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mixture of reasoning schemes. Students who score higher on the reasoning schemes test initiate more Islamic *akhlak* features compared to those with lower scores. Overall, findings from the study describe the contributing elements that influence the formation of the Malay students' *akhlak* reasoning schemes. Significantly, the students' age, and propensities of attitude and belief towards the Malay social standard play an important role in determining their *akhlak* reasoning quality.

CREATIVITY AS A FACTOR OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT: HOW IDEA EXCHANGE INFLUENCES INDIVIDUAL CREATIVE ABILITY

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Creativity is an important determinant of the personality development of youth, as well as adults and the elderly. Our study focuses on social and cognitive aspects of creativity. We examined the influence of the idea sharing process on individual creative performance in an idea generation task. The sample consisted of 422 students. Parameters of creativity were assessed in a psychometric paradigm. We used the Russian version of the *Test of Verbal Creativity – Unusual Uses*. The following parameters of creativity were analyzed: productivity, flexibility, and originality. The effects of idea sharing on the parameters of creativity were assessed in an idea exposure paradigm. We used two experimental conditions: 1) participants read stimulus ideas printed on paper; 2) participants were exposed to stimulus ideas by means of verbal communication in interactive dyads. Stimulus ideas were grouped into 4 semantic categories: highly creative, low level of novelty, aggressive, and silly. In the first experimental condition, scores of productivity significantly decreased ($p<0.01$) for all groups of participants, except one group where participants were exposed to "silly" stimulus ideas ($p>0.05$). In contrast, scores of originality in all groups significantly increased ($p<0.01$). In the second experimental condition scores of productivity and flexibility increased significantly ($p<0.01$ and $p<0.05$) in one group, where participants were exposed to "silly" stimulus ideas. We explained it by the cognitive stimulation effects taking place when subjects consider these contradictions as examples of getting over boundaries of stereotypic thinking. These effects can serve to enhance personality development.

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING IDEAS IN A TEXT AMONG THE FIFTH GRADE PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN INDONESIA

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The important roles of prior knowledge in understanding ideas in a text have already been acknowledged. However, studies that supported the argument were conducted in English speaking countries, and such studies are still limited in Indonesia. This study attempted to examine the relationship between prior knowledge and understanding ideas in a text, among a sample of fifth grade primary school students in a suburb area in West Java, Indonesia. Pearson correlation indicated that prior knowledge had significant correlation with understanding ideas in the text. Other unmeasured variables were predicted as important to be taken into account in understanding ideas in a text.

SESSION 9 CLINICAL AND HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

PERCEIVED STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES IN MIGRAINE AND TENSION HEADACHE PATIENTS

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The investigation aimed to identify perceived stress and coping strategies in headache (migraine and tension) patients. Gender differences were also explored. The sample consisted of 40 headache patients (20 migraine, 20 tension) taken from Rawalpindi. Perceived stress was measured using the Perceived Stress Scale, perception of pain by the McGill Pain Questionnaire, and coping strategies using the Brief Cope Scale. Results indicate a highly