunpur

Correspondence: thomassannet@gmail.com

Background: Attappady is a tribal block in the Mannarkkad taluk of Palakkad, Kerala, containing one of the state's largest tribal communities. Attappady is near the Nilgiri Hills and the Western Ghats, on the boundary between Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The reserve region is home to Irulas, Mudugas, and Kurumbas, each with their unique lifestyle, culture, and dietary habits.

Method and implications: This research adopted a Participatory Action Research Method which includes qualitative methodologies and techniques such as interviews and participant and non-participant observation. Tribals are a component of Indian culture, and they practice a variety of rituals aimed at preserving the environment. The tribal culture is primarily made up of natural elements. The study shed light on the tribes' primary cultural features, such as their culture, tradition, sociocultural values, rituals, the current state of tribal life, and government initiatives.

Keywords: Tribal Culture, Livelihood of Attappady, Tribal Community



Persuasive Factors in SAARC Countries' Unemployment Problems

Md Swaid Sameh¹ ,and Mir Jerin Farhat¹

¹ Department of Management, Govt. Bangla College, University of Dhaka

Correspondence: sameh.purno1998@gmail.com

Background: It is a massive development concern for Asia's largest portion region, known as the South Asian subcontinent. Many academics feel that one of the major causes of unemployment in this area is the large population. However, this is not the case; there are a number of issues that contribute to people's perceptions of unemployment, as well as our economic system.

Method and implications: We do this by using graphs, analysis techniques, and formulas to determine why job seekers are unable to obtain their preferred job and are denied employment based on their qualifications. We also provide a skill list that will assist a job seeker in obtaining employment quickly, as well as a description of the skills with evidence.

Keywords: SAARC, Unemployment Rate, GDP Growth Rate, Economic Strategy

Not All Multitasking Paradigms Relate to Cognitive Abilities: Contributions from Executive Functions, Fluid Intelligence, and Crystallized Intelligence

Jonaid Mia¹, and Samsad Afrin Himi¹

¹ Department of Psychology, Jagannath University, Dhaka.

Correspondence: jonaidrahman.71@gmail.com

Background: Although prior research has identified cognitive abilities are important for multitasking, few studies simultaneously relate multiple multitasking paradigms to executive functions, fluid and crystallized intelligence. As for considering the burgeoning area of research, the current study intends to figure out the association among multitasking, executive functions, fluid and crystallized intelligence.

Method: For obtaining data, a sample of 125 young adults completed multiple multitasking paradigms (working memory, task switching and psychological refractory period), executive functions (updating and inhibition), fluid and crystallized intelligence. The obtained data were analyzed by using correlation and path analyses.

Results: The results indicate that fluid intelligence showed significant correlation ($r = .18, p < .05$) with accuracy paradigms of multitasking, and with psychological refractory period paradigm of multitasking ($r = .21, p < .05$). Executive functions significantly explained composite multitasking, and no other predictor variables were significant. From paradigm-wise path analysis, we also observed that the path coefficient from fluid intelligence to working memory paradigm was positive ($\lambda = .24, p < .001$), and negative ($\lambda = -.19, p < .05$) for task switching paradigm of multitasking.

Conclusion: From an applied perspective, it is suggested that the implications of our findings is useful for time management and personnel selection settings involving multitasking requirements (military, air traffic controller, human resource manager and medical professionals, etc.). Future research for theory and practice are discussed.

Keywords: *Multitasking Paradigms; Executive Functions; Fluid Intelligence; Crystallized Intelligence*



Stimulation Environment for the Children aged 6-16 Months in Rural and Urban Bangladesh

Bharati Rani Roy¹, Jena Derakhshani Hamadani¹, Hasan Mahmud Sujon¹, Shamima Shiraji Sumi¹, Fahmida Tofail¹, and Sheikh Jamal Hossain¹

¹ International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh (icddr, b), Dhaka.

Correspondence: bharati.roy@icddr.org

Background: Children's development is multifaceted and the domains of development are interdependent. Poverty, malnutrition and inadequate home stimulation environment are common risk factors for not achieving potential development.

Rationale: The rural and urban settings are completely different in Bangladesh. So, the rationale of this paper is to compare urban and rural parental practices of early childhood development (ECD) activities.

Method: A rural study was conducted in the Ullapara sub-district, Sirajgonj and a comparable urban study was carried out in Rangpur city. The participants were mothers from poor families either receiving or eligible to receive maternity allowance from the government of Bangladesh in rural and urban sites. We used the baseline information of these cluster randomized controlled trials. Family Care Indicators (FCI); a measure of ECD activities and socioeconomic information were collected. Independent sample ttest and multiple linear regression analysis were used to measure differences in parenting practices between rural and urban children controlling for age, sex, and mothers' BMI.

Results: There were 594 rural and 599 urban children. About half of the participants were female. Total FCI Mean \pm SD was higher in rural (6.1 ± 4.0) than urban (5.6 ± 3.2) ($p=0.030$). Multiple regression analysis adjusting for confounders showed that the rural caregivers provided better stimulating environment for their children compared to urban caregivers (Beta coefficient=1.01, 95%CI=0.56, 1.45, $p<0.001$).

Conclusion: Rural caregivers spend more quality time and offer more stimulating environment for their children compared to urban parents. The findings support the need to design comprehensive interventions design for urban children.

Keywords: FCI; Home Stimulation; Neurocognitive Development; Rural Settings

Evaluation of Psychometric Properties of Bengali Version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire-Short Form Among Healthy Adult Population of Bangladesh

Anika Tasnim¹, Kamrun Nahar¹, Khandakar Fatema¹, Sabrina Mousum¹, Sharmin Islam², and SyedaNaheed Sultana¹

¹Department of Public Health and Informatics (DPHI), Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

²Mymensingh Medical College Hospital, Mymensingh, Bangladesh.

Correspondence: khandakarfatema9@gmail.com

Background: Physical inactivity is a risk factor for premature mortality and several non-communicable diseases (NCDs), a topic of global discussion. Globally, 7.2% and 7.6% of all- cause and cardiovascular disease deaths, respectively, are attributable to physical inactivity. The purpose of this study is to explore the test-retest reliability and validity of the Bangladeshi version of the IPAQ-SF questionnaires in a population-based sample of healthy individuals in Bangladesh.

Methods: The English IPAQ-SF was translated into Bengali, synthesized, back translated, and then submitted to experts for their opinions on content validity, followed by pretesting. Then the final product (Bengali IPAQ-SF) was examined for construct (convergent and divergent validity) and concurrent (correlation with a separate single item questionnaire) validity through hypothesis testing and test-retest reliability (after 3 days of initial administration), in a cross-sectional study of 78 apparently healthy Bangladeshi individuals.

Results: IPAQ-SF has good content validity. Overall Content validity index (CVI) is 0.83 confirming the good content validity of the questionnaire, although we found low Content validity ratio (CVR) for two items. In case of male and female Metabolic equivalent task (MET) mean scores were found to be 630 and 489 ($p=0.255$) correspondingly. The mean score of MET between the below graduation, graduate and above graduation groups, on the other hand, was found to be 510 and 555 ($p=0.763$), respectively. This supports the questionnaire's excellent divergent validity across educational groups, but no evidence of convergent validity among genders. The collected data showed a questionable Cronbach's alpha of 0.511 confirming a somewhat stable reliability and repeatability of the questionnaire. The Intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.438 (95% Confidence Interval 0.201, 0.642) among the participants. A statistically significant high correlation was found between Bengali IPAQ-SF version and a single item physical activity scale confirming the concurrent validity (correlation coefficient 0.819, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: The results indicate that the Bengali IPAQ-SF has sufficient reliability and validity indices for assessing physical activity among healthy individuals in Bangladesh.

Keywords: *Psychometric Measurement in Health; Reliability; Content Validity; Concurrent Validity, Bengali IPAQ-SF*



Level of Personality Functioning as a Predictor of Psychological Wellbeing: A Study Among College-Going Women in India

Dr Jereesh K Elias¹, and Mrs. K S Paviayazhini¹

¹ PSGR Krishnammal College for Women

Correspondence: jereesh@psgrkcw.ac.in

Background: In the past, field of psychology emphasized less on the positive human experiences and focused more on mitigating the suffering and mental health disorders. The advent of positive psychology brought a paradigm shift and reiterated the need for focusing on wellbeing along with human sufferings. In short, psychological wellbeing is referred to as “feeling good and doing well”. In 2018, Dr. Martin Seligman proposed the PERMA model which became an influential framework for intervention and evaluation of psychological wellbeing.

Rationale of the study: One of the major factors that can affect psychological wellbeing was level of personality functioning. Literature has shown that personality problems majorly manifest during adolescence or early adulthood. Hence, the current study was aimed at using level of personality functioning as a predictor for psychological wellbeing.

Method: A purposive sample of 192 college going women at their emerging adulthood phase (18-25 years) was included in the study. Participants who reported to have a major mental illness was excluded from the research. Data were collected through self-report measures like Level of Personality Functioning Scale (LPFS) and PERMA profiler using google forms.

Results: A bivariate regression was conducted and the results indicated a statistically significant correlation between level of personality functioning and psychological wellbeing ($r = -.34, p < 0.01$). It was also found that a variance of 11.2% in psychological wellbeing was predicted from level of personality functioning. Small sample size and representation of only one gender are considered as major limitations of the study.

Conclusion: level of personality functioning can be a useful predictor for psychological wellbeing.

Keywords: PERMA; Wellbeing; Personality Functioning; Positive Psychology

Cultural Adaptation and Psychometric Evaluation of the Normative Beliefs about Aggression Scale in Bangla

Suraiya Islam Munni¹, Mushfiqul Anwar Siraji², and Zinnatul Borak¹

¹ Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

² Department of Psychology, Monash University, Malaysia

Correspondence: zinnatulborak@yahoo.com

Background: Aggression can be thought of as behavior that may result in potential harm to physical and psychological states. It is believed that the seed of aggression is sowed during childhood as an incorporated life script.

Rationale: With the increased aggressive behavior among the children and adolescents in Bangladesh, it is pressing to investigate plausible aggression scripts acquired in childhood leading to aggressive behavior. Normative Beliefs about Aggression Scale (NOBAGS) is such a popular tool to identify the possible aggression scripts by measuring children's cognitive dispositions to the acceptance of aggression.

Method: The current study culturally adapted and psychometrically validated the NOBAG Scale for elementary school students. After translating all 20 items, it was administered to 210 children (pilot study: 30, field test: 180), aged 10 to 11 years, conveniently recruited from two schools in Dhaka to evaluate the psychometric properties (construct reliability and construct validity).

Result: The Bangla NOBAGS retained all 20 items of the questionnaire. Instead of the original two subscale structure, six correlated components were observed. The construct reliability of the components ranged between (.68-.90) and the composite reliability estimate (McDonald's ω_t) for the total scale was .96. The average variance explained (AVE) for each component were higher than .5 indicating evidence of convergent validity and the square root values of AVEs are higher than the corresponding absolute value of inter-component correlation coefficients indicating evidence of discriminant validity.

Conclusion: The psychometric sound properties of the Bangla NOBAGS suggest the plausible use of this scale to assess elementary school children's dispositions to aggression.

Keywords: Normative Belief; Aggression; Children; Psychometric Evaluation; Scripts

