

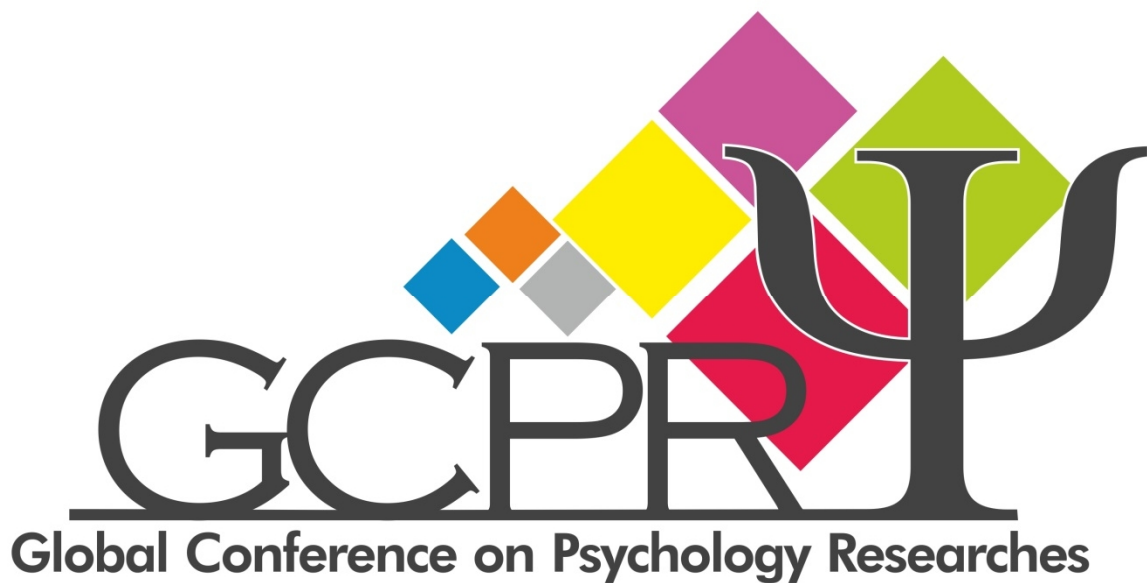
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Abstracts Book





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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

Testing the Multiple Intelligences Theory in Oman

Muna Al-kalbani, Oman

Suad Al-Wahaibi, Oman

Suad Al-Wahaibi, Oman

Abstract

The study aimed at testing the multiple intelligence theory in Oman using The Rogers Indicator of Multiple Intelligences (RIMI). Data was collected from a randomly selected sample of 874 subjects of high school students. Cronbach's alpha was used to test the indicator's reliability. Two advanced statistical methods were also used, namely: Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory factors analysis (CFA). The EFA was used to identify the underlying dimensions of each construct of the instrument, while CFA was used to confirm the dimension and to analyze the fitness of the data collected in hypothesized model. The results provide evidence that the adapted scale achieved sound psychometric properties. An Arabic version of The Rogers Indicator of Multiple Intelligences could be used by school counselors to identify students' intelligence types.

Key words: multiple intelligence, oman, students, testing.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION

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Abstract

Intellectual property is a result of creative intellectual work. It is a reflection of human personality and individuality. Creative and research activities form an important part of intellectual activities. By means of active participation in research and creative work people can express themselves, their individuality and desires. Intellectual property rights have relatively amorphous character. The problem is that many people do not regard them as monopoly and this causes copyright and patent infringement and unauthorized use of exclusive rights. The aim of the paper is to examine the psychological aspects of creating and protecting intellectual property. The primary method of research is the panel survey of researchers and creators. By means of panel survey different forms of motivation for intellectual property protection were revealed.

Key words: intellectual property, motivation, creative work

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Self-presentation theory: A possible explanation of the achievement of gender and gender identity?

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Abstract

This paper discusses whether a psychological theory referred to as the self-presentation theory may explain how gender and gender identity is developed in an Indian tribe in the Amazon basin. The hypothesis in this paper was that the processes involved in the achievement of a gender identity among the Sharanahua Indians must be understood in relation to their culture and their environment. When it comes to the hypothesis regarding the proposed applicability of the self-presentation theory, it was found to be difficult to apply the theory directly onto the Sharanahua Indians. A conclusion is that one should pay more attention to the social and cultural behavioural aspects of the culture being investigated.

Key words: Gender, gender identity, self-presentation theory

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EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract

Previous research has showed that school achievements depend on students' motivation and identification (Zimmerman, 2000). There are some differences between girls and boys beliefs about mathematics (Gallagher & Kaufman, 2005). We still do not have enough information about relations between identification and gender beliefs and about the impact of those two areas on real knowledge. The paper presents new research on academic achievements and attitudes of girls and boys in mathematics. The basic aim is to test whether there is a correlation between mathematical knowledge/performance, identification with mathematics and gender schemas. The study involved 436 boys and girls who were divided into two age groups – 10 or 11 years old and 14 or 15 years old. Data were collected using a questionnaire focusing both on identification with math, and on gender schemas. The second source of data was a didactic test with 10 or 12 math items from TIMSS. In all three areas (identification with math, gender schemas, didactic test), average scores were calculated. Correlations between scores were identified. Differences concerning gender and age were examined. Results show that boys and girls reach similar test scores and have similar identification with math. Gender beliefs about mathematics were pretty strong and got stronger for boys and the older group. As children get older, differences between boys and girls increase as does heterogeneity within each group. However, the relationship between performance, beliefs and identification is low, except for the group of older boys. The paper discusses some more results and recommendations for math schooling from psychological perspective.

Key words: gender, mathematics, identification with math, beliefs about math, gender stereotypes

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The Effectiveness of Teaching Spiritual Intelligence Components in Enhancing Academic Achievement of High School Students

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Abstract

The present study aims to examine the effectiveness of teaching spiritual intelligence components in academic achievement of a sample of high school students. Population of study, which is conducted in a quasi-experimental framework, included all students in the third grade of high schools in Tehran, Iran. Using multi-stage random sampling, 36 students were selected and divided into experimental and control groups. Considering the Grade Point Average (GPA) of students in the first semester as pretest scores, the subjects in experimental group received spiritual intelligence course protocol (by Haditabar et al., 2011) for eight sessions whereas the subjects in the control group received no treatment. Results of Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) showed that there was a significant difference between the posttest scores of applicants in experimental and control groups. With regard to outperformance of experimental group, it can be concluded that teaching components of spiritual intelligence could considerably enhance students' academic achievement.

Key words: Teaching spiritual intelligence, academic achievement, high school students.

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Conflicts, tensions, and reconciliations between work-family from the perspective of Chilean children: Preliminary Analysis

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Pamela Caro, Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile

María Florencia Grau, Universidad Autónoma de Chile, Chile

Abstract

This study describes and analyzes tensions, conflicts and reconciliations between work and family from Chilean's children perspectives. Ask the Children survey (adapted version) was applied to 955 children (M = 13.2 years old). The results demonstrated a favorable evaluation in relation to the time they spend with their parents and their parenting skills. While 46% would like to be similar to their parents as an adult and to work more than them, they reported as the worst to have working parents is perceiving them stressed and tired. There were differences in the responses according to gender of the parents and the children being consistent with international evidence. Other analysis discusses in relation to implications that this empirical framework could have, considering public and private policies which successfully have been implemented reconciliatory strategies.

Key words: work and family conflict, Chilean's children perspective, gender differences.

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Attitude difference between fathers and mothers toward fathers involvement in child rearing activities among couples with 0-12 months old babies. Community based study in a primary health care setting

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Abstract

Parents need to be active in child rearing activities from the beginning of the baby's life. So far, child rearing activities are more related to mothers rather than fathers. That is why fathers are not involved in baby rearing activities. Many factors influence father involvement in child rearing activities, one of these factors is the mother's attitude toward father involvement. This research will investigate the differences of attitude between fathers and mothers toward father involvement in child rearing activities among couples with 0-12 month old babies. This is a community based study and data were collected in a primary health care setting. There are 102 data pairs of fathers and mothers. Results indicated that fathers' attitude toward child rearing is significantly influenced by their spouses' attitude. It means if mothers have a positive attitude toward father involvement, fathers will also have a positive attitude. And if mothers have a negative attitude toward father's involvement in child rearing activities, fathers will have a negative attitude. This research also found that mothers had a more positive attitude toward father involvement rather than father. The reason why fathers have lower attitude compared to mothers is because of their lack of confidence and lack of positive feedback in child rearing activities. Higher involvement in child rearing among fathers should be encouraged through their spouses.

Key words: Father Involvement, Child Rearing Activities, Primary Health Care Setting

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Trainee teachers' intention to incorporating ICT use into teaching practice in relation to their psychological characteristics: The case of group-based intervention

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Abstract

Personality traits and other psychological variables have been constantly found to influence the use of technology as well as group functioning and effectiveness. However, educational literature lacks models of effective group work with ICT integration. In this study it is hypothesized that the Big Five Inventory (BFI) personality traits and psychological variables such as self-efficacy, anxiety and attitudes towards ICT use are related to teachers' willingness to incorporate ICT into their teaching practices, as well as to within group interactions and outcome. The study employs a pre- and post- intervention research design. The intervention consisted of a training program in ICT in Education offered by a scientific group specialized in ICT in education to a sample of 109 undergraduate trainee teachers. The sample was divided into experimental (homogenous & heterogeneous) and control groups of three based on their personality traits, measured by the Big Five Questionnaire - 2, and psychological characteristics, in order to examine the significance of these traits' configuration in work groups, their intention to incorporate ICT into their future teaching practice and the quality of within group cooperation. Preliminary results revealed individual differences concerning gender and anxiety as well as group differences in favour of heterogeneous groups.

Key words: Intention to ICT incorporation, personality, gender, group

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Structure of emotional intelligence among first year students of selected direction of medicine

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Abstract

Emotional intelligence (EI) is reported to be a predictor of the interpersonal and communications skills particularly important in medicine. The primary aim of this study was to compare the structure of emotional intelligence among first-year students of selected fields of medicine. 110 first year students of Medical University of Gdansk, including Faculty of Medicine, Physiotherapy and Emergency Medicine completed the Two-Dimensional Inventory of Emotional Intelligence (DINEMO). The observed differences in the structure of the emotional intelligence in the group of students proved to be statistically insignificant. Due to considerable implications of EI related to managing both own emotions and the emotions of patients, the future study should cover larger group of students.

Key words: emotional intelligence; medical students; medical education

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Experimental Study of Person's Time Transspective

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Abstract

The concept of "time transspective" reflects a person's perception of his\her existence at different periods of his/her life: the past, the present and the future. The attitude to these periods of life is being developed with the years. A study of a person's attitude to his/her own live has been conducted in the context of our research on social maturity. Traditionally, subjective well-being and supraliminal attitude to life time are considered to be the signs of psychological well-being and maturity of a person. The aim of our experimental study is to identify the impact of a thanatic emotional experience performed in a specially created environment of psychological training on the affective appeal of the temporal continuum. As a result, the transformation of the representation of life periods occurred in the direction of increasing the attractiveness of the entire affective temporal continuum. Periods of the future are evaluated as more extended and prospective; the periods of life are more coherent. Specially arranged thanatic emotional experience contributes to the supraliminal attitude to the different periods of a person's life. This method can be used to improve psychological well-being of a subject.

Key words: time transspective, thanatic emotional experience, social maturity.

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University male students' perceptions on the cultural relevance of traditional circumcision among the amaXhosa in East London, South Africa

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Abstract

Male circumcision is an age-old practice known to many cultures of the world. In South Africa, particularly among the amaXhosa, male circumcision is practised as a rite of passage to manhood, generally by boys aged 18 to 26. This study investigated perceptions of nine traditionally circumcised Xhosa male university students on their view on the relevance of traditional circumcision in face of calls for its abolition. Open-ended individual interviews were conducted among psychology university students after introduction to psychology tutorial sessions in the Department of Psychology. Respondents in this study reported that the ritual is still very relevant, however there is a need for the restoration of the cultural dignity of male circumcision among the amaXhosa.

Key words: AmaXhosa, culture, relevance, ulwaluko (traditional Xhosa male circumcision)

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Color of law: juridical discourse about colored people during Brazilian Republican government

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Abstract

This article aims to investigate three laws created during Brazilian republic government that are relation with colored population: Articles III and VIII of Criminal Code from 1890; law o quotas from 1934; and the statute of racial equality, from 2010. The theoretical referential will be critical discourse analysis (CDA) and it will rely on the work of Van Dijk (2012) and Fairclough (2001). The purpose of this paper will be problematize the myth of racial democracy through the study of intertextuality between juridical and scientific discourse and to defend the hypothesis that the myth is both a way to restrain ethnic conflicts and also a mechanism of domination, but it is not a representation of Brazilian reality.

Key words: critical discourse analysis (CDA), juridical discourse, scientific discourse, intertextuality, racial democracy.

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The effects of vision and attentional focus instructions on performance of a non-goal directed motor skill

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Abstract

Introduction: Most of previous studies have examined the effects of attentional focus instructions on motor performance or learning with using goal directed motor skills. The purpose of the current study was to determine the effectiveness of the attentional focus instructions on the motor performance in a non-goal directed motor task under open-eye (OE) and closed-eye (CE) conditions.

Methods: Participants ($n = 24$, age = 25.0 ± 3.3 years) were asked to perform a vertical jump in both OE and CE conditions inside the Optojump-Next instrument installed in a room having a ceiling of 4 meters, under three conditions: internal focus (IF), i.e., concentrate on the fingers, bring them up and jump as high as possible, external focus (EF), i.e., concentrate on reach and touch the ceiling and jump as high as possible, and control condition (Cont), i.e., concentrate on jumping as high as possible. These instructions were given in a counter balanced within-subject design. Data were analyzed in 2 (OE vs. CE) \times 3 (IF, EF & Cont) \times 3 (trial) analysis of variance (ANOVAs) with repeated-measures on all factors ($\alpha = .05$).

Results: Results indicated that the external focus was the most effective instructions in jump-height performance comparing to the other two focus conditions, which were not differ from each other. Also, participants in OE condition jumped higher than CE condition independent of attentional focus instructions.

Conclusion: In the line with "constrained action hypothesis", the findings of the current study demonstrated that the external focus was more beneficial than internal attentional focus instructions in a non-goal directed motor skill and independent of visual information.

Key words: External focus, internal focus, motor learning, vision, jump

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The Factors Of Face Perception And Recognition Of Distant Ethnic Groups

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Abstract

The problem of interethnic face perception and cross-ethnic effect is being analyzed in the paper. A research procedural and methodological support is proposed. The results of empirical research of own (Ukrainian) and distant ethnic groups' (Chinese, Arabian, African and Hindu people) face recognition peculiarities are presented. The factors that affect the interethnic faces perception are determined. The role of social distance and communication experience with foreigners as main factors of cross-ethnic effect manifestation are described. The influence of cross-ethnic effect on human communication and interaction is discussed.

Key words: the interethnic perception, the appearance, a face, the cross-ethnic effect, the face recognition process, the interethnic communication, a social distance, the communication duration

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Efficacy of Art therapy in the reduction of symptoms of Inattention of children with ADHD comorbid Intellectual Disability

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to find out the efficacy of art therapy in the reduction of symptoms of inattention of children with Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) co-morbid Intellectual Disability in Karachi, Pakistan. A sample of 14 children between 6 to 12 years, with ADHD co-morbid Mild Intellectual Disabilities (ID) was selected. The sample was divided into two groups, treatment and control group. Treatment group received art therapy session while control group received regular class room activities. Eight hours of observation was also done. Then the children were placed in the treatment and control group by ABBA technique. Followed by the administration of demographic Information Sheet, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder test and HFD was administered before and after the therapy sessions. Findings suggest that art therapy is effective in the reduction of symptoms of inattention in children with ADHD. Thus it is concluded that art therapy is an effective treatment for the reduction of symptoms of inattention in children with ADHD. The findings of this research have its clinical implications in multiple discipline i.e for psychologist and special educators. Recommendations for future research have also been suggested.

Key words: Art therapy, Inattention, ADHD co morbid, Intellectual Disability

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Contributions of Jean-Paul Sartre and Paul Ricoeur to the field of Phenomenological Social Psychology

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Abstract

Phenomenological social psychology is an approach that seeks to apply some of the principles of the phenomenological perspective to social psychology, focusing on people's lived experiences. Taking a critical perspective to mainstream psychology, phenomenologists seek to create qualitative methodologies in order to achieve rich descriptions of individual human experiences. Being part of the phenomenological movement, the contemporary French philosophers Jean-Paul Sartre and Paul Ricoeur developed their own perspectives, with their primary concern being to emphasize the human capacity to create meaning for temporal experience, constituting various types of narratives. From a survey of literature, this paper seeks to develop a discussion on the relationship between subjectivity, temporality, and narrativity in the works of Jean-Paul Sartre and Paul Ricoeur, pointing out these authors' contributions to the field of phenomenological social psychology.

Key words: Phenomenology, Phenomenological Social Psychology, Jean-Paul Sartre, Paul Ricoeur.

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Structural Equation Model of Psychological Well-being, A Georgian Exploration

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to estimate the model of psychological well-being in Georgian Students. The objectives of the study was to test hypothesis that within Ryff's six dimensions model of Psychological wellbeing, there are certain coping strategies and low depression as predictors of general Psychological well-being. The research was conducted in Georgia among 252 students (mean age 21). The study methods were: Ryff's Well-being Inventory, Coping Inventory for Stressful Situation (CISS) from Endler & Parker and, Kucher's Adolescent Depression Scale (KADS-6). In this study a model of psychological well-being was estimated. In this model, coping strategies and depression are independent and the psychological well-being is the dependent variable. To test hypotheses, Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used. The results of the study show, that coping strategies and low Depression are the predictors of psychological well-being. The value of χ^2 of Estimated Model is very high, and the result of the study, which was researched with the above mentioned model of psychological well-being, strictly conveys the situation in the Georgian population (students) today

Key words:

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Understanding Learners' Perceptions of Chaotic Family aspects affecting School Truancy and Non-School Attendance: A South African Perspective

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Abstract

This study explores truants' perceptions of their parents' attitudes towards and involvement in their education and how this impact on their school attendance and attainment. A thorough study of the latest research and available literature on school truancy revealed that parental disengagement is becoming one of the major causes of all types of challenging behavioural problems adolescents present with, including truant behaviour. A total of three hundred eighth grade learners participated in an anonymous survey which measured adolescent's perceptions of their parents' interest and involvement in their education. The research findings suggest that the respondents, particularly those who featured as classical truants, perceived their parents/caregivers to display an unfavourable attitude towards their schooling. Presenting the findings, the author argues that truancy appears to be a complex social issue and that poor parenting is itself likely to be a cause of several behavioural problems including truancy among children. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that Education and Social Services take account of the findings of findings from parental involvement research if they are serious about improving both children's school attendance and attainment.

Key words: truancy, parental involvement, school attendance, learners

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Relationship between Duration of Marriage, Personality Trait, Gender and Conflict Resolution Strategies of Spouses

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Abstract

The study investigated the relationship between duration of marriage, personality trait, gender and conflict resolution strategies of spouses in Makurdi, Nigeria. The research design employed was ex-post facto survey design. Purposive and convenience sampling techniques were used to select two hundred participants made up of 100 males and 100 females. Two standardized psychological instruments were used namely: Conflict Resolution Strategies Scale (CRSS) and The Big five Inventory (BFI). Data was analyzed using independent t-test, One-way Anova and multiple regression. Results showed that while duration of marriage had no significant relationship with conflict resolution strategies of spouses, personality traits and gender showed significant relationship. The result also indicated a significant interactive relationship between duration of marriage, personality traits, gender and conflict resolution strategies of spouses. It was then recommended that counsellors should put into consideration the interplay of duration of marriage, personality traits and gender when issues of conflicts arise with a view of assisting spouses in adopting helpful resolution strategies.

Key words: Conflict Resolution Strategies, Gender, Duration of Marriage, Personality Type, Spouses

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MOTIVATION OF EMPLOYEES IN HIGH EDUCATION

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Milka Đukić,

Abstract

This subject of this paper is to show the importance of employee motivation in high education. The primary aim of this paper is the understanding of the necessity of motivation and investment of a country depends on the quality of education. High-educational institutions as sources of knowledge and of the employment and training of people play a crucial role in a healthy and vital economy of each country. The success of high education institutions is reflected in meeting the needs and desires of all interesting- influential groups, especially employees. So, the whole mechanism of high-educational institutions have a progressive character, it is necessary to focus on the motivation and stimulation of employment through development plans and their implementation. This paper analyzes the role and importance of motivation in defining the mission, vision and strategies of high-educational institutions, which will create a balance between human resources, specifically shown in the example of Business Academy in Belgrade and Faculty of sport.

Key words: human resources, high education, motivation, leadership, vision

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The Effectiveness of cohesion of science text by means of the paragraph on attitude

Atefe Ferdosipour, College of Humanities, East Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University (IAU), Tehran, Iran

Abstract

One of main purposes of this research was to study and compare the different type's texts and paragraphing on attitude of university students. The sample group, who were selected through random sampling, was 100 students studying run state universities. The subjects were randomly assigned into experimental groups after random sampling. The instrumentation of the study included texts that represented by for different structures and also text attitude questionnaire. The collected data were analyzing applying ANOVA and tukey tests. The statistical analysis indicated that text paragraphing would influence attitude.

Key words: science text, paragraphing, attitude

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New approach to types of body representation. Conclusions from neuropsychological research

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Abstract

Problem statement. Body representation is defined as a mental model of a body, which is created in our minds on the basis of bottom-up and top-down processes. Previous research have suggested distinctions between three types of body representation: body schema, body structural description and body semantics, which contain different data and engage various mental processes.

Purpose of study. The main aim of the study was to describe organisation of body representation in terms of its types and relationships between them, as well as to verify the abovementioned model in a group of patients after vascular brain damages.

Methods. The groups of 48 patients after strokes and 50 control subjects were investigated. The participants were examined individually with a set of tasks which referred to dynamic representation of body parts positions, topological body map, as well as to lexical and semantic knowledge about a body.

Findings and results. It was proved that mental model of a body may be analysed not only in terms of distinct data and processes, which constitute various types of body representation, but also in view of the relation with self. Factor analysis revealed three factors, which explained over 66% of results variance. The factors, which may be interpreted as types or elements of mental model of a body, represent different degrees of connection with self (impersonal mental model of a body, own body representation and representation which requires a kind of translation between "body-as-an-object" and own body representation).

Conclusions and recommendations. The interpretation of the results may be treated as a suggestion, that types of body representation can be separated not only on the basis of the content, but also of "saturation" with self. The types of body representation seem to be relatively independent, what is evidenced by dissociations in patients after brain damages. The suggested model shows another possibility of body representations classification and should be verified in future research.

Key words: mental model of a body, types of body representation, brain damage

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An Assessment of Aggressive Behaviour between Prison Inmates and Non-Prison Inmates in Makurdi Metropolis, Nigeria

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Igbo Happiness, Department of Educational Foundations, Benue State University, Makurdi, 970101, Nigeria

Abstract

The study assessed aggressive behaviour between prison inmates and non-prison inmates in Makurdi metropolis, Nigeria. An ex post facto research design was adopted and 122(50.2%) prison inmates and 121(49.8%) non-prison inmates participated in the study. The study comprised of 161 (66.3%) male and 88 (36.2%) female. Their age ranged between 18 and 35 and mean age of 21.3 Aggression questionnaire developed by Garcia-Leon, R; Villa, P. R & Ramos (2002) which measures physical, verbal, suspicion and anger with resentment was used to collect data. Four hypotheses were generated and tested using independent t-test. The result showed a significant difference in physical aggression between prison inmates and non-prison inmates and a significant difference in verbal aggression between prison inmates and non-prison inmates. The result also indicated no significant difference between prison inmates and non-prison inmates on suspicion while there was a significant difference between males and females on overall aggressive behaviour. Based on the findings, it was recommended that factors that mediate and moderate aggressive behaviours should be further explored by researchers and anger management should as well be introduced in prison organizations and at community levels.

Key words: Aggressive Behaviour, Prison Inmate, Non-Prison Inmates

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The effect of scientific-text coherency assisted by paragraph regarding the reader's performing speed

Atefeh Ferdosipour, College of Humanities, East Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University (IAU), Tehran, Iran

Abstract

One of main purposes of this research was to study and compare the different type's texts and paragraphing on speed of operation within university students. The sample group, who were selected through random sampling, was 100 students studying run state universities. The subjects were randomly assigned into experimental groups after random sampling. The instrumentation of the study included texts that represented by for different structures and also text attitude questionnaire. The text included three versions of passage with identical content but different structures but the topic of them was similar content .The collected data were analyzing applying ANOVA and tukey tests. The statistical analysis indicated that text paragraphing would influence study time.

Key words: science text, paragraphing, speed of operation.

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The relationship between the components of emotional intelligence and the Big Five personality factors in The graduate students in psychology.

amir hosein ojaghi, Iran, Islamic Republic Of

Abstract

The Purpose of the present study was to determine the relationship between the five personality dimensions of the five components of emotional intelligence was. Based on a correlation pattern, With stratified sampling ratio, 226 graduate students in psychology In Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University The Big Five Personality neo-ffi(1992), Inventory , And Sibrya shering emotional intelligence questionnaire (1996), Completed. Results showed that Between the five-factor model of personality and emotional intelligence components(Self-motivation, self-awareness, self-control, social awareness and social skills)there. Relationship between neuroticism and emotional intelligence components, is negative and significant. The correlation between extroversion and emotional intelligence components is positive and significant. Correlation between openness to experience, with two principal components (self-awareness and social consciousness) is significant and positive, And the (self-motivation, self-control and social skills) are not significant. The correlation coefficients compromising specificity with the (self-motivation, self-awareness, self-control and social consciousness) have positive and significant, And (social skills) are not significant. The relationship between conscientiousness scores (self-motivation, self-awareness, self-control, social intelligence) is positive and significant And (social skills) are not significant.

Key words:

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The Spanish language testee profile: Issues in standardized language testing

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Abstract

Spain is currently living a transitional situation. In 2013 a new educational law was passed, the Organic Law that Modifies the Quality of Education (LOMCE). That law, among many other aspects, introduces the use of standardized external tests either to (1) guide or provide suggestions for the educational track, or (2) to obtain inferences towards to what further studies should students follow (whether professional training and the academic Baccalaureate). This is especially a problem because language is one of the worst subjects for many Spanish students. This presentation is aimed at describing these problems along with a framework of how they can be solved.

Key words:

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Special Diamond Found from Prison

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Abstract

The study aims to examine the factors that cause positive behavior changes while in jail and after release. The research questions are: 1) How does imprisonment change a criminal towards positive behavior? 2) What causes the ex-convict to change after release? 3) How to maintain the good change after release? This study is qualitative and retrospective in nature. Observation and semi-structured interviews were administered. The sample was a prisoner who is illiterate and lacks nurture from his family since childhood. During his imprisonment, his inmate, a religious teacher encouraged him and the other prison mates to study religion and perform religious acts. From the interview it is found that due to encouragement and habitual religious practices the prisoners have changed to a positive behavior; both in prison and outside due to the nurtured environment. It is recommended that suitable environments be planned especially in the spiritual aspect.

Key words: Prisoner, jail, drug trafficking, nurtured environment, positive behavior, well-power, self-efficacy, agency; religion effect, family and social bonds effect.

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The Effectiveness of Progressive Relaxation Training on Daily Hassles: Moderating Role of Hardiness and Self esteem

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Abstract

The effectiveness of Progressive Relaxation Training in evaluating the stress of daily life events was examined. One hundred and twenty female students of Islamic Azad University completed the Personal Views Survey (PVS; Hardiness Institute, 1985), Self-esteem Inventory (Coopersmith, 1967), and Cattell Anxiety Scale (Cattell, 1958). After random assignment of participants to a control and an experiment group, the experimental group received 10 weekly sessions of Progressive Relaxation Training (Jacobson, 1934). Next, the Hassles and Uplifts Scale (DeLongis et al., 1982) was administered to both groups. Data showed that by controlling the levels of self-esteem, hardiness and tension, the experimental group, after receiving the relaxation training, appraised the daily life events as less stressful than did the control group that did not receive the training. It can be concluded that the appraisal of stressful circumstances were influenced on individual resources.

Key words: progressive relaxation training, stress, life events, hardiness, self esteem

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Global Conference on Psychology Researches

Death Obsession and Rumination in the Context of Political Instability in Muslim Young Adults

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Abstract

The present study explored death obsession and rumination amidst political instability and violence Karachi, Pakistan. A convenience sample of 125 participants was selected from ages 18 to 25 to test the hypothesis that there will be a direct correlation between death obsession and rumination. Death Obsession Scale (Abdel-Khalek, 1998) and Rumination scale (Trapnell & Campbell, 1999) were administered along with an enquiry about the participant's perception of safety in Karachi. The results supported the hypothesis ($r = 0.275$, $p < 0.000$). The destructive impacts of external threats to safety are explored in the context of the recent political uproar in Muslim countries.

Key words: death obsession, rumination, environmental instability, meaning

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Normative orientation of the specialists of official activity and experts of socioeconomic profile

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Ruben Aghuzumtsyan, Yerevan State University, Yerevan, Armenia

Abstract

The relevance of the study is due to the presence of contradictions between public request to the motivation of educational and professional activities and the specific content of a personal orientation of future specialists and professionals. The structure of the training and professional motivation of most of them characterized by the dominance orientation for certification and material well-being (without due consideration of the specific professional activity and levels of education).

By the term "normative orientation" is emphasized the society preconceived leading professional motives and conditionality of their content public purpose of any profession. However, the question of what kind of direction is required for the effective implementation of these types of professional activity, is normative for them was not the topic of a special analysis.

Key words: normative orientation of specialist; self-determination in the sense of teaching and professional activities; value-active approach to the development of motivation

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Dispositional Effects on Job Stressors and Job Satisfaction: The Role of Core Evaluations

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Abstract

Core self-evaluations (CSE) is a broad, integrative trait indicated by self-esteem, locus of control, generalized self-efficacy, and (low) neuroticism (high emotional stability). The aim of this study was to investigate the role of core self evaluations and its traits in the job stressors and job satisfaction. Two hundred and twenty eight (45 males, 183 females) of Islamic Azad University employees completed Measures of Job Stressors which consisted of the Interpersonal Conflict at Work Scale, the Organizational Constraints Scale, and Quantitative Workload Inventory, Overall Job Satisfaction, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES), Eysenck Personality Inventory Neuroticism Scale, Internality, Powerful Others and Chance Scale (IPC), as well as Core Self-Evaluation Scale (CSEs). Findings revealed the negative correlation of self-esteem, generalized self-efficacy and core self-evaluations with interpersonal conflict at work, organizational constraints, and job satisfaction. Neuroticism had also a positive correlation with them. Furthermore, regression analysis of the data demonstrated that self-esteem, generalized self-efficacy, neuroticism, and core self-evaluations significantly predicted interpersonal conflict, organizational constraints, and job satisfaction. Therefore, based on the results it could be concluded that core self evaluation and four traits influence the job satisfaction and job stressors with the exception of quantitative workload.

Key words: personality, core self-evaluations, job stressors, job satisfaction

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Predictors for Wellbeing: Emotional Factors and Expectancy for Success

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Abstract

This paper intends to identify the relationship between emotional intelligence, the general expectancy for success, and wellbeing. The main goal is to find out if there is a correlation between emotional intelligence and wellbeing on the one hand, and between general expectancy for success and wellbeing on the other hand. We try to figure out what variable is a better predictor for wellbeing. The sample of our study comprised 307 subjects, adults, with different ages, and belonging both to rural and urban area, teachers and people with different professions. The instruments used are The 33-items questionnaire for measurement of the emotional intelligence, Ryff Wellbeing Scale and Generalized Expectancy for Success Scale.

The results indicate the differences in terms of environment and in terms of profession. The results show an image regarding the relationship between emotional intelligence, generalized expectancy for success and wellbeing and could be useful in developing strategies for enhancing wellbeing.

Key words: wellbeing, emotional intelligence, generalized expectancy for success

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The Effects of Positive Psychological Capital and Negative Feelings on Students' Violence Tendency

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Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to determine the effects of psychological capital and negative feelings of students on their violence tendency. A sample of 745 high school students agreed to participate in this study. For each scale, the exploratory factor analysis and the confirmatory factor analysis were performed. Then, the sum of each scale was taken and the data was analyzed using the structural equation approach. The results of this study show that students' psychological capital reduces their violence tendency through their reduced negative feelings such as anxiety, stress and burnout. It would be beneficial for school managers and teachers to invest in strengthening psychological capital levels of their students if they want to reduce their violence tendency

Key words: Violence Tendency, Positive Psychological Capital, Burnout, Stress

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Internet as a new space for life: phenomenological view

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Abstract

This article presents a phenomenological research of internet-addictivity. Internet-addictivity is understood as a human's feature in modern society which means perception of the world of the Internet as a field of finite values, not less important than daily occurrence. Here we are trying to overcome medical discourse in relation to this feature by using phenomenological alternative. The article shows some of the results of conducted empirical study, which allowed to create 2 polar ideal-typical constructions – internet-addictivity and non-addictivity. With internet-addictivity Internet is used principally value-rationally. Internet conducts to the creation of the "We-group", the shortage of which is possible in daily life. In the plans for the future there is nothing connected with family; freedom has a special value. Internet-addictivity is characterized by presence of experiences and emotions about the Internet, which are not weaker than in everyday life. For non-addictiveness is typical understanding of the Internet as a secondary reality, or, in the extreme case, as a way, as a tool, not as a separate world.

Key words: Internet, daily occurrence, internet addiction, internet-addictivity, non-addictivity, world picture, phenomenology, field of finite values, medical discourse

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The Peculiarities of Emotional Intelligence of Children with Different Lateral Characteristics

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Abstract

The purpose of the work was to compare the emotional intelligence of the children with different lateral characteristics. 150 primary school children (86 boys, 7.27 ± 0.45 yr., 7.19 ± 0.39 yr.) were participants. We have assessed the leading hand, eye, ear, foot using different probes (Nikolaeva, Leutin, 2010). The emotional intelligence was assessed using special test for children (Nguen, 2010). The regression analysis (SPSS-17) has shown that all the parameters – leading hand, ear, eye and foot are independent ones. Emotional intelligence is higher for girls than for boys. The highest emotional intelligence level was found in children with leading right ear and eye. Other lateral parameters do not connect with emotional intelligence level.

Key words: Lateral characteristics, children, emotional intelligence, functional brain asymmetry

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Self-Efficacy In Counseling: The Role of Organizational Psychological Capital, Job Satisfaction, and Burnout

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Erhan Tunç, Zirve University, Faculty of Education, Kızılhisar Campus 27260 Gaziantep, Turkey.

Abstract

In this study, the factor affecting the level of self-efficacy in psychological consultation was investigated. Variables of gender, age, and vocational seniority, the type of institution they are working in, and the departments from which psychological counselors graduated working in the province of Gaziantep are taken into consideration and the role of organizational psychological capital, job satisfaction, burnout and self-efficacy level regarding psychological consultation are aimed to be shown. The data obtained show that there are significant differences among the test points in terms of their gender, age, vocational seniority and graduated departments but there are not significant statistical results in terms of the type of school they are working in.

Key words: Psychological Capital; Burnout; Self-Efficacy In Counseling; Job Satisfaction

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The Effect of Training Regular and Students with Special Needs in Building Up Self-Esteem Program on Their Academic and Social Skills in an Integrated Environment 2014

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Abstract

This study aimed at analyzing the effect of training a sample (N =116, ages: 7-9) of regular and special needs students in “Building Up Self-Esteem Program” on their academic and social skills in an integrated environment. The sample was randomly selected from three Lebanese schools and divided into three groups: 2 experimental groups (68 students) were trained in the year 2014 in Robert Reasoner program: “Building -up Self- esteem” and- 1 control group (48 students). Pre and post –training scores were collected from the sample on Cooper Smith Self- esteem Scale (CSES), Conner’s Social skills subscale CTRS-F, and academic performance. Results revealed significant differences on these scales on the benefit of the experimental group. Findings revealed that the training had contributed in decreasing the average of Conner’s subscales for the participants with special needs as compared to the members of the control group who showed an increase in these elements. Moreover, findings showed that the integration of the students with special needs with regular students had helped in decreasing the behavior problems (as it shows through the decrease of their post averages on Conner’s subscales and the increase in the grade average of self- esteem and scholar achievement as compared to the control group. Results revealed the teachers' self-evaluation can have a positive impact on the students' self-esteem. Future recommendations and researches were discussed.

Key words: Self- esteem, Integrated Environments, inclusion, Social Skills, Academic Achievement

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The decision time, the simple and the discrimination reaction time in elite Romanian junior tennis players

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Abstract

The purpose of this study consists of analyzing the existing correlations between the simple reaction time (measures the speed of the nervous influx), the discrimination reaction time (measures the speed of the nervous influx combined with the identification time), the decision time (the necessary time needed for the mental operation of identification), vigilance and the sports performance of elite Romanian junior tennis players. The TR and VIGILANCE tests, included into the PSISELTEVA battery, developed by RQ Plus, evaluates the simple reaction time, the discrimination reaction time and vigilance. The subjects who took part in this study are 12 elite junior tennis players. Using the Spearman correlation there have been important relations highlighted between the decision time, vigilance and the sports performance, expressed through the ranking position (the official ranking system).

Key words: simple reaction time, discrimination reaction time, decision time, vigilance, tennis.

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Character in military leaders, officer competency and meeting the unforeseen

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Abstract

Officers educated at the Norwegian Military Academy (NMA) should be able to lead under extreme conditions when they encounter situations that are unforeseen. The NMA's new concept of leadership development will help the officers lead others in difficult military operations. In this concept it is assumed that both character and intellect are significant factors contributing to military leadership. The officer development concept is visualized in the NMA's pyramid of competency. The pyramid of competency illustrates how officer competency can be understood as a function of self- proficiency, subject-matter proficiency, and social proficiency. The integrated composition of the pyramid shows the mutual interaction of the proficiencies and how they affect and underpin the pyramid's top element that constitutes officer competency. The NMA aims to develop the necessary character and intellect in each officer, and regards this as absolutely central features of the officer competency. Officer competency is intended to constitute the acting dimension of an officer facing the unforeseen as well as unknown and unknowable situations. The NMA has as its guideline qualities responsibility, robustness and willpower. However, several questions need to be addressed first, concerning what character means, how it is developed, and which personalities are amenable prone to develop and to demonstrate character. The NMA has therefore initiated a new research project that will look into character in military leaders. The project is intended to provide valuable knowledge about the abovementioned questions regarding character. The results from this project will be a significant contribution to both the selection and training of officers and to decide whether an officer has or can acquire the required qualities to be a military leader.

Key words: Officer development, character, intellect, the unforeseen, the unexpected, leadership development, officer competency, self-proficiency, social proficiency, subject matter proficiency

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The Role of Facebook in Building Youth Students Social Capital: The Case of Unity University, Ethiopia

Gedion Tafere Kebede, Ethiopia

Abstract

Facebook, which is a popular social network site, is one of the most commonly used social sharing sites today. The present study was conducted at Unity University with the aim of investigating the contribution of Facebook in building youth's social capital. In light of this objective, 200 youth undergraduate students selected randomly and participated in filling a self-report questionnaire. Ten students and two instructors are purposefully selected and interviewed. The data obtained from interviews was analyzed using thematic analysis and the data obtained using the questionnaire was analyzed using the SPSS version 20 program with using chi-square test of independence, independent t-test, bivariate correlation and multiple and stepwise regression statistical analysis techniques. As the results show, students spend a significant amount of their time using Facebook. On average they spent approximately 42.37 min on Facebook per day and they have 150 friends on Facebook. There is no significant gender difference in the purpose of using Facebook. However, chatting, looking for sexual friends, messaging and connecting with existing offline contacts on Facebook are the most common purposes for the use of Facebook by study participants. The major contents they are sharing on Facebook are posting large numbers of status updates, posting photos from ceremonies and social events, sharing recent comedies, music, movie, posting their own videos, posting religious messages and they also regularly comment on pictures and messages. In addition, I found that students and teachers at Unity University had a rare or no experience in using Facebook for academic purposes and even they are not aware of the way they can use it for

such purposes. Bonding social capital is largely explained by Facebook intensity and a good prediction of bridging social capital is mainly achieved by using the variable Facebook usage experience. Those who have low self-esteem and high self-esteem in the present study were found to be significantly different in their bridging social capital status i.e. those youth who have low self-esteem have better online bridging social capital than those who have high self-esteem whereas there does not seem to be any statistical significant difference between the two levels of self-esteem regarding their bonding social capital status. Future studies should concentrate on integrating the Facebook into education and teaching, which is important in students' everyday working lives.

Key words: Facebook Intensity, Facebook Usage Experience, Bonding and Bridging Social Capital.

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Topographical memory and the concentration of attention in top female tennis players

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Abstract

The purpose of this study consists of analyzing the existing correlations between the topographical memory, the concentration of attention under slow and fast speed conditions and the sports performance of the top junior female tennis players. The MT and TAC computerized tests, included into the PSISELTEVA battery, developed by RQ Plus, evaluates the topographical memory and the concentration of attention, expressed through specific parameters. The subjects who took part in this study are 8 junior female tennis players, taking part of the elite of the Romanian and of the European players. Using the Spearman correlation there have been important relations highlighted between the topographical memory coefficient, the concentration of attention under fast speed conditions and the sports performance, expressed through the ranking position (the official ranking system).

Key words: topographical memory; spatial representation; concentration of attention; tennis

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