Motivational factors enhancing effective emotion regulation among adolescents

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of M.Phil in Clinical Psychology awarded by the University of Dhaka,

Rehnuma Pervin Nijhum

Registration No: 066/2017-2018

Department of Clinical Psychology

University of Dhaka



April 2023

Approval of the Thesis

I am certifying that the thesis "Motivational factors enhancing effective emotion regulation among adolescents" submitted by Rehnuma Pervin Nijhum to fulfill the partial requirements of Clinical Psychology M.Phil degree in the University of Dhaka is an original work done by her. This research was carried out under my guidance and supervision. I believe this study is an important work, which can be implicated in the field of Clinical psychology.

Dr. Parveen Huque Supernumerary Professor Department of Clinical Psychology University of Dhaka. Dhaka University Institutional Repository

MOTIVATION ENHANCING EFFECTIVE EMOTION REGULATION

Declaration

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I, Rehnuma Pervin Nijhum, hereby declare that this is an original work containing

original material and data, which have not been subjected to any other degree or diploma

in any university or other institution. I also declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the

thesis contains no material previously published or written by another individual, unless

otherwise noted in the thesis text.

Rehnuma Pervin Nijhum

MOTIVATION ENHANCING EFFECTIVE EMOTION REGULATION

Abstract

Emotion regulation is the skills and methods required to influence and regulate adolescents' emotional experiences as their emotional life differs from other stages. It is assumed to be an essential factor in adolescents' mental health, well-being, and successful functioning. It significantly influences emotional and behavioral disorders in children and adolescents. People are prone to behave in a way that leads to desirable outcomes; it is hypothesized that adolescents' motivation to change maladaptive emotion regulation may have an impact on increasing effective emotion regulation and mental health. The main goal of the present study was to investigate the interplay between adolescents' motivation to change, emotion regulation, and mental health. Specifically, we wanted to see if the motivation to change significantly impacts effective emotion regulation and if the motivation to change and mental health can predict emotion regulation. Besides exploring gender differences for emotion regulation, motivation to change, mental health, and emotion regulation subscale scores of adolescents. To accomplish the goals of the research, cross-sectional survey design was employed, and 250 adolescents between the ages of 12 and 18 were selected for the study using a convenient selection method. All the participants filled out three questionnaires, which are the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ), the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA), and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). Multiple linear regression analysis were done to identify the predictors, and an independent sample t-tests were used to see the gender difference among all variables' scale scores and sub-scales of emotion regulation. The study results revealed that, in combination, motivation to change, mental health strength scores, and mental health difficulties scores significantly predicted effective emotion regulation, and as a unique independent variable, motivation to change

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significantly predicted effective emotion regulation. The results also showed that there is no noteworthy gender difference between males and females regarding scores. The findings of this study have implications for planning adolescent intervention programs to increase motivation to change maladaptive emotion regulation. Since less adaptive emotion regulation is a risk factor for developing mental health difficulties in the future, techniques and more research to increase effective emotion regulation need to be incorporated.

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Acknowledgements

Completion of this thesis was quite challenging. I never gave up even though the circumstances didn't work as expected. Nevertheless, I chose to keep trying harder and finally achieved it with the support of my well-wisher. To reach this point, I got immense support from my family members and the honorable faculty members, respected seniors, dear juniors, and supportive friends from my alma mater.

At the outset, I express my heartiest gratitude to my respected supervisor, Professor Dr. Parveen Huque. She contributed immensely to the completion of the thesis. Her generous support paved my way to this accomplishment.

I am indebted to my teacher Dr. Farah Deeba. From the inception to the end, she put her relentless support into an effort to complete the thesis. I am immensely grateful for her supervision and continuous guidance throughout the journey.

I am grateful to everyone in our department, including the office staff. They swiftly responded to my queries and supported me amid their busy schedules.

I am incredibly grateful to my parents, brother and sisters for their love, prayers, caring, and sacrifice in my education and preparation for future. My mother and sisters bore all the hassles so I could focus and fully concentrate on the thesis.

I would also like to express my gratitude to my classmates and colleagues. Their unfettered support and empathy helped me calm down while I was undergoing tremendous pressure. My classmates, especially Md. Omar Faruk and Liza Akter provided me with valuable feedback and extended support to improve the quality of the work. I thank Khadiza Begum for her constructive feedback, unconditional love, and precious care. I am fortunate to have you.

I am indebted to Nigar Sultana Taniya and Mubinul Hoque. I could not have finished the data collection if I had not received support from them. I am equally indebted to the principal and other teachers at Rani Dayamayi School for allowing me to collect the data. I want to express my deepest gratitude to all the participants who participated in my research and helped me by providing their responses and feedback. I want to thank Mahady Hasan Asif for helping me out at the final stage of my thesis.

Finally, I would like to thank Md. Aminul Islam. I am indebted to and immensely grateful for the dedication, encouragement, and guidance he showcased to reach my goal. His positive reviews and assistance greatly facilitated my overall process. But mostly, I'd thank him for his tremendous support during my good and bad times and being there as an excellent and constant brother and colleague.

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Dated, Dhaka

Rehnuma Pervin Nijhum

April, 2023

Dedicated

To

Abbu

Mohammad Idris

27/04/1940 - 16/09/2020

Though you never got to see this You are on every page

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Chapter 1
Introduction

Around the world, the mental health issues of adolescents have become a topic of growing concern. It is may be time for the development of mental disorders which can further place them at risk for poor physical health and mental health difficulties in later years (Kessler et al., 2009; Kessler et al., 2005; Prince et al., 2007). In order to ward off mental health issues, it is recommended by experts to work with adolescent mental health, as there is an exceptionally high probability of occurring mental health difficulties during adolescence. In this stage of life, people experience intense emotions more frequently than others (Larson & Lampman-Petraitis, 1989; Larson et al., 1980). This physical and mental growth creates demands for adjustment with results in problems in affective and behavioral expressions (Hankin et al., 1998; Kessler et al., 2005). At the same time, in this stage, adolescents can understand the importance of having a grasp over their intense emotions (Thompson, 1991). The emotion regulation is a process that determines the healthy development of an adolescent in later life and is considered an essential factor related to their physical and mental well-being and successful functioning. (Morrish et al., 2018, Cicchetti et al., 1995; Thompson, 1991). As peoples are assumed to be motivated for behaving in a way which lead them to get desirable consequences, we can hypothesize, adolescents' emotion regulation and mental health are related to their motivation (Higgins, 2014, Forbes, 2011).

Adolescence is a formative period that brought about drastic change in physical, emotional, and social domains. Similarly, this period is vulnerable to adversity and is prone to react to subtle triggers (Gross. 2014, Mulyati et al., 2000). As result, mental disorders are more prevalent during that stage (Kessler et al., 2009). The prevalence of mental health issues among 10 to 19-year-olds is estimated to be 1 in 7 (14%) worldwide, although these conditions often remain undiagnosed and untreated. This is because of the prevalence of stigma, discrimination, and social exclusion (Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Data Summary and Trends Report: 2009--2019). Therefore, it is a crucial phase where transition and transformation occur in human life. Affective and behavioral disorders are common among adolescents (Kessler et al., 2005). The prevalence of risk-taking behavior including, self-harm and suicide also remain very alarming during adolescence, leading to the third cause of death among adolescents (WHO Global Health Estimates 2000-2019; Global status report on alcohol and health 2018; Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary & Trends Report: 2009–2019). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) on Adolescent Health (2022), there is found significant evidence of death, injury and illness in the adolescent period, and globally among the causes of death during adolescence depression is placed at the top. As previously said, adolescent experiences more frequent and intense emotional arousal than others (Larson & Lampman-Petraitis, 1989, Larson et al., 1980, Larson et al., 2002;), they go through a wide range of transitions, which occurs in the domain of psychological as well as biological. Psychological domains include cognitive, affective, physical, and social. A temporary increase in affective reactivity may amplify adolescents' vulnerability to being overwhelmed by the emotional challenges (Gunnar et al., 2009; Miller & Shields, 1980; Stroud et al., 2009; Sumter et al., 2010). Moreover, this phase is characterized by an exceptionally high risk for the onset of many common forms of mental health difficulties, including substance use disorders, major depression, eating disorders, some anxiety disorders, etc. (Hankin et al., 1998; Kessler et al., 2005; Lewinsohn et al., 2000; Twenge and Nolen-Hoeksema, 2002). Though adolescence is a period of rapid physical as well as psychological development, it offers multiple better choices for disease prevention and health promotion besides for later life (WHO, 2017).

Emotions are a set of responses to stimuli that manifests at different levels (Scherer, 2005). McLaughlin et al. (2015) stated that these reactions or responses to

stimuli occur at three levels: subjective, physiological, and regulatory. On the personal or subjective level, a person evaluates one's emotional state or affects arousal and at the physiological level, arousal and stress responses develop through the peripheral nervous system. Finally, at the regulatory level, a person becomes motivated to alter emotional experiences. The emotional experiences of adolescents differ from children and adults as they react more intensely to situations and stimuli that evoke emotions, and they experience a variety of mixed emotions. These variations create great demands and most of the times are prone to crisis.

Emotion regulation is an ability or skill. With these method people can change or modify any existing emotional experience into desired emotion (Gross & Thompson, 2007; Gross, 1998; McRae & Gross, 2020; Thompson, 1994) and has a significant impact on a variety of emotional and behavioral disorders in children and adolescents (Sanchis-Sanchis et al., 2020). Emotion regulation can be split off into two explicit and implicit emotional regulations (Cisler et al., 2010; Gyurak et al., 2011; Gross, 2014). Explicit emotion regulation occurs with the existence of an effort, whereas emotion regulation occurs automatically in implicit emotion regulation. According to Thompson (1994), emotion regulation can be defined as "all the extrinsic and intrinsic processes which are responsible for monitoring, evaluation and modifying emotional reactions, specially their intensive and temporal features, to accomplish one's goals". From this definition, emotion regulation can be understood as a process that encompasses various regulatory processes. It also can be mentioned as a wide range of behavioral, biological, social, as well as conscious and unconscious cognitive processes (Garnefski et al., 2001).

Depending on cognition and behavior and emotional effect, emotion regulation strategies can be divided into two broad categories named adaptive and less adaptive (Nolen-Hoeksema & Aldao, 2011). As mentioned earlier, Garnefski et al. (2001)

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distinguished emotion regulation into behavioral, social, biological and cognitive processes depending on the nature and sequence of underlying activities. Physiologically, emotion can be regulated by increasing pulse and breathing rate or any other emotional arousal followed by a stimulus or any antecedent. Emotion can also be regulated socially by soliciting material or interpersonal resources. Behaviorally, various behavioral responses are made to manage emotion, which arises as a response to an antecedent, such as crying, screaming, shouting, etc. Cognitive emotion regulation strategies are the conscious and unconscious thinking processes, which people poses after experiencing stressful events (Garnefski et al., 2001). The selective attention process, memory distortion, denial, and projection are unconscious cognitive processes that manage emotions. Also, emotion can be managed by blaming oneself, catastrophizing, blaming others, ruminating, positive appraisal, etc, which are known as conscious cognitive or self-regulatory processes. In present research, we will put our focus on conscious cognitive emotion regulation.

Sometimes *emotion regulation and coping* are defined as same thing. Coping is defined as an individual's perception or appraisal of one's ability to understand the demands of threatening or challenging situations by one's resources (Monat & Lazarus, 1991). Functionally, there are two types of coping, one is emotion-focused, and the other is problem-focused coping. Emotion-focused coping refers to attempting to manage the stressor's emotions, whereas problem-focused coping refers to attempting to act directly on the stressor (Compas et al., 1993). Generally, problem-focused coping is considered more effective than emotion-focused coping because its acts directly on the stressor. However, it is also acknowledged that problem-focused coping can be counterproductive in certain situations where one might be found that nothing can be done to change it. In this situation, emotion-focused coping works better (Lazarus, 1993). In the opinion of

Garnefski et al. (2001), all the efforts of coping of an individual can come under the broad definition of emotional regulations.

Cognitive emotion regulation is the conscious cognitive way of managing or acting out on the information of emotionally aroused situations. Research showed that managing or regulating emotion through a cognitive process is highly associated with an individual's life and helps them to control their emotions after or during experiencing threatening or stressful events (Garnefski et al., 2001; Garnefski, van den Kommer et al., 2002).

According to Cognitive emotion regulation theory, thinking and acting are different processes and therefore, it can be conceptualized purely in a cognitive way, separated from behavioral process or strategies (Garnefski et al., 2001; Garnefski, van den Kommer et al., 2002). In emotion regulation processes, certain emotional stimuli are evaluated concerning their negative or positive consequences, then leading to behavior that follows that evaluation (Gross, 2015).

In 2001, Garnefski et al. developed the Cognitive Emotion Regulation

Questionnaire (CERQ) to measure the dimensions of cognitive components of emotion
regulation based on an empirical and theoretical basis (Garnefski et al., 2001; Garnefski et
al., 2002; Garnefski, van den Kommer et al., 2002). There are nine strategies of cognitive
emotion regulation within CERQ, which are known as sub-scales, referring to what
someone thinks after experiencing stressful or threatening events. The sub-scales are selfblame, blaming others, rumination, catastrophizing, putting into perspective, positive
refocusing, positive reappraisal, acceptance, refocus on planning *Self-blame* is called e
thought of blaming oneself for what one experienced (Garnefski et al., 2001). Research
showed that self-blaming is related to depression and the attributional style of various
mental health problems (Anderson et al.,1994). *Blaming others* is understood as the
thought of putting the blame on another person or the environment for what one has

experienced (Garnefski et al., 2001). It has been shown on the studies that blaming other after experiencing stressful of threatening events is related to poorer emotional well-being (Tennen and Affleck, 1990). Rumination or focus ones thinking and feelings and thoughts which is connected or associated with negative events is understood as rumination(Garnefski et al., 2001). There is found association between a ruminative coping style and a higher level of depression (Nolen-Hoeksema et al., 1994.) Catastrophising is the thought of exaggerating or explicitly emphasizing the extreme fear of what one has experienced (Garnefski et al., 2001). Catastrophizing style is related to maladaptive emotion regulation, depression, and emotional distress (Sullivan et al., 1995). Putting into perspective: this emotion regulating thoughts of minimizing the seriousness of the event or emphasizing the relativity of an event when compared to other events is understood as putting into perspective (Garnefski et al., 2001). Positive refocusing: positive refocusing is thinking about any pleasant or joyful issues instead of thinking about the actual stressful or painful event is in front of other wok. Positive refocusing defined as positive refocusing (Garnefski et al., 2001). It also can be called mental disengagement which can be understood as refocusing thoughts on more positive issues to think less about the actual event. *Positive reappraisal* is thinking of creating or attaching in a positive meaning to the event in terms of personal growth (Garnefski et al., 2001). The research found that, using positive reappraisal as a coping strategy is positively related to measures of optimism and self-esteem and negatively related to measures of anxiety (Carver et al., 1989). Acceptance is the thoughts of accepting other individual experienced and resigning oneself to what has happened are called acceptance (Garnefski et al., 2001). It is shown in research that as a coping strategy acceptance has a moderately positive relationship with optimism and self-esteem measures and moderately negative relationship with anxiety measures (Carver et al., 1989). Refocus on planning means thought of taking steps. Which

means what steps to take and how to handle the negative event (Garnefski et al., 2001). Using planning as a coping strategy is positively related to measures of optimism and self-esteem and negatively related to anxiety (Carver et al., 1989).

Emotion regulation can become less adaptive due to the lack or insufficiency in regulatory strategies or failure to meet the task of emotional development (Cicchetti et al., 1995). We already found that the majority of mental disorders starts in adolescence phase (Thapar et all., 2012). It has been shown that adaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies are associated with lower levels of psychopathology. In contrast, systematic use of maladaptive emotion regulation relates to higher levels of psychopathology such as depressive symptoms, worry, anxiety, anger, etc (Aldao et al., 2010; Martin & Dahlen, 2005, Nolen-Hoeksema & Aldao, 2011; Garnefski et al., 2001, Garnefski et al., 2002, Zlomke & Hahn, 2010,). Individuals with adaptive emotion regulation strategies have better adjusting capacities under challenging situations and are more efficient in dealing with negative emotions (Nolen-Hoeksema et al., 2008).

In the *adolescence phase*, *emotion regulation* can play a vital role managing them in emotional upsurge. The emotional life of adolescents is marked by an upsurge in the frequency and intensity of challenges. It is when an individual has to manage such a challenging situation independently. Emotion regulation could play a role in various adolescents mental health difficulties, including internalizing and externalizing disorders (Schweizer et al., 2020; Young et al., 2019; Cole et al., 1994). A study by Perveen & Jabeen, (2023) reported that females tend to experience greater intensity of ruminative response associated with depressed feelings. Research shows that various forms of mental health disorders, including affective and behavioral disorders, increase dramatically during adolescence (Silk et al., 2003). Researchers have also shown that there are link between childhood mental health difficulties and the inability to regulate emotions

(Vanderlind et al., 2020; Young et al., 2019; Suveg & Zeman, 2004; Zeman et al., 2002). Moreover, adolescents' capacity to regulate their emotions in daily life can influence whether or not they have more conflict with their parents and whether or not they receive social support from their friends (Lennarz et al., 2019). Research showed that, among adolescents, psychopathology develops from several risk factors, such as dysfunctional emotional strategies, dysfunctional parenting discipline, environmental factors, and social context (Suveg & Zeman, 2004; Zeman et al., 2002). It also showed that different emotional coping strategies are related to different behavioral disorders (Schweizer et al., 2020; Young et al., 2019; Vanderlind et al., 2020). Based on research done by Garnefski et al. (2017), Bangladeshi participants showed a relationship between cognitive emotion regulation strategies and mental health difficulties in adolescents in Bangladesh. Another research on the Bangladeshi adolescent population done by Karim et al. (2013) showed that children's cognitive emotion regulation is functionally associated with parenting style but not with family type and gender. Therefore, the adaptive ability of emotional regulation is vital for adolescents. As emotional experience is incredibly intense in adolescence and many of the underlying factors of emotion regulation appear to mature throughout this phase, it is the time to explore processes and correlates of emotion regulation (McRae & Gross, 2020; Spear, 2000; Larson et al., 1980; Larson & Lampman-Petraitis, 1989).

Motivation is a stimulant for reaching a specific goal. (Johnstone (1999, p. 146).

Being motivated means being in a motion toward a goal or making progress (Ryan & Deci, 2000). levels and kinds of motivation in any individual are different from others. In other words, individuals' levels and amounts of motivation are different, but their types of motivation can also be different. Ryan and Deci (2000) stated in their Self Determination. Theory that Self-Determination classifies many sorts of motivation based on the various

targets, rationales, or causes, enhance the work achievement. This theory introduced two primary types of motivation: intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic motivation refers to a person's desire to undertake and participate in specific activities because they are appealing and enjoyable. Extrinsic motivation is motivation to complete a work or an activity as a method or way to attain a target. It occurs when a person undertakes a task for its own sake without any external reward. Extrinsically motivated people perform and do things because they believe their participation will result in enviable rewards, instructor admiration, or the avoidance (prevention) of punishment (Pintrich & Schunk, 1996).

Motivation has been defined, as a necessary component of treatment, without this the clinician will be unable to do much (Ntoumanis et al., 2021, Teixeira et al. 2020; Beckman, 1980). Motivation is crucial in adolescent mental health therapy, particularly substance abuse treatment. Motivation was once thought to be a fixed trait or disposition that a client possessed or lacked. It was assumed that if a client was not enough motivated to change, it was their fault. Motivation is now universally perceived as a key to change, multidimensional, dynamic, and fluctuating. Motivation can be modified and influenced by social interactions and the clinician's style. The role of the physician is to elicit and promote motivation (Teixeira et al., 2020; Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 2012).

Major concerns of emotion regulation are guided by a motivational perspective because research on mechanisms of emotion regulation, and consequences of emotion regulation forma informs motivation which depend on goal setting or motivation, goal striving, or their interaction (Tamir et al., 2020). People usually desire to feel happy and avoid feeling awful while they are chasing emotions (English et al., 2017; Riediger et al., 2009). However, this isn't always true. An individual can be driven to lessen and increase their positive as well as negative emotions (Tamir, 2015). He\she can choose to pursue towards happiness, compassion or anger to greater or lesser extent (Cameron & Payne,

2011, Millgram et al., 2018; Tamir & Ford, 2012). Different research studies found that motivation of emotion regulation can be differed by age, context, gender, culture and personality (Sanchis-Sanchis et al., 2020; Riediger et al., 2009; Miyamoto & Ma, 2011; Tamir & Ford, 2012; Timmers et al., 1998; Wood et al., 2003). The consequences of emotion regulation depend on motivation (Tamir et al., 2019). Researchers looked into the motivations that drive emotion regulation and discovered that people seek emotional objectives for hedonic or instrumental reasons (Tamir, 2016). Laboratory research showed the role of motives hedonic and instrumental can be used in directing emotion goal formulation, while daily diary studies (Tamir & Ford, 2012) revealed that such motives lead to emotion regulation in everyday life (English et al., 2017). Riediger et al., (2009) distinguished two types of motivation for emotion regulation, prohedonic (urge to preserve or increase positive influence, or to minimize negative impacts) and contra-hedonic (the urge to maintain or increase negative influences, or to reduce positive influences). Generally, adults show prohedonic motivation for emotion regulation. From the evidence of previous studies, it is observed that, unlike adults, adolescents endorse an intention to seek out and maintain negative emotions at the expense of positive emotions. This suggests that as stressful and uncertain environments are faced by adolescents in daily life, emotional responses to these environments might be consistent with adolescents' desire to achieve and maintain particular emotional states (Schweizer et al., 2020; Riediger et al., 2009)

It is assumed that motivation may contribute to the effects of emotion regulation on mental health. In terms of mental health, maladaptive emotion regulation may result from the deficits in goal setting or motivation. For example, depressed individuals are less motivated to feel happy and more motivated to feel sad (Millgram et al., 2015). It is also found that depressed people's level of motivation to feel happy prospectively predicted

their clinical symptoms in their stressful times (Millgram et al., 2018). Less adaptive emotion regulation may also result from deficits in motivation to change. According to Aldao et al., (2010), depressed individuals use less-adaptive emotion regulation strategies more and effective strategies less. Therefore, it is an important challenge to understand the contribution of motivation to regulating emotion.

As already stated, regulation of emotion is indeed a process which need motivation, so individual may adopt a motivational perspective to understand and process it. Different studies on motivation of adults has demonstrated that motivation is an important factor for seeking treatment, engaging it, and remaining in treatment, and finally achieving the positive post treatment outcomes. Two distinct aspects of motivation have been identified in different studies, namely 'motivation to change one's behavior 'and 'motivation for treatment, which is called, readiness or motivation to engage in treatment as a means of achieving change (Battjes et al., 1999; De Leon et al., 2000; Joe et al., 1998). According to Prochaska et al., (1992) level of motivation can be conceptualized and measured in a reliable and valid manner. The transtheoretical model (TTM, Prochaska & DiClemente, 1983) stated that the motivational stage has an impact on interventions. The TTM distinguishes five stages of change. Among a variety of measures of *motivation* to change, the most widely used dimensional instrument to measure the stages of change is the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA; McConnaughy, Prochaska, & Velicer, 1983). This instrument measures motivation to change in four-level they are pre-contemplation stage, contemplation stage, action stage, and maintenance stage which could be a significant predictor of emotion regulation in adolescents.

Rationale of the Study

However, the mental health issues of adolescents have become a topic of growing concern, in low-income and middle-income countries adolescent mental health has been neglected (Kapungu et al., 2018), the prevalence of childhood disorders in Bangladesh is alarming. Recent prevalence survey found e 12.6% of children to meet criteria for a mental disorder in Bangladesh. Among them NDDs (5.1%), Anxiety Disorders (4.7%), Disruptive, Impulse Control and Conduct Disorders (1.7%), and Depressive Disorders (0.4%) are more prevalent than the others. (WHO Bangladesh, 2021). A systematic review report revealed that the prevalence of mental disorders varied from 13.4 to 22.9% among children in Bangladesh (Hossain et al., 2014). Different childhood mental disorders, including depression and anxiety, are found to be highly prevalent and are increasing. (Wu et al., 2021; Silva et al., 2020; Polanczyk et al., 2015). They experience more numerous emotions than others, but they lack considerable emotion regulation skills. As already pointed out, emotion regulation plays a significant role in both internalizing and externalizing forms of mental health difficulties among adolescents. A deficit in regulating multiple emotions paved the risk for a range of psychological disorders. Adolescents who face problems in their emotions are more vulnerable to internalizing and externalizing problems (Silk et al., 2003). Therefore, there is a need to guide them in emotion regulation skills. Understanding the motivation behind adolescents' emotion regulation has significant implications which paved the way to understand the mechanism of emotion regulation and its variation across individuals and contexts. Some studies in Bangladesh show relationships between cognitive emotion regulation strategies and mental health difficulties among adolescents. (Garnefski et al., 2017; Karim et al., 2013). However, far too little attention has been paid to the relationship of motivation to change and emotion regulation. Therefore, there is a need to study the impact of motivation to change on

emotion regulation to design prevention plans and intervention plans for adolescents in Bangladesh. Study findings may offer potential aspects of intervention in low and middle-income countries for the betterment of adolescent mental health

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the present study was to explore the interplay among motivation to change, emotion regulation, and mental health of adolescents. The general objective was divided into four specific objectives, which are presented below:

- 1. To investigate if motivation to change carries a significant impact on effective emotion regulation.
- 2. To investigate if motivation to change and mental health can predict emotion regulation
- 3. To determine gender differences with respect to motivation to change, emotion regulation and mental health of adolescents.
- 4. To explore gender difference with regard to the subscale scores of emotion regulation.

Chapter 2

Methodology

Methodology

Design

For achieving the objectives of the research, cross-sectional survey design was chosen.

Participants

The respondents for the study consisted of 250 adolescents, aged 12 to 18 years (*M* = 15.07 and SD = 1.467) (see Table 1). The sample consisted of 124 males and 126 females. Participants with psychotic disorders (having a diagnosis) were excluded. All the participants of the current study were students from different educational institute. The academic standards of the participants ranged from class 5 to class 12. Most of the participants were from the Chittagong District (54%), and others were from the Rangamati district (see Table 1). Among the sample, 74.4% of participants were from the nuclear family, and 24% were from the joint family. Among them, 90.8% of participants there had both parents. To meet the purpose of the study, convenient sampling was implemented.

Table 1Demographic Characteristics of the Participants

Variables and Levels (<i>N</i> =	=250)	Number (%)
Gender	Male	124(49.60)
	Female	126 (50.40)
Place of residence	District	166 (66.4)
	Village	84 (33.6)
Number of Siblings	Zero	20 (8)
	One	78 (31.2)
	Two	90 (36.0)
	Three	35 (14)
	Four	21 (8.4)
	Five	5 (2)
	Six	1 (.4)
Family Structure	Nuclear -family	186 (74.4)
	Joint family	64 (25.6)
Socio-economic Status	Lower class	7 (2.80
	Lower middle class	24 (9.6)
	Middle Class	188 (75.2)
	Higher middle class	24 (9.6)
	Higher Class	7 (2.8)
Parental Status	Both parents	227 (90.8)
	Single parent*	23 (9.2)
Cultural Context	Local	213 (85.2)
	Tribal	37 (14.8)

^{*}eighter mother or father

Measuring Instruments

Socio-Demographic Questionnaire

A brief customized demographic measure was used to gather background information about the respondent. The items on this measure reflected a broad range of information from the participants. Respondents were asked for demographic information

consisting of their age, sex, birth order, parent status, parent's highest educational level, socio-economic status, and area of living.

Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ; Garnefski et al., 2001)

This 36-item CERO measures different aspects of emotion regulation initially developed by Garnefski et al. (2001). This self-report questionnaire assesses cognitive emotion regulation strategies under two broad categories: adaptive and less adaptive. The 36 items of the scale measure nine different cognitive emotion regulation strategies on nine subscales, also known as cognitive coping strategies. Under less adaptive coping strategies, the sub-scales are rumination, catastrophizing, and blaming (self-blame, other-blame). Five subscales fall under the adaptive coping strategy; sub-scales putting into perspective, positive refocusing, positive reappraisal, acceptance, and planning. Each sub-scale consists of 4 items, and response categories range from 1= "never" to 5= "always." A subscale score can be found by summing the scores of the four items. It indicates how much a particular cognitive emotion regulation strategy is used after stressful or threatening life events. The alpha-reliabilities of the different sub-scales range from .68 to .83, with five of the alpha's higher than .80, and test-retest reliabilities range from 0.48 to 0.65 (Garnefski et al., 2001). Furthermore, the CERQ was found to have good factorial, discriminant, and construct validity (Garnefski & Kraaij, 2006; Garnefski et al., 2002; Garnefski et al.,2001).

The Bangla adaptation of the questionnaire employed in the current study was done by Garnefski, Hossain & Kraaij (2017); see (Appendix D) for the scale. The Bangla adaptation of CERQ was done on 340 adolescents 12- to 18-year-years old. Reliabilities of the eight sub-scales reported ranged from acceptable .62 (Acceptance) to good .77 (Rumination, Planning)., and with regard to the SCL-90 Depression, Anxiety, and

Hostility scales, Cronbach's alpha reliabilities were reported as .80, .86, and .69, respectively (Garnefski et al., 2017).

Since its development, the CERQ has been translated into different languages, such as Chinese (e.g., Zhu et al., 2008), Spanish (e.g., Dominguez-Sánchez et al., 2013), French (e.g., Jermann et al., 2006), Italian (e.g., Cerutti et al, 2012) etc. .

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA; McConnaughy et al., 1983)

The Bengali-translated version of URICA was used in the current research. (Islam and Deeba, 2021). This University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA) measures the level of motivation (McConnaughy et al.,1983). This assessment allows scale motivation to be conceptualized and measured reliably and validly (Prochaska et al.,1992). URICA scale assesses the level of motivation or readiness to change, identifying persons' position in stages of change. This 24-item self-report scale measures four stages of change, namely pre-contemplation, contemplation, action, and maintenance. Each stage has six questions, and their answers are measured on a five-point Likert scale (1= strong disagreement, 2= disagreement, 3= undecided, 4=Agreement, and 5= strong agreement). To get the mean score of each sub-scale, each sub-scale score is summed and then divided by 6. The overall score can be obtained by subtracting the pre-contemplation mean score from the summation of contemplation, action, and mean maintenance score (C+A+M-PC). This score shows the readiness to change of a participant. This measure is specially developed for use with any problem behavior (Hasler et al., 2004). While administering this self-reported measure, in the introductory part, participants were explained that the expression "problem" in the questionnaire referred to the participant's less adaptive emotion regulation strategy (see Appendix E).

The Cronbach's coefficient alphas of the URICA were administered for the four scales: pre-contemplation (.79), contemplation (.84), action (.84), and maintenance (.82) (McConnaughy et al., 1989). In terms of factor analyses, a principal component analysis was administered on the 32 x 32 matrix of interitem correlations from the final 32-item version of the scale, which reported eight distinct items were loaded onto each of the four scales (Precontemplation, Contemplation, Action, and Maintenance) (McConnaughy et al., 1983).

The psychometric properties of URICA were also examined among 124 Bengali-speaking drug abusers in Bangladesh recruited from three drug addiction treatment centers (Islam & Deeba, 2021). Exploratory and Confirmatory factor analyses were conducted to examine the sample's structure and reliability and validity were tested on the scale in the study. Test-retest reliability for the Bangla scale was found to be highly significant at .01 level, ranging from .97 to .99. For different subscales; the Cronbach Alpha reliability scores ranges from .91 to .96 for the Bangla scale (Islam & Deeba, 2021).

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ; Goodman, 1997)

Robert Goodman developed the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) at the Institute of Psychiatry in London (Goodman, 1997). The scale measures mental health and is a broadly used screening instrument to detect mental health problems from childhood to adolescence (Giannakopoulosetal., 2009; Goodman et al., 2000; Koskelainen et al., 2000; Mullick & Goodman, 2001; Van Widenfelt et al., 2003). Rodrguez-Hernández et al. (2012) note that the primary purpose of the SDQ is to identify adolescents who may be at risk and require further evaluation or even treatment (Rodrguez-Hernández et al., 2012). It is a brief 3-point Likert scale (response ranging from 0= "not true," 1= "somewhat").

true," and 2= "certainly true"); containing 25-item divided into 5 sub-scales. They are the emotional symptoms scale, behavioral problems scale, hyperactivity scale, Peer relationship problems scale, and pro-social behaviors scale. In SDQ, participants rate how much each of the 25 attributes pertains to the target child, some of which are positive and others negative. The scale score of each scale is obtained by summing the item scores, and the total difficulty score is achieved by adding the scores from all the scales except the prosocial one. A higher score on the prosocial behaviors scale suggests a greater possibility of engaging in voluntary, prosocial actions. In contrast, higher values on these scales imply a higher risk of social-emotional difficulties. There are three versions of the questionnaire: parent (age 3 to 16 years), teacher (age 3 to 16 years), and self-report version (age 11 to 16 years) (Goodman,1997; Goodman et al.,1998). The self-report version of the scale is appropriate for adolescents based on their level of comprehension and literacy (Goodman et al., 1998). In factor analysis, the scale showed a five-factor solution in each case with eigenvalues greater than 1.00. The Cronbach α coefficients for the SDQ self-report version was good, was .80, and the mean retest stability was .62. Cross-Scale Correlations and Interrater Correlations for SDQ Scores were also significant at p < .001 (Goodman, 2001).

The scale was translated into over 80 languages of different countries such as Greek (Giannakopoulos et al., 2013), Nigeria (Akpa et al., 2016), Australia (Essex, 2019), Norway (Nilsen et al., 2022) including Bangla (Mullick& Goodman, 2001). This study used the Bengali translated and adapted self-report version of the scale (see Appendix C). Test-retest correlations and kappa values of the scale were highly significant at p<0.01. In terms of criterion validity, the Bengali version of SDQ showed 63% (27/43) sensitivity and 97% (249/257) specificity. The questionnaire was administered to determine multi-informant prediction to rater-assigned DAWBA DSM/ICD diagnoses in the non-clinical sample (urban, rural, slum; N=300) and reported highly significant predictive validity an

odds ratio of 52.5 (95%CI 20.6, 134.1), p=.000 (Mullick & Goodman, 2001). Before using the instruments, permission was taken from the respective authors (see Appendix I).

Procedure

Sample Recruitment Procedure

Convenient sampling was used to recruit participants for the study. The sample was collected from the adolescent population from different schools in Chattogram and Rangamati city. In the community, people were approached individually for research participation. Interested participants were recruited based on their legal guardians informed and understood consent. In that case, permission and informed consent was taken from the appropriate authority. After taking the approval, students were approached individually for research participation. Interested participants from the educational institution were recruited for data collection following the similar procedure of community participants by taking informed and understood consent from their legal guardians and themselves.

Data Collection Procedures

At the beginning of collecting data from interested participants, each participant and their guardian were briefly informed of the general-purpose of the study, and good rapport was made with the participants. I assured them about the privacy and confidentiality of their participation. I also informed them that the investigation was purely academic and their provided data would be used only for research purposes; after verbal clarification, participants were provided a detailed explanatory statement sheet (see Appendix B) with where objectives and procedure of the study, required time, and issues of confidentiality were written. After obtaining the verbal consent, I requested the participants and their guardians to give their signatures on the consent paper (see Appendix F). After obtaining the consent, participants were provided the questionnaire to

fill in where instructions regarding the contents and way of answering or fill-up the questionnaires were mentioned. Before responding to items, they were requested to record their demographic information (age, sex, siblings, birth order, parents' occupation, academic background, monthly income, socio-economic status, etc.) (see Appendix A). Data was collected from the participants in a single administration. On average, 20 minutes are required for a participant to provide their response.

Before collecting data from private coaching centers, which were selected based on accessibility and convenience, I met each of the heads of the coaching centers and narrated the purpose of the research. They were given an explanatory sheet and also explained verbally. After getting permission (see Appendix B) to collect data from relevant students, they were requested to give their signatures on the consent paper. On the appointed date and time, I went to the center, and the head introduced me to the students. I briefly informed the general purpose of the study, and interested participants were requested to come forward. Then the guardians of the participants were approached for their consent. In this case, available guardians were approached face to face for approval. Guardians who were not present at the center were contacted over the phone call, and I explained briefly about the study purpose and relevant issues and requested their child's permission. After getting verbal consent, I requested them to give consent in written form, which would be sent home with their child. I collected the papers the other day. After obtaining the consent, participants were provided the questionnaire to fill in, where instructions regarding the contents and way of answering or filling up the questionnaires were given. They were told to seek clarification from me if they found any item hard to understand. After completing their task, forms were collected, and they were thanked for their cooperation and time.

Ethical Considerations

In this study, I put the highest efforts to maintain ethical standards and protect the welfare and rights of the participants. The research was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh (Project No. MP220201, see Appendix G.). There are several key ethical concepts, which were considered during research work and data collection.

Informed and Understood Consent

Informed and understood consent is the cornerstone of ethical research (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). Before collecting data, fully informed consent was taken from all the participants. They were provided information about the background, general purpose, time requirement, privacy and confidentiality of the study in an explanatory statement form and were elaborated on verbally. Necessary clarifications (both verbally and in writing) were made. These helped the participant to understand and evaluate the contents of the consent form. Furthermore, I shared information on who would have access to the collected information and how that information would be communicated further (e.g., in a report) with record keeping and access to these records. Participants were informed that their consent is voluntary that they may refuse to answer any questions they choose and they may terminate participation at any time. After getting their verbal consent, their consent was obtained in written forms, which were unanimous.

Confidentiality of the Participants

The confidentiality of the participants was given the highest priority throughout the process of the research. In all the documentation participants' confidentiality was ensured. All the information obtained from the research participants was unanimous and untraceable.

Ensuring Benefits

Though emotion regulation and mental health inquiry may not result in psychological harm, I tried to ensure the least stressful procedure for the participant. I monitored and evaluated participant's well-being and emotional stability during the data collection process and engaged with participants in a sensitive manner.

Right to Withdraw

All the participants were assured of their right to withdraw from the research at any time. It was informed verbally and mentioned in the explanatory statement.

Data Analysis

Participants' responses were scored following the scoring system of URICA, CERQ and SDQ. Each participant had nine sub scales scores and two major scores on CERQ and, these are *adaptive score* and *less adaptive score*. They had one score of readiness to change on URICA and each participant got two major scores on SDQ, that are *strength score* and *difficulty score*.

In the present study, descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze data. The frequency distribution of demographic variables and scale scores were used to analyze. In inferential statistics, independent sample *t*-test was used to see the gender difference among scale scores and sub-scales of emotion regulation and multiple linear regression was selected to identify the predictors. SPSS (version 20) (IBM Corp. 2011) was chosen as data analysis software. The independent sample *t*-test was used to see the gender difference among scale scores and sub-scales of emotion regulation where the assumption of normality was not violated as Shapiro-Wilk statistic was significant. Levene's test was also non-significant; which indicated an equal variance can be assumed for both groups. Two multiple linear regressions were conducted to examine the

association between motivation to change, mental health, and emotion regulation. On each set, independent variables were motivation to change score, mental health strength score, and mental health difficulties regressed to predict emotion regulation as effective and less adaptive part as independent variables. Initially some analyses were conducted as preliminary analysis to assure the assumptions were not violated.

Checking Assumptions

Some underlying assumptions should be assured to generalize the regression model from a sample (Berry, 1993). Some assumptions are made regarding the data, data distribution, and variables, and regression statistics are calculated based on these. At first, some initial analyses were conducted to assure that normality, multicollinearity, linearity, outliers, homoscedasticity and linearity assumptions was not violated. Following are the assumptions checked for the analysis.

Type of Variables. All the predictor and independent variables of regression analysis should be quantitative, continuous, or categorical (Field, 2009). In this study, all the variables used for regression analysis were quantitative and estimated by a summated rating scale.

Absence of Overly Influential Cases. The data set's unusual observations may impact regression analysis. Mahalanob is distance and Cook's distance were checked to test the data for the presence of any excessively influencing case effects that might have an effect (Hair Jr. et al., 2010). Mahalanobis distance values for the current data ranged from 0.020 to 18.898, which were below the critical value of 16.27 (chi-square value using df=3, p <.001) except in one case in which the distance value was 18.898 (Pallant, 2007). For identifying influential cases Cook's distance was also observed. It is another indicator for that. The suggested cut-off value is 1 (Cook and Weisberg,1982). It is usually preferred that the value of Cook's distance should be blow 0.5. In this study, the value of Cook's

distance ranged from 0.000 to 0.047 (mean = 0.004), which were below from the cut-off suggested value, indicating there no concern should needed for having overly influential cases in the data set.

Normally Distributed Residuals. Normality in the distribution of residuals of dependent variables is another assumption of regression analysis. The histogram and normal probability plot (p-p plot) were checked to examine the normality of residuals. The histogram looked like a normal distribution (bell-shaped curve), and the p-p plot presented an up straight-line with all points of observed residuals lying on the line, indicating no deviations from normality.

Linearity. An inspection of the scatter plot between the pair of variables indicated the linearity of the relationship. Which means the relationship we are modeling is a linear one.

Absence of Multicollinearity. The predictor variables should not be highly correlated. In the inter correlation matrix of the predictor variables, the correlation r>.90 is an indication of perfect multicollinearity (Pallant, 2007). In this study, the bi-variate correlation among the predictors was <.70, which indicates an absence of multicollinearity. Tolerance values were also checked for the absence of multicollinearity. The tolerance value was above 0.01, indicating the absence of multicollinearity (Menard, 2001). Finally, the VIF value was checked, which was below 10, indicating the absence of multicollinearity (Myers, 1990).

Homoscedasticity. In regression analysis, it is assumed that the residuals of predictor variables should have the same variance. It is called homoscedasticity of variance. Examining the scatter plot of standardized residuals against standardized predicted values indicated heterocedasticity of the data.

Chapter 3

Results

Results

To scrutinize the data, independent sample *t*-test were conducted to observe the gender difference while multiple linear regression was used to investigate whether other variables can predict emotion regulation. The findings are presented in the following tables.

Multiple Linear Regression

Effective emotion regulation regressed on predicting variables motivation to change, mental health strength scores and mental health difficulties score. In combination, motivation to change, mental health strength scores and mental health difficulties score significantly predicted (see Table 2) effective emotion regulation, F (3, 246)= 10.238, p < 0.001, which indicates that, in combination, the predicting variables can play a significant role in effective emotion regulation. Moreover, the R^2 = .111, adjusted R^2 =. 100, F (3, 246) =10.238, p < 0.001 depicts that the model explains10% of the variance in effective emotion regulation. Motivation to change score gives a significant and higher beta value (beta = .281, p < .001) than the mental health strength scores (beta = .107, p > .001) and mental health difficulties score (beta = -.082, p > .05). The table 2 shows the summary of the findings.

Table 02Predictors of Effective Emotion Regulation

Effective emotion regulation						
Predictor	В	SE	Beta	t	P value	95% CI
Constant	43.56	5.400		8.066	.000	[32.924,
						54.197
Motivation to change	2.004	.433	.281	4.625	.000	[1.151,2.858]

Mental Health	205	.152	082	-	.179	[504, .094]
Difficulties				1.348		
Mental Health	.952	.545	.107	1.747	.082	[121,
Strength						2.026]
R ² , (Adjusted R ²)	0.111(.100)					
F (df, residual)	10.238 (3, 246)					
P value	.000					

Note: **p*< 0.05

Less adaptive emotion regulation regressed on predicting variables motivation to change, mental health strength scores and mental health difficulties score. In combination, motivation to change, mental health strength scores and mental health difficulties score significantly predicted (see Table 3) less adaptive emotion regulation, F(3, 246) = 18.642, p < 0.001, which indicates that, in combination, the predicting variables (motivation to change, mental health strength scores and mental health difficulties score) can play a significant role in less adaptive emotion regulation. Moreover, the $R^2 = .185$, adjusted $R^2 = .175$, F(3, 246) = 18.642, p < 0.001 depicts that, in combination, the predicting variables accounted for 17% of the variability in less adaptive emotion regulation. Mental Health Difficulties score gives a significant and higher beta value (beta = .380, p < .001) than the Motivation to change (beta=0.206, p < .001) and mental health strength scores (beta = .120, p < 0.05) which are also significant predictors. Table 4 shows the summary of the findings.

Table 03Predictors of Less Adaptive Emotion Regulation

Less Adaptive Emotion Regulation						
Predictor	В	SE	Beta	t	P value	95%CI
Constant	19.107	3.874		4.932	.000	[11.476,
						26.738]
Motivation to change	1.098	.311	.206	3.531	.000	[.485, 1.710]
Mental Health	0.712	.109	.380	6.536	.000	[.498, .927]
Difficulties						
Mental Health	0.801	.391	.120	2.049	.042	[.031, 1.571]
Strength						
R ² , (Adjusted R ²)	0.185 (0	0.185 (0.175)				
F (df, residual)	18.642 (18.642 (3, 246)				
P value	0.000					

Note: *p < 0.05

Independent Sample t-test

For the comparison, the scale score of male and female independent-samples t-test was conducted. Scale scores of Effective emotion regulation (Effective ER), Less adaptive emotion regulation (less Adaptive ER), Mental Health Strength, mental health difficulties, and motivation to change for male (n=124) and female (n=126) were analyzed.

Result indicated (see Table 4) that in terms of effective ER, there found no statistically significant differences [t(248) = -.475, p = .635] in scores with mean score for Male (M = 63.57, SD = 12.77) and Female (M = 64.37, SD = 13.610). The size of the mean difference (mean difference = -.792, 95% CI: -4.081 to 2.496) was very minor.

Result indicated that in terms of Less adaptive ER, there found no statistically significant differences [t (248) = -.549, p = .584] in scores with mean score for Male (M = 41.75, SD = 10.004) and Female (M = 42.44, SD = 9.78). Size of the difference in the means (mean difference = -.687, 95% CI: -3.151 to 1.778) was minor too.

Result indicated that in terms of Mental Health Strength, there found no statistically significant differences (t (248) = -1.950, p = .052) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 6.67, SD = 1.560) and Female (M =7.03, SD =1.374). The mean difference size was (mean difference = -.362, 95% CI: -.728 to .004) small.

Result indicated that in terms of Mental Health Difficulties, there were no statistically significant differences (t 250(248) = .396, p = .692) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 12.14 , SD = 5.646) and Female (M = 11.87 , SD = 4.878). The dimension of the differences in the means (mean difference = .264, 95% CI: -1.050 to 1.578) was very trivial.

Result indicated that in terms of Motivations to change, there were no significant differences (t (248) = -1.950, p = .052) in scores with the mean score for Male (M = 7.93, SD = 1.682) and Female (M = 8.38, SD = 1.982). The magnitude of the differences in the means (mean difference = -.454, 95% CI: -.912 to .005) was very small.

The results also showed that there was no noteworthy gender difference between males and females.

 Table 4

 Independents Sample t-test for Gender Difference Regarding Scale Scores

	Male	Female	t	P
	M(SD)	M(SD)		
Effective ER	63.57 (12.77)	64.37(13.610)	475	.635
Less adaptive ER	41.75 (10.004)	42.44 (9.78)	549	.584
Mental Health	6.67 (1.560)	7.03 (1.374)	-1.950	.052
Strength				
Mental Health	12.14 (5.646)	11.87 (4.878)	.396	.692
Difficulties				
Motivations to	7.93 (1.682)	8.38 (1.982)	-1.950	.052
change				

For comparing the mean of sub-scale scores to gender independent-sample t-test was conducted.

Result indicated that (see Table 5) in case of Self-blame, there found no significant differences (t(248) = .143, p = .886) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 10.30, SD = 3.34) and Female (M = 10.24, SD = 03.32). The size of the differences in the means (mean difference = 0.060, 95% CI: -.769 to .890) was very trivial.

Result indicated that in terms of Acceptance, there were no statistically significant differences (t(248) = 1.374, p = .171) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 12.51, SD = 3.59) and Female (M = 11.38, SD = 3.63). The magnitude of the mean differences means (mean difference = .627, 95% CI: -.272 to .1.526) was very not noteworthy.

Result indicated that in terms of **Rumination**, there found statistically significant differences (t(248) = -2.590, p = .010) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 12.10, SD = 3.77) and Female (M = 13.25, SD = 3.23). The size of the differences of means (mean difference = -1.149, 95% CI: -2.023 to -.275) was statistically significant.

Result indicated that in terms of Positive refocus, there were no significant differences (t(248) = -.885, p = .377) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 12.57, SD = 3.43) and Female (M = 12.98, SD = 3.78). The magnitude of the differences in the means (mean difference = -.404, 95% CI: -1.302 to .495) was very small.

Result indicated that in terms of Refocus on plan, there were no statistically significant differences (t(248) = -1.340, p = .181) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 13.54, SD = 3.83) and Female (M = 14.18, SD = 3.75). The magnitude of the mean differences in the (mean difference = -.642, 95% CI: -1.586 to .301) was very small.

Result indicated that in terms of **Positive reappraisal**, there were significant differences (t(248) = -1.994, p = .047) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 13.17, SD = 03.40) and Female (M = 14.07, SD = 3.74). The magnitude of the mean differences (mean difference = -.902, 95% CI: -1.793 to .011) was statistically significant

Result indicated that in terms of Putting into perspective, there were no statistically significant differences (t(248) = 1.241, p = .216) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 11.78, SD = 3.25) and Female (M = 11.25, SD = 3.48). The mean difference size (mean difference = .528, 95% CI -.310 to 1.367) was very trivial.

Result indicated that in terms of Catastrophizing, there were no statistically significant differences (t (248) = -1.493, p = .137) in scores with mean score for Male (M

= 10.18 , SD = 3.19) and Female (M = 10.79, SD = 3.32). The magnitude of the differences in the means (mean difference = -.616, 95% CI -1.429 to .196) was very small.

Result indicated that in terms of **Others blame**, there were significant differences (t(248) = 2.68, p = .008) in scores with mean score for Male (M = 9.17, SD = 3.09) and Female (M = 8.15, SD = 2.896). The magnitude of the differences in the means (mean difference = 1.019, 95% *CI* .272 to 1.765) was significant

Table 5Independent Sample t-test for Gender Difference Regarding Sub-scale Scores of Emotion Regulation

Variables (N=250)	Male(n=124)	Female (n=126)	t	p
	M(SD)	M(SD)		
Self-blame	10.30 (3.34)	10.24 (3.32)	.143	.886
Acceptance	12.51(3.59)	11.88 (3.63)	1.374	.171
Rumination	12.10 (3.77)	13.25 (3.23)	-2.590	.010*
Positive refocus	12.57 (3.43)	12.98 (3.78)	885	.377
Refocus on plan	13.54 (3.83)	14.18 (3.75)	-1.340	.181
Positive reappraisal	13.17 (3.40)	14.07 (3.74)	-1.994	.047*
Putting into	11.78 (3.25)	11.25 (3.48)	1.241	.216
perspective				
Catastrophizing	10.18 (3.19)	10.79 (3.32)	-1.493	.137
Other blame	9.17 (3.09)	8.15 (2.896	2.68	.008*

Note: *p < 0.05

Chapter 4

Discussion

Discussion

The study was conducted with a view to exploring the interplay among motivation to change, emotion regulation and mental health of adolescents. Specifically, we wanted to see if the motivation to change significantly impacts effective emotion regulation and if the motivation to change and mental health can predict emotion regulation. Further we wanted to explore gender differences in emotion regulation, motivation to change, mental health, and emotion regulation subscale scores of adolescents. Objectives were achieved using cross-sectional survey design. 250 adolescents (age range 12-18) were recruited by convenient sampling for the study. The sample was collected from the adolescent population fulfilling the inclusion criteria of the research from the local community and convenient schools of Rangamati and Chittagong city. For the measure of emotion regulation the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire was conducted. the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA) was used to measure participants' motivation to change. Mental health was measured by the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), which is a broadly used screening instrument for the detection of childhood and adolescent mental health problems. The researcher took permission and consent from the school authority before collecting data from schools. Interested participants were recruited based on participants' and legal guardians informed and understood consent. In the present study, inferential statistics as well as descriptive statistics were used to analyze data.

Results showed that, in combination, motivation to change, mental health strength scores and mental health difficulties score significantly predicted effective emotion regulation and as a unique independent variable motivation to change significantly predicted effective emotion regulation. It means combinedly motivation to change, mental

health have an effect on effective emotion regulation. More specifically, the result showed that the more motivation to change increased, the more effective emotion regulation (acceptance, positive refocus, refocus on plan, positive reappraisal, putting into perspective) was used. The results fit with the findings of previous studies showed that there was connection between effective emotion regulation and psychopathological problems (Garnefski et al., 2017; Garnefski & Kraaij, 2006) and a decreased score of motivation to change showed an increased score of psychopathologies such as depression, somatoform disorder, etc. (Mander et al., 2012). This suggests that the study findings related to emotion regulation and psychopathology in developing country like Bangladesh is similar to those in more economically developed countries. This highlights the universal significance of cognitive emotion regulation strategies as a factor for psychopathology (Wallace et al., 2022).

Several studies demonstrated that motivation to change predicted successful treatment outcomes in individuals with depression and substance abuse (Collins et al., 2012; Bertholet et al., 2009, Carpenter et al., 2002). Our findings is in line with that indicating that the motivation to change is an unique predictor of effective emotion regulation so that the motivation to change may be an essential target for interventions aimed at improving emotion regulation as well as mental health.

The result also indicated that the more the mental health strength increases the more effective emotion regulation (acceptance, positive refocus, refocus on plan, positive reappraisal, putting into perspective) takes place and this finding is corresponding with the previous study done by Garnefski et al, (2017) with Bangladeshi adolescents participants.

The study also found no noteworthy gender difference between males and females regarding the scale scores. This suggests that for the development of different cognitive

emotion regulation techniques child's gender is not essential, which is in line with the findings of the research Ansary and Karim, (2011). The findings also suggest that gender differences in regulating emotion is not inherent and fixed qualities in people, but can be influenced by intricate interaction with various factors. (Sanchis-Sanchis et al., 2020; Chaplin and Aldao, 2013). Similar findings were also found in other researches in different countries (Sanchis-Sanchis et al., 2020; Nolen-Hoeksema, 2012; Kwon et al., 2013). This may be due to the part that emotions influence adolescent boys and girls at the same time, which impacts their psychological process at that stage, including learning, attention, and motivation, as well as the way they adopt learning strategies, self-regulation of learning, and their overall outcomes (Pekrun, 2017).

However, the study found significant gender differences in the mean scores of specific emotion regulation strategies in terms of **Rumination** and **Positive reappraisal**. In both cases female scored higher than males. Here the mean score of females was greater than male. A study by Perveen & Jabeen, (2023) reported that females tend to experience greater intensity of ruminative response associated with depressed feelings. The difference observed, are consistent with the outcomes of earlier research conducted by Tamres et al. (2002); Jose & Brown, (2008); Silk et al., (2003) and Kraaij et al. (2003). This difference could be influenced by contextual factors such as age, environment, etc. as noted by Chaplin and Aldao, (2013).

The study revealed significant differences between males and females in terms of others blame, with males having a higher mean score. The findings suggest that males are more prone to use externalizing coping strategies than females. Engaging in *Others Blame* may help the males in feeling less accountable for negative events or emotions, thereby avoiding the emotional discomfort that comes with taking personal responsibilities. Previous research has found that males are more likely to use

externalizing coping strategies, such as substance use or aggression. (Tamres et al., 2002; Nolen-Hoeksema, 1987).

In summary, the study demonstrated that the Motivation to change is an important factor that can influence an individual's willingness to engage in emotion regulation strategies. Individuals who are motivated to change are more likely to actively seek out and utilize strategies to regulate their emotions effectively. The study findings suggest that interventions aimed at improving emotion regulation may need to consider individual differences in motivation to change, mental health strength scores, and gender differences in emotion regulation strategies. It also shows the importance of introducing prevention and intervention programs at an early stage of a person(Vanhalst et al., 2018).

Psychophysiologists have long-advanced motivational models of psychopathology. They have provided key insights into the neural mechanisms of several psychiatric disorders.

Though motivation constructs have faded from prominence during the affective neuroscience revolution, motivation and emotion are inextricable facets of human behavioral function. Therefore, separating motivation and emotion impedes understanding of transdiagnostic vulnerabilities.

Strength

The study is one of the first studies of its kind in Bangladesh. There is hardly any study in Bangladesh that addresses the relationship between motivation to change and emotion regulation among children. Bangladesh is a developing country where a large number of children suffer from mental health issues (Hossain et al., 2014; National Institute of Mental Health, 2019). As a developing country, different psychosocial factors play a role in developing childhood issues. For example, there is clear evidence that child poverty increases the risk for psychopathology. Self-regulation is a protective factor

against this risk for those in poverty. Various behavioral components and neural circuits can define self-regulation. Child poverty alters brain development in regions associated with self-regulation. This research will help develop different supportive child policies in Bangladesh. The study recruited 250 adolescents, which is a relatively large sample size for a study of this nature. The study utilized multiple measures to assess motivation to change, emotion regulation, and mental health. The study's use of validated and reliable tools, such as the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire, the University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale, and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, also adds to its strength. Furthermore, the study assessed the variables using self-reporting questionnaires, which means this study was conducted by considering that the individual adolescent has the best access to his/her own internal experiences. (Jacob et al., 2011).

Limitation

The study has some limitations. The study sample comprised of non-clinical data. To generalize the findings in other groups maximum variation is highly recommended. As this study was conducted using cross-sectional data, conclusion regarding casualty cannot be driven. Besides, more variation in sample distribution and increased size of the sample would empower the findings of the study. Finally, as the study results were based on self-reported data, the validity of the results may limit.

Implications

The study findings can be implicated in planning adolescent intervention programs to increase motivation to change maladaptive emotion regulation. It seems that the therapeutically changing stage of motivation to change will bring about changes in emotion regulation, so the findings may help to understand and prevent drug dependency in adolescents. Besides, it can be assumed that based on the findings, prevention programs

for adolescent mental health to increase resilience and policy-level programs can be planned. Moreover, since the introduction of multiple available gadgets, there has been a significant shift in the ways in which children and adolescents interact with digital devices. This change has had a significant negative impact on their experiences (Griffiths et al., 2018). These findings provide insight into cognitive-emotive elements that may contribute to problematic use and may guide interventions aimed at excessive or problematic screen time (Throuvala et al., 2018).

Recommendation

This study is the very first attempt to demonstrate an association among motivation to change, emotion regulation and mental health in Bangladesh. This research focuses on serving psychological therapies for adolescents with mental health difficulties in developing nations such as Bangladesh. We believe that although adolescents from emerging regions may report different cognitive emotion regulation techniques than adolescents from other countries, the significance of the associations between cognitive emotion regulation strategies and psychopathology will remain the same. Further exploration can be made to understand the stages of motivation to change among adolescents. Further research can be done on clinical samples assuring maximum variation of data. Moreover, as motivational factors contribute emotional experience of a person, research can be done to develop training programs incorporating techniques to increase adolescents' emotion regulation (McLaughlin et al., 2015).

Chapter 5

Conclusion

Conclusion

Adolescents experience a variety of emotions in that particular phase, but they lack the variation of emotion regulation skills. For developing mental health difficulties, emotion regulation is a risk factor. This study emphasizes that motivation to change has an impact on the emotional regulation of adolescents in Bangladesh. Therefore, there is a need to guide this population in effective emotion regulation skills. The study highlights the need for tailored interventions that address gender-specific differences in emotion regulation strategies. It is suggested for future research that there is a need for a program to develop techniques aiming at increasing the effective emotion regulation of adolescents.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Demographic Information Sheet

ID	
তারিখ	

ব্যক্তিগত তথ্যাবলি

A1. লিদ্ন: (1) পুরুষ (2) মহিলা	A2. वसम :	वष्ट्रत	A3. শ্ৰেণিঃ
A4. বাসস্থান : (1) শহর (2)	গ্রাম	A5. পরিবা	রের সদস্য সংখ্যাঃ জন
A6. জন্মক্রমঃ	A7. ভাই - বোনের স	ংখাঃ ভাই	জন, বোনজন
A8. পরিবারের ধরণঃ (1) একক পরি	বার (2) যৌথ পরিব	ার	
A9. বাবা মাঃ (1) উভয়ই জীবিত	(2) ভধুমাজীবিত (3	3) ভধু বাবা জীবিং	ত (4) উভয়ই মৃত (5) অন্যান্য
A10. বাবার পেশা: (1) বেকার (2)	চাকুরীজীবী (3) কৃষিব	ণজ (4) ব্যবস	(5) जन्मन्म
A11, বাবার শিকা: (1) নিরক্ষর (2)	প্রাথমিক পর্যন্ত (3) এস	এসসি পর্যন্ত (4)	এইচএসনি পর্যন্ত (5) অনার্স (6) মাস্টার্স
A12. মায়ের পেশা: (1) গৃহিণী (2) চাকুরীজীবী (3) ব	্ষিকাজ (4)	ব্যবসা (5) অন্যান্য
A13. মায়ের শিকাঃ (1) নিরক্তর (2) প্রাথমিক পর্যন্ত (3) এ	সএসসি পর্যন্ত (4) এইচএসসি পর্যন্ত (5) অনার্স (6) মাস্টার্স
A14. মাসিক আয়:	টাকা	A15. পরিবারের	া সদস্য সংখ্যাং জন
A16. আর্থ সামাজিক অবস্থাঃ (1) নি	ন্ধবিভ (2) নিলমধ্য	বৈ (3) মধ্য	বিভ (4) উচ্চমধাবিভ (5) উচ্চবিভ

Appendix B

Explanatory Statement for Guardian

ব্যাখ্যামূলক বিবৃতি

আমি রেহনুমা পারভীন নিঝুম, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ক্লিনিক্যাল সাইকোলজি বিভাগের একজন গবেষক। আমি আমার গবেষণাটি উক্ত বিভাগের সহযোগী অধ্যাপক ভ: ফারাহ দিবা এর তত্ত্বাবধানে করছি। আমার গবেষণার বিষয় "
Motivational Factors Enhancing Effective Emotion Regulation among Adolescents"। আমরা জানি
জীবনকালের এই সময়ে কিশোর-কিশোরীদের শারীরিক, সামাজিক, মানসিক নানান রকম পরিবর্তন আসে। তাদের এই
পরিবর্তনের কারণে শিশু এবং অন্যান্য প্রাপ্ত বয়স্কদের থেকে তাদের মানসিক এবং আবেগীয় অবস্থা ভিন্ন হয়ে থাকে। বিভিন্ন
পরিস্থিতিতে তারা তীব্র প্রতিক্রিয়া দেখায় কিংবা নেতিবাচক বা মিশ্র আবেগ অনুভব করে। বিভিন্ন গবেষণায় দেখা গেছে
অনিয়ন্তিত আবেগ কিংবা অনেক বেশি নেতিবাচক আবেগের সাথে শিশুর মানসিক অসুবিধা বা মানসিক রোগের সম্পর্ক
আছে।

কিশোর-কিশোরীরা যদি আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় দক্ষতা অর্জন করে তাহলে এটা তাদের মানসিক এবং আচরণের সমস্যার উপর একটি ইতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলে। গবেষণায় আরও দেখা গেছে ইতিবাচক ভাবে আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ কিশোর-কিশোরীদের সৃস্থতা এবং দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সফল ভাবে কার্যকারিতা বাভায়। আমি মুলত এই গবেষণায় কোন নেতিবাচক ঘটনায় কিশোরীরা কি রকম প্রতিক্রিয়া করে এবং তাদের নেতিবাচক আবেগ পরিবর্তনের আগ্রহ বা মোটিভেশন কোন পর্যায়ের তা বোঝার চেষ্টা করব। এই গবেষণার জন্য তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য আমি আপনার অনুমতি চাইছি যেন আপনার সন্তানের কাছ থেকে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে পারি।

গবেষণার শক্ষ্য: কিশোরীদের নেতিবাচক আবেগ পরিবর্তনের আগ্রহ বা মোটিভেশন মৃগ্যায়ন এবং আগ্রহের বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ের সাথে বিভিন্ন রকম আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি এবং মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যের সম্পর্ক আছে কিনা দেখা।

গবেষণায় যা করা হবে: আপনার এবং আপনার শিশুর সম্মতি নিয়ে নাম ঠিকানা জানার পর একটি প্রশ্নমালা দেওয়া হবে। প্রশ্নমালার মাধ্যমে আপনার সম্ভানের মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য সংক্রান্ত অনেক গুলো বিষয় সম্পর্কে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হবে।

গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণের জন্য সময়: এই তথ্যগুলো দেখতে আপনার সম্ভানের আনুমানিক 30 মিনিট সময় প্রয়োজন হবে।

গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণের সভাব্য সুবিধা/ অসুবিধা: গবেষণার প্রশ্নগুলো পর্যালোচনা করে দেখা গেছে যে ,এখানে শারীরিক বা মানসিক অসুবিধা সৃষ্টি করতে পারে এমন কোনো প্রশ্ন নেই। তবুও যদি আপনার সন্তানের কোনো রকম অস্বন্তি বা খারাপ লাগা তৈরি হয় সাথে সাথে আমাকে জানাবেন। এই গবেষণার মাধামে আপনার সন্তানের মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য সম্পর্কে ধারণা পাওয়া যাবে।

গোপনীয়তা: এই গবেষণায় আপনার এবং আপনার সন্তানের এমন কোনো তথ্য প্রকাশ করা হবে না যা থেকে আপনাদের চিহ্নিত করা সম্ভব। আপনাদের ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য সাংকেতিক চিহ্নের মাধ্যমে একত্র করা হবে সেটা আমি ছাড়া কেউ জানবে না।

গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণ প্রত্যাহার: এই গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণ করার সিদ্ধান্ত সম্পূর্ণভাবে আপনার ও আপনার সন্তানের উপর নির্ভর করছে। আপনারা গবেষণার যেকোনো সময় অংশগ্রহণ প্রত্যাহার করতে পারেন। যার জন্য আপনাদের কোন প্রশ্ন বা ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হতে হবে না।

সহায়তার জন্য ধন্যবাদ।

রেহনুমা পারভীন নিঝুম

Appendix C

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire

নিচের মন্তব্যগুলো পড়ন প্রতিটি মন্তব্যের জন্য একটি উত্তর নির্বাচন করন্দ। (যেটা সবচেয়ে বেশি প্রযোজ্য)

কোড	উন্তি	সভ্য নয় (0)	কিছুটা সভ্য (১)	নিচিত ভাবে সভ্য (২)
B1	আমি অন্যদের অনুভূতিকে মূল্য দেই।			
B2	আমি অস্থির বোধ করি, বেশিক্ষণ চুপ করে থাকতে পারি না।			
В3	আমার প্রায়ই মাথাধরা, পেটবাথা বা বমি বমি ভাব হয়।			
B4	সাধারণত অন্য ছেলেমেয়েদের সাথে খাবার, খেলনা, পেন্সিল ইত্যাদি সহজেই ভাগাভাগি করে নেই।			
B5	আমি খুব রাগ হয়ে যাই, প্রায়ই মেজাজ খারাপ করি।			
В6	আমি বেশ একা, সাধারণত একা একা খেলি বা নিজের মধ্যে থাকি।			
B7	বড়রা আমাকে যা করতে বঙ্গে, সাধারণত তা করি।			1
В8	আমি অনেক দৃশ্ভিন্তা করি।			
В9	কেউ বাথা পেলে, মন খারাপ করলে বা অসুস্থবোধ করলে সাহায্য করি।			
B10	আমি সারাক্ষণ উসখুস করি বা গা— হাত মোড়ামুড়ি করি।			
B11	আমার অন্তত একজন ভাগ বন্ধু আছে।			
B12	আমি খুব মারামারি করি। আমি যা চাই অন্যদের দিয়ে তা করিয়ে নিতে পারি।			
B13	আমি প্রায়ই বিষয়তা, মনমরা ও কাঁদো কাঁদো থাকি।			
B14	আমার বয়সী ছেলেমেয়েরা সাধারণত আমাকে পছন্দ করে।			
B15	আমি সহজেই অন্যমনস্ক হয়ে পড়ি, মনোযোগ ধরে রাখতে আমার কট হয়।			
B16	অচেনা পরিবেশে আমি ঘাবড়ে যাই, সহজেই সাহস হারাই।			
B17	ছোটদেও প্রতি আমার মায়া মমতা আছে।	-		
B18	আমি প্রায়ই মিথ্যা বলা বা ধাপ্পা দেবার দায়ে অভিযুক্ত হই।			
B19	অন্য ছেলেমেরেরা আমার পেছনে লাগে ও আমার ওপর গারের জোর দেখার।			
B20	আমি অপরকে সাহায্য করতে প্রায়ই এগিয়ে যাই (বাবা, মা, শিক্ষক, অন্য ছেলেমেয়ে)।			
B21	আমি ভেবে চিন্তে কাজ করি।			
B22	বাড়ি, স্কুল বা অন্য জায়গা থেকে আমি না বলে অন্যের জিনিস নিয়ে থাকি।			
B23	আমার বয়সী ছেলেমেয়েদের চাইতে বড়দের সাথে ভালো মিশতে পারি।			
B24	আমি অনেক ভয় পাই, একটুতেই চমকে যাই।			
B25	আমি কোন কাজ ধরলে শেষ করি, আমার মনোযোগ ভাল।			

Appendix D

Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire

আমাদের সবার জীবনে সুখকর এবং নেতিবাচক ঘটনা ঘটে থাকে। আমরা সবাই ভিন্নভাবে সেইসব ঘটনার সাথে প্রতিক্রিয়া করে থাকি। আমরা জানতে ইচ্ছুক আপনি সাধারণত এইসব ঘটনার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে কি চিন্তা করেন অথবা এই ধরনের ঘটনা আপনার মধ্যে কি ধরনের চিন্তার উদ্রেক করে। নিচের মন্তব্যগুলো থেকে প্রতিটি মন্তব্যেও জন্য একটি উত্তর করন।

কোড	উ∕&	প্রায় কখনই না	কখনও কখনও	নিয়মিত	প্রায়ই	প্রায় প্রত্যেক সময়
C1	আমি অনুচৰ করি যে এর জন্য যাকে দায়ী করা যায় তা স্বয়ং আমি।	١	2	٥	8	œ
C2	আমি মনে করি যা ঘটেছে সেটা আমার অবশাই মেনে নেয়া উচিত।	2	٩	0	8	œ
СЗ	আমি ঘটনাটি বিষয়ক অনুভূতি গুলো নিয়ে প্রায়শঃ চিন্তা করি।	٥	٩	0	8	œ
C4	আমার যে অভিজ্ঞতা হল তার পরিবর্তে তার চেয়ে বেশি আনন্দদায়ক বিষয় নিয়ে আমি চিন্তা করি।	2	2	۰	8	æ
C5	এই ঘটনার প্রেক্ষিতে আমি সবচেয়ে ভাল কি করতে পারি তা নিয়ে চিন্তা করি।	٥	2	0	8	Q
C6	আমি মনে করি এই ঘটনা থেকে আমি কিছু শিখতে পারি।	2	2	0	8	œ
C7	আমি ভাবি যে ব্যাপারটি এর চাইতেও খারাপ হতে পারত।	٥	2	0	8	æ
C8	আমি প্রায়ই ভাবি আমার যে অভিজ্ঞতা হয়েছে তা অন্যান্যদের অভিজ্ঞতার তুলনায় আরও বেশি খারাপ।	2	ع	•	8	æ
C9	আমি অনুভব করি অন্যান্যদের এই ঘটনার পিছনে দোষ দেয়া উচিত।	2	2	•	8	e.
C10	আমি অনুভব করি যা ঘটেছে তার সব দায় দায়িত্ব আমার।	2	2	•	8	œ
C11	আমি মনে করি যা ঘটেছে তা আমার মেনে নেয়া উচিত।	٥	2	٥	8	œ
C12	যে ঘটনা ঘটেছে সেই বিষয়ক চিন্তা এবং অনুভ'তি আমার মাথার মধ্যে ঘুরতে থাকে।	2	٤	٥	8	æ
C13	আমি এই নেতিবাচক ঘটনাটির সাথে সম্পর্ক নেই এমন অন্যান্য আনন্দদায়ক বিষয় নিয়ে চিন্তা করি।	2	2	0	8	e.
C14	বর্তমান পরিস্থিতির সাথে কিভাবে সবচেয়ে ভালভাবে খাপ খাওয়াতে পারব তা নিয়ে আমি চিন্তা করি।	٥	2	•	8	Q
C15	আমি মনে করি এই ঘটনা আমাকে আরও বেশি শক্তিশালী হতে সাহায্য করবে।	٥	٦	۰	8	· ·
C16	আমি মনে করি অন্যরা এর চাইতে খারাপ অভিজ্ঞতার ভেতর দিয়ে যায়।	٥	2	۰	8	æ
C17	আমার যে অভিজ্ঞতা হয়েছে তার ভয়াবহতা নিয়ে আমি চিস্তা করতে। থাকি।	2	2	٥	8	œ

কোড	উক্তি	প্ৰায় কখনই না	কখনও কখনও	নিশ্বমিত	প্রারই	প্রায় প্রত্যেক সময়
C18	আমি মনে করি যা ঘটেছে তার সব দায় দায়িত্ব অন্যদের উপর বর্তায়।	2	2	٥	8	¢
C19	এই বিষয়ে যেইসৰ ভূগ করেছি তা নিয়ে আমি চিন্তা করতে থাকি।	٥	2	•	8	Q
C20	আমি মনে করি এই ঘটনাটির কোন কিছু পালটাতে পারবনা।	2	ą.	٥	8	œ
C21	আমি বুঝতে চেটা করি কেন আমি এই বিষয়ে এইরকম অনুভব করি।	2	2	0	8	æ
C22	আমি যা ঘটে গিয়েছে সেইটার পরিবর্তে অন্য সুখকর বিষয় নিয়ে চিন্তা করি।	2	2	•	8	æ
C23	কি করলে পরিস্থিতি পালটাবে তা নিয়ে আমি চিন্তা করি।	٥	2	•	8	Q
C24	আমি মনে করি এই ঘটনার একটি ইতিবাচক দিক আছে।	۵	2	٥	8	œ
C25	আমি মনে করি এই ঘটনা অন্যান্য ঘটনার চাইতে ততটা খারাপ নয়।	2	2	•	8	œ
C26	আমি মনে করি যা ঘটেছে তা একজন মানুষের জনা সবচেয়ে খারাপ ঘটতে পারে এমন ঘটনা।	2	2	•	8	æ
C27	অন্যান্যরা এই ঘটনা বিষয়ক যে ভুগ করেছে তা নিয়ে আমি চিস্তা করি।	2	2	•	8	æ
C28	আমি মনে করি যে ঘটনাটির কারণ আমার মধ্যেই নিহিত।	۵	2	٥	8	æ
C29	আমি মনে করি আমার অবশ্যই এই ঘটনার সাথে বাস করা শিখতে হবে।	7	2	٥	8	æ
C30	এই ঘটনা আমার ভেতরে যে অনুভূতি সৃষ্টি করেছিলো তা নিয়ে আমি অত্যধিক চিন্তা করি।	2	٤	٥	8	æ
C31	আমি জীবনের আনন্দদায়ক অভিজতা নিয়ে চিন্তা করি।	2	2	0	8	e
C32	আমি এই পরিস্থিতিতে সবচেয়ে ভাল কি করতে পারি সেটা নিয়ে পরিকল্পনা করি।	2	n	٥	8	æ
C33	আমি ঘটনাটির ইতিবাচক বিষয়গুলো খুঁজি।	٥	2	•	8	e
C34	আমি নিজেকে বলি যে এর চাইতে খারাপ ঘটনা জীবনে ঘটে।	٥	٩	•	8	æ
C35	ঘটনাটি কতটা ভয়াবহ ছিল তা নিয়ে আমি প্রায়ই চিস্তা করি।	٥	2	0	8	·
C36	ঘটনাটির কারন মৃগত অন্যরা -আমি তাই অনুভব করি।	2	2	•	8	e

Appendix E

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale (URICA)

নিচে বেশ কিছু উজি আছে সেগুলো পড়ুন এবং এখানে **"সমস্যা"** বগতে নিজের নেতিবাচক আবেগ-অনুভৃতিকে বিবেচনা করুন। নেতিবাচক অনুভৃতিগুলো হলো কই লাগা, নিজেকে দোষারোপ করা, অন্যকে দোষারোপ করা, খারাপ অনুভৃতির ভিতরে আটকে থাকা ইত্যাদি)।

নিজের জীবনের সমস্যা থেকে বের হয়ে আসার জন্য বা নিজেকে পরিবর্তন করার জন্য মানুষ যখন কাজ ভক্ত করে তখন বিভিন্ন ভাবনা এবং অনুভূতি আসে। নিচের উক্তি গুলো সেরকমই কিছু ভাবনার প্রতিফলন করে।

প্রতিটি উক্তির সাথে আপনি কতটুকু সম্মত বা অসম্মত তা সবচেয়ে ভাগো ভাবে প্রকাশ করে যে সংখ্যাটি সেটিকে টিক চিহ্ন দিন। এই প্রশ্নমালায় প্রতিটি পদের জন্য সম্ভাব্য পাঁচটি উত্তর রয়েছেঃ

১-পুরোপুরি অসম্মত, ২-অসম্মত, ৩-অনিশ্চিত, ৪-সম্মত, ৫-পুরোপুরি সম্মত

	উক্তি	পুরোপুরি অসম্মত	অসমত	অনিশ্চিত	সম্মত	পুরোপুরি সম্মত
D1	আমি সমস্যাগ্রন্ত নই। "নিজেকে পরিবর্তনের বিবেচনা করা" এটি আমার কাছে বোধগম্য নয়।	٥	2	٥	8	Q
D2	অবশেষে আমি আমার সমস্যা সমাধানের জন্য কিছু কাজ করছি।	2	2	٥	8	· O
D3	আমি চিন্তা করছি যে আমার মধ্যে কিছু পরিবর্তন আনা উচিত।	٥	٤	•	8	0
D4	কখনো কখনো আমার সমস্যাওলো কঠিন মনে হয়, কিন্তু আমি এটা নিয়ে কাজ করে যাচ্ছি।	2	٩	٥	8	q
D5	পরিবর্তনের চেষ্টা করা সময়ের অপচয় মাত্র কেননা সমস্যাটি আমার কোন অসুবিধা করছে না।	٥	2	0	8	œ
D6	আমি আশা করছি যে আমি আমাকে আরও ভালভাবে বুঝতে সক্ষম হব।	۵	٤	٥	8	æ
D7	আমি মনে করি আমার দোষক্রটি রয়েছে, কিন্তু এমন কিছু নেই যা আমার আসলেই পরিবর্তন করা প্রয়োজন।	2	٤	٥	8	Q
D8	আমি আসলেই পরিবর্তনের জন্য কঠোর পরিশ্রম করছি।	۵	٦	٠	8	· e
D9	আমার সমসা। আছে এবং আমি সত্যিই মনে করি এটা নিয়ে আমার কাজ করা উচিত।	2	٤	٥	8	æ
D10	আমি নিজের যেসব পরিবর্তন করেছিলাম এবং আমি যা যা আশা করেছিলাম তা পুরোপুরি অনুসরণ করে চলছিনা, এবং আমি সমস্যার পুনরাবৃত্তি প্রতিরোধ করতে চাই।	٥	٤	٥	8	Q
D11	যদিও আমি পরিবর্তনের ব্যাপারে সবসময় সফল হতে পারেনি তবে অন্ততপক্ষে মনে হয় আমি আমার সমস্যার সমাধানে কাজ করে যাচিছ।	2	٩	٥	8	Q.
D12	আমি ভেবেছিলাম যে একবার আমি আমার সমস্যার সমাধান করে ফেলতে পারলে আমি এটা থেকে মৃক্তি পেয়ে যাব। কিন্তু	3	٤	٥	8	@ 5

	উঞ্জি	পুরোপুরি অসম্মত	অসমত	অনিচিত	সম্মত	পুরোপুরি সম্মত
	এখনও মাঝে মাঝে মনে হয় আমি এটা নিয়ে আমার সাথে সংগ্রাম করে যাচ্ছি।					
D13	আমার ইঙ্গা হয় আমার যদি আরও ধারণা থাকত যা দিয়ে আমার সমস্যার সমাধান করে ফেলতে পারি।	۷	٤	٥	8	a
D14	কেউবা কোন কিছু হয়তো আমাকে সাহায্য করতে পারবে।	2	2	•	8	· C
D15	আমি এই পর্যস্ত যেই পরিবর্তনগুলো করতে পেরেছি তা বজায় রাখার জন্য আমার হয়ত উৎসাহের প্রয়োজন।	٥	٦	٥	8	a
D16	হয়তো সমস্যার কিছুটা আমার মধ্যে আছে কিন্তু আমার তা সত্যি বলে মনে হয় না।	۵	٤	٥	8	æ
D17	আমি আশা করি কেউ আমাকে আমার জন্য ভালো কিছু পরামর্শ দিবেন।	2	2	٥	8	Q
D18	যে কেউ পরিবর্তনের কথা বলতে পারেন, কিন্তু আমি জানি, আমি নিজেকে পরিবর্তনের জন্য আসলেই কিছু করছি	۵	2	•	8	æ
D19	মনের বিষয়, মনস্তত্ত্ব, এইসব নিয়ে কথা বিরক্তিকর মানুষ কেন তাদের সমস্যা ওলোকে ভূলে থাকতে পারে না?	٥	٤	٥	8	æ
D20	আমি আমার সমস্যা আবারও যাতে না হয় সেজন্য সংগ্রাম করে যাচিছ।	2	٤	•	8	q
D21	এটা হতাশাজনক, কিন্তু আমি অনুভব করি আমি যে সমস্যার সমাধান করেছি বলে ভেবেছি, তা হয়তো আবারও হতে পারে।	2	2	0	8	œ
D22	আমার উদ্বেগ (টেনশন) আছে, আমার পাশের জনেরও আছে। এইওলো নিয়ে চিস্তা করে সময় ব্যয় করে লাভ কি?	٥	٦	•	8	æ
D23	আমি সক্রিয়ভাবেই আমার সমস্যা নিয়ে কাজ করে যাঞ্ছি।	٥	٤	٥	8	Q
D24	আমার সমস্যার পরিবর্তনের চেষ্টা করা বা পরিবর্তন করা সত্ত্বেও এটা মাঝেমাঝে ফিরে এসে হানা দেয়।	۵	٤	٥	8	æ

Appendix F

Consent Form

পড়েছি (বা আমাকে পড়ে শোনানো হয়েছে)। আমি নিশ্চিত করছি,			and in	
 আমি স্বেচ্ছায় এই গবেষণায় আমার শিশুর অংশগ্রহনে রাজি হয়েছি 	1	হ্যাঁ	2	না
 আমি, আমার এবং আমার শিশুর পূরণ করা সন্মতি পত্র, এবং প্রশ্নমালা গবেষণার রেকর্ড হিসেবে ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের গবেষকদের কাছে জমা রাখতে সন্মতি দিচ্ছি। 	1	হ্যা	2	न
এবং আমি নিশ্চিত করছি যে, আমাকে প্রকল্প এবং আমার শিশুর অংশগ্রহন করার ব্যাপারে প্রশ্ন করার সুযোগ দেয়া হ আমাদের ব্যাক্তিগত তথ্যেও গোপনীয়তা রক্ষা করা হবে এবং এমন কোন তথ্য প্রকা আমাদের চেনা সম্ভব। আমি আরও বুঝতে পারছি, আমি ইচ্ছা করলে এই গবেষণা থাকতে পারি, যার জন্য আমাকে এবং আমার শিশুকে কোন ভাবেই ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ বা প্রশ্নের অভিভাবকের নামঃ। অভিভাবকের স্বাক্ষর অথবা টিপসই	শ ক য় অং	রা হবে শেগ্রহন	না যা ৫ থেকে বি	থবে
আমাকে গবেষণা প্রকল্পটি সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত বুঝিয়ে বলা হয়েছে এবং ব্যাখ্যামূলক বি				আমি
আমি ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের এই গবেষণায় আমার অংশগ্র আমাকে গবেষণা প্রকল্পটি সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত বুঝিয়ে বলা হয়েছে এবং ব্যাখ্যামূলক বি পড়েছি (বা আমাকে পড়ে শোনানো হয়েছে)। আমি নিশ্চিত করছি,	বৃতি (দয়াহনে	য়হে, যা	- 10
সন্মতি পত্র (অংশগ্রহণকারী) আমি				व्या ^{रि} मा

Appendix G

Ethical Clearance Certificate

চিকিৎসা মনোবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ ঢাকা বিশ্বিদ্যালয় কলা ভবন (৫ম তলা) ঢাকা – ১০০০, বাংলাদেশ



DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

> Arts Building (4th Floor) Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh

Tel: 9661900-73, Ext. 7801, Fax: 880-2-9667222, E-mail: clinpsy@du.ac.bd

Date: September 01, 2022

Certificate of Ethical Approval

Project Number: MP220201

Project Title : Motivational Factors Enhancing Effective Emotion Regulation among

Adolescents

Investigators : Rehnuma Pervin Nijhum and Dr. Parveen Huque

Approval Period: 01 September 2022 to 01 February 2024

Terms of Approval

- Any changes made to the details submitted for ethical approval should be notified and sought approval by the investigator(s) to the Department of Clinical Psychology Ethics Committee before incorporating the change.
- The investigator(s) should inform the committee immediately in case of occurrence of any adverse unexpected events that hampers wellbeing of the participants or affect the ethical acceptability of the research.
- The research project is subject to monitoring or audit by the Department of Clinical Psychology Ethics Committee.
- The committee can cancel approval if ethical conduction of the research is found to be compromised.
- If the research cannot be completed within the approved period, the investigator must submit application for an extension.
- 6. The investigator must submit a research completion report.

Chairperson

Ethics Committee

Department of Clinical Psychology

University of Dhaka

Appendix H1

Intuitional Approval Certificate

সম্মানিত মহোলয়,

আমি রেহনুমা পারভীন নিকুম, ডাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ক্লিনিকাল সাইকোলজি বিভাগের একজন গবেষক। আমি আমার গবেষণাটি উক্ত বিভাগের সহযোগী অধ্যাপক ড: ফারাহ দিবা এর তত্ত্বাবধানে করছি। আমার গবেষণার বিষয় "Motivational Factors Enhancing Effective Emotion Regulation among Adolescents"। আমরা জানি জীবনকালের এই সময়ে কিশোর-কিশোরীদের শারীরিক, সামাজিক, মানসিক দাননে রকম পরিবর্তন আসে। তাদের এই পরিবর্তনের কারণে শিশু এবং অনুন্যু প্রাপ্ত বয়স্কদের থেকে তাদের মানসিক এবং আবেগীয় অবস্থা ভিন্ন হয়ে থাকে। বিভিন্ন পরিস্থিতিতে তারা তীব্র প্রতিক্রিয়া দেখার কিংবা নেভিবাচক বা মিশ্র আবেগ অনুভব করে। বিভিন্ন গবেষণায় দেখা গেছে অনিপ্রতিত আবেগ কিংবা অনেক বেশি নেভিবাচক আবেগের সাথে শিশুর মানসিক অসুবিধা বা মানসিক রোগের সম্পর্ক আছে। কিশোর-কিশোরীরা যদি আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রগের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় সক্ষতা অর্জন করে তাহলে এটা তাদের মানসিক এবং আচরণের সমস্যার উপর একটি ইতিবাচক প্রভাব কেলে। গবেষণায় আরও দেখা গেছে ইতিবাচক ভাবে আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ কিশোর-কিশোরীদের সুস্থতা এবং দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সফল ভাবে কার্যকারিতা বাড়ায়। আমি মূলত এই গবেষণায় কোন নেতিবাচক ঘটনায় কিশোর কিশোরীরা কি রকম প্রতিক্রিয়া করে এবং ভানের নেতিবাচক আবেগ পরিবর্তনের আগ্রহ বা মোটিভেশন কোন পর্যায়ের তা বোঝার চেষ্টা করব। কিশোরীদের নেতিবাচক আবেগ পরিবর্তনের আগ্রহ বা মোটিভেশন ফুল্যায়ন এবং আগ্রহের বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ের সাথে বিভিন্ন রকম অবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ পন্ধতি এবং মানসিক স্বান্থ্যের সম্পর্ক জড়ে কিনা দেবব।

এই গ্রেষণায় আপনার এবং আপনার শিশুর সম্মতি নিছে নাম ঠিকানা জানার পর একটি প্রশ্নমালা দেওয়া ছবে। প্রশ্নমালার মাধ্যমে শিশুর মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য সংক্রোন্ত অনেক গুলো বিষয় সম্পর্কে তথা সংগ্রহ করা হবে। এই তথাগুলো দেখতে আনমানিক 30 মিনিট সময় প্রয়োজন হবে।

গবেষণার প্রশ্নজ্ঞাে পর্যাপাচনা করে দেখা গেছে যে ,এখানে শারীরিক বা মান্সিক অসুবিধা সৃষ্টি করতে গারে এমন কোনা প্রশ্ন নেই। তবুও যদি কোনাে রকম অস্বতি বা ধারাণ লাগা তৈরি হয় সাথে সাথে বাবস্থা নেয়া হবে। এই গবেষণার মাধ্যমে মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য সম্পর্কে ধারণা পাওয়া যাবে।

এই গবেষণায় এমন কোনো তথা প্রকাশ করা হবে না যা থেকে তাদের চিহ্নিত করা সম্ভব। ব্যক্তিগত তথা সাংকৃতিক চিহ্নের মাধ্যমে একত্র করা হবে সেটা আমি ছাড়া কেউ জানবে না। এই গবেষণায় অংশগ্রহণ করার সিদ্ধান্ত সম্পূর্ণভাবে আপনার ও আপনার সপ্তানের উপর নির্ভর করছে। আপনারা গবেষণার যেকোনো সময় অংশগ্রহণ প্রত্যাহার করতে পারেন। যার জন্য আপনাদের কোন প্রস্ন বা ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হতে হবে না।

এই গ্রেষণার জন্য তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য আপনার অনুমতি চাইছি যেন প্রতিষ্ঠানের শিক্ষাধীর কাছ থেকে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে পারি। আমি অঙ্গীকার করছি আপনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের মর্যাদাহানি হয় এমন কোন কাজ করা হবে না। উল্লেখ্য যে, এই গ্রেষণাটি পরিচালনা করার জন্য বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের নৈতিক বিধিয়ালা সম্পর্কিত কমিটি অবগত রয়েছে।

3/2/2/2

এই গবেষণায় আপনার শিশুর অংশগ্রহনে আপনার কোন আপত্তি না থাকলে নিয়ে সাক্ষর করুণ।

PT2395

১৯৯ (2⁶²²⁾ বিশ্বন্ধিত চৌধুরী সহকারী প্রধান শিক্ষক ২০০১ প্রতিষ্ঠান প্রধানের নাম, সাক্ষমূর্ণিক্রমূও অন্তিকীশালয়

গবেষকের নাম ও সাক্ষর 201202 রেহনুমা পারজীন নির্ম

Appendix H2

Intuitional Approval Certificate

সম্মানিত মহোদয়,

আমি রেহনুমা পারতীন নিকুম, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ক্রিনিক্যাল সাইকোলাঁক বিভাগের একজন গবেষক। আমি আমার গবেষণাটি উক্ত বিভাগের সহযোগী অধ্যাপক ড; ক্ষারাচ দিবা এর জন্ম্বান্ধানে করছি। আমার গবেষণার বিষয় "Motivational Factors Enhancing Effective Emotion Regulation among Adolescents"। আমরা জানি জীবনকাপের এই সময়ে কিনোর-কিশোরীদের শারীরিক, সামাত্রিক, মানসিক নানান রকম পরিবর্তন আমে। ভাসের এই পরিবর্তনের কারণে পিত এবং অন্যান্ধ প্রাপ্ত বয়স্কদের থেকে তাসের মানসিক এবং অবেগীয় অবস্থা ভিন্ন হয়ে পাকে। বিভিন্ন পরিস্থিতিতে তারা তীর প্রতিক্রিয়া দেখায় কিংবা নেতিবাচক আবেগের সাথে শিশুর মানসিক অবুবিধা বা মানসিক রোগের সম্পর্ক আছে। কিশোর-কিশোরীয়া যদি আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় দক্ষতা অর্জন করে তাহণে এটা তাদের মানসিক এবং আচরণের সমস্যার উপর একটি ইতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলে। গবেষণায় আরও দেখা পেছে ইতিবাচক ভাবে আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ কিশোর-কিশোরীসের সৃস্থতা এবং দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সক্ষণ ভাবে কার্যকারিতা বাড়ায়। আমি মুলত এই গবেষণায় কেনে নিতিবাচক ঘটনায় কিশোর কিশোরীয়া কি রকম প্রতিক্রিয়া করে এবং তাদের নেতিবাচক আবেগ পরিবর্তনের আগ্রহ বা মোটিভেশন কোন পর্যায়ের তা বোঝার চেষ্টা করব। কিশোরীদের নেতিবাচক আবেগ পরিবর্তনের আগ্রহ বা মোটিভেশন কোন পর্যায়ের তা বোঝার চেষ্টা করব। কিশোরীদের নেতিবাচক অবেগ পরিবর্তনের আগ্রহ বা মোটিভেশন কোন এবং আগ্রহের বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ের সাথে বিভিন্ন রকম আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি এবং মানসিক সান্ত্রোর সম্পর্ক আছে কিনা দেখব।

এই গবেষণায় আপনার এবং আপনার শিশুর সম্মতি নিয়ে নাম ঠিকানা জানার পর একটি প্রশ্নমণা দেওয়া হবে। প্রশ্নমণার মাধ্যমে শিশুর মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য সংক্রোন্ত অনেক গুলো বিষয় সম্পর্কে তথা সংগ্রহ করা হবে। এই তথাগুলো দেশতে আনুমানিক 30 মিনিট সময় প্রয়োজন হবে।

গবেষণার প্রশ্নগুলো পর্যালোচনা করে দেখা গেছে যে ,এখানে শারীরিক বা মানসিক অসুবিধা সৃষ্টি করতে পারে এমন কোন্যে প্রশ্ন নেই। তবুও যদি কোনো রকম অস্বস্তি বা খারাপ লাগা তৈরি হয় সাথে সাথে বাবস্থা নেয়া হবে। এই গবেষণার মাধ্যমে মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য সম্পর্কে ধারণা পাওয়া যাবে।

এই গবেষণার এমন কোনো তথ্য প্রকাশ করা হবে না যা থেকে তাদের চিহ্নিত করা সম্ভব। ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য সাংকেতিক চিহ্নের মাধ্যমে একত্র করা হবে সেটা আমি ছাড়া কেউ জানবে না। এই গবেষণার অংশগ্রহণ করার সিদ্ধান্ত সম্পূর্ণভাবে আপনার ও আপনার সম্ভানের উপর নির্ভর করছে। আপনারা গবেষণার যেকোনো সময় অংশগ্রহণ প্রত্যাহার করতে পারেন। যার জন্য আপনাদের কোন প্রশ্ন বা ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হতে হবে না।

এই গবেষণার জন্য তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য আগনার অনুমতি চাইছি দেন প্রতিষ্ঠানের শিক্ষাখীর কাছ থেকে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে পারি। আমি অঙ্গীকার করছি আগনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের মর্যাদাহানি হয় এমন কোন কাজ করা হবে না। উল্লেখ্য যে, এই গবেষণাতি পরিচালনা করার জন্য বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের নৈতিক বিধিমালা সম্পর্কিত কমিটি অবগত রয়েছে।

এই গ্রেষণায় আপনার শিশুর অংশগ্রহনে আপনার কোন আপত্তি না থাকলে নিমে সাক্ষর করণ।

(रा. अमारक्ष्ण्यन उपराभी क्रियात , राष्ट्र हरक्षी पर्वे मार्क प्रवेशित अवस्थि। है हि श्रिक्षेत्र अवस्थि नाम, माम्ब, मिंग व व्यक्ति

রেহনুমা পারজীন নিরুম

MOTIVATION ENHANCING EFFECTIVE EMOTION REGULATION

Appendix H3

Intuitional Approval Certificate

সম্মানিত মহোদ্য,

আমি (এহনুমা গারভীন নিঝুম, চাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ক্লিনিক্যাল মাইকোলজি বিভাগের একজন গ্রেম্বক। আমি আমার গ্রেম্বণাটি উক্ বিভাগের সহযোগী অধ্যাদক ড; ফারাহ দিবা এর ভয়াবধানে করছি। আমার গ্রেম্বণার বিষয় " Motivational Factors Enhancing Effective Emotion Regulation among Adolescents" । আমরা জানি জীবনকলের এই সময়ে কিশোর,কিশোরীদের শারীরিক, সামাজিক, মানসিক নামাল রক্ষ পরিবর্তন আমে। তাদের এই গরিবর্তনের কারণে বিশু এবং অন্যান্য প্রায় বার ব্যায়ম্বদের থেকে ডাদের মানসিক এবং আবেগীয় অবস্থা তির্ম হবে খাকে। বিভিন্ন গরিবিভিত্ত ভারা তীপ্র প্রতিক্রিয়া পিথায়ে কিংবা (লিউবাচক বা মিশ্র আবেগ অনুভব করে। বিভিন্ন গবেবণার দেখা গেছে আনিয়ন্তিত আবেগ কিংবা আনেক বেশি লিউবাচক আবেগের সাথে শিশুর মানসিক অসুবিধা বা মানসিক রোগের সম্পর্ক আছে। কিশোর,কিশোরীরা যদি আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় সক্ষতা অর্জন করে ভাহনে এটা ভাদের মানসিক এবং আচরগের সমস্যার উপর একটি ইভিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলে। গবেবণার আরও দেখা গেছে ইভিবাচক প্রভাব করে । কিশোর,কিশোরীয়ের স্বায়া গেছে ইভিবাচক অবেগ পরিবর্তনের আয়হ বা মোটিভেশন মুন্যায়ন এবং আগ্রহের বিভিন্ন পর্যাবের ভা যোঝার (চন্টা করব। কিশোরীদের নেভিবাচক আবে পরিবর্তনের আয়হ বা মোটিভেশন মূন্যায়ন এবং আগ্রহের বিভিন্ন পর্যাবের সাথে বিভিন্ন রক্ষ আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি এবং মানসিক স্বাহের সম্বাহ কিনা দেখব। বিভিন্ন সক্ষ আবেগ নিয়ন্ত্রণ পদ্ধতি এবং মানসিক স্বাহের সম্বাহ কিনা দেখব।

এই গ্রেষণায় আগনার এবং আগনার শিশুর সন্মতি নিমে নাম ঠিকানা জানার পর তিনটি প্রমানা দেওয়া যবে। প্রথম প্রমানার (Strength and Difficulties Questionnaires) মাধ্যমে শিশুর মানসিক স্বাংগ্রের সফল এবং দুর্বল নিক গুলো (দেখা হবে। বিতীয় প্রশ্ন মালার (Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaires) (নিতিবাচক ঘটনার পরিপ্রেছিতে তারা কি চিন্তা করে যে বিষয়ে কিছু মন্তব্য থেকে তার উত্তর নেওয়া হবে। তৃতীয় প্রশ্ন মানার (University of Rhode island Change Assessment Scale) ভাগের নেতিবাচক আবেগ সংক্রান্ত সমস্যা থেকে বের হয়ে আসার জন্য আগ্রহ এর মারা পরিমাণ করা হবে। এই তথ্যগুলো দেখতে আনুমানিক 30 মিনিট সময় প্রয়োজন হবে।

গ্ৰেষণার প্ররুপ্তলো পর্যালোচনা করে (দখ্য পোছ যে ,এখানে শারীরিক বা মানসিক অস্থিয়া দৃষ্টি করতে পারে এমন কোনো প্রত্ন নেই। তবুও বিদি কোনো রকম অস্তৃত্বি বা থারোপ লাগা তৈরি হক সাথে সাথে বাবস্থা নেয়া হবে। এই গ্রেষণার মাধ্যমে মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য সম্পর্কে ধারণা পাওয়া যাবে।

এই গ্রেবহণায় এমন কোনো তথ্য প্রকাশ করা হবে না যা থেকে ভাদের চিহ্নিত করা সম্ভব। ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য সাংক্রেডিক চিহ্নের মাধ্যমে একত করা হবে সেটা আমি ছাড়া কেউ জানবে না। এই গ্রেবহণায় অংশগ্রহণ করার দিছার সম্পূর্ণভাবে আগদার ও আগদার সরানের উপর নির্ভার করছে। আগদারা গ্রেবহণার যেকোনো সময় অংশগ্রহণ প্রভাগেয়র করতে গরেন। যার ক্রন্য আগদাদের কোন প্রশ্ন বা শুভির সন্মুখীন হতে হবে না।

এই গ্ৰেষণার জন্য তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য আগদার অনুষ্ঠি চাইছি যেন প্রতিষ্ঠানের শিক্ষায়ীর কাছ খেকে তথা সংগ্রহ করতে গারি। আমি অঙ্গীকার করছি আগনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের মর্যাগাছানি হয় এমন কোন কাজ করা হবে না। উল্লেখ্য যে, এই গ্রেষণাটি পরিচালনা করার জন্য বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের নৈতিক বিধিমালা সম্পর্কিত কমিটি() অবগত রয়েছে। এই গ্রেষণায় আগদার শিশুর অংশগ্রহের আগদার কোন আগতি না খাকলে নিয়ে সাজ্য কর্মণ।

A.S.ITH Teaching Home

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গবেষকের নাম ও সাজর রেহনুমা গারতীন নিক্ম 01830199526

Appendix H4

Intuitional Approval Certificate

সম্মানিত মহোদ্য,

আমি রেহনুমা পারতীন নিজুম্, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ক্লিনিকাল সাইকোলজি বিভাগের একজন গ্রেমক। আমি আমার গ্রেমণাটি উক বিভাগের সহযোগী অধ্যালক ত; ভারাহ দিবা এর ভত্বাবধানে করিছি। আমার গ্রেমণার বিশ্বর " Motivational Factors Enhancing Effective Emotion Regulation among Adolescents" । আমারা আদি জীবনকালের এই সমরে কিশোর, কিশোরীদের শারীরিক, মামাজিক, মানাসিক সানান রকম পরিবর্তন আসে। তাগের এই গরিবর্তনের কারণে শিশু এবং অন্যাল্য প্রাপ্ত ব্যস্ত্র হালের ইতির গ্রামনাসিক এবং আবেগীর অবস্থা ভিন্ন হয়ে খাকে। বিভিন্ন গরিষ্টিভিত্ত ভারা জীর প্রতিক্রিয়া দেখায় কিংবা দেতিবাচক বা মিত্র আবেগ অনুভব করে। বিভিন্ন গরেকায় দেখা গ্রেছ অনিমন্ত্রিত আবেগ কিংবা জনেক বেশি নেতিবাচক আবেগর সাথে শিশুর মানাসিক অসুবিধা বা মানসিক রোগের সম্পর্ক কছে। কিশোর, কিশোরীরা মদি আবেগ কিয়ন্ত্রবার করে প্রয়োজনীর দক্ষতা অর্জন করে তালে এটা ভালের মানাসিক এবং আচরণের সমদাার উপর একটি ইভিবাচক প্রভাব কেলে। গাবেবণায় আরও দেখা গোখে ইভিবাচক ভাবে আবেগ নিমন্ত্রশ কিশোর, কিশোরীনের সুস্থতা এবং দৈননিক বিবাচক সমত ভাবে কার্মকারিতা বাড়ায়। আমি মূলত এই গ্রেমণায় কোন কোন বিভাগের করে এই কিবাচক আবেগ পরিবর্তনের আগ্রহ বা মোটিভেশন মূল্যনেন এবং আগ্রহের বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ের দাখে বিভিন্ন রক্ত নাবেগ নিমন্ত্রণ পছতি এবং মানসিক স্বাখ্যের সাথে কিনা দেখব। দেখিব। বিভাগ রক্ত আবেগ নিমন্ত্রণ পছতি এবং মানসিক স্বাখ্যের সম্বাহে কিনা দেখব।

এই গৰেষণাম অপনার এবং আগনার শিশুর সম্মতি নিয়ে নাম ঠিকানা আনার পর তিনটি প্রস্নাপা দেওমা যবে। প্রথম প্রমালার (Strength and Difficulties Questionnaires) মাধ্যমে শিশুর মানসিক যাগোর সকল এবং নূর্বল দিক গুলো দেখা যবে। মিতীর প্রমালার (Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaires) (নতিবাচক ঘটনার পরিপ্রেছিতে তারা কি চিন্না করে সে বিষয়ে কিছু মন্তবা থেকে তার উত্তর নেওমা হবে। তৃতীর প্রমানার (University of Rhode island Change Assessment Scale) তাদের নেতিবাচক আবেগ সংক্রান্ত সমস্যা থেকে বের হয়ে আগার জন্য আগ্রহ এর মাত্রা পরিমাণ করা হবে। এই ভশাগ্রশো দেখতে আনুমানিক 30 মিনিট সমম প্রয়োজন হবে।

গবেষণার প্ররপ্তলো পর্যালোচনা করে দেখা গেছে যে ,এখানে শারীরিক বা মানসিক অসুবিধা সৃষ্টি করতে গারে এমন কোনো প্রস্ক লেই। ভব্ও যদি কোনো রক্তম অস্ত্রতি বা ধারাগ লাগা তৈরি হয় সামে সামে বাবস্থা নেরা হবে। এই গবেষণার মাধ্যমে মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য সম্পর্কে ধারণা পাওয়া যাবে।

এই গ্ৰেষণায় এমন কোনো তথা প্ৰকাশ করা যবে না যা থেকে ডাদের চিছিত করা সম্ভব। ব্যক্তিগত, তথ্য সাংকেতিক চিছের মাধ্যমে একও করা যবে সেটা অমি ঘাড়া কেউ জানবে না। এই গ্ৰেষণায় অংশগ্রহণ করার সিছায় সম্পূর্ণভাবে আশনার ও আপনার মন্তানের উপর নির্ভার করছে। আপনার। গ্রেষণার বেকোনো সময় অংশগ্রহণ প্রভাগির করতে পারেল। যার জন্য আপনাদের কোল প্রশ্ন বা ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হতে হবে না।

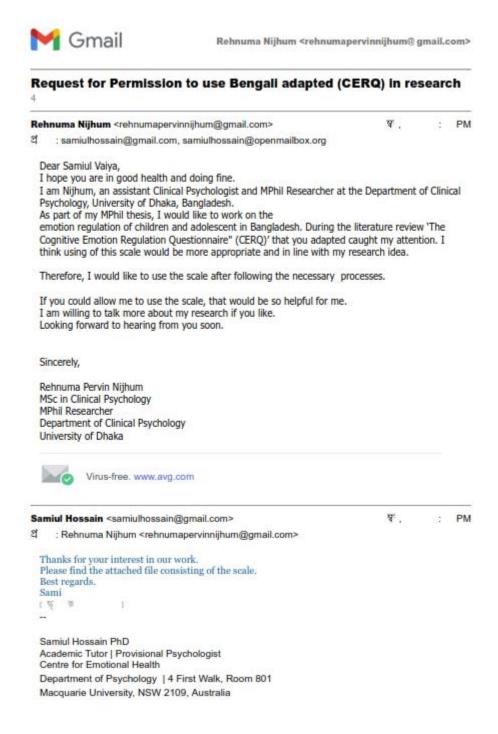
এই গ্ৰেৰণার অল্ তথ্য সংগ্ৰহের জনা আগনার অনুমতি চাইখি যেন প্রতিষ্ঠানের শিক্ষাধীর কাথ থেকে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করতে পারি। আমি অঙ্গীকার করাছি আগনার প্রতিষ্ঠানের মর্যাদাহানি হয় এমন কোন কাজ করা হবে না। উল্লেখ্য যে, এই গ্রেষণাটি পরিচলনা করার জন্য বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের নৈতিক বিধিমালা সম্পর্কিত কমিটি() অবগত রয়েছে। এই গ্রেষণায় আগনার শিশুর অংশপ্রহনে আসনার কোল আগরি না থাকনে নিয়ে সাজর করণ।

রাজ্যেদুর প্রনাম, সহকারী বিষয়ক, ড. কাছীদুরাছ এক্যুদ্মী সোষার : 03649 ২০১৬৩০ (Rashed's English Point coaching)

গাবেষ(কর নাম ও সাক্ষর রেহনুমা পারতীন নিঝুম

Appendix I

Authors Approval



Emall: samlul.hossaln@ mq.edu.au

M: +61 401169763

LinkedIN: https://bd.linkedin.com/in/samiul-hossain-353a4637 ResearchGate: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Samiul_Hossain Twitter: @samiulhossain, Skype: samiul_hossain

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the Macquarie University Land, the Wattamattageal clan of the Darug nation, whose cultures and customs have nurtured and continue to nurture this land since the Dreamtime. I pay our respects to Elders past, present and future.

Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire Bangla version Final.pdf

Rehnuma Nijhum <rehnumapervinnijhum@gmail.com> 零, : PM 當 : Samiul Hossain <samiulhossain@gmail.com>

Thanks you valya for your kind response..

File received. Alhamdulillah.

「专 零 」

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র্ব : rehnumapervinnijhum@gmail.com



र्य कें

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