

**MODERATION ROLE OF RESILIENCE ON THE EFFECT
OF AUTHORITARIAN FATHERS ON OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE
PERSONALITY DISORDERS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

دور المرونة كوسيط على تأثير الآباء المتسلطين
على اضطراب الشخصية الوسواسية القهرية بين طلبة الجامعة

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Parenting is a complex process and it is considering as the main element that forms the attitude and behaviour of a child as well as the parents-children emotional relationship.

OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this study is to investigate the moderation role of resilience on the causal relationship between perceived authoritarian father (PAF) and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders (OCPD).

METHODS: by use Methods to achieve the main objective. 180 undergraduate students from a public university in Penang, Malaysia were recruited to respond to three sets of questionnaires namely CD-RISC-25 instrument by Connor and Davidson (2003), Parent Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) by Buri (1991). As well as Five Factor Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (FFOCI) by Samuel (2012). Consequently, multiple regression analyses yielded the results that PAF significantly predicts the OCPD.

RESULTS: It was discovered that resilience significantly moderates the effect of PAF on OCPD. **CONCLUSIONS:** the danger of the OCPD should be

introduced as early as possible before young couples started to become parents and get into the APS-encouraging society. Implications and limitations of the study are discussed, and suggestions for future research are offered.

Keywords: *Authoritarian fathers, Obsessive-compulsive disorders, Resilience*

المستخلص

مقدمة: الأبوة والأمومة هي عملية معقدة وتعتبر العنصر الرئيسي الذي يشكل موقف وسلوك الطفل، وكذلك العلاقة الوالدية العاطفية مع الأطفال.

الأهداف: الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة هو التحقيق في دور المرونة كوسيط في العلاقة السببية بين الآباء المتسلطين المدرك (PAF) واضطرابات الشخصية الوسواسية القهرية.

الأساليب: تم استخدام طرق إحصائية لتحقيق الهدف الرئيسي. تم اختيار 180 طالبًا جامعيًا من عدد من الجامعات في بينانك، ماليزيا للإجابة على ثلاث مجموعات من الاستبيانات وهي CD - RISC - 25 من قبل كونور وديفيدسون (2003)، استبيان السلطة الأبوية (PAQ) من قبل بوري (1991). بالإضافة إلى قائمة العوامل الخمسة الوسواسية القهرية (FFOCI) صموئيل (2012). وبالتالي، أسفرت تحليلات الانحدارات المتعددة عن النتائج بأن الاب المتسلط المدرك يتوقع اضطراب الشخصية الوسواسية القهرية.

النتائج: اكتشف أن المرونة معتدل التأثير وذات دلالة إحصائية للأب السلطوي المدرك على اضطراب الشخصية الوسواسية القهرية.

الاستنتاجات: خطورة اضطراب الشخصية الوسواسية القهرية يجب تقديمه والاهتمام به قبل ان يتزوج الشباب ويصبحون اباء وامهات ويدخلون المجتمع الذي يشجع الاسلوب الوالدي التسلطي، وتم تقديم اقتراحات للبحوث في المستقبل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الآباء السلطويون، اضطرابات الوسواس القهري، المرونة.

Introduction

Parenting is a complex process and it is considering as the main element that forms the attitude and behaviour of a child as well as the parents-children emotional relationship. While all parenting styles fall into a two-dimensional quadrant with responsiveness and demand as its axis, three common par-

enting styles can be derived from the quadrant. Permissive, which has high responsiveness and low demand, authoritative, with high responsiveness and high demand, and authoritarian parenting style (APS) with low responsiveness and high demand (Ali & Chaudhry, 2014; Moradian et al., 2014; Kadhim 2017). The APS is characterized by strong emotional control, less responsiveness and limited emotional sustainability. Parents who apply APS shape their behaviour in accordance with their own set standards of conduct (Ali & Chaudhry, 2014).

In the context of South Asia, the practice of APS is considerably common among parents in Thailand and Malaysia, with an addition that fathers tend to be more authoritarian than mothers. Its high social acceptance put APS to be practiced by school teachers to students with moderate to low academic performance in Malaysian setting, which resulted to negative attitude towards certain subjects, and even inadequate self-esteem among the above-mentioned group of students (Keshavarz & Rozumah, 2009; Hazri et al., 2010; Prihadi et al., 2010; Prihadi et al., 2011; Tapanya, 2012). Nevertheless, being common does not mean that a practice yields positive results, many studies had proven that APS contributes to misbehaviour of the children (Alizadeh, 2011; Cicchetti & Crick, 2000; Pong et al., 2014; Mehrinejada et al., 2015; Newman et al., 2015). Furthermore, application of APS by significant authority figures (teachers, parents) negatively contributed to children's individual personalities and qualities (Alizadeh, 2011). Negative effect of APS on children also include the development of a personality disorders group that promotes aggression and negative perfectionism, while negatively affects academic achievement, creativity, sociability-competence, peer acceptance and school adjustment (Cicchetti & Crick, 2000; Pong et al., 2014; Mehrinejada et al., 2015; Newman et al., 2015; Dimaggio et al., 2017).

Negative perfectionism is one of the main symptoms obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD), a disorder that occurs during late adolescence or early adulthood (Cicchetti & Crick, 2000; Hendriksen, 2015; Samantha et al., 2017). which gives the individuals excessive devotion to work that impairs social relationships, excessive fixation with lists and minor details, perfectionism that delays task-finishing, rigid following of ethics and moral

codes, as well as the unwillingness to be in a group tasks unless others perform exactly as they want (Noppen, 2010). Additionally, extreme unreasonable frugality, hoarding behaviour, and lack of generosity that usually found in individuals with OCPD (Hagen, 2015). Thus, individuals with OCPD tend to be socially unpleasant, pessimistic, pay unnecessary attention to details, micromanaging, selfish, rigid, stingy, and tend to be frustrated when things do not go by their way.

While the social risk of having children with OCPD is high, eliminating its main cause might not come that easy because the acceptance of APS is consider cultural (Keshavarz & Rozumah, 2009). However, Masten (2012 & 2014) suggested that children whose development is threatened by poverty, maltreatment, negligent, racism, war, violence, oppression and/or authoritarian parents and teachers might still make it to grow up as mentally healthy adults when they have adequate level of resilience. It means that children with adequate level of resilience might not be negatively affected by the APS (Zakeria, 2010). In other words, children tend to seek to resilience to cope against the risks, despite the presence of social support, (protective factor) by school, family or community (Marian & Turliuc, 2011; Mousa 2017). It can be say that resilience generates capabilities to adapt and mitigate the negative effect of PAF, and hence might mitigate the possibility of the development of OCPD, which is technically a personality disorder (Kilbert et al., 2014; Gordon et al., 2018).

Hypothetically, it is safe to assume that resilience moderates the influence of PAF on the development of OCPD symptoms. On the other hand, perceived authoritarian mothers (PAM) is not going to be investigated because mothers' authoritarianism is not significant when compared to the fathers' (Keshavarz & Rozumah, 2009). This current study aims to test the above-mentioned hypothesis, whether resilience has a significant moderating role on the effect of PAF on OCPD.

Finding of this study is significant because it might serve as a foundation to develop programs or further studies on increasing students' resilience value, which in turn, can save the children from developing OCPD, which might

be devastating for their future social and academic life. Because the study is conducted in Malaysia, the finding might also fill the literature gap in how to reduce the negative influence of authoritarian parenting style in general. It is also expected that the findings of this study can be utilized to develop an informational program to educate parents in the area not to opt for practicing APS.

Related Literatures

Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorders

OCPD had been referred to preoccupation with obstinacy (rigidity and stubbornness), parsimony (frugality), and orderliness. Since Freud's time, (Freud, 1908; Pasquini et al., 2018), before it is renewed as excessive focus on tedious chores, have a special sense of duty, and are pathologically intolerant of other views on morality issues (Jones, 1918). It was only recently that it was defined as a preoccupation with perfectionism, orderliness, openness, efficiency, and mental and interpersonal control (APA, 2000; Dimaggio et al., 2018). People with OCPD do not cope well with others unless they are in control of the situation or things are done their way; therefore, they tend to miss out the project's focus, due to their attention to fine details (Maj et al., 2005; Widiger 2016). Additionally, some studies reported that OCPD was found in a higher prevalence among males than females (e.g., Coid et al., 2006; Light et al., 2006; Salvatore et al., 2016).

Further studies reported that there are four dimension that are consisted in OCPD, they are (1) neuroticism; it was reported that excessive worrying among individuals with OCPD often interferes with daily functioning, where they are overly concerned with matters such as interpersonal relationship problems, death, health issues, family problems, work difficulties or friendship problems, financial difficulties (Torpy et al., 2011). (2) Extraversion; individuals with OCPD tend to be lacking close friends, because their method of showing affection is to get things done for others, which make them be known as avoids dealing with others, serious, do not enjoy knowing people on a personal level and lacks warmth (Samuel et al., 2012; Widiger 2016). (3) Openness to experience; individual with OCPD tend to refuse

new methods to approach or to experience new things due to the excessive risk-aversion and dogmatic *black-and-white-with-no-grey-area-in-between* attitude (Samuel et al., 2012). (4) Conscientiousness; OCPD led individuals to show the traits of perfectionism behaviour, such as excessive stress and self-criticizing, fastidiousness, such as taking too much time to arrange and prepare things to avoid unexpected events, punctiliousness, workaholism, doggedness, and ruminative deliberation (Antony & Swinson, 2009; Samuel et al., 2012; Dimaggio et al., 2018).

Traits of individuals with OCPD were consistently reported. In 2005 McGlashan examined the patients who complete two years' blind follow-up assessments were obtained (N=474). The least unstable and most prevalent criteria obtained over a period of two years were perfectionism, miserly behaviour, rigidity, strict moral behaviour, and problems in delegating associated with OCPD.

Furthermore, it was also determined that OCPD may be examined effectively within undergraduate students; in addition, Blanco et al (2008) reported that the single most prevalent personality disorder in the college population (8%) it's OCPD.

Moreover, Samuel and Widiger (2011) reported (N. 536) that OCPD is a maladaptive version of the normal personality trait of conscientiousness. In 2012, Samuel and his colleagues examined again a newly developed test of traits relevant to OCPD using Five Factor Model.

On this basis, 12 scales were constructed as maladaptive variants of specific FFM facets (e.g., perfectionism, as a maladaptive variant of FFM competence). this the 12 scales demonstrated convergent correlations with established FFM and OCPD measures depending on the data from undergraduate students (N. 407) sampled for OCPD symptoms. Hence, FFM can be as a tool to measure OCPD traits per these findings that support the validity of FFM (Samuel et al., 2012).

Authoritarian Parenting Style and Perceived Authoritarian Fathers

Dynamic between parenting style and society plays important role in shap-

ing the children in their behaviour towards others and in developing the way they see themselves (Prihadi, et al., 2010; Latouf, 2008); different parenting styles lead to a various value of psychosocial competence, psychological well-being, and how they respond to the environmental demands (Rossman & Rea, 2005). In line with that, studies have demonstrated the association between perfectionist tendencies and parenting styles in children (for Example. Kawamura et al, 2002; Speirs, 2004; Besharat et al., 2011). However, parenting is a culture-sensitive trait; when two cultures are juxtaposed, parenting style from one place might seem to be more authoritarian than the others (Rebecca & Dion, 2006). Therefore, it might inflict problems in multicultural situation. Thus, in a culture set where APS is common to apply by fathers, most of the children grow up with PAF; therefore, the possibility to develop OCPD is apparent.

Individuals with OCPD tend to suffer from their own excessive perfectionism; positive perfectionism has proven to be associated with authoritarian and harsh parenting styles (Kawamura et al., 2002), where father's authoritarian style was significantly associated with dimensions' perfectionism in their children (Besharat et al., 2011). Additionally, Speirs (2004) revealed that both authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles are characterized as high in demandingness, and both have been linked to different types of perfectionism; authoritative parenting tend to develop positive perfectionism, whereas authoritarian parenting tend to develop negative perfectionism among children.

Studies over decades in Asian settings have established the relationship between APS and both positive and negative traits. Chen et al. (1997) established a positive relationship between APS and aggressive behaviour and academic achievement, undesirable and desirable outcomes at the same time. Chao (1994) discussed how Asians, especially Chinese emphasizes on the positive idea of parental control and teaching which contains the characteristics of authoritarian parenting. Keshavarz and Baharudin (2009) advocated that Malaysian parents endorsed authoritarian parenting and it is well accepted locally because many nations in Asia embrace the collectivist culture, where children are taught to conform to group's rules, be considerate to oth-

ers within the group, inhibit own needs and behave in a socially acceptable manner where in this context is to obey parents.

APS might not only be implied by the parents; in societies where APS can be accepted, highly demanding teaching style is also accepted and even encouraged (Pellerin, 2005). Nevertheless, highly demanding teaching style can still fall into two different styles: authoritative and authoritarian, and it has different implication to the educational atmosphere: authoritative schools demonstrated better academic results, while authoritarian schools produce highest outcomes in dropouts (Alizadeh, et al., 2011). Thus, because it is not easy to draw the line between being authoritarian and being authoritative, it is common for the society to think that authoritarianism will produce desirable outcomes, such as students with good academic performance. This misperception leads to sustaining APS practice by parents and educators.

In line with that, Ritter (2005) reported that authoritative parenting style is associated with high levels of resilience while authoritarian and permissive parenting styles were most often associated with those participants with low resilience. PAF can be defined as the perception of individuals that their fathers practiced APS when they were children. Studies related to symbolic interaction theories in school's settings established that students' perception on others' expectancy played much more significant role in determining their personality than the actual expectancy of others. For instance, although most teachers expected that high achiever students would have low level of disciplinary problems, the students' perception on their teachers' expectancy led them to be involved in many disciplinary problems (Prihadi et al., 2012). In the context of this study, PAF is taking as the independent variable instead of APS for that above-mentioned reason.

Interrelationship between PAF and OCPD

Interrelationship between PAF and OCPD has been established by some studies. For instance, PAF was discovered to have negative influence on individuals' development of neuroticism, which is characterized by self-consuming, impulsiveness, stress, anxiety, low self-esteem, hostility, shyness, irrational thinking, and depression (Maddahi, et al., 2012). However, the same

study also established a negative relationship between PAF and extraversion, the stronger the PAF, the shyer, withdrawn, quiet, reserved, and silent the individuals will be (Chapman et al., 2007). In cultural context, the development of low extraversion is somehow encouraging in certain subculture in South Asia, for example, it is reported that a highly obedient, silent, and less-questioning behaviour is considered as traits of good students in mandarin language-based schools in Malaysia (Prihadi & Chua, 2012; Prihadi, et al., 2010). Because of the hypothetical relationship between OCPD and PAF, parents and teachers might have felt obliged to apply APS to create children with OCPD symptoms, because it considered good by the society.

On one hand, risk aversion contributes to restriction of behavioural inertia and activities in depressed individuals (Chapman et al., 2007; Maddahi et al., 2012). Detected was also an inverse relationship between PAF and openness to experience, and it supports a statement. Such inverse relationship shows that PAF has a negative influence on individuals because this parenting style might weaken their openness to experience. This domain is characterized by having an adequate level of imagination, expressing love for beauty (e.g., art, poetry, or music), generally being open, daydreaming, and having moderate level of intellectual curiosity, a variety of emotional reactions, as well as average, social, moral, and political beliefs (Costa et al., 2000).

Furthermore, PAF was also found to be related to conscientiousness (Maddahi, et al., 2012). The higher degree of conscientiousness domain causes the individuals to suffer from components of this domain, such as unnecessary perfectionism. In line with that, some studies established the relationship between PAF and perfectionism among children (Speirs, 2004; Besharat et al., 2011; Basirion et al., 2014). These findings explained that the way parents tried to shape, control, and evaluate the behaviour or attitude of their children tend to be based on an absolute standard, which perceived as cannot be wrong for theological reason. Thereby, individuals who experienced such PAF prone to develop perfectionism that hinders them from successfully fulfil their academic responsibilities. Individuals afflicted with perfectionism, also might lose their capacity to collaborate with friends because they fear that the work will not be completed based on their standards.

In the context of this study, it was hypothesized that when a student perceives that his/her parents were authoritarian; they would likely to develop OCPD. This hypothesis needs to be tested, because a mediation relationship can only be established when the predictor (PAF, in this case) significantly predicts the criterion, which is OCPD (Baron & Kenny, 1986).

Resilience

Resilience has different meanings such as refer to invincibility, hardiness, and adaptability (Masten 2001; Luthar et al., 2000; Lifton et al., 2004; Carter, 2006). described resilience as the successful adaptation despite or optimal developmental outcomes environmental threats or exposure to adversity after a considerable struggle, at the same tone, Almedom & Glandon (2007) Suggested that resilience as the ownership of selective strengths to help individuals survive despite their exposure to stressful and difficult situations. The latter definition is in line with the statement of Lazarus (2004), who confirmed the importance of resilience regarding the ability of individuals to overcome adversity and difficulty or suffering and to adapt to and face changes, thus helping individuals overcome the threats in pressures and the future.

In the same side, Zautra (2009) divided resilience into two parts, with one showing resilience as the ability to continue to achieve goals and the ability to cope effectively when faced with adversity (sustainability) and progress toward a positive future despite pressures. In addition, the other describing resilience as the ability of individuals to deal with adversity and recover (recovery), in this current study, resilience refers to the ability to recover from adversity and stress and continue to live effectively and efficiently.

Factors that enhance the capabilities of individuals' resilience to confront adversities as well as encouraging them to recover can divided into two basic categories: social support and individual factors. Social supports determine how individuals attempt to resist and overcome stressful situations based on the experiences they gain from their social environment (Mahdi, 2014). For instance, it was reported that young individuals who live in extended and cohesive families are more resilient than others are when dealing with new conditions (Wolkow & Ferguson, 2001). At the same tone, Brooks and Goldstein

(2004), suggested the characteristics of the social environment that might induce the support that enhance one's resilience, such as social cohesion (which protects & helps regulate the behaviour of individuals), emotional support (stimulation, expressions of empathy, feelings of relationship with other people, and confidence), and social support (support from relatives & friends).

Individual factors that affect resilience include self-confidence, better academic performance, optimism, self-esteem, and ability to deal with negative attitude from others, as well as idea clarity to solve problems (Resnick et al., 1997; Rutter, 1999; Wolin, 2003). Thus, resilience can be enhanced by joining groups, improving personal sense of identity, and developing commitment of culture, beliefs, and traditions of the community (Ungar et al., 2007). Contextually, all these factors lead the individual to develop stronger resilience to face the challenge of having authoritarian parents without any behaviour problems.

Interrelationship between PAF and Resilience

The use of harsh parenting techniques, and parental treatment dysfunctional such as APS, will adversely affect the level of resilience of the child (Zakeria, 2010). Nevertheless, exposure to APS is considered as a life-threatening factor for the kids, which then would seek for resilience to cope against risks through the received social support (protective factor) by family, school or community (Marian & Turliuc, 2011).

In the context of this study, it was hypothesized that when a student perceives that his/her parents were authoritarian; they would likely to develop resilience. This hypothesis needs to be tested, because a mediation relationship can only be established when the predictor (PAF, in this case) significantly predicts the mediator, which is resilience, before the mediator moderates the influence of the predictor to the criterion (Baron & Kenny, 1986).

Interrelationship between Resilience and OCPD

In general, resilience is an ability that helps individuals successfully navigate through chronic adversities or acute (Neenan, 2009). Underlying attitudes of

resilience, such as finding purpose and meaning in change and conflict, life satisfaction by fostering effective problem-solving skills and facilitate higher levels of well-being (Maddi, 2008). Resilience buffers the effects of major life events and minor hassles, reducing the likelihood that an individual will experience debilitating forms of distress (Pengilly & Dowd, 2000). On this basis, Resilience give the possibility for individuals to cope with the risks of life in all its aspects, including perfectionism trait, which is the main characteristic of the individual with OCPD, including the psychological risk which represented by acquiring some of the negative impact qualities that have an impact on the individual personality (Klibert et al., 2014).

Null Hypotheses

The reviewed literature had indicated that the interrelationship among the variables involved in this study suggested that resilience might alter the influence of PAF on OCPD through a moderating role. Therefore, the following null hypotheses were to be tested:

1. There is no significant influence of PAF on OCPD.
2. There is no significant influence of resilience on OCPD.
3. There is no moderating effect of resilience on the influence of PAF on OCPD.

Methods

Sampling and Data Collection Procedures

Participants of this current study consisted of 180 (118 females and 82 males) randomly selected postgraduate students from one of a public university in Malaysia. They were given a brief explanation on the purpose of the survey and informed consent was obtained. Participants were approached at different locations such as the labs, library, study rooms, foyer and cafeteria within the university compound. The following three instruments were included in the questionnaire set to collect the data: Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ), Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC-25) and Five Factor Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (FFOCI). The questionnaires were to mea-

sure PAF, resilience and OCPD respectively. Next subsections of this paper discuss the details on the instruments.

Parent Authority Questionnaire (PAQ)

The predictor variable perceived authoritarian fathers (PAF) was measured by utilizing the Parent Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) developed by Buri (1991), which was designed to measure Baumrind's three dimensions: Authoritarian, Authoritative, and Permissive styles applied by the parents of the participants, and it consisted of two parts, mothers' APS and fathers' APS. It consists of 30 items, and each dimension consists of 10 items. Scores of each subscale range from 10 to 50. Each item is scored by a quantitative scale like strongly disagree = (1), disagree = (2), agree = (3), strongly agree = (4). Responses to each of these items were made on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree). Reliability of the instrument had been measured by Cronbach alpha, and it showed the score of 0.80 for the fathers' authoritarian style. Due to the limitation of this study, only fathers' authoritarian style is used instead of both fathers' and mothers'.

Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC-25)

Resilience of the participants was measured by utilizing CD-RISC-25 instrument developed by Conner & Davidson (2003). This questionnaire contains 25 items of the five-point Likert scale (Table 3.5), which is described as follows: 0 = "not true at all," 1 = "rarely true," 2 = "sometimes true," 3 = "often true," and 4 = "true nearly all the time". Responses were summed up, and the scores ranged from 0 to 100, with higher scores reflecting higher levels of resilience. Cronbach alpha had been utilized to measure the reliability of this instrument and the score was 0.92.

Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder

Measured the Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder using Five Factor Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (FFOCI) developed by Samuel & Colleagues (2012). It contains 120 items, whereas each item is scored on a 1 to 5 scale, where 1 = that the statement is false or that you strongly disagree; 2 = that the statement is mostly false or you disagree; 3 = that the statement

is about equally true or false, you cannot decide, or you are neutral on the statement; 4 = that that the statement is mostly true or you agree; and 5 = that the statement is definitely true or you strongly agree. High reliability score of 0.91 was shown when the Cronbach alpha was utilized to measure the reliability of this instrument.

Results

Influence of PAF on OCPD

Table 1, 2, 3 depict the result of the regression analyses of the PAF on OCPD among the participants.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.309 ^a	.095	.087	23.637

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	6601.310	1	6601.310	11.815	.000
	Residual	62574.944	112	558.705		
	Total	69176.254	113			

Model	B	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	379.211	15.908		23.838	.000
	PAF	1.728	.503	.309	3.437	.000

Table 1,2, 3 indicated a significant regression was found ($F(1,112) = 11.815$, $p < .001$) with an R^2 of .095. Participants' predicted OCPD is equal to $379.211 + 1.728$ (PAF). In other words, PAF of the father significantly predicted OCPD.

Table 4-6 show the reports of the analyses on the influence of resilience on OCPD.

Table 4 <i>Model Summary of Resilience on OCPD</i>				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.155 ^a	.024	.016	24.432

Table 5 <i>Analysis of Variance, the Resilience on OCPD</i>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1769.306	1	1769.306	2.964	.000 ^b
	Residual	71629.120	120	596.909		
	Total	73398.426	121			

Table 6 <i>Coefficients of Resilience on OCPD</i>						
Model	B	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	152.672	10.008		15.255	.000
	Resilience	.250	.145	.155	1.722	.000 ^b

Table 4-6 showed that a significant regression was found ($F(1,120) = 2.964$, $p < .001$) with an R^2 of .155. Participants' predicted OCPD is equal to $152.672 + .250$ (resilience). In other words, resilience significantly predicted OCPD.

Moderation role of Resilience on the influence of PAF on OCPD.

Table 7 shows the comparison between the regression of PAF on OCPD and the regression of PAF and resilience on OCPD.

Table 7 <i>Mediating Effect of Resilience on the influence of PAF on OCPD</i>						
Equation		Adjusted R ²	β Value		Significance	
1	PAF on OCPD	0.262	.519		.000	
2	PAF & Resilience on OCPD	.416	PAF	Resilience	PAF	Resilience
			.389	.417	.000	.000

It was depicted in Table 7 that when the resilience was put into the equation, the beta value of the PAF was reduced from .519 to .389. It indicates that resilience moderates how PAF predicts OCPD, because before the resilience

was included in the equation, PAF can predict around 52% of the increase of the OCPD, and after the resilience was included, PAF can predict around 39% of the OCPD increase.

Discussion and conclusions

Results of the statistical analyses were able to reject all the null hypotheses. Thus, the main finding of this study is that resilience moderates the effect of the perceived authoritarian fathers on the development of OCPD symptoms among the graduate students. Furthermore, findings of this study reconfirmed the finding of Maddahi and his colleagues (2012) who reported that PAF negatively predicts individuals' development of irrational thinking, low self-esteem, impulsiveness, self-consuming, anxiety, stress, shyness, hostility, and depression that are elements of neuroticism, one of the symptoms of OCPD. Referring to the same study, where quiet, shy, withdrawn, reserved, and silent children are considered good, there could be a gratifying situation for the parents to raise their children in authoritarian way, because they want to develop children that considered good by the society (Chapman et al., 2007; Prihadi et al 2010; Prihadi & Chua, 2012).

It is also very important to highlight that PAF significantly predicted the development of OCPD. In other words, when individuals perceived that their fathers raised them in authoritarian way, they would likely to develop the symptoms of OCPD. This situation might be related to the cultural context, especially because in many places, including South Asia, where this study was conducted, fathers have higher social position than mothers before their children (Keshavarz & Baharudin, 2009), and it gives them more justification to behave more authoritarian. In such cultural settings, it is safe to conclude that most men perceived that they were encouraging to become authoritarian in raising their children (Pellerin, 2005; Alizadeh et al., 2011); therefore, it is important to be aware that having OCPD symptoms can be common for some individuals in such society.

The moderating role of resilience indicated that the higher the resilience, the lower the impact of PAF on the participants' OCPD symptoms. In other words, the more resilient the individuals, the less they get affected by their PAF. It can be explained that because resilience includes several dimensions such as invincibility, adaptability, and hardiness (Luthar et al., 2000; Masten,

2001; Lifton et al., 2004; Carter, 2006; Almedom & Glandon, 2007; Zautra, 2009). These traits, when fully developed, would significantly reduce the elements of OCPD such as neuroticism dimensions, inadequate self-confidence, lack of self-esteem, and excessive perfectionism due to fear of making mistakes.

Overall, it can be concluded that this current study had achieved its aim to establish the moderating role of resilience on the effect of PAF on OCPD. It leads to the implication that any actions to improve resilience among individuals, especially in South Asia -where the socio-cultural values encourage the practice of APS- is significant in order to reduce the negative impact of OCPD in the society. It is critical and imperative for the authority to develop programs to improve resilience through educational institutions and social groups. It is also significant for the authority to educate parents that APS has more negative effect to their children, especially when their children developed OCPD. In other words, the danger of the OCPD should be introduced as early as possible before young couples started to become parents and get into the APS-encouraging society. It is expected that in the long run, the anti-APS generation would take over and the pro-APS culture can be thoroughly subsided.

Suggestions for Future Research

Future research in this subject matter should consider getting a greater sample size in order to get more accurate findings. Other than that, qualitative or mixed method research is highly suggested in order to obtain the deeper insight of the APS and PAF phenomenon, especially in the society that accepts and encourages APS. Another variable that can be included into the equation is the authoritarian teaching style of the schoolteachers; this variable can be taken as another predictor or even a moderator variable for the effect of APS on OCPD. Further studies on the effect of OCPD among adults are also suggested due to its significance for the society. Most importantly, any research to develop educational programs for parents to eliminate APS culture is highly suggested in order to facilitate the younger generation to develop better future.

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