

**11th International Conference  
DAYS OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY 2015  
Faculty of Philosophy, Niš**

**ABSTRACT BOOK**

**Niš, Serbia, September 25th - 26th 2015**

**University of Niš,  
Faculty of Philosophy  
Department of Psychology**

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**Publisher:**

Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš, Serbia

**For the publisher:**

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**Editor-in-Chief of publications of the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš:**

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**Supported by:**

**Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia**, through a special grant

**National Science Project 179002** of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia

**International Project Trauma, Trust and Memory of the Academic Exchange Office (DAAD)** of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Electronic publication

**ISBN: 978-86-7379-384-9**

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## **Plenary lectures**

Abstract number: /

ID number of submission: 105

### **Posttraumatic nightmares: from scientific evidence to clinical significance**

*Lutz Wittman*

*International Psychoanalytic University Berlin, Germany*

#### **Abstract**

The major obstacle of dream research is the lack of direct or objective access to a purely subjective experience. Possibilities and limitations of the basic dream research methods – interviews/questionnaires, dream diaries, laboratory awakenings – will be outlined. The presentation will then focus on the experience of nightmares in trauma survivors. Incidence of nightmares in traumatized samples is strongly elevated as compared to the general population as well as non-traumatized psychiatric patients. The appearance of posttraumatic nightmares has been described for non-western societies and may therefore be considered as ubiquitous. Research has demonstrated persistence of posttraumatic nightmares in some individuals for more than 60 years. Posttraumatic nightmares can be experienced out of REM as well as NREM sleep and they coincide with sleep problems. A short summary of changes of sleep architecture in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder complements this review. Different types of posttraumatic nightmares and related empirical data will be illustrated following the categorization into replicative, mixed, and symbolic nightmares by Schreuder (2001). Empirical studies including different samples (children; military personnel) will be presented. Available data support the hypothesis that it is the replicative posttraumatic nightmare which is most closely related to trauma-specific psychopathology. Competing etiological mechanisms explaining the occurrence of replicative dreams will be discussed and evaluated based on available empirical data. These mechanisms include the assumptions that posttraumatic nightmares are just an especially intensive form of dreams, as opposed to understanding them as flashbacks occurring during sleep, as screen memories, or as ironic processes of mental control. A method for the structural analysis of dream content by Moser & von Zeppelin (1996) will be presented in order to uncover central features of posttraumatic nightmares. With Imagery Rehearsal Therapy and Psychodynamic Psychotherapy, two different therapeutic approaches will be illustrated based on clinical material.

**Keywords:** posttraumatic nightmares, posttraumatic stress disorder, structural analysis of dream

Abstract number: 1  
ID number of submission: 90

## **How To React To The Crisis In Psychological Science? Perspectives Of The Western Balkans**

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*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Banja Luka, Republika Srpska*

### **Abstract**

The status of psychological science has been evidently damaged in the recent years. To mention only the three most prominent issues: publishing decisions relied too much on the not-so-informative p-values, many of the striking findings proved hard to be replicated, and some researchers were caught fudging their data in order to have papers published in the top journals. It is easy to argue that not only these, but also numerous other issues threatening the integrity of our science, are intertwined, thus demanding a standardized response of the community of those who care about the core scientific principles.

Some systemic solutions have been already proposed and implemented by innovative gatekeepers of psychological science. These measures are diverse ranging from imposing the use of particular statistical elements (e.g. reporting confidence intervals and standardized effect sizes in addition to the p-values) to specifying research protocols which promote transparent scientific practice (e.g. sharing datasets and software syntaxes used in statistical analysis, preregistering hypotheses and methods before starting a study). Nevertheless, it is hard to imagine that all of the measures will win the minds and hearts of the involved parties, particularly in our region which is tacitly known for its dubious work ethics. Therefore, I will attempt to analyze the reasons and motives for denying the tenets of science (transparency, choosing the best possible methods) when one is confronted with communicating their own dear data. On the basis of such analysis, I will recommend some concrete courses of action (and no, establishing the secret intelligence agency monitoring your research activities is not among them).

Keywords: psychological science, crisis, research methodology, research ethics

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## **Education Psychology**

Abstract number: 2

ID number of submission: 80

### **Obstacles To Reform Changes Of Serbian Education**

*Slavica Maksić*

*The Institute for Educational Research*

#### **Abstract**

The paper is dealing with the perceived obstacles to the current reform changes in Serbian education that were detected through the research studies examining ongoing changes in the past fifteen years. Review of relevant research studies included investigations of the author and her collaborators dealing with the topics of social context, educational goals, school curriculum, holders of social changes, and material and human preconditions for implementation of reform changes. Research findings of examined studies pointed to an unfavorable social context for current educational change, due to prolonged or blocked transition of the society, which was characterized by retraditionalization of dominant value system including resistance to changes. Analyses of educational goals pointed out that the national interest in Serbian education was not clear, questioning the capacity of education to contribute to the development of Serbian citizen identity based on mutual values of all nations living in the country. The analyses of primary and secondary school curriculum revealed no agreement between general principles, such as inclusive education, with some teaching subject syllabus, such as religious education (i.e. catechizes teaching in seven most represented confessions in the country). One may ask how multiethnic and multi-confessional understanding and tolerance can be reached by confessional religious education. Investigation of Serbian social elite characteristics pointed out the social elite to be without differentiated values system and passive in politics, thus raising the question what social power would lead, support and realized planned educational changes if actual social elite had no predispositions for it. In addition, research studies constantly found that it was lack of needed material and human prerequisites for successful implementation of reform changes. It was concluded that observed obstacles to represent challenges which have to be solved as these shape planned reform changes and further development of the educational system.

Keywords: review, research studies, education, reform changes, obstacles.

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Abstract number: 3

ID number of submission: 2

**Planning, Attention and Information Processing through Simultaneous and Successive Learning: Impact on Academic Achievement of Primary School Children of India**

*Anjali Ghosh*

*Psychology Research Unit, Indian Statistical Institute*

Abstract

Cognitive processes are the higher mental processes which involve combination of perception, learning and reasoning to enable thinking and remembering. It involves input of information from various sources. Planning, attention, simultaneous and successive (PASS) processes are the four basic processes of cognitive functioning which are based on Luria's seminal work. In the present study, we are interested to find out how planning, attention, simultaneous and successive processes of information processing influence one's academic achievement. The study was done on a group of primary school children selected from seven different schools (both English and Bengali medium) of one North Eastern state of India. Cognitive Assessment System of Das & Naglieri (1997) which measures PASS processes and one specially designed achievement test of arithmetic and reading comprehension developed by the author were administered to all the students. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, correlation and regression. Findings of the study indicate different pattern of achievement and planning and information processing for boys and girls. Significant positive relationship of academic achievement in arithmetic and reading comprehension were observed with planning, simultaneous and successive information processing. It indicates that students who plan properly, process information both as a whole and in serial order, perform well in arithmetic and reading comprehension. Regression analysis indicate that performance in arithmetic can be efficiently predicted by one's planning and information processing ability, but it is not so strong for reading comprehension. The influence of gender and medium of instruction were also found to be contributing factor in the academic performance of students. The study has positive, applied value for students, teachers, parents and policy makers.

Keywords: Planning, Simutaneous Processing, Successive Processing, Academic achievement

Abstract number: 4

ID number of submission: 72

### **The role of teacher-mentors for student school practice in evaluation of university curricula for teacher education**

*Dragana Bjekić\**, *Milica Vučetić\**, *Biljana Kuzmanović\**, *Lidija Zlatić\*\**  
*Faculty of Technical Sciences in Čačak\**, *Faculty of Teacher Education in Užice,*  
*University of Kragujevac\*\**

#### Abstract

University teacher education achieves both the one of the basic social roles of higher education to create new knowledge, provide transfer of knowledge and introduce the innovations, and special roles based on the teachers' importance for the quality of education. The current approaches to the evaluation of university programmes in Serbia are mainly focused on various forms of internal evaluation. The external evaluation of the curricula for teacher education still does not include evaluation of the teacher education curricula on the basis of the work activities of students-prospective teachers, as well as novice teachers who have been trained by these programmes. The quality of the teacher education curricula is mostly visible through school practice that students – prospective teachers attend in their final year of university education. This paper (developed as a part of the project IO 179026) presents a review of aspects of the teacher education university curricula that can be assessed by teacher-mentors, as well as the results of the pilot research of teacher-mentors reflections on teacher education curricula with a focus on those elements that are most related to the way student school practice is conducted. Sample: teachers - mentors for students school practice. According to our findings, teacher-mentors assessments show that students are not sufficiently prepared for school practice. Teacher-mentors assessments are recognized as one of the indicators of the quality of teacher education curricula. Teacher-mentors who work with students during their school practice could provide valuable insights for the improvement of teacher education curricula.

Keywords: teacher education, teachers - mentors for school practice, university curricula, evaluation.

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Abstract number: 5  
ID number of submission: 104

## **Conflict situations at school: how do aggression and hostility play together?**

*Svetlina Koleva*

*Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of General,  
Experimental and Developmental Psychology*

### **Abstract**

Aggression and bullying at school are serious contemporary problems, provoking wide range of research. The present study focuses on individual reactions in conflict situations in school environment. Momentary personal reactions are assessed by the Bulgarian version of conflict interpersonal situations questionnaire (Lindeman et al. 1997; Kalchev, 2010). Different types of destructive (direct and indirect aggression, and withdrawal) and pro-social behavior are considered in their interrelatedness with internal factors. A construct of hostility is introduced and operationalized (new self-assessment scale - Questionnaire of Hostility Aspects - Kalchev, 2010) as an attempt to explore further the role of cognitive factors triggering or preventing aggression. Exploratory factor analysis, Scree test (Cattell), correlation and regression analysis are performed. Sample size - 302 school pupils (12 - 16 years, 142 boys, 160 girls). Results point towards aggression as least preferred reaction in conflict situations, but still with significantly higher mean levels for boys. The withdrawal reaction as a response to observed situation of social tension reduces with age for both genders. Readiness for pro-social actions increases with age. Exception in this pattern is critically analyzed. In accordance with the main hypothesis significant positive correlation between aggression as a reaction in conflict situation and hostility (0.47\*\*), impulsivity (0.36\*\*) and annoyance (0.34\*\*) were found. Regression analysis proved hostility and impulsivity to predict aggressiveness. Findings are discussed in terms of previous research on aggression and conflict solving.

Keywords: aggression, hostility, pro-social behavior, adolescence, conflict situation

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Abstract number: 6  
ID number of submission: 20

## **Creativity and anxiety of students with a different success in school**

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*Elementary school Miodrag Čajetinac Čajka, Trstenik*

### Abstract

The development of creativity and creative abilities is a very important objective of education. The research presented in this work aims to determine whether there are statistically significant differences in the level of creativity and anxiety among students with different achievements in school. It also examines the differences in the level of creativity, anxiety and school success considering the sex of the students and number of siblings. The sample consists of 132 students of the seventh and eighth grade. 26 (19.7%) students have good school results (average grade from 2,51 to 3,50), 40 (30.3%) students have very good achievements (average grade from 3,51 to 4,50) and 66 (50%) have excellent results (average grade from 4,51 to 5,00). Following instruments were applied: the Alternative Uses Test (Gilhooly et al., 2007; Djordjevic, 2005), as a prototype of divergent thinking test, Racionale SPA (Holland & Baird, 1968), as a measure of the tendency to originality and Spielberger's (Spielberger et al., 1983) State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-S and STAI-T). Comparing students with different school achievements it could be seen that students with excellent achievements are more creative and show less state anxiety. There are no determined significant differences in the level of general anxiety between the students with different school achievements. According to the results, girls showed higher creativity and tendency to originality. Examinees with two siblings have higher level of tendency to originality than children without siblings. Also, examinees with two and more than two siblings achieve a better school success compared to children without siblings and children with one sibling. Obtained data are encouraging for the development of modern approaches in education process which should focus not only on the knowledge, but also the other parameters of success.

Keywords: Key words: creativity, anxiety, school success

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Abstract number: 7

ID number of submission: 21

## **Teachers' self-efficacy, effectiveness in professional roles performing and attitudes towards inclusive education**

*Nevena Đorđević, Gordana Đigić  
University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy*

### Abstract

This paper deals with the question whether the primary and secondary school teachers' self-efficacy and their success in professional roles performing are statistically significant predictors of their attitudes towards inclusive education. Instruments used in the research are: Norwegian Teachers' Self-Efficacy Scale (NTSEF, Skaalvik&Skaalvik, 2007), Inventory of Teachers' Roles (INU, Zlatkovic et al., 2012) and Attitudes towards Inclusive Education Scale (SIO, Todorovic et al., 2012), as well as the Questionnaire for teachers used for collecting data on socio-demographic variables. Research was conducted in the city of Nis and it included 184 teachers, 91 from primary schools and the rest from high schools. Teachers assessed high their self-efficacy and success in teachers' roles performing, but their attitudes towards inclusive education were moderate. Research results show that self-efficacy and success in professional roles performing are interrelated. Predicting teachers' attitudes towards inclusion, as well as their attitudes related to teachers' responsibilities and institutional capability to support children with disabilities, is possible by taking into consideration a dimension of teachers' self-efficacy, precisely the dimension of Adapting Instruction to Students' Individual Needs. This research has also shown that teachers' attitudes towards inclusive education are correlated with additional trainings in inclusion, with the experience in working with disabled children and with the overall working experience. Primary school teachers expressed more positive attitudes towards inclusion than high school teachers. Research results, concerning teachers' self-efficacy and their self-evaluated success in performing professional roles, show that teachers who involved in the research are still oriented towards accomplishing traditional curriculum goals rather than focusing on differences among students as individuals.

Keywords: Teachers, Teachers' self-efficacy, Teachers' roles, Attitudes towards inclusive education.

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Abstract number: 8  
ID number of submission: 93

## **The relationship between empathy and altruism in secondary school students**

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### **Abstract**

Numerous studies have shown that empathy is an important determinant of people pro-social behavior and altruism. The main goals of this research are: 1) examine the relationship between empathy and altruistic orientation of students, 2) examine whether some aspects of empathy are significant predictors of altruism in students. Empathy is defined as an emotional response stemming from the emotional state and the position of another person and that is congruent with their emotional state. Empathy is measured by the scale IRI (Interpersonal Reactivity Index, Davis, 1983), which assesses four aspects of empathy: Perspective taking (PT), Fantasy (F), Empathic concern (EC) and Personal distress (PD). Altruism is a form of pro-social behavior that refers to the tendency to help and increase the welfare of others without expecting something in return. Altruism is measured by scale ALZAM (Čekrlija, Turjačanin and Puhalo, 2004). The research sample consisted of 120 secondary school students, 60 girls and 60 boys, aged 17-18 years. Results pointed out a statistically significant correlation between altruism and total empathy ( $r = .41, p < .00$ ), the highest correlation with aspect EC ( $r = .47, p < .00$ ) and PT ( $r = .39, p < .00$ ), then with F ( $r = .24, p < .01$ ), while there was no correlation with PD. Altruistic orientation can be predicted on the basis of total empathy of students, which explain 17% of variance altruism. Multiple regression analysis showed that 31% variance of altruism ( $R = .56, R^2 = .31$ ) could be explained by introducing of certain aspects of empathy. The best predictor of altruism is EC ( $\beta = .48, p < .00$ ), followed by the contribution of PT ( $\beta = .25, p < .01$ ) and PD ( $\beta = -.19, p < .04$ ). Future research should focus on personality traits and motivation in order to improve the understanding of altruism.

Keywords: empathy, altruism, IRI, ALZAM, secondary school students

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Abstract number: 9

ID number of submission: 32

## **Is studying psychology associated with implicit theories about the causes of delinquency?**

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Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade\*\**

### **Abstract**

Present research is a continuation of larger study of implicit theories of delinquency causes, whose goal was to identify individuals' attitudes that can influence their practices in upbringing, education and socialization of young people, their relationship towards delinquency and delinquents, as well as acceptance, adequacy and effectiveness of psychological interventions. This study specifically explores attitudes of the psychologists who should be included in the process of education and prevention in the community, destigmatization programs and provide support and treatment to delinquents.

Study participants were highly educated laypeople (N=97) and graduated psychologist (N=81), and gender distribution in both subsamples was the same (42% of men and 58% of women). Participants completed The Implicit Theories of Delinquency questionnaire (UITD). Five components of implicit theories were identified using factor analysis – weak affect regulation, negative social values, traumatic experience, biological deficits and poor socioeconomic status. In both subsamples the greatest significance was assigned to factors traumatic experience and poor socioeconomic status, and the lowest to biological deficits ( $F > 109,00$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ). Two-factor analysis with age as covariate showed that psychologists less state negative social values ( $F = 22,7$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ;  $\eta^2 = 0,12$ ) and biological deficits ( $F = 17,1$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ;  $\eta^2 = 0,09$ ) as causes of delinquency, while male participants in both groups highlight biological deficits ( $F = 22,2$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ;  $\eta^2 = 0,07$ ), traumatic experience ( $F = 4,9$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ;  $\eta^2 = 0,03$ ) and negative social values ( $F = 3,9$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ;  $\eta^2 = 0,02$ ) more than women. Results indicate that participants perceive delinquency more as an outcome of difficult life experiences and conditions than innate characteristic of the person, while psychologists even less emphasize biological predisposition for crime and negative social values. Furthermore, although psychological literature points out the significance of problems in affect regulation, helping professionals haven't brought up this factor more than the controls. Contradictory to previous findings, male participants emphasized internal factors of committing the crime more than women. The results provide guidelines for practical work in clinical and educational setting.

Keywords: implicit theories, delinquency, helping professionals, gender differences



## **Social Psychology**

Abstract number: 10

ID number of submission: 24

### **Attitudes towards people with disabilities and social inclusion, social distance at students of elementary and high schools and faculties**

*Jelena Maksimović, Gordana Đigić  
Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš*

#### Abstract

Society has treated people with disabilities differently throughout the history, from stigmatization, ignoring and indifference to positive attitudes and social inclusion, depending on economic and cultural development, as well as many other factors. The main goal of the research was determining the existence and connection between attitudes towards people with disabilities and social inclusion on one side, and social distance on the other at students of elementary schools, high schools and faculties. The sample was 286 respondents (143 male, 143 female), from that 92 elementary school students, 94 highschool students and 100 college students. A Scale of attitudes towards disabled persons was used, Standard Basic Questionnaire Eurobarometar 54.2 was used for questioning attitudes toward social inclusion, Scale of social distance toward disabled persons, in its adjusted form made for this research. Results have shown that more positive attitudes towards people with disabilities have respondents who have less social distance. If a person has positive attitudes towards social inclusion of people with disabilities and thinking that they should be equal members of society, it is expected that they will have less social distance. It is observed that the more positive attitudes towards people with disabilities the students have, the less social distance they have. Many authors think, that only when positive attitudes about participation of people with disabilities in society is achieved, then it will be possible to say that complete integration and inclusion is possible.

Keywords: social inclusion, social distance, attitudes, students

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Abstract number: 11  
ID number of submission: 92

## **The dominant psychological characteristics of the personality of young people who want to leave the country**

*Jelisaveta Todorović\*, Tamara Ćirić\*\**

*Faculty of Philosophy Niš\*; Department for international cooperation and monitoring of urban activity Niš\*\**

### Abstract

According to survey data, young people who want to leave the country are often disappointed and pessimistic about the future of their country, not firmly attached to their family and their nation, are strongly open-minded, have traits of high efficacy and high achievement motivation (Chan Hoong, 2008). A characteristic feature of the so-called "migrating man" is the high openness and low level of cooperation (Jokela, 2008). From the psychological point of view it is important to examine whether the willingness to go abroad among young people may be linked to personal characteristics of individuals. In this regard, in Nis the survey was conducted in February 2014 on the personality traits of high school graduates who wish to study and work outside the Republic of Serbia (Ćirić, Sindjić, Matković 2014). Graduates who have declared that they want to study and work abroad are more open and less cooperative in relation to their peers. This problem has been examined further in 2015 on a sample of students of the University of Nis. The aim of this study was to examine the interest of students at the University of Nis to go abroad, and its connection to personality traits. The instruments used were The Big Five Inventory BFI (John Donahue & Kent, 1991) and a questionnaire specially designed for this research on the reasons why students want to leave the country. The survey was conducted during April / May 2015, on a sample of 356 students of the University of Nis (219 female students and 137 male students). The results showed that students who plan to go abroad significantly more open minded ( $p < 0.01$ ) towards the experience, and have more extrovert personality ( $p < 0.050$ ) compared to those who are not planning to go abroad. The data shows a high percentage of students who plan to go abroad, primarily in search of work. Most are dissatisfied with the economic situation. An important psychological finding of this study is that despite the various social factors that serve as a potent motivation to go abroad are connected to the brain drain issue are open-minded towards new experiences, curiosity and extroversion as personal character trait.

Keywords: migrant personality, students, open-mind towards new experiences, extroversion, interest in going abroad.

Abstract number: 12  
ID number of submission: 88

## **Dimensions of Religiosity as Determinants of Social Identity Complexity and Inclusiveness in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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### Abstract

Despite the fact that holy books promote love, peace and tolerance, there are many empirical and everyday evidences of religious persons being intolerant and full of prejudice against out-groups. To better understand this complex and seemingly contradictory phenomenon, we inquired into the relation of religiosity and social identity by focusing on their lower-level elements. Specifically, we examined the relation among the dimensions of religiosity (institutional, non-institutional, and intrinsic – using the DUREL questionnaire (Koenig et al., 1997)) and the importance of religious identity on one side, with the social identity complexity (Roccas i Brewer, 2002) and social inclusiveness (van Dommelen et al., 2014) on the other side. Moreover, we examined whether the status of ethnic majority or minority affects the relationship among the variables.

The sample consisted of 203 participants (gender balanced; age range: 20 to 30 years) of Bosniak and Serb ethnicity from the two largest cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo and Banja Luka. The ethnic minority made up a third of the sample in each of the cities. The results showed that, relative to the minority group, the ethnic-majority participants were all-around more religious and less complex and inclusive regarding their social identity. In the whole sample, the complexity and inclusiveness correlated negatively with the institutional and intrinsic religiosity, as well as with the importance of their religious identity (correlation range:  $r = -.20$  —  $-.34$ ,  $p < .05$ ). On the other hand, non-institutional religiosity did not correlate significantly with the identity variables. We observed a similar pattern of correlations in the ethnic-minority subsample, while in the ethnic-majority subsample we found lower and non-significant correlations. This suggests that religiosity may contribute to the exclusiveness of social identity, particularly among the minorities. In addition, the results imply that non-institutional religiosity might play an impartial role in this complex relationship.

Keywords: religiosity, ethnicity, social identity complexity, social inclusiveness

Abstract number: 13  
ID number of submission: 75

## **Structure of attitudes towards people who are blind in Serbia**

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*University of Belgrade\**, *Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation\*\**

### **Abstract**

The aim of this study was to determine structure of attitudes towards people who are blind in Serbia. The attitudes have been investigated by applying a semi-projective multidimensional instrument (Multidimensional Attitudes Scale Toward Persons With Disabilities- MAS) to a large sample (N=2544) of participants of general population in Serbia. Total of 21% of participants had previous contact with people with developmental disability and 47% of participants have finished elementary or high school. In order to determine factors within three subscales for better understanding structure of attitudes toward people who are blind factor analysis was conducted. Principal component factor analysis with Promax rotation revealed three components within affects subscale: components of stressful, overtly negative emotions and caution. First component explained 35% of variance, second one 13% and third component explained 9% of variance. Factor analysis revealed two components for remaining two dimension of the attitude: components of positive and perplexing cognition on cognitions subscale and components of avoiding and approaching behavior on behaviors subscale. First component within cognitions subscale explained 40% of variance while both of them taken together explained 56% of variance. Two principal components within behaviors subscale together explain 57% of total variance whereas former one explains 39% of variance. The paired t test revealed significant difference between all three subscales:  $t$  (affects-cognition)= -49.77,  $df= 2543$ ,  $p<.00$ ;  $t$  (affects-behavior)= -10.08,  $df= 2543$ ,  $p<.00$  and  $t$  (cognition-behavior)= 52.98,  $df= 2543$ ,  $p<.00$ . The mean for affects was found to be the lowest ( $M=2.3$ ,  $SD=0.70$ ), followed by behavior ( $M=2.45$ ,  $SD=0.49$ ) and cognition ( $M=3.21$ ,  $SD=0.71$ ). The data show that participants hold the most negative attitude toward people who are blind on the cognitive component, and the least negative attitudes on the affects subscale. Also, factors of affects subscale show its complexity and difficulty to establish only one clear emotion toward people with disability.

Keywords: stigma, disability, blindness, blind people

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Abstract number: 14  
ID number of submission: 18

**Internet relationships - theories and evidence about positive and negative aspects; adolescents' point of view**

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Abstract

From the very beginning of internet communication researchers have been discussing its` role in forming and maintaining close friendships and love relationships. One of the major problems is the question whether online relationships are liberating or limiting, respectively whether they have positive or negative influence on one person. Theories of social presence and social context cues emphasize negative aspects and discuss the absence of non verbal and paralinguistic signs online, leading to extremely low feeling of social presence. The first theory emphasizes reduced self perception and deindividuation of others, which leads toward impersonal communication. The second theory emphasizes that in the absence of typical social and context cues, communication can become increasingly uninhibited and aggressive. Media richness theory points out negative aspects connected with media potentiality, in this case the internet, in order to enable communication. Acting as the crossing theory to positive ideas about online relationships is „desinhibition effect“ theory, according to which online communication is a double-edged sword, because there is not only a „benign“, but also „toxic“ desinhibition. Hyper personal theory discuses that, thanks to the opportunity to plan online communication, it is possible to develop close relationships faster than in face to face communication. Presenting the „true“self idea is related to unique opportunities to reveal private details that person would typically feel uncomfortable to reveal in everyday face-to-face interactions. The survey, including 291 subjects, was conducted about love online relationships. The subjects who have never had online relationships mostly consider them having negative aspects and few of them adduce the possibility of disinhibition as a positive for some people. Subjects who have had online relationships state the positive aspects of those relationships for benign desinhibition and expression of true self.

Keywords: online relationships, internet relationships, online relationships from adolescents' point of view

Abstract number: 15  
ID number of submission: 103

## **The Characteristic Psycho-social Aspects of Male Infertility in Middle East Societies**

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### **Abstract**

Psychosocial impact of infertility on men is a major issue. In general, the perception of the problem can be grossly divided into 2 major lines: a) the general psychosocial stresses entailing anxiety, depression, and social phobias and incompatibilities, and; b) the more complicated issues of disordered self image perception, personality problems and coping style affections.

However, the situation in societies like ours has certain aspects, that are very specific for our socio-cultural background. These stigmata are considered in 2 levels: Level I: The very special consideration - in our culture - of manhood and masculinity, and the "exaggerated link" between these and the issues of "infertility and parenthood". In this context such effect adds to the complexity of the psycho-social problem

Level II: Certain issues are not acceptable at all, neither ethically, nor spiritually; e g the donor insemination, semen banking and embryo donation  
Level III: On the other side the issue of "religion and faith/Clinical problem interaction", does not only represent a "restrictive" against liberal therapeutic lines, but, it also forms a hard psycho-supportive issue for infertile men:

1) there are the 2 hard bases of: a- 'the relying on the kind care an endless capability of supreme higher power", and, b- that finally infertility is "God's will": something that is , already pre-decided, and existing definitely beyond the human power. Two "positive" facts emerge from this: (i) there is a strong backing for treatment failures, (ii) reduction of self-blaming insult.

2) Faithful infertile men perceive reproductive failure as a "positive experience" that helps them "accentuate their faith".

3) Consequently, they relied more on their own faithful and spiritual coping defenses, and much less on formal support elements such as counseling.

**Keywords:** Male Infertility, Middle East

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Abstract number: 17

ID number of submission: 6

## **The socio psychological study of Santhal tribes of west Bengal**

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### **Abstract**

A survey of 100 households was conducted on Santhals of Ranibandh block of Bankura district of West Bengal, India . In order to gather information on the socio-economic aspects, all the members of each household were interviewed. In addition, 100 randomly selected ever-married women were interviewed to collect information on their reproductive profile. Data were collected from 18 villages of Ranibandh block of Bankura district, West Bengal, using multistage random cluster sampling method. Household survey consist information about Primary occupation, Pattern of house, position of kitchen and sources of fuel. Subjects were interviewed to obtain information regarding their Dietary intake, Smoking and Drinking habits and Morbidity pattern. Interview technique was used to gather information from selected ever-married women concerning their reproductive profile, consisting Age at menarche, Age at menopause (where applicable), Age at first child, Age at marriage, Status of their children and Number of total children. In statistical analysis, Mean and Standard deviation were estimated for Age at menarche, Age at menopause, Age at first child and Age at marriage using computerized statistical software, SPSS and MS Excel. Additionally, frequency distribution of Primary occupation, various housing characteristics, dietary habits, Smoking and Drinking habits, Morbidity pattern, Age at first child, Status of children and Number of total children were calculated The final result will be presented at the time of confrence.

Keywords: drinking habits, smoking habits morbidity pattern ,child bearing age.

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## **Clinical Psychology**

Abstract number: 18

ID number of submission: 26

### **Preferred sources of social support after cancer diagnosis**

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#### **Abstract**

The report examines the importance of the social support for people diagnosed with oncological disease. The results from a conducted survey on the perception of people with oncological disease of the social support are presented, which they receive from six different groups of help sources – partner, parents, children, friends, other people with oncological diseases and medical workers. The scale of sources of social support Carver and colleagues is used for this purpose, which represents the different aspects of support.

Diagnosing someone with oncological disease is accompanied by a total change in the way of life of patients and their families that has a negative impact on interpersonal relationships and changes the life perspective. For this reason, the social support which the patient with oncological disease receives from his close one and friends is of significant importance for the way with which he will adapt to the life crisis, protecting him from the potentially harmful effects of this highly stressful event and increasing the individual abilities to deal with it. The perception, that others can and will provide the necessary resources for dealing with the challenges in life, help redefine the power of such negative event and stimulate the perceived individual capacity to cope with the new demands of reality after recuperating from the disease. The clash with an oncological disease sets the need of support and help from others more than ever – family, friends, health workers and people with similar fate.

Keywords: sources of social support, cancer diagnosis, psychosocial adjustment

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Abstract number: 19  
ID number of submission: 106

## **Interactions and emotional expressivity in families with addictive disorders**

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### **Abstract**

Addiction to psychoactive substances is a complicated state which involves biological, psychological and social level of functioning. The present study research the family functioning using system family theory as theoretical background. The Family Ritual Questionnaire (FRQ) (Fiese and Kline 1993) is used to assess naturally occurring family rituals and routines across 7 settings (from dinnertime to religious celebrations) and across 8 dimensions (from roles to symbolic significance). A self-report scales: The Family Emotional Involvement and criticism Scale (FEICS, Shields et al., 1994) and The Family Expressiveness Questionnaire (FEQ; Halberstadt, 1986) measure family's overall emotional expressiveness. A semi-structured interview is constructed for the purposes of the study, consisting of 100 items searching for significant factors in family and personal history. A shorter version of the interview is developed to be used with a family member willing to participate in the research. Sample size is 40 participants. Thirty of them are diagnosed with addiction from alcohol or heroin and 10 are relatives. Descriptive statistical analyses of the scales and correlative and content analyses of the interview data are performed. Results suggest a tendency for addicted person to have a good Theory of mind developed to predict relatives' reactions with subjective accuracy. But the loss of capacity for self-regulation (resulting in substance abuse) is easily triggered by themes of loss, separation, mutual accusations, reported early childhood memory, and intimacy issues. Relationships that trigger overwhelming emotional expressiveness in the conversation are rated as highly significant in persons' life (mother-son relationship, sibling's relationship grandparent-grandchild relationship) and show a tendency of compulsive reoccurrence as topics of conversation. Application of these data in therapeutic plan is suggested.

Keywords: addictive disorder, family functioning, psychoactive substances, qualitative research design,

Abstract number: 20  
ID number of submission: 31

## **Perfectionism and somatization in elementary and secondary schools students**

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*Program of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy in Banja Luka*

### **Abstract**

The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between six sub-dimensions perfectionism and somatization and academic success of students in primary and secondary schools. The survey was conducted in two elementary and two secondary schools in Banja Luka during the school year 2014/2015. The sample consisted of 400 students, 187 students of eighth and ninth grade classes of primary school, and 213 students of first and second year of secondary school. The sample was random and balanced by gender. There were 227 female and 172 male students in total. In this study, perfectionism was measured with a scale MPS-F (Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale - Frost) with reliability within the limits of acceptability ( $\alpha = .864$ ). Somatization was measured with subscale SOMA of the questionnaire SKAD - 62 (Vulic-Prtoric, 2004), and the reliability of the subscales is also within the limits of acceptability ( $\alpha = .866$ ).

The results were quantitatively analyzed using the statistical program SPSS. None of the subscales of perfectionism is significantly associated with gender, age, academic achievement and education of parents, while the results of the somatization subscale indicate that female students are significantly more prone to somatization in comparison to their peers, and that children of parents with high school education of both father and mother, are also significantly more prone to somatization in comparison to other degrees of parental education. Subscales of perfectionism: Personal Standards, Doubts About Actions, Concern Over Mistakes, Parental Expectations and Parental Criticism were significantly associated with somatization subscale ( $p < .01$ ). Subscale Organization is the only factor of perfectionism which is not statistically significantly associated with somatization in students. About 19% of the variance in somatization can be explained by factors of perfectionism. High expectations, criticism of parents and setting high demands lead to maladaptive perfectionism and somatization in those students with perfectionism present as a personality trait.

Keywords: perfectionism, somatization, students, academic achievement

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Abstract number: 21

ID number of submission: 23

## **Children with developmental disabilities and peers from typical population**

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### **Abstract**

Intragenerational communication and peer support are important allies of educational inclusion. The ability of co-operation among peers is a social competence which influences the acceptance by a peer group and by the society. The research included 58 pairs comprising children with developmental disabilities (Cerebral palsy and Intellectual Deficit) and children from typical population who attended regular primary schools together and had the same background regarding gender, age, mothers' education level and their employment. The aim of the research was to examine the connection of social distance between children from typical population and children with developmental disabilities and a sense of school membership of children with developmental disabilities. The instruments used in the research were Bogardus Social Distance Scale (Bogardus, 1925, Vuksanović, 2004) and Psychological Sense of School Membership (PSSM, Gudenov, 1993, Frederickson et al, 2007). The reliability of Bogardus scale was 0,71, and that of the Sense of School Membership scale was 0,80. The applied measures include descriptive statistics, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, t-test, analysis of variance, as well as Pearson Correlation Coefficient. The research showed a low degree of social distance of children from typical population and a high sense of school membership of children with developmental disabilities, while a low and negative, though not statistically significant, connection was established between these variables. Regarding sociodemographic variables and with respect to social distance or sense of school membership, no statistically significant differences have been noted. The results of this research represent a direct confirmation of a success of an inclusive practice in schools examined in this sample. Living, learning and growing up together from the earliest age creates positive intragenerational relationships among children and prevents the occurrence of secondary consequences of a handicap. This is an example of a good practice, not only regarding children with CP and ID, but regarding other categories of children with developmental disabilities and their acceptance in schools.

Keywords: children with developmental disabilities, peers, inclusion, social distance, sense of school membership

Abstract number: 22  
ID number of submission: 36

**Positive and negative profile of schizophrenic disorder. Research possibilities of theory of Referential activity in the psychological differentiation**

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*University Prof Dr Assen Zlatarov, Burgas, Bulgaria*

Abstract

Schizophrenic disorder is a severe form of mental illness impairing the mental functioning and the capacities of the individual to interact with their environment. Clinical psychology faces the challenge to investigate the deep emotional and cognitive disturbances caused by schizophrenia. Although the emotional deficits had attracted the interest of psychodynamic psychology a long time ago, recently a more empirically oriented approach using cognitive concepts has come to the fore. The present article outlines the theoretical model of a study investigating mental capacities of schizophrenic patients; based on the concepts of referential activity and annihilation anxiety and using a battery of psychological tests, it aims at establishing correlations between the disintegration of mental capacities and the perceived quality of life. Basic orientation in the article is the clinical distinction between positive and negative type of syndroms in schizophrenic disorder as indicators for level of mental desorganization in the personality. The procedure of referential activity assesment present specific characteristics in both clinical subtypes of mental disorder and construct new questions and ways of thinking for further understanding and supporting schizophrenic suffering people.

Keywords: schizophrenia, positive and negative profile of symptoms, multiple code theory, referential activity

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Abstract number: 23

ID number of submission: 82

## **Self-assessment of health among parents of children with pervasive developmental disorders**

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*Faculty of Philosophy , University of Banja Luka*

### **Abstract**

Pervasive development disorder is defined as organic-developmental disorder of brain function that manifests as difficulties in social interactions and communication, as well as stereotypic behavior forms. Prevalence of pervasive development disorder records continuous growth-according to World Health Organization reports, it is 6.6 on every 1000 children. Latest guidelines in therapy and rehabilitation of children with this disorder are related to health of parents, who have central role in treatment processes and rehabilitation of children with this type of problem. Goal of this research was to determine differences in the quality of life and self-perception of health among parents of children with pervasive development disorder and parents of children with typical development. In research was used Questionnaire for subjective assessment of health status SF-36 by Ware and associates from 2000, that has nine dimensions which make for health status profile. This research involved 15 married couples, 30 parents of children with pervasive development disorder, and 30 married couples, 60 parents of children with typical development, preschool and school age, up to 5th grade.

Results received by multi-variable analysis of variance show that parents of children with developmental disorders have statistically significantly lower self-assessment of health in comparison to control group. This research can serve as a start point for future research about parents of children with pervasive development disorders, about their needs and difficulties they encounter, and results got in this and possible future studies could be used for constant improvement of this vulnerable part of population.

Keywords: pervasive development disorder, quality of life, self-perception of health, treatment and rehabilitation

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Abstract number: 24

ID number of submission: 35

## **The quality of life of parents of children with pervasive developmental disorders**

*Jelena Krivokuća\**, *Nada Letić\**, *Jelisaveta Todorović\*\**, *Mira Spremo\**  
*University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Philosophy\*;*  
*University of Niš, Faculty of Philosophy\*\**

### **Abstract**

Pervasive development disorder is defined as organic-developmental disorder of brain function that manifests as difficulties in social interactions and communication, as well as stereotypic behavior forms. Prevalence of pervasive development disorder records continuous growth-according to World Health Organization reports, it is 6.6 on every 1000 children. Latest guidelines in therapy and rehabilitation of children with this disorder are related to quality of life and health of parents, who have central role in treatment processes and rehabilitation of children with this type of problem. Goal of this research was to determine differences in the quality of life and self-perception of health among parents of children with pervasive development disorder and parents of children with typical development. In research was used "Questionnaire for measuring quality of life" by Krizmanic and Kolesaric from 1989. This research involved 15 married couples, 30 parents of children with pervasive development disorder, and 30 married couples, 60 parents of children with typical development, preschool and school age, up to 5th grade. Results received by multi-variable analysis of variance show that parents of children with developmental disorders have statistically significantly lower quality of life by objective and subjective criteria in comparison to control group. This research can serve as a start point for future research about parents of children with pervasive development disorders, about their needs and difficulties they encounter, and results got in this and possible future studies could be used for constant improvement of this vulnerable part of population.

Keywords: pervasive development disorder, quality of life, treatment and rehabilitation

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## **Psychotherapy**

Abstract number: 25

ID number of submission: 22

### **Objective registration methods of emphatic exchange of emotional states in a process of individual psychological counselling and psychotherapy.**

*Vyacheslav Simonov  
Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia*

#### Abstract

At the basis of our work we put the experiment of registration of emotional states exchange between a psychotherapist and a client during two similar, in our opinion, psychotherapeutic procedures: psychotherapy and psychological counselling. The point of the experiment lies in the synchronous measurement of dermato-galvanic reactions, in particular, electro-dermatic activity during the counselling session (EDA). We consider EDA as a psycho-physiological parameter of emotional expression and counselling or psychotherapy as a dialogue between the client and the counselor, structured according to the levels of emotional reactions. Using the bio-social activity scale we define three such levels: emotional reactions, emotional state and senses. Measurements have been conducted by the specially engineered high-sensitive sensor of electrical skin resistance. By means of measuring have been observed: emotional reactions and states of the psychotherapist and the client. Software support has helped us to reveal the link between corresponding parameters of the probationers. The experiment has shown that the professional qualification of psychotherapist is the main condition of emotional exchange or, more specifically, his communication skills at the level of sense separation. The higher the professional level of psychotherapist, the more, on the one hand, congruent the psychotherapist's and the client's parameters of electrical skin potentials. At the same time, the process of psychotherapeutic help becomes more effective.

Keywords: psychotherapist, client, dermato-galvanic reactions

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Abstract number: 26  
ID number of submission: 61

## **Application of psychodrama method in rehabilitation and reintegration of personalities with psychotic disorders**

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### Abstract

Psychodrama is an action method of group psychotherapy in which its participants are encouraged through the role - playing to improve a number of roles in which they operate as well as to look at their attitude towards themselves and towards the "important" to others. It is used in primary prevention work with mentally health population, but also in secondary and tertiary prevention work with populations that are suffering from mental and behavioral disorders. The aim of psychodrama work is to look at the relationship to himself and to "important" others and to overcome "obstacles" that hinder communication. It is used in the primary prevention work with mentally reserves the population, as well as secondary and tertiary prevention work with populations that are suffering from mental and behavioral disorders. The aim of our study was to determine the effects of application of psychodrama on the quality of personality functioning patients with psychotic disorders, as well as the overall quality of their life in relation to certain variables. The research methodology was clinical and statistical. Clinical methodology involved the clinical application of standardized measuring instruments as standardized form Wexler scale of the intelligence skills, Minestota Multiphasic Personality Inventory - MMPI 202, a Scale for the Assessment of Quality of Life in Schizophrenia (QLS) and Hamilton Scale of Depression. In the application of statistical methods, the data obtained in the survey were analyzed by statistical tables which are interconnected certain characteristics. For the use of statistical significance were used univariate methods, namely: non-parametric tests and tests proportions as a chi-square test. The sample consisted of a total of sixty-five subjects, experimental and control groups. Results of the research have brought significant findings are reflected in specific changes in personality profiles of the experimental group as well as changes regarding the improvement of the quality of their life. Changes in personality profile of the experimental group indicate the formation of a "as if" neurotic personality profile. These findings suggest that the application of psychodrama produces significant positive effects primarily in the rehabilitation and reintegration of the personality of a person with psychotic disorders.

Keywords: psychodrama, role, psychotic disorders, quality of life, personality profile, rehabilitation.

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Abstract number: 27

ID number of submission: 19

**Spatio-temporal phenomena of the dream: neuropsychological correlate of the psychotherapeutic principle "Here and Now"**

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Abstract

In the world of dream there is no classical perceptive understanding of the dimensions of space and time. Spatio-temporal realities in alertness and sleep are two different phenomenologies. While in the world of alertness sensory modalities dominates these dimensions derived from the perception of them in the dream through hallucinoid neuro-psychological nature of phenomena in REM sleep it is possible to travel back and forth in space and time, being here and there, now and yesterday and tomorrow and so on. This paper deals with due diligence and first explanation of neuro-psychological features of the dimensions space and time in dreams and sleep taking into account the most important theoretical and empirical knowledge in the field. Then the paper deals with the analysis of the importance of spatio-temporal phenomena in psychotherapy in general and with regard to the integration approach with an emphasis on these phenomena viewed from the position of the changes and movements around them (through space and time) by the Self as the personification of the dreamer. In this part the paper explains the phenomena of the Here and Now through the prism of their personal importance in the process of personal development and psychotherapy in working with dreams. Finally an attempt is made to correlate both aspects (neuro-psychological and psychotherapeutic) regarding the meaning and the phenomenology of space and time (especially the phenomenon of Here and Now) through the prism of practical work with dreams with particular reference to the phenomenon of the Self and its transformations and movements in space and time with the method of "The line of least resistance" developed by the author of the work in recent years.

Keywords: Dream, Neuropsychology, Psychotherapy, Here and Now

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Abstract number: 28  
ID number of submission: 102

## **Reproductive Failure: Therapeutic Value of Framing the Psychological Concerns**

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### **Abstract**

Reproductive failure is a major stressful situation, entailing not only somatic phenomena, but also, even more prominent psychological issues. This fact is of great significance in oriental and Islamic societies like ours, where: 1) parenthood is of utmost value, and, 2) emotional issues are of the greatest concern.

It can be clearly shown that the field of infertility and reproductive failure has major interactions and swingings, between body physique and mentality, hope and despair, conflict and sympathy, ability and inability. Therapeutic interventions, particularly the recent technological lines, even add more to the complexity of these interactions. Actually, though these therapies have been introduced and are used as solution, yet, on the other side, they aid develop new types of problems!

The article here is trying to present and clarify the multiple-way interaction, and the psychological effector-effect relationships between: 1) reproductive failure, in terms of both infertility and repeat pregnancy wastage; 2) natural and modernized therapeutic interventions for these cases, and ; 3) treatment outcomes, in terms of both failure and success.

The impacts of this interaction are so diverse: psycho-physical, psycho-psychic, and, psycho-social issues. Careful delineation and analysis of these interactions, and, tailored psycho-medical therapeutic approaches for the individual cases are of great importance for both: a) getting more successful medical outcome, and, b) reduction of suffering in poor-prognostic and failure situations.

**Keywords:** reproductive failure, framing

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Abstract number: 29  
ID number of submission: 50

## **Separation anxiety and symbiotic mother-child relationship in the context of transactional analysis**

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*Health Center Niš\**; *Faculty of Philosophy Niš\*\**

### Abstract

This paper looks at separation anxiety, which according to Freud, is one of the primal forms of developmental anxieties (Kondić, Levkov, 1992); it is also concerned with the quality of a symbiotic mother – child relationship (Vasta, Haith, Miller, 1997). The study involved five children between the ages of 2 and half and six. A standard technique of structured interviews was applied. Further on, the Brunet-Lézine scale of psychomotor development, Dahls scale of social intelligence and projective techniques such as Mosaic Test and the Emotional Stability Test were used.

In all five cases a qualitative analysis data pointed to one (out of two) type of a pathological symbiotic relationships, namely the so called “fixated symbiosis” (Milivojević, 2004). In this situation, a parent, most likely an overprotective mother, represses the development of the child by is keeping the child in a permanent state of Child Ego, thus blocking the development of Adult Ego and the Parent Ego. The mother is imposing scripted bans on the child: the ban of abilities, of physical health, of growing up and the ban of separation (Stewart, Jones, 2011). When a child gets adapted to this relationship, they can develop a Passive-Dependent Disorder in adulthood.

This study demonstrated that separation anxiety contributed to a rise of general anxiety in children, it negatively impacted on their social functioning, activities related to bed times and sleep, as well as certain aspects of psychomotor development.

Keywords: separation anxiety, mother – child symbiotic relationship, scripted bas, ego states

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Abstract number: 30

ID number of submission: 42

## **Contemporary psychotherapy research – old and new challenges**

*Ilija Dojčinovski, Mirjana Jovanovska-Stojanovska, Vesna Blaževska, Margarita  
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### **Abstract**

Although in the past 30 years around 60,000 academic papers have been published on psychotherapy research, there is still much to be discovered about the processes and the effects of psychotherapy. It is “mission impossible” to put together all this knowledge on one place and it is irrational to believe that a single human brain could gather all these data. Furthermore, as psychotherapy has been evolving over the years so have the research methods used to study it. Because of this, the aim of this article is to pinpoint the very basic practical challenges and dilemmas the contemporary researchers of psychotherapy are striving to bridge. We present the topics of methodology, measurement and evaluation (quantitative and qualitative research, practice-oriented research and measuring changes) as well as the elements of therapeutic efficacy (the therapist effects, the client as an agent and the different psychotherapeutic modalities). We also highlight the recent neuroscientific research about the impact psychotherapy has on brain’s anatomy and physiology as well as the ongoing debate about the combining psychotherapy and medication in the treatment of various psychological disturbances. Finally, we summarize that psychotherapy research is a highly complex phenomenon and discoveries regarding it will be a never-ending story. Most probably, some aspects of this phenomenon will remain in the realm of art and intuition and the only measuring tool will be the therapist with his/her personality. Nonetheless, a great deal of topics are still amenable to research for the curious scientific minds.

Keywords: psychotherapy research, challenges, complex phenomenon

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# **Individual Differences 1**

Abstract number: 31

ID number of submission: 83

## **Designing a questionnaire for measuring mindset (PMUS) in adolescents in the Republic of Macedonia**

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### **Abstract**

Mindset is a modern concept in psychology with theoretical and practical significance. It is a set of assumptions, beliefs, attitudes about one's own potentials and capacities that affect the individual's cognition, motivation and behavior in various contexts. There is a difference between fixed and growth mindset that depends on how individuals view their intelligence, learning and personality attributes; how they set their goals; what are their attitudes toward putting efforts; and how they react when facing challenges. People with fixed mindset believe they are born with a certain amount of talent and do not wish to challenge their abilities due to the possibility of failure. People with growth mindset focus on their efforts to improve themselves and do not give up easily. Many interventions aiming at shifting from fixed to growth mindset have been designed and a lot of research has been conducted to assess the effects of these interventions. Based on experiences of using similar instruments in other countries, a questionnaire for measuring the mindset (PMUS) for research and practical purposes in the Republic of Macedonia has been developed. PMUS consists of 15 items that were selected after psychometric analysis of 25 preliminary items administered to a sample of 318 students. The psychometric analysis of PMUS proved that the instrument has discriminative power, internal homogeneity and appropriate factor structure. Norms for interpretation of questionnaire scores are offered to support the practical implementation of PMUS.

**Keywords:** mindset, fixed mindset, growth mindset, measuring mindset, PMUS

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Abstract number: 32  
ID number of submission: 62

### **Personality of adolescents with „internet addiction“**

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#### **Abstract**

Along with significant developmental potential of the adolescence period, an emphasized risk for different psychopathologic phenomena formation is present. Under the influence of electronic communications development and the accompanying electronic entertainment contents, new types of psychopathological phenomena are being developed. In more recent classification systems they are referred to as behavioural problems arising from the Internet use, and in every day clinical practice the usual term is „Internet addiction“. The aim of this paper is to determine basic personality dimensions based on R. Cloninger's Psychobiological model for adolescents who manifest this problem. The sample consisted of 30 adolescents with Internet addiction, between 15 and 18 years of age, and 30 adolescents from general population, who represented a control group. Young's Internet Addiction Test (IAT) and Belgrade Adolescent Personality Inventory (BAPI) were used for this research. The results of the variance multivariant analysis have shown that there are differences in personality structure between clinical and control group, both in the temperament dimensions,  $F(5,54) = 5.00$ ,  $p < .01$ , Wilks'  $\Lambda = .68$ , and in the character dimension,  $F(3,56) = 3.27$ ,  $p < .001$ , Wilks'  $\Lambda = .70$ . The adolescents with Internet addiction express high level of Novelty Seeking, especially in the aspect of Impulsiveness, with low Persistence, as well as with low character dimension of Self-Directedness and especially low Cooperativeness. The results indicate that these personality dimensions may play significant role in the etipathogenesis of the described behavioural disorder with adolescents (which can be used for prevention purposes, for preventive programmes creation, but also for relevant therapy procedures structuring).

Keywords: adolescence, personality, „Internet addiction“

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Abstract number: 33

ID number of submission: 95

## **Connection between personality traits and students' optimism and pessimism**

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### **Abstract**

The goal of the research was to determine the connection between personality traits (neuroticism, extroversion, conscientiousness, being open to experiences and pleasantness) and students' optimism and pessimism, as well as to determine whether the afore mentioned personality traits are significant predictors of students' optimism and pessimism. The sample consisted of students of both sexes, from different faculties within University of Priština, 238 students in total with 126 female and 112 male, with the average of 21, 61. For the purpose of data gathering the following instruments were used: Big Five Inventory – BFI and the Optimism-Pessimism scale.

The results from the correlation analysis indicate that all five personality dimensions correlate with students' optimism and pessimism. Neuroticism is negatively correlated with optimism ( $r=-.426$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and positively with pessimism ( $r=.335$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Extraversion is positively correlated with optimism ( $r=.347$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and negatively with pessimism ( $r=-.328$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Conscientiousness is positively correlated with optimism ( $r=.328$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and negatively with pessimism ( $r=-.272$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Being open to experiences is positively correlated with optimism ( $r=.188$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and negatively correlated with pessimism ( $r=-.167$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), while pleasantness is positively correlated with optimism ( $r=.333$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and negatively with pessimism ( $r=-.302$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). The results of multiple regression analysis have shown that the personality traits are significant predictors of students' optimism ( $\Delta R^2 = .245$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Out of five personality traits, neuroticism and extraversion have stood out as significant when it comes to the prediction of optimism, with neuroticism being better ( $\beta=-.273$ ,  $p=.000$ ) in predicting optimism, and extraversion came after it ( $\beta=.133$ ,  $p=.042$ ). Also, the results of multiple regression analysis have shown that personality traits are significant predictors of students' pessimism ( $\Delta R^2=.173$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Neuroticism, extraversion and pleasantness stood out of the predictor variables group, with neuroticism as the best ( $\beta=.175$ ,  $p=.012$ ), then extraversion ( $\beta=-.170$ ,  $p=.013$ ) and pleasantness ( $\beta=-.140$ ,  $p=.041$ ), when it comes to predicting pessimism. Based on the obtained results we can conclude that the personality traits are better predictors of students' optimism.

**Keywords:** personality traits, optimism, pessimism, students

Abstract number: 34

ID number of submission: 53

## **"Dark" traits and schizotypy as personality roots of militant extremists thinking pattern**

*Janko Međedović\**, *Boban Petrović\*\**, *Goran Knežević\*\*\**, *Ljiljana Lazarević\*\*\*\**  
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### Abstract

Personality traits are often considered as of low importance in understanding terrorism and militant extremism. The goal of the present research was to examine the personality roots of Militant Extremists Mind Set (MEMS): the set of beliefs that characterize militant extremists which exists in general population too. MEMS is operationalized by three factors: Proviolence (advocating the violence as a means in achieving political goals), Vile World (belief that world is unjust and immoral place, heading for disaster) and Divine Power (using God or supernatural powers as a rationale for extremist acts). We hypothesized that the core personality features which facilitate the endorsement of MEMS are psychopathy, sadism and schizotypy. In Study 1 (N=365 undergraduate students, 65% females), it is shown that sadism is related to the Proviolence, manipulative tendencies correlated to the Vile World, while schizotypy predicted the Divine Power MEMS factor. Furthermore, these traits explained more variance in MEMS factors, above and beyond basic personality traits, represented by HEXACO factors. In Study 2 (N=156 male convicts), these relations were replicated and broadened with associations between MEMS and two experimental measures: 1) affective associations to the violent images measured by Implicit Association Task (IAT); 2) dysfunctions in learning by negative feedback and impairment in impulse control explored by Iowa Gambling Task (IGT). Proviolence and Divine Power were related to weaker negative affect as a reaction to the violent pictures, measured by IAT. Degraded performance on the IGT was associated to the Vile World belief. Findings from both studies showed that dispositions toward proactive aggression can enable the endorsement the usage of violence in obtaining the ideological goals; belief of a world as immoral place develops partly as a rationalization of one owns manipulative tendencies, while belief in God as a source of extremism can emerge from pro-psychotic tendencies. Results showed that personality traits are still very important in understanding the MEMS in groups which are characterized by extremist ideology and behavior themselves.

Keywords: Militant Extremists Mind Set, psychopathy, sadism, schizotypy



Abstract number: 35  
ID number of submission: 76

## **Comparing two brief measures of the HEXACO model**

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### Abstract

During the last decade, the HEXACO model has contended for the dominance among superfactor models of individual differences. Recognizing the benefits of employing time-efficient measures in various research contexts, with this study we aimed to directly compare two such instruments assessing the HEXACO traits: the Brief HEXACO Inventory (BHI; deVries, 2013) and the adjective-based measure we developed for this purpose. The sample consisted of 240 university students (64.2% females) to which we administered 24-item BHI together with the list of 84 pairs of adjectives selected to represent the HEXACO space. In addition, the participants responded to 15 items inquiring about thoughts and behaviors supposedly associated with the particular HEXACO dimensions. In the process of reducing the number of adjective pairs to 24, we observed both the correlations with the criteria variables and the correlations with the BHI scales. Although the final adjective-based instrument had noticeably better confirmatory fit indices and internal consistency coefficients, neither of the measures could be regarded to conform to the theoretically expected factorial structure. On the other hand, the overall correlations with criteria variables were comparable. With our study, we contribute to the contemporary debate on using short instruments to assess personality traits regardless of whether they meet traditional psychometric criteria.

Keywords: HEXACO, personality traits, validation

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## **Individual Differences 2**

Abstract number: 36

ID number of submission: 89

### **Post-Critical Belief Scale Examination in the Context of Relations with Ethnocentrism and Life Satisfaction**

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#### **Abstract**

One of the biggest challenges in the psychology of religion is how to measure "mature religiosity" which by Allport has the following features: differentiability, dynamic character, morality, centrality, integrity and openness. After long examination of Allport's Concept of Intrinsic and Extrinsic religiosity, Wulf (1991) established the bases of the new approach. He postulates two orthogonal bipolar dimensions: presence/absence of transcendental beliefs and literal/symbolic interpretation. Pursuant to this model, Huesbaut (1996) created Post-Critical Beliefs Scale (PCB) consisted of four subscales: orthodoxy (transcendence and literal interpretation), "second naiveté" (transcendence and symbolism), external critique (absence of transcendence and literal interpretation) and relativism (absence of transcendence and symbolism). Since PCB approach and scale are not seriously examined in the Balkans, this paper aims to be dedicated to this topic. We aimed to examine certain aspects of criteria validity of the PCB scale, i.e. relations between PCB scale and ethnocentrism and life satisfaction as a potential indicators of (non) mature religiosity.

The survey included 379 respondents (44% female, 36% male). Average age - 19.5 years. Majority of respondents was interviewed in the secondary schools and faculties in Republika Srpska.

The results show that 68% of respondents stated that they were religious. Average means on the five degree subscales of religiosity are between  $M=2.67-3.57$ . We received various correlations of religiosity dimension with criteria variables. Ethnocentrism is only in the correlations with dimension of orthodoxy ( $r=.323$ ;  $p<.001$ ). This is rather surprising, since the previous surveys showed that most of religious dimensions correlated with ethnocentrism. Life satisfaction correlated with dimensions: orthodoxy ( $r=.167$ ;  $p<.001$ ), second naiveté ( $r=.109$ ;  $p<.05$ ) and relativism ( $r=.117$ ;  $p<.05$ ). Results show that PCB model and scale use can contribute to the more sensible measuring of religiosity and its relations with other variables. This model should be additionally probed and psychometrically examined.

Keywords: post - critical belief scale, ethnocentrism, life satisfaction

Abstract number: 37

ID number of submission: 52

## **Selfieism: perception and self-perception**

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### Abstract

A selfie, taking your own photos, is a phenomenon of the modern era, which is becoming increasingly popular among the users of social networks of all generations with the advance of technology. Self-portraits marked with #selfie started appearing on the photo-sharing website called Flickr, as well as on the social networking website MySpace in 2004, and the first definition of a 'selfie' appeared on the web portal called Urban Dictionary. However, the phenomenon of selfieism is not researched enough, which encouraged the authors of this paper to deal with this trend in particular. Special interest of the authors is directed upon the influence of the 'selfie' culture on perception, as well as self-perception. In addition, the purpose of this paper is to answer the following questions: Does selfie-publishing make people only replace the lack of self-esteem, follow trends, or from the perspective of the self-portrait, do we reveal the complexity of our own identity? To which extent is selfie connected to narcissism, and to which extent it has to do with the imposing of the beauty standards and value parameters? What sort of behavior does the 'selfie' culture impose, and what does it label as desirable? Is selfie a passing trend or a compulsive disorder, and what is it that makes it so tempting? Qualitative method used here is a depth interview with the experts in fields of psychology, sociology, and other humanities, while the quantitative method used here is the questionnaire, done with first to fourth year students of the University in Niš, in order to obtain their views on this phenomenon.

Keywords: selfie, perception, selfieism, self-perception, phenomenon

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Abstract number: 38  
ID number of submission: 77

## **Psychometric characteristics of the scale of life satisfaction (SLS) in Serbian and Greek sample**

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### Abstract

Life satisfaction refers to the global evaluation of personal life and is considered the cognitive component of subjective well-being, which also consists of the emotional component - the moods or emotions. Some synonyms that are mostly used besides life satisfaction are happiness, well-being, quality of life etc. The Scale of Life Satisfaction was used in this study (Penezic, 1996). It is a one-dimensional scale, which contains 20 items.

The purpose of this study was to examine the reliability and constructive validity of the SLS in Serbian and Greek sample. For research purposes, the scale was translated and adapted for use on Greek sample, using a draught with backward translation. Serbian sample included 205 participants of both sexes from Nis and Aleksinac. Their age ranged from 18 to 30 (average 21.14). Greek sample included 155 participants from Athens and Salonika. Their age ranged from 18 to 31 (average 22.06).

The results showed that the scale had satisfying reliability of internal consistency on Serbian sample ( $\alpha=0.884$ ). The results also confirmed constructive validity of the scale, because it extracted one factor which explains 35.26% of total variance. All items have high factor saturations on that factor. The results on the Greek sample showed satisfying reliability of internal consistency on the scale ( $\alpha=0.898$ ). The results confirmed the constructive validity of the scale, because it extracted one factor that explains 35.97% of the total variance. All items have high factor saturations on that factor. The results confirmed the reliability and constructive validity of the scale on the both samples.

Keywords: life satisfaction, SLS, reliability, validity

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Abstract number: 39  
ID number of submission: 11

## **Self concept in the middle and in the late adolescence**

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### Abstract

The main goal of this study was to examine self-concept in adolescents and to extract the categories of answers which adolescents usually use to describe themselves. The second goal was to determine possible differences in the description of themselves between adolescents in middle and adolescents in late phase of adolescence. So far, there is very little research on a similar topic, this paper would like to contribute to it. This is a non-experimental, qualitative study. The instrument used in this study is the technique of an open question "Who am I?" by Bugental and Zelen. In the sample participated 150 respondents, 75 4th grade students from "Svetozar Markovic" high school and 75 4th year psychology students from the Faculty of Philosophy in Niš. The interpretation of results was done by content analysis. The results show that there is a difference between adolescents in the middle phase of the adolescence and adolescents in late phase of adolescence, regarding use of material reference, interests and activities ascription. The adolescents in the middle phase use more material references in their ascription than adolescents in late phase. While all interests and activities of the adolescents in the late phase of adolescence are mainly related to the faculty, interests and activities of the adolescents in the middle phase are relate to the sports activities and music. However, both sees themselves through the role assigned to them by the society such as "student" or "daughter/son". The same personal qualities were pointed out by both of them: sociability, ambitiousness and emotionality and communication skills.

Keywords: self-concept, adolescents, technique "Who am I?"

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Abstract number: 40  
ID number of submission: 108

### **Silencing the self of single mothers**

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#### Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine whether there are differences in silencing the self in single mothers and mothers that are not single. The research was conducted on a sample of 102 test subjects from Pirot and Niš of whom 51 were single mothers and 51 were mothers that are not single. For assessing silencing the self it is used Silencing the self scale (Jack i Dill, 1992) It was found that there were statistically significant differences between single mothers and mothers that are not single in the level of expression subscales of silencing the self scale: externalized self-perception  $t(100)=2.25$ ,  $p<.05$  and silencing the self  $t(100)=3.38$ ;  $p<.01$ . The single mothers have higher level of expresion of subscales externalized self-percepcion and silencing the self.

In this study was found statistically significant correlation of social demographic variables age and age of first child with subscales externalized self-perception. Social demographic variable parental support was in correlation with subscale silencing the self on the subsample of mothers that are not single.

Keywords: silencing the self, externalized selfpercepcion, single mothers, mothers that are not single.

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Abstract number: 41  
ID number of submission: 69

## **Some psychometric characteristics of the scale of perceived social self-efficacy (PSSE) in Serbian and Albanian sample**

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### Abstract

Perceived social self-efficacy is a set of self-assessments of confidence in various social situations. In this study, the Scale of Perceived Social Self-Efficacy (PSSE; Smith & Betz, 2000) was used. We are talking about a one-dimensional scale, which contains 25 items.

The aim of this study was to examine the reliability and constructive validity of the PSSE scale on Serbian and Albanian sample. For research purposes, the scale has been translated and adapted for use on Albanian sample, using a draft with forward translation. The sample was convenient in both cases. Serbian sample consisted of 102 respondents of both sexes from Nis and Medvedja. Their age ranged from 18 to 65 (the average is 27.75). Albanian sample consisted of 85 respondents of both sexes from Medvedja and Pristina. Their age ranged from 18 to 62 (the average is 29.79).

The results showed that the scale on the Serbian sample has high reliability of internal consistency ( $\alpha=0.924$ ). The results confirmed the constructive validity of the scale, because it singled out one factor that explains the 35.91% of the total variance. All items have high factor loadings on that factor. The results on the Albanian sample showed that the scale has high reliability of internal consistency ( $\alpha=0.942$ ). The results confirmed the constructive validity of the scale, because it singled out one factor that explains the 41.97% of the total variance. All items have high factor loadings on that factor. The results confirmed the reliability and constructive validity of the scale on the both samples.

Keywords: social self-efficacy, PSSE, adaptation, reliability, validity

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## **Individual Differences 3**

Abstract number: 42

ID number of submission: 81

### **Near space odyssey – anisotropy of close distances**

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#### **Abstract**

Perceived distance is anisotropic in a sense that people tend to perceive vertical distances above them as larger than horizontal distances in front of them. We argued that this effect might be due to gravity integration into our perceptual action schemes. Namely, if one reaches to grab something above, his movement opposes gravity and therefore it requires more effort than reaching for something on horizontal direction. If perceived distance above would be enlarged it would help in action performance since it would ask for more effort. Surprisingly, in previous studies we gained perceived distance anisotropy on larger distances, 3m and larger, but not on near distances, such as 1m, which would be expected according to this hypothesis. Therefore, we performed two experiments, in a reduced cue situation, in which participants visually matched distances of two dim light stimuli on two directions, vertical and horizontal. Participants (14+13) were in an upright position and only difference between the experiments was in standard distances. In the first experiment standard distances were 1m, 3m and 5m, while in the second they were 0.4m, 0.6m, 0.8m and 1m. Results of the first experiment show a significant difference between two directions only on 3m and 5m distances, but not on 1m distance. On the contrary, results of the second experiment show significant differences between two viewing directions on all examined distances, 0.4m, 0.6m, 0.8m and 1m. We can conclude that the absence of significant difference in the first, as well as in all previous experiments, on closer distances is probably a statistical artefact, since errors grow with increasing the distance, which does not happen if we use closer distances only. Results are in line with hypothesis on gravity integration since they show anisotropy exists in far and in near space.

Keywords: anisotropy, perceived distance, action space, far space

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Abstract number: 43

ID number of submission: 54

## **Dark and Light narcissism: personal and behavioral characteristics**

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### **Abstract**

Narcissism is one of the Dark traits, commonly known through the concept of Dark triad, usually associated with amoral, antagonistic and antisocial traits and behaviors. However, previous studies showed that some aspects of Narcissism are connected with socially acceptable aspects of human behavior. We conducted three studies, in which the variance of Narcissism was partialized for the variance of Psychopathy, Machiavellianism and Sadism. They resulted in the Dark and Light aspects of Narcissism, regardless of different measures of Dark traits which were used in all three studies.

The first study, which was done on the community sample of 402 participants, showed that Dark and Light narcissism differed in regard of relations with HEXACO personality traits. Dark narcissism was negatively associated with Honesty-Humility, Emotionality and Agreeableness. Light narcissism showed negative correlations with Honesty and positive with Extraversion. In the second study, in which the data was also from community sample (N=541), cluster analysis yielded three groups: Dark narcissists (high on Dark and low on Light narcissism), Light narcissists (low on Dark and high on Light narcissism) and Low traits cluster (low on both Dark and Light narcissism). Also, results of the first study were replicated on the clusters of individuals differing in Dark and Light narcissism: Dark narcissists were characterized by lower Honesty, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Openness, in difference from Light narcissists, for which the personality profile was more similar to Low-traiters. Third study, realized on the sample of 181 male convicts, showed that Dark narcissism, in contrast to the Light narcissism, is related to antisocial behavior, schizotypy and unrestricted sociosexuality.

Generally, results showed that Narcissism encompass two aspects, the one associated with immoral dispositions and behavior, and the other one reflecting brighter, more benign side of human functioning.

**Keywords:** narcissism, Dark traits, personality, antisocial behavior, schizotypy, sociosexuality

Abstract number: 44

ID number of submission: 49

## **Personality traits as predictors of perfectionism**

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*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš*

### **Abstract**

This study focuses on personality traits as predictors of perfectionism and the expressions of value differences according socio-demographic characteristics as the parameter. The study includes the sample of 350 students of both sexes, ages 18-30 with differences in birthplace, self-estimated financial status, areas of college studies and their parents' educational background. The applied instruments are the Zuckerman-Kuhlman personality questionnaire and the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS-F). The obtained results show that the model of personality trait can with much certainty statistically predict the dimensions of perfectionism – Personal Standards ( $R^2 = 0.15$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), Concern about Mistakes ( $R^2 = 0.09$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), Parental Expectations ( $R^2 = 0.04$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), Parental Criticism ( $R^2 = 0.05$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), Doubt about Action ( $R^2 = 0.20$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), Organization ( $R^2 = 0.11$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and The Overall Perfectionism Score ( $R^2 = 0.10$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). It is established that Activity ( $\beta = 0.34$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and Aggressiveness-Hostility ( $\beta = 0.14$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) personality traits are statistically significant predictors of Personal Standards perfectionism dimensions; Neuroticism/Anxiety ( $\beta = 0.27$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) predictor of the Concern about Mistakes dimension; Aggressiveness/Hostility ( $\beta = 0.17$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) predictor of the Parental Expectations aspect, while Sociability ( $\beta = 0.11$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and Neuroticism/Anxiety ( $\beta = 0.17$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) are the predictors of the Parental Criticism dimension. What significantly contributes to the prediction of the dimension of Doubt about Action is the Neuroticism/Anxiety ( $\beta = 0.42$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) variable, and Activity ( $\beta = -0.30$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and Impulsive Sensation Seeking ( $\beta = -0.15$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) statistically predict Organization. The Overall Perfectionism Score is furthermore defined by the Neuroticism/Anxiety ( $\beta = 0.25$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and Sociability ( $\beta = 0.11$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). The results have shown that there is a statistically relevant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) between men and women in expression of the Concern about Mistakes, Parental Criticism and Organization variables. Impulsive Sensation Seeking is perceptible in students born in cities, students of technical sciences and the students who assess their financial status as above average.

Keywords: personality traits, perfectionism, students

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Abstract number: 45  
ID number of submission: 71

## **Some of the psychometric characteristics of the Life Position Scale (LPS) on Serbian and Macedonian sample**

*Ana Jovančević*  
*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš*

### **Abstract**

Life positions represent the main condition through which individuals have their perception of themselves and others, by transactional analysis. In this research, Boholst's Life Positions Scale is used. It consists of 20 items focused on four measuring subjects: I'm OK (I+), I'm not OK (I-), You are OK (U+) and You are not OK (U-).

The goal of this research was to check some of the psychometric characteristics of Life Positions Scale on Serbian and Macedonian sample. For purposes of this research, this scale has been translated and adapted for usage on Serbian and Macedonian sample, using a draft with back translation. The sample was convenient in both countries. Serbian sample consisted of 142 participants of both sexes from the city of Niš. Their age ranged from 18 to 43, while the average age was 20,24. Macedonian sample consisted of 100 participants of both sexes from Skopje. Their age ranged from 18 to 45, while the average age was 22,2. The given results show that the scale has satisfactory level of reliability on both subsamples ( $\alpha > 0,7$ ).

As for the factor structure, four separated factors on Serbian subsample account for 65,17 % of the total variance, but the items weren't arranged according to theoretical expectations. On Macedonian subsample, the scale shows constructive validity, and four separated factors account for 53,09% of the total variance. The results are in favor of the usefulness of this scale on the sample in Macedonia, while the constructive validity on Serbian sample is questionable, so further analysis should be conducted.

**Keywords:** Life positions, psychometric characteristics, constructive validity

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Abstract number: 46  
ID number of submission: 46

## **Inferiority and superiority complex, libido fixations and self-concept relations**

*Đorđe Čekrlija\**, *Dijana Đurić\*\**, *Biljana Mirković\**  
*Faculty of Philosophy\**; *ZFMR Dr Miroslav Zotović\*\**

### Abstract

Regardless of the importance of individual psychology, Adlerian concepts were not so frequently tested empirically. The main purpose of this study is to examine nature of relationship between Adlerian complex of inferiority and superiority, and self-concept. In an effort to accomplish this purpose three studies were conducted. In the first study questionnaires to assess complexes of inferiority (COMPIN, authors: Barišić, Višekruna, Vračar, Delić, Ignjatović and Ignjatović), infantile inferiority (ININ, authors: Ignjatović, Delić and Momirović) and superiority (SUCOMP, authors: Ignjatović, Ignjatović, Barišić, Višekruna, Vračar) were validated. All three scales indicated satisfactory psychometric characteristics. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis showed that scales are adequately represented in their first principle component, and that item content match Adler's tested concept. In the second one, multivariate regression analysis was carried out. Set of independent variables included inferiority, infantile inferiority and superiority complex, and libido fixations (oral, anal, urethral and phallic) as well. General self-concept measure was dependent variable. Besides described inferiority and superiority complexes scale, REKA (Ignjatović) was used to assess libido fixations. REKA is 40-item scale with five respond scale. Rosenberg 10-item RSES scale was used as general self-esteem measure, while 10-items Schwarzer-Jerusalem scale was used as general self-efficacy measure. Results indicate positive relations between superiority complex and self-efficacy and, negative relationship between infantile inferiority and self-esteem. Oral and anal fixations were identified as significant predictors as well. In the third study, relationship between Adler's complexes and self-concept was examined once more, using Hayes & Preacher's mediation analysis. While complexes were retained as predictors of self-concept, libido fixations were set as mediation variables between them. Self-concept was assessed with Five-Factor Self-Concept Scale (AF5, authors: Garcia & Musitu) and SC-6 (Čekrlija). Both scales provide composite measure of general self-concept factor. In regard to previous study we can conclude that oral and anal fixation should be rather moderators of examined relationship than direct predictors of general self-concept.

Keywords: Inferiority and superiority complex, libido fixations and self-concept

## **Organizational Psychology**

Abstract number: 47

ID number of submission: 66

### **Attitude of young people towards work: differentiation with respect to gender and work experience**

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*Department of Psychology, Faculty of Law and Business Studies Dr Lazar Vrkatić,*  
*Novi Sad*

#### Abstract

The main objective of this study was to determine the attitudes of young people towards work as a significant sphere of social life. The study employed a 25-item, 4-level Likert scale of attitudes RAD2014 (Franceško Manasijević and Kosanovic), on a sample of 846 subjects whose average age was 24. The previous studies have shown that this instrument has a psychological interpretable factor structure and high reliability  $\alpha = .872$ . The sample consists of 302 male and 529 female subjects. According to work experience, 58.5% of respondents have some, while 41.5% have no work experience.

The discriminant analysis model was used for the examination of gender differences on the sub-samples of young people with and without work experience. Two significant discriminant functions were obtained. The first significant discriminant function was detected on the sub-sample of the young with some work experience ( $\lambda_w = .885$ ;  $rc = .339$ ;  $Sig = .001$ ). On this discriminant function the items typical for the male subsample were: *The meaning of life is to acquire a position where you do not have to do anything; Fools work, smart people cope; If I had enough means of subsistence, I would not work*; while the items typical for the female subsample were: *It is important for people to be employed; People work because it is a way to create and thrive; When you work, you feel useful*. Similar trends were also registered at the second discriminant function ( $\lambda_w = .816$ ;  $rc = .429$ ;  $Sig = .000$ ) on the sub-sample of young people without work experience. As typical items for the "male" centroid were: *If I had enough means of subsistence, I would not work; The meaning of life is to acquire a position where you do not have to do anything*. For the "female" centroid typical items were: *When you work you feel useful; It is important for people to be employed*.

The structure of the obtained differences is definitely related to the respondents' gender. In conclusion, the results strongly suggest the existence of a negative attitude towards work in young men, and a positive attitude towards work in young women, regardless of their experience. It can be safely assumed that such attitudes towards work significantly affect the different understanding of work experience in young men and women.

Keywords: attitude towards work, the scale of attitudes, discriminant analysis, young people

Abstract number: 48  
ID number of submission: 47

### **Life satisfaction and job satisfaction**

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*College for Educators and Business Informatics Sirmium*

#### **Abstract**

Life satisfaction is concerned with the way how a person evaluates his or her life. The assessment of life satisfaction that a person makes could be related to overall life satisfaction or to specific life domains. One of the most important life domains in adults is their job and job satisfaction. The aim of this paper was to find out the relationship between life satisfaction and job satisfaction and its aspects. For that purpose two scales have been applied. Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS: Diener, E., et al., 1985), consisting of five items measured on seven-point Likert type scale, was used for overall assessment of life satisfaction and Job Satisfaction Survey (JSS, Spector, 1985), consisting of thirty-six items measured on six-point Likert-type scale, was used to assess attitudes about overall job satisfaction and nine aspects of job satisfaction. The reliability of the scales was satisfactory. The research sample consisted of 128 examinees involving the same number of male and female examinees with an average age of 39,9 of years (SD=8,262). The results obtained show statistically significant relationship between life satisfaction and job satisfaction ( $r=,356$ ) as well as statistically significant relationship between job satisfaction and some aspects of the job such as promotion, communication, co-workers and work itself ( $r$  from ,222-,445). The relationship between life satisfaction and other aspects, such as salary, benefits, etc., was not detected. The conclusion indicates that life satisfaction of employees having taken part in this research is more connected with non-material aspects of the job, which is a significant implication and recommendation for raising the level of life satisfaction in organizational environment.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, job satisfaction, SWLS, JSS

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Abstract number: 49  
ID number of submission: 40

## **Teachers' work ethics and justice construct in organizational context**

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### **Abstract**

Work ethics commonly is defined as set of affective and personal-social competencies in the workplace, including individual responsibility, self management, self-esteem, integrity and sociability in varying degrees. It is considered important for the employability and productivity. Justice construct in organizational context (JCOC) is defined as perceived fairness in the workplace, which correlates with positive attitudes towards the organization, higher productivity, loyalty, responsible behavior and trust in the organizational leadership. The aim of this study is to investigate work ethics in teachers and to establish it's relation to JCOC. The sample consists of 145 teachers in 8 secondary schools in Vojvodina (79% female i 21% male). Work ethics was measured with scale RE-N, constructed for this study. Factor analysis of the scale resulted in two sub-scales: desirable work ethics and undesirable work ethics. JCOC was measured with three dimensions scale (Jakopec & Sušanj): distributive, procedural and interactional justice. Demographic variable was employment lenght. The results showed no statistically significant differences in JCOC between groups of different employment length. A statistically significant difference occurred for different employment length groups in assessment of desirable work ethics ( $F(2,127) = 3,76$ ,  $p = 0,05$ , eta squared = 0.056) and undesirable work ethics ( $F(2,127) = 3,62$ ,  $p = 0,05$ , eta squared = 0.054). The respondents with years of employment less then 10 years seem to have higher level of desirable work ethics, while those with the longest employment length seem to have higher level of undesirable work ethics. Respondents with length of employment between 11 and 20 years had the lowest level of desirable and undesirable ethics. Regression analysis yielded JCOC as a predictor of desirable work ethics ( $F(1,141) = 9,88$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ) and as a predictor of undesirable work ethics ( $F(1,141) = 9,7$ ,  $p < 0,05$ ). Percent of explained variance of desirable and undesirable work ethics by JCOC is quite low (6,5% and 6,4%, respectively), so it is reasonable to assume that other variables are better predictors of work ethics than justice construct in organizational context.

**Keywords:** work ethic, organizational justice, teachers

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Abstract number: 50  
ID number of submission: 86

## **The role of health professionals in technologically mediated experience of pregnancy**

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### Abstract

During the entire course of pregnancy, but especially its beginning, women are faced with multiple bodily changes and at the same time with the challenge to correctly understand and interpret these changes. Since their embodied experience is often vague and ambiguous, its understanding and interpretation is not a straightforward and unmediated process. Actually, in the contemporary western world this process relies predominately on a number of objective indicators established by the medical authorities and mediated through various technologies like ultrasound examinations and genetic testing. Drawing on the evidence from phenomenological analysis of women's experiences during pregnancy, this presentation will try to explore different roles health professionals are playing in the ways women both experience medical technologies and experience their own bodies through those technologies. We will try to show that the quality of this technologically mediated experience of pregnancy relies to a great extent on the characteristics of the local medical practice in which technology is embedded – above all doctors' behavior, prevailing norms/communication patterns and concrete way medical examination is staged. Based on the findings of this analysis we will try to offer a possible model of the "good enough" physician – one that serves as a mediator between women and medical technology thus enabling and facilitating a non-alienating and non-reductive technologically mediated experience of pregnancy.

Keywords: experience of pregnancy, health professionals, medical technology

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Abstract number: 51  
ID number of submission: 25

## **Personality and stress management of police officers**

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### **Abstract**

Psychological stress is a relation between a person and the environment which the person estimates as demanding or going beyond his or her capabilities and endangering his or her well-being. Workplace stress is a biopsychological variable which mediates between the employee's work environment, contentment and health, and results from pressures created by job requirements and people's responses to them. Workplace stress occurs regardless of the level of development and economic situation of the organization and the society as a whole. Police officers belong to a sensitive category because they are in a constant stressful environment. The aim of this research is to determine the aspects of police officers' coping with stressful situations (Parker and Endler Questionnaire), as well as its relations with personality dimensions (The Big Five Inventory-BFI and rigidity Pantic's scale) and socioexperiential characteristics. 172 police officers from Old Herzegovina (Bosnia and Herzegovina) participated in this research. The sample includes 161 male and 11 female examinees. The results show that there is a statistically significant difference between extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, openness and police officers' coping with stressful situations, and that rigidity is only a tendency. The results do not show that there is a statistically significant difference between socioexperiential characteristics (age, place of residence, professional qualifications, marital status and job position of examinees) and coping with stressful situations. The results obtained on specific sample point to domination of personality factors in the perception of stressful situations.

Keywords: perception of stressful situations, big five personality traits, rigidity, socioexperiential dimensions, police officers

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Abstract number: 52  
ID number of submission: 97

### **Material status of family and job satisfaction**

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University of Priština*

#### **Abstract**

From the theoretical point of view but also from the standpoint of practice is very important to know how many workers are satisfied with their work and whether in this respect there is a difference with respect to industry conditions, expertise, gender, age, financial situation of the family and so on.

Job satisfaction can be explained by the level of expectations, as an affective reaction of workers, and in this case is defined by the difference between real possibilities of concrete working environment and expectations of workers. Also, job satisfaction can be viewed at the level required in this case depends on the ability to satisfy existential or higher needs. In this study, job satisfaction is taken as an affective attitude towards work.

The problem of this research is to examine the connection of the material status of the family of employees and their job satisfaction. Testing of job satisfaction was done Brajfield-Rotovo scale. To determine the material status of the family, used a five-point Likert scale on which respondents rated their financial situation compared to most other families, categories: much better; something better, the same, somewhat worse; much worse. Field research was conducted in December 2014 on a sample of 214 respondents, students of the second year of the Faculty of Law and Business Studies, Dr. Lazar Vrkatić - Novi Sad, as part of the pre-exam activities.

Test results show that there is a low correlation between the material status of the family of workers and their job satisfaction ( $r = 0.206$ ), but that was statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ ). When examining the connection between sex and job satisfaction, no correlation.

Keywords: financial status of the family, job satisfaction

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## **Attachment Research**

Abstract number: 53

ID number of submission: 17

### **Attachment transfer through mediation of IWM**

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#### **Abstract**

In this work attachment transfer is defined as a change in attachment hierarchy that occurs through the influence of primary internal working model (IWM) on the IWM of secondary close relationship which creates the strength of attachment for that secondary attachment figure.

Hypotheses were: 1) the greater the strength of primary attachment is, the bigger is attachment transfer; 2) the greater self-worth in primary attachment is, the bigger is attachment transfer. In order to verify these hypotheses the statistical model of moderated mediation given by Hayes was used. DAR questionnaire (distance and anxiety in important relationships, Serbian abbreviation) is used for testing: IWM of self in each of these relationships - with mother, father, best friend; and IWM of the other (mother, father, best friend). ROK questionnaire (relational sense of self-competence, Serbian abbreviation) was used to investigate self-worth in bonds with mother, father and best friend. DAR and ROK were constructed by the author of this work.

The strengths of attachment for father, mother and best friend were investigated by modified Who-To questionnaire (Markiewicz and associates). Control variables included: gender, education of parents, cultural and educational level of a family.

The findings showed:

1) IWMs from a relationship with father acted to equivalent IWMs from a relationship with best friend so that it had a significant effect on the strength of attachment to best friend; the greater attachment to father was, the greater was the effect.

2) Attachment transfer also occurred through the influence of IWM of mother to IWM of best friend which had significant effect on the strength of attachment for best friend; the more maintained self-worth in bond with mother was, the bigger was this effect.

Keywords: attachment transfer, internal working model, attachment strength, self-worth

Abstract number: 54  
ID number of submission: 56

### **(In)Authentic relationships of students**

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#### **Abstract**

The aim of this study was to determine whether students develop authentic relationships, whether they avoid deception or feel comfortable to reveal aspects of their core self to romantic partners and whether authentic relationships correlates to gender.

The sample consisted of students (N=598), mean age AS=22.70 (23.4% male and 76.6% female students). Of all students, 6.4% were in marriage, 54.5% were in intimate relationship, 38.5% were alone and 0.7% were divorced. The average duration of current partnership (marriage or relationships) was the AS=1.81 (one year), and their average expectation of how long the partnership would last was AS=1.92 (one year).

The study used as an instrument the Authenticity in Relationships Scale (AIRS - Lopez & Rice, 2006). The scale consists of two subscales - unacceptability of deception (UOD) and intimate risk taking (IRT). The UOD scale assesses the extent to which individuals avoid deception in romantic relationships, while the IRT measures the degree to which individuals feel comfortable revealing aspects of their core self to romantic partners.

Results show that 39.1% of respondents were satisfied with their current intimate relations, and 44.8% of them were satisfied with the support they received from the partners. Average scores on the subscales AIRS - UOD was AS=44.57 (theoretical range was from 12 to 108) and IRT was AS=80.39 (theoretical range was from 9 to 99), which indicated that students were more likely to self-reveal to partners. T-test showed that male respondents tended to self-reveal in relationships - UOD ( $t(596) = 6.112, p < .01$ ), and the female respondents more wanted to avoid deception in relationship - IRT ( $t(596) = - 6.053; p < .01$ ).

Overall results indicated that students built authentic romantic relationships.

Keywords: authenticity, partner, self-reveal, trust

Abstract number: 56  
ID number of submission: 30

## **Transgenerational transmission of family functioning and correlation between family patterns and attachment styles**

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### Abstract

This research deals with the issue of connection between patterns of family functioning in family of origin and patterns of family functioning of present family. Functionality of family relations is defined with Circumplex model of Olson and all. Beside the basic problem, this study deals with the connection of family functioning and patterns of affective attachment (secure, preoccupied, avoidant, fearful). Also, we examined the differences of evaluation of family relations regarding to education, years of marriage and number of children.

Sample included 124 subjects, i.e. 62 families. Subjects were equalized by education, years of marriage and a number of children. For evaluation of family relation it was used FACES IV, and for evaluation of affective attachment Close relationship questionnaire.

Results show that there is a positive, statistically significant correlation between dimensions of Enmeshment and Rigidity of family of origin and present family. This correlation is significant on level  $p < 0.01$ . Positive correlation is found with dimension of Family Communication between family of origin and present family. In addition to these, there are statistically significant correlations between dimensions of family functioning and patterns of affective attachment. There are positive, statistically significant correlation between secure pattern of affective attachment and dimension of Cohesion, Flexibility, Family Communication and Family Pleasure. Negative, statistically significant correlation is found with dimension Disengagement and Chaotic. Positive, statistically significant correlation is found with insecure patterns of affective attachment (preoccupied, avoidant, fearful) and dimensions of Disengagement and Chaotic, and there is a negative, statistically significant correlation between those patterns and dimensions of Cohesion, Flexibility, Family Communication and Family Pleasure. In this research there are no differences found of evaluating family relations regarding to education, years of marriage and number of children.

Keywords: functionality of family relation, Circumplex model, transgenerational transmission, affective attachment

## **Contemporary Research**

Abstract number: 57

ID number of submission: 74

### **„Hidden organ in our eyes”, the first component of the biological clock of circadian rhythms**

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#### Abstract

In the sixties of the twentieth century, when melatonin was discovered as a hormone of the pineal gland, until the beginning of this century, research scientists were focused mainly on this component of the biological clock circadian rhythm. During the last two decades, as part of the problem of establishing more reliable and higher-quality model of the biological clock, the interest has shifted forward to the input component of a functional system, the eyes, or more specifically the "hidden organ in our eyes." They were discovered in specialized retinal ganglion cells whose axons terminate in suprachiasmatic nucleus of the hypothalamus. These cells have more specifics: not associated with photoreceptors suppositories and sticks, that is, they are photoreceptors. These cells have fotopigment melanopsin best respond to the blue part of the spectrum, therefore, register the presence of light, and the signals forwarded to the central clock, or SCN's. Based on these signals carry a message of the intensity of light in the external conditions, suprahiazmatic nucleus, as an oscillator, sends messages pineal gland to excrete or does not excrete melatonin. The importance of photosensitive ganglion cells in human behavior and pathology only starting to understand. These cells are used in research, but in practice, attaching greater importance. In addition to their involvement in the regulation of the necessary circadian rhythm, there is a clinical value. In neurology, establishes a link between the function of these cells with migraine, particularly photophobia that follows, then sleep problems (insomnia). In psychiatry, a growing number of studies that indicate the connection between the receptor with disorders of cognition and seasonal emotional disorders. At the same time, using this knowledge, they propose a new technique based on the use of light in the treatment of these disorders and occupation.

The aim of this paper is to point out the importance of research in this area, which led to the discovery of melanopsin in special retinal ganglion cells, as well as its importance in the regulation of circadian rhythms. Similarly, to ask some questions about the survey results, which are sometimes confront to each other. This makes it difficult to create a complete picture of the importance of the function of photosensitive ganglion cells in cirkadian rhythm, or biological clock model, as well as all other events at the level of the organism.

Keywords: melanopsin, photosensitive ganglion cells, circadian rhythms

Abstract number: 58  
ID number of submission: 70

## **Effects of cyberspace to personal identity**

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### **Abstract**

Information technologies increasingly pervade life, providing the ability to escape from the dreary everyday life by creating virtual identity. The Internet has long ago gone beyond the limits of the communication medium, and thanks to the exponential development of computer technology has become a social space that meets two basic, existential needs, the need for interpersonal contact and the need for belonging to a community. Social networks, as the psychological space, have undoubtedly influenced the offline identities holding out the possibility of users to show more perfect image of themselves. However, regardless of the technological development, the Internet as opposed to the physical world can not provide users sensory fullness, who are yet rushing towards it. This is why it is essential to explore its mesmerizing power and commitment of individuals to build virtual and neglect personal identities, and it is important to consider the impact of the Internet on provoking anxiety and the extroversion and introversion of users in the real world. It is inevitable to emphasize that communication in virtual space can lead to catharsis or release of accumulated frustration caused by complex and difficult everyday life of individuals. In such cases, the individuals moves in web community to blur their reality and search solace in communication with online interlocutors. In the cyber sphere individuals become braver, bolder, more relaxed, freeing their personalities, neglecting their lives valued in real society and rehabilitating. There is no doubt there are indications that the cyber sphere influences the reduction of personal responsibility that cyberspace implies, and entails a series of psychological and behavioral effects. In this study, we will examine the effects of online identity on the offline identity, especially with regard to use of the Internet with extraversion and introversion of people, the reduction of tensions and provoking anxiety.

Keywords: cyberspace, identity, technology, extraversion, introversion, anxiety

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Abstract number: 59

ID number of submission: 68

## **Asimmetry hemispheres and psychogalvanic reactions**

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*Faculty of Philosophy Niš\*; Legal and Business Studies "Lazar Vrkatić" Novi Sad\*\**

### **Abstract**

This paper talks about the lateralization of psychogalvanic reactions caused by brain asymmetry. Together with recent changes in arousal theories, a growing interest in the specializations of brain hemisphere has resulted in an increased number of studies of electrodermal lateralization. In line with these developments, the emphasis has shifted from simple studies of the difference between left hand/right hand towards measuring PGR during typical tasks specific to each hemisphere, both in healthy brains and in patients with unilateral brain damage (Freix – Baque et al., 1984). In addition, bilateral PGR measuring was carried out separately in affective and schizophrenic disorders.

By using different techniques of the experimental method, e.g. the technique of studying half of the visual field, the following were identified as the most important factors impacting on the lateralization of PGR:

1. Complexity of the stimulus
2. Emotional significance of the stimulus
3. The duration of the stimulus
4. Sex of the subject
5. Hand dominance
6. Lateralization of skin thickness and the activity of perspiration glands

We would like to support Freix – Baque when he is suggesting that asymmetry can be quantified, using the so called Lateral Coefficient (LC), where:  $LC = \frac{PGR_{right} - PGR_{left}}{PGR_{max}}$ . For instance, during sleep, KL would be as high as 80%, as opposed to 9% in stress situations or 18% in non-stress situations (Freix -Baque, Bonis, 1983). What follows from the above is that the impact of brain asymmetry on PGR lateralization is very complex. Bilateral differences in PGR are very small and are easily disrupted (Hugdahl, 1984); thus optimal experimental conditions are required in order to shed more light on this connection.

Keywords: psychogalvanic reactions, lateralization, brain asymmetry

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Abstract number: 60  
ID number of submission: 67

## **Qualitative approach to research of meaning of life**

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### **Abstract**

Meaning of life is a complex phenomenon that has always accompanied human existence. Although existential meaning is not a new topic of scholarly consideration, in psychology it is only in relatively recent time that this personal experience of meaning has become the important topic in psychological theory, research, and application. Nowadays, the construct of meaning of life is receiving more prominent research attention. A variety of empirical studies, using mainly quantitative measures, has demonstrated that a general sense of meaning and purpose of life have important psychological consequences for individual development through the lifespan, subjective well-being and overall mental health. Focusing in particular on the qualitative perspective and methodology, in this paper it is considered the possibility of the use of various qualitative methods in exploring the meaning of life. It is argued that the use of qualitative methodology may provide some important advantages for research, contributing to better understanding of the human quest for meaning. In general, there are two basic reasons for this: one is the very nature of qualitative methods and the other is the very nature of the construct of the meaning of life. More specifically, qualitative methods attempt to uncover and understand in-depth the nature of life's meaning from participant's own perspective, using open-ended techniques such as unstructured and semi-structured interviews, diaries and other personal documents, case studies, and discourse and narrative analyses.

Keywords: meaning of life, existential meaning, methodology, qualitative approach, qualitative methods.

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Abstract number: 61  
ID number of submission: 107

## **Comparison of self-perception elements of adolescents sports-man and young adults sports-man**

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*Faculty of Media and Communications, University Singidunum*

### Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the way in which adolescents athletes see themselves and how young adults who have in adolescence trained a sport sees itself and what is the difference between the two self-perception. We want to find out how adolescents views time and in which way are they thinking. The results of this research will help us to better understand adolescents but also young adults, namely if there is a difference between the two self-perceptions. Also, we'll see how sports affect how they see themselves and how they structure their lives. The method we believed would give us the most accurate results is a clinical interview. It was used because self-perception is not a directly visible landmark and to learn how one thinks, it is necessary to have a structured questions and the freedom to deepen the answer with more questions. The interview consisted of 11 questions where everyone was specified to measure one variable. Six adults and six adolescents have been interviewed so that we can have reliable data to compare. The hypostasis was that the self-perception will be different in al tested aspect, but the results differed. Self-perception was not drastically different. The other hypnosis was that sports play a big role in both the adolescents and young adults lives. The research showed that adolescents view sports more seriously than young adults.

Keywords: self-perception, sport, adolescence, self view

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Abstract number: 62

ID number of submission: 109

## **The impact of impulsiveness on road traffic accidents and driver behavior**

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*Medicine, University of Niš\*\*\**

### Abstract

Traffic accidents are fairly rare events that occur when several etiological factors operate synergistically, such as road conditions, the weather, vehicle adequacy and human factors. Drivers' behavior contributes significantly to 90-95% of crashes. Personality does not predict traffic accidents directly, but rather it influences accident involvement indirectly through driving behavior. Drivers with impulsive personality characteristics are more likely than other drivers to engage in the kind of driving that potentially leads to accidents. The present study investigates the relationship among impulsivity, driving behavior and traffic accidents. The study sample consisted of 141 drivers (90 professional drivers and 51 non-professional drivers) aged 18-70 years. We applied The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11), the most widely cited instrument for the assessment of impulsiveness. BIS-11 includes three subscales: Attentional Impulsiveness, Motor Impulsiveness and Non-Planning that measure cognitive, motor and executive aspects of impulsivity. The items are summed and the higher the BIS-11 total score, the higher the impulsiveness level. Drivers also answered questions about demographics including issues about driving experience, and driving history. To analyze the data, we used descriptive statistics measures, linear correlation, and hierarchical regression analyses. Analysis was performed using SPSS Version 17. Based on the descriptive indicators, the strongest level of impulsiveness in the sample is recorded among truck drivers. The results of hierarchical regression analysis show that high scores on impulsiveness scale BIS-11, formed less safe driving style expressed through a greater likelihood of experiencing accidents. The possible explanations of obtained results and practical implications have been discussed.

Keywords: impulsivity, traffic accidents, traffic safety, driver behavior

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## **Attachment Theory Symposium**

Abstract number: 63

ID number of submission: 48

### **Quality of attachment of children in foster families**

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*Student(s) of the doctoral studies of psychology; Faculty of philosophy, Niš;*  
*University of Niš*

#### **Abstract**

The subject of this study was to examine the quality of attachment of children in foster families. Quality of attachment was also considered in context of different socio-demographic variables.

Quality of attachment of dyad foster parent – foster child was assessed with AEED - Autobiographical Emotional Events Dialogues (Koren-Karie, 2000), and questionnaire constructed for this research was used for obtaining socio-demographic data (gender, length of living in foster family, going in kinder garden before school, extracurricular activities, presence of other children on foster care in family, previous experience in foster care and having biological children by foster parents). The research was conducted on a sample of nineteen foster families from southeast part of Serbia (Nis, Leskovac, Pirot).

So far in previous research quality of attachment was examined in context of biological dyad – parent – child. Moving attention to foster families presents a new approach compared to previous studies.

The hypotheses that majority of foster parent – foster child dyads will be classified as Emotionally matched dyad (secure attachment) was confirmed (47.4%). The second most common dyad was Emotionally unmatched – Exaggerated (preoccupied attachment) with 26.3%, whereas 15.8% of dyads were classified as Emotionally unmatched – Flat (avoiding attachment) and 10.5% as Emotionally unmatched – Inconsistent (disorganized attachment). Also, it was found pattern in classification of dyads in certain categories of attachment in relation to some socio-demographic variables.

\*This paper is prepared as a part of the project Indicators and Models of Harmonization of Professional and Family Roles, No. 179002 funded by Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development

Keywords: attachment, foster parents, foster children

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Abstract number: 64  
ID number of submission: 28

## **Adolescent aggression and family upbringing**

*Dorđević Marija, Faculty of Philosophy, Niš*

### **Abstract**

One of the most important indicators of social relations disorder are various deviant behaviours (prostitution, aggressiveness, psychoactive substance abuse). The intensive socio-cultural and economic changes in society, unfavorable atmosphere in a primary family make the adolescents the most vulnerable population, prone to developing undesirable forms of behavior. The incompletely developed young man's personality, susceptible to frequent and uneven changes, the sensitivity of the period of growing up itself as well as the specificity of the family and parental upbringing-all these in great extent direct and define the behavior of an adolescent. Consequently, it is of even greater importance to discover whether there is a specific type of dysfunctional family which contributes to the development of the maladaptive forms of children's behavior.

The central theme of this research is the study of the connection between parents' styles of upbringing (considering the adolescents' point of view) and adolescents' aggressiveness. The research was performed on the sample of 160 respondents, high school students. The EMBU scale was used for determining the quality of a parent-child relationship, whereas for studying the propensity for aggressive and antisocial forms of behavior, as well as the propensity for destructive reactions the test of primary aggressiveness T-15 was used. Analyzing the results of this correlation, it has been established that the propensity for destructive reactions is connected to all the forms of parental upbringing styles, with variables interconnected on different levels. The propensity for aggressive reactions more substantially correlates with mother's styles of upbringing, who, being the central figure in the process of upbringing of children, contributes the most to the children's development of attitudes and their value systems, as well as the quality of their interpersonal relations. The data obtained from the research could provide some useful guidelines for behavior.

**Keywords:** family upbringing, aggressiveness, adolescence

Abstract number: 65  
ID number of submission: 1

## **Attachment Theory: Possibility of Application**

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*Faculty of Philosophy, Niš*

### Abstract

In recent decades, attachment theory has become more accepted and more frequently applied in many areas of work of a psychologist, from social work institutions, to educational institutions and health centers. Reasons for that are numerous. Primarily, since it was created by describing characteristics of a relation, attachment theory has been suitable as an explanatory framework in almost all dyads: from a relationship between parents and children, to a relationship between friends and a relationship with a partner. Also, within attachment theory, a battery of instruments was developed, and these instruments are adapted for all developmental phases. And finally, basic concepts of attachment theory have demonstrated applicability in psychotherapeutic work both with children and with adults (the concept of a secure base, above all). In Serbia, attachment theory has been present only for last several decades and almost exclusively in academic circles (as a course at most universities with a psychology department). In recent years, however, serious efforts have been made to bring achievements of attachment theory closer to people in practice, psychologist, pedagogues, social workers, teachers, nurses, in short to all professionals who work with children and adults. The missing link was the education of practitioners in this field. The symposium will be dedicated exactly to achievements in the field of practice, starting from social work institutions, to health care institutions and kindergartens through to psychotherapeutic work.

Keywords: Attachment Theory, Practical work, Application areas

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Abstract number: 66  
ID number of submission: 37

## **The Need for Support of Families of Children with Disabilities: Parents' Assessment**

*Milana Rajić\*, Ivana Mihić\*, Tatjana Krstić\*\*, Drezga Milica\*, Branković Jelena\**  
*Faculty of philosophy, Novi Sad\*; Faculty of Medicine, University of Novi Sad\*\**

### **Abstract**

Although society is supporting social inclusion of children with disabilities by changing the system of values and by introducing changes in educational policies, the support to families for overcoming shock, a series of negative emotions and the development of optimal child care system are generally lacking.

In this paper, the results of initial interviews with mothers of pre-school children with disabilities are shown. The sample consisted of 11 mothers, with all children being biological, and the disabilities range between moderate and high. Interviews were conducted with the aim of assessing family capacities, attitudes and experiences linked to support programs, within the piloting of the program for supporting the resolution of relations to child's diagnosis "Our story". Parents' perception of existence and availability of support programs, as well as their beliefs and expectations of what these programs should be focused on, are analysed in this segment.

The results show that only 2 mothers had previously taken part in some kind of support programs. They value these programs highly (giving the grade 4.5 of 5). As the main reasons of not taking part in support programs, the mothers state inadequate timing, lack of time due to constant care of the child, and lack of information on program existence. The mothers emphasize the lack of social support and issues of rehabilitation and independence of their children as greatest challenges concerning the care for a child with disabilities. They suggest primarily psychological support, education about implications of the diagnosis as the main issues that should be in the focus of the programs.

The results are being discussed within the context of needs and possibilities of creating support programs in different systems (educational, medical care and social care systems), with taking into consideration the needs and possibilities of families for taking part in the programs.

Keywords: families of children with disabilities, inclusion, family support programs

## **Poster presentations**

Abstract number: 67

ID number of submission: 34

### **Relations between obsessive-compulsive symptoms operationalized by the Obsessive-compulsive symptoms subscale and dimensions of personality from the Big Five Plus Two questionnaire**

*Barna Jelena, Trifunović Biljana  
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#### Abstract

Mental health is one of the most important factors of an individual's life adaptation. Taking into account the considerable effect of the five factors in the organization of human behaviour and also the relations found between these personality factors and certain life events, it is expected that certain groups of disorders would have a specific arrangement of personality factors, which can be a risk, or resilience factors for the development of mental disorders. A number of researches indicate that a large number of personality disorders influence personality itself- high Neuroticism, low Agreeableness and low Consciousness; on the other hand, only a small number of researches dealt with the connection of personality traits and obsessive-compulsive disorder and symptoms. The main topic of this research was determining the relations between obsessive-compulsive symptoms operationalized by the Obsessive-compulsive symptoms subscale and lexical dimensions of personality from the Big Five Plus Two questionnaires, on a non clinical sample. The sample was made up of 324 examinees (56% of which were female), aged between 18 and 66. The results of the multiple regression analysis indicate that there is a considerable connection between the obsessive-compulsive symptoms with the dimension of the Big Five Plus Two questionnaires ( $R = .29$   $p < .001$ ), which show these symptoms can be predicted based on a certain set of individual differences. What stood out as an important predictor was Consciousness ( $\beta = .13$   $p < .05$ ) and Neuroticism ( $\beta = .15$   $p < .05$ ). The findings lead to a conclusion that rigid persons with high self-control and inadequate strategies for overcoming negative emotions and the effects are prone to developing and showing obsessive-compulsive symptoms. The practical implications of the findings will be further discussed in the paper.

Keywords: obsessive-compulsive symptoms, Big Five Plus Two, non clinical population

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Abstract number: 68  
ID number of submission: 29

**Relations of the Empathy subscale within the IPIP repository and dimensions of personality from the Big Five Plus Two questionnaire (VP+2)**

*Trifunović Biljana, Barna Jelena  
Faculty of philosophy, Novi Sad*

Abstract

Empathy plays an important role in the development of prosocial behaviour, however, the relation between empathy and personality dimensions has not yet been fully clarified. Previous research shows that there is a connection between empathy and sociability, positive affect and cordiality, so according to these findings empathy would have considerable positive relations with Extraversion. Relations with the dimension of Neuroticism are not unambiguous. People who are less prone to hostile and aggressive reactions usually have more empathy for others. The main goal of our research was to look into the relation between the Empathy scale from the IPIP (International Personality Item Pool) repository and the dimensions of personality from the Big Five Plus Two model (VP+2). This model includes following personality dimensions: Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to experience, Conscientiousness, Aggressiveness, Positive Valence, and Negative Valence. The research sample consists of 100 examinees (57 females and 43 males), with the average age of 26. The IPIP Empathic concern scale (a similar version of the original Barhard' scale from 2001) as well as a short version of the VP+2 questionnaire were used. The results of the multiple regression analysis indicate a significant connection between empathy and the dimensions of the VP+2 questionnaire ( $R=.277$   $p<.001$ ). Only Aggression ( $\beta= -.341$   $p<.01$ ) and Extraversion ( $\beta=.254$   $p<.05$ ) were singled out as significant predictors of empathy. The findings show that those persons who like more social interactions, who are more interested for others and are not hostile, have better emotional understanding of the interpersonal relationships. This leads to a more successful dealing with conflicts and better understanding of other people's feelings and positions, i.e. compassion with others. Practical implications of these findings are also pointed out.

Keywords: Empathy, Big Five Plus Two model, IPIP repository

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Abstract number: 70  
ID number of submission: 38

## **The Subjective Importance of Smoking: An Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM) Study**

*Daniel Rodriguez, Brian Hitsman, Anna Veluz-Wilkins, Frank T. Leone, Peter Gariti, Chol Kuoiloi, Tiffanie Goulazian, & Robert Schnoll  
La Salle University Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.*

### **Abstract**

Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of death and disease in the United States, accounting for nearly half a million deaths yearly. Despite these staggering numbers, it is estimated that 18% of adults aged 18 and older smoke cigarettes. Yet, nearly 70% of adult cigarette smokers reported wanting to quit, and 43% abstained from smoking  $\geq$  one day in 2010. Thus, there is a desire to smoke, albeit not all are successful. One factor that may influence smoking is the subjective importance of smoking (SIM) to the smoker. We designed a 15-item measure to assess subjective importance. To assess its construct validity, we administered the SIM survey (SIMS) to a sample of 447 adult smokers (Mean age=46 years, SD=12.05), smoking 17 cigarettes/day (SD=8.36) pre quit. We employed exploratory structural equation modeling (ESEM) to analyze the data. ESEM is a structural equation modeling (SEM) method that allows researchers to combine exploratory (EFA) and confirmatory (CFA) factor analysis in one model. Unlike CFA, the ESEM model allows for items to load on more than a single factor. Like CFA, however, ESEM allows for the inclusion of predictors and outcome variables. The optimal model included two factors, one representing beliefs about smoking as part of the self (e.g., "cigarettes are a big part of my identity"; identity), the other representing shame associated with smoking (e.g., "smoking makes me feel bad about myself"; shame). This model fit the data fairly well,  $\chi^2(152,349)=511.20$ ,  $p<.0001$ ; CFI=.96; RMSEA=.05 (90%CI=.04, .06); WRMR=.96. General addiction was positively related to higher identity score, although religiosity was negatively related to identity. Being female, and addiction were also related to higher shame scores. Having a high school education or less, and high anhedonia were associated with lower shame scores. Higher smoker identity was related to higher relapse risk score, even after controlling for addiction, nicotine dependence, and demographic predictors of relapse risk. These findings suggest that the subjective importance of smoking may impact one's ability to quit smoking, and may be unique dimension of smoking needing further assessment.

Keywords: Smoking, Addiction, Cessation, Self, Survey

Abstract number: 71

ID number of submission: 57

## **Differences in dimensions of affective attachment and love types among couples in proximal relationships and those in long-distance relationships**

*Jelena Ašanin, Milica Ognjanović*  
*Faculty of philosophy, Niš*

### Abstract

This paper analyses the relation between dimensions of affective attachment and love types with regards to relationship type (proximal relationship vs long-distance relationship) among students of various Faculties of the University of Niš. The convenient sample consisted of 169 students, 136 (80.5%) female and 33 (19.5%) male. The following instruments were used: ECR-R – Experience in Close Relationships (K. Brennan, C. Clark, P. Shaver) and LAS – Love Attitudes Scale (C.Hendrick, S.Hendrick).

The results show no statistically significant differences in degree of intensity of the dimensions of affective attachment and love types with regards to relationship type. With both relationship types, there were correlations between the dimension of anxiety and mania, and between that of avoidance and the eros, ludus, and agape love types. In the subsample of subjects in a proximal relationship, there was evidence of correlations not present among subjects in a long-distance relationship; namely, between the dimensions of anxiety and eros ( $r = -.298$ ) and pragma ( $r = .344$ ), and those of avoidance and pragma ( $r = .260$ ). In both relationship type subsamples, female subjects achieved higher scores on pragma, and male subjects achieved higher scores on agape. In the subsample of subjects in a long-distance relationship, there was a correlation between age and the agape love type ( $r = -.228$ ).

Keywords: attachment, love types, long-distance relationship, proximal relationship.

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Abstract number: 72  
ID number of submission: 10

**Personality traits and subject specific motivation as predictors of students' achievement in secondary school**

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University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana*

Abstract

The aim of the study was to examine the relationships of different personality traits, subject specific motivational dimensions and students' achievement in secondary school in two subjects (math and mother tongue), as well as the prediction of these variables on their achievement. Participants in the study were 397 students attending the first year of secondary schools in Slovenia (average age 15,7 years). Different measures were used to assess students' personality traits, subject specific interest, self-efficacy and volitional strategies (immediate action and procrastination/distractibility). Students' final grades in math and mother tongue were also collected. Hierarchical regression analysis was used to analyse the predictive power of included variables on achievement. The results of our research showed different patterns of achievement predictors in both subjects and differences in predictive power of included variables according to subjects. Included variables predicted 43,8 % of variance in Slovene language and 57,9 % of variance in math. In both subjects achievement was significantly positively predicted by self-efficacy and interest and significantly negatively predicted by two personality traits (energy and agreeableness) and procrastination/distractibility. In math gender was also found to be a significant predictor. Girls had higher achievement. In Slovene language, conscientiousness and immediate action in learning were also found as positive predictors of students' achievement. Theoretical and practical implications of the results will be discussed.

Keywords: personality traits, interest, self-efficacy, volition, students, achievement

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Abstract number: 73

ID number of submission: 59

## **Personality dimensions, indicators of mental health as predictors of academic procrastination**

*Dušan Vlajić, Danijela Anđelković, Jelena Ašanin, Milena Dojčinović, Maja Micić  
Faculty of philosophy, Niš*

### **Abstract**

This study focuses on personality dimensions from Zuckerman-Kuhlman model of personality and on indicators of mental health, defined by Terluin and his associates, as predictors of academic procrastination. The research sample consists of 250 students of both sexes from five faculties of University of Niš. The following instruments were applied: Zuckerman-Kuhlman personality questionnaire (50CC-ZKPQ), The Four-Dimensional Symptom Questionnaire (4DSQ) and Procrastination Assessment Scale for Students (PASS). The obtained data were processed by applying methods of linear and hierarchical regression analysis. The results show that the model of personality dimensions, composed of Activity ( $B=.444$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), Neuroticism/Anxiety ( $B=-.462$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and Impulsive Sensation Seeking ( $B=-.729$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), can predict the academic procrastination ( $R= .283$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). Also, Distress ( $B=.385$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) is statistically significant predictor of students' procrastination. In addition, Distress show potential mediating effect on the relationship between these two personality dimensions (Activity and Neuroticism/Anxiety) and procrastination of students ( $R= .339$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). According to the results, there is a statistically significant difference between males and females in the degree of the expression of the Activity ( $p<0.01$ ), Distress ( $p<0.01$ ) and Somatization ( $p<0.05$ ). These dimensions scored higher in females, whereas the Neuroticism was higher in males than in females ( $p<0.05$ ), which is in contrast with previous findings. Variable Faculty are in correlation with following personality variables: Activity, Impulsive Sensation Seeking, Distress, Anxiety, Somatization and Procrastination, but all these correlations are weak. Efficacy of studying correlates with Activity ( $p<0.05$ ) and Impulsive Sensation Seeking ( $p<0.05$ ). The results pointed out directions for further research as well as recommendations for initial identification of persons who are inclined to procrastination.

Keywords: personal traits, indicators of mental health, procrastination, students, mediator effect

Abstract number: 74

ID number of submission: 55

### **High-risk sexual behaviour – the relation with personality traits**

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*Faculty of philosophy, Novi Sad*

#### **Abstract**

High-risk sexual behaviour, broadly defined, stands for any vaginal, oral or anal intercourse that is unprotected. It also refers to a promiscuous behaviour or to encountering a sexual intercourse with high-risk sexual partners who are under certain psychoactive substances. There is a great number of studies that are researching relations between different types of risky behaviour and their prediction when certain personal, family or other factors are included. Numerous studies, which were based on predicting high-risk sexual behaviour using personality traits as predictors, have shown significant results which were low on Agreeableness and Conscientiousness and high on Extraversion and Openness to Experience, thus, relation towards Neuroticism have not turned unambiguous. In this study, our goal was to inspect the link between personality traits and high-risk behaviour. More precisely, we wanted to inspect whether risky sexual behaviour could be predicted on the basis of personality traits or not. Our sample was composed of 241 people (57.7% female), aged 16.5 years in average (range 15-18 years old). High-risk sexual behaviour was measured using Risk-behaviours Assessment Questionnaire (Belesić, 2008) and Big Five plus Two was used for assessing the personality traits (Smederevac, Mitrović i Čolović, 2014). The multiple regression analysis suggested a significant relationship between high-risk sexual behaviour and the Big Five plus Two dimensions ( $R=.43$   $p<.001$ ). The results promoted Neuroticism ( $\beta=.33$   $p<.01$ ) and Conscientiousness ( $\beta=-.20$   $p<.05$ ) as significant predictors of high-risk sexual behaviour. When the aforementioned personality structure is taken into consideration one comes to a conclusion that this kind of a person is impulsive, insecure and liable to experience negative emotions as well. Furthermore, a person with this particular structure has low level of self-control and therefore gets easily involved in risky behaviours in order to acquire satisfaction, which, by all means, decreases anxiety and negative affection. Further implications are discussed.

Keywords: personality traits, high-risk sexual behaviour, Big Five plus Two

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Abstract number: 75  
ID number of submission: 99

### **Stress, coping strategies and some psychological and somatic reactions**

*Snežna Živković\**, *Miodrag Milenović\*\**, *Milan Veljković\**, *Milena Petković\*\*\**  
*Faculty of Occupational Safety, Niš\**; *Faculty of Philosophy, Niš\*\**; *Health Center, Niš\*\*\**

#### Abstract

This paper draws on a broader study on the relationship between work culture and stress. The study also looked the relationship between coping strategies in stress situations and some psychological and somatic reactions over a period of three months. The study used Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations - CISS (Endler, Parker, 1990) adapted by I. Sorić from Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar. Data on psychological and somatic problems were based on Questionnaire MM40 Base (Anderson et al., 1990), which was adapted for the study by S. Živković, M. Veljković from Faculty of Occupational Safety in Niš and M. Milenović from Faculty of Philosophy in Niš.

Results show that there is a negative correlation between coping strategies and as many as 12 (out of 15) registered problems (ten  $r < .001$  and two  $r < .005$ ). Avoidance as a strategy correlates to 5 problems (three  $r < .001$  and two  $r < .005$ ) whilst the most optimal strategy for resolving problems is only in negative correlation to breathing dysfunctions ( $r < .005$ ).

It is evident that, in the light of emotional literacy, being aware of own emotions contributes towards better problem solving, and reduces psychological and somatic reactions, compared to the other two ways of coping with stress.

Keywords: stress, psychological and somatic reactions, coping strategies, emotions

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Abstract number: 76  
ID number of submission: 100

### **Preparation for the release**

*Miljan Krstić, Nela Krstić, Ana Dinić, Bratislav Janković*  
*Correctional rehabilitation center, Niš*

#### **Abstract**

Program of release is being conducted in correctional institution of Nis. People who are involved have at least 6 months left till their release. Work methods used are both group and individual, depending on the specific need and the phase of the program realization.

There are three main areas: family, job and other problems. The idea was to detect all the individual needs and most frequent causes of crime recurrence, but with multidisciplinary approach and in accordance with modern tendencies in penal practices. We also wanted to offer certain information, skills, knowledge to the convicted. Local communities and wider social surroundings must be involved as well.

The general aim of the program is to reduce the level of repeated crimes. However, the main idea was to help the prisoners adapt as successfully as possible to the life outside correctional institutions. Some of the specific aims are introducing innovations, improvement and modernization of penal practice and personal professional accomplishment of the authors.

The positive impressions of the people involved are connected with better observation of the problem itself, with a new and more interesting way of treatment, as well as very useful advice and practical knowledge and skills they have gained. Work with the convict's family has been proved to be very useful in evaluation of their needs and defining problematic factors with a closer insight into the family situation and problems that family members consider important, we create a more complete picture of the participants and the causes of their criminal behavior. Involving wider social community into the program has resulted in great cooperation with Social Work centre, National employment service, Mental health clinic and Alternative sanctions office.

Keywords: correctional institution, family, job, information, skills, knowledge, risk factors, adaptation



## **Workshops**

Abstract number: 77

ID number of submission: 33

### **How do we communicate? The manner of communication as a reflection of the way of life.**

*Ivana Živković, Aleksandra Stojanović, Snježana Ivanović, Gabrijela Došen Ninković,  
Sandra Turudija  
Faculty of Philosophy, Banja Luka; Department for Psychology*

#### **Abstract**

Communication is accomplished through the exchange of messages between people. This messaging process is manifested through verbal and non-verbal communication. Linguistic informations are transmitted through verbal channel, while non-verbal transmits emotional sense of this information. Mutual influence that people have on each other may depend on the quality of communication. Thus, negative communication can negatively affect other aspects of the overall functioning of the person. Bearing in mind that communication is the most important form of social interaction, through group process various forms of its manifestation in human relations will be considered. Participants will cover various forms of dysfunctional ways of communication through workgroups, which will deal with topics of lovers relations, family relations, business relations and relations between friends. Based on the contents that participants worked on, a discussion about communication and its impact on human relationships will be developed. With the emphasis on assertive communication, through brief theoretical informing and its practical use between participants, the workshop ends. Assertiveness involves expressing thoughts, feelings and beliefs in direct, honest and socially appropriate way, taking into consideration the rights of other people as well. Through group work the participants will gain insight into the skills of being able to communicate well, which is an important aspect of our everyday lives. The workshop is intended for all those who want to improve their personal growth and development.

Keywords: Communication, verbal communication, non-verbal communication, dysfunctional communication, assertive communication, human relationships

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Abstract number: 78  
ID number of submission: 60

### **“Sculpture - self expression”**

*Snezhana Andreeva, Radmila Manchevska  
Gestalt centar Mladen Kostikj Aspekti, Skopje*

#### Abstract

The base of the Gestalt therapy process is humanistic, holistic, phenomenological, dialogical, process-oriented. Humans naturally tend to actualize themselves, strive for personal growth and self-development, to do so in their own special way, to make their own choices and to develop the ability for integration. The Self is the subject of one's own personality adjustment and it's own personal development. Perls, Hefferline and Goodman define the self as the system of contact at any moment - the current system of contacts and growth factors. That is the main reason why the Self can not be observed separately from the body and the environment, i.e. field. According to the principles of Gestalt, the integration of psychological aspects is accomplished by the interaction of the organism and environment (in the field organism/environment). The field is defined by borders, and the awareness and the contact are active processes at the borders that are interlinked in the field of organism / environment. The person exists only through the process of differentiation, separation from others and her ability to connect with others where the primary function is awareness. In the process of Gestalt therapy are used several techniques with which developing awareness is enabled in the here and now, one of them is the experiment that the person is allowed to investigate her Self, her contacts, her boundaries. Workshop participants through art expression will come into contact with their: emotional, physical, intellectual, social and spiritual existence. All this is in the direction of becoming aware of their own operation, maintenance and establishment of personal balance. The person is balanced when integrated, when she is in contact with herself and in a good contact with others and has good relationships with herself and others. Through contact with herself, its aspects through art expression will spread awareness about the extent of their integration.

Keywords: Self, therapy process, self integration, awareness, aspects.

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## **TTM Workshops**

Abstract number: 80

ID number of submission: 79

### **Using software in qualitative research**

*Biljana Stanković*

*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade*

#### **Abstract**

The main aim of this workshop will be to familiarize participants with the idea of using software in qualitative data analysis and to introduce them to one of the easiest and most intuitive software packages on the market - MAXQDA. We will start by discussing some relevant advantages of using software in qualitative data analysis concerning different aspects of the research process – from project management, through data manipulation and analysis, to generating output and handling teamwork i.e. collaborative research efforts. Next, we will address the question of choosing the most appropriate software package for specific research needs and getting the most out of the software when using it. To this end, we will briefly present and evaluate several popular software packages so we can compare their distinctive features (that in some cases facilitate, but in some cases hinder someone's specific research goals and approach to analysis). Second part of the workshop will be dedicated to introducing the basic structure and functions of one particular QDA software – MAXQDA – and providing some suggestions for working effectively with it. To get the most out of this introduction, participants would also carry out all the steps on their own computers so they would have the opportunity to learn how to set up a research project, how to import, create, edit and organize documents, how to perform different types of coding and text segments retrieval, how to create and organize memos, and how to use some basic summary and representation options.

Keywords: qualitative data analysis, software packages, MAXQDA

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Abstract number: 81  
ID number of submission: 132

## **Crosscultural Adaptation Of Psychological Measurement Instruments**

*Vladimir Hedrih*

*Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš, Serbia*

### **Abstract**

The goal of the workshop is introduction into the existing/known issues of adapting psychological tests created in one language and for one population for use in another language and on different populations. From the point of view of psychometrics when a psychological measurement instrument is translated into another language, that translation constitutes another, different measurement instrument, measurement properties of which and equivalence to the original have to be determined through an empirical study. This is the reason why the process of preparation of psychological measurement instruments for use in another language or on a different human population is called adaptation and not translation. Being that psychological tests are essentially sets of stimuli, when translation into another language is conducted, what effectively happens is that one set of stimuli is replaced by another different set (stimuli in another language). While data usually exists on how members of the population for which the original version of the test was created reacts to it, the response patterns of members of the target population on the translated version have only to be determined, as these may differ significantly. For this reason the process of preparing tests for use in another language is called adaptation and not translation. This is due to the fact that, unlike translation of regular texts, where the goal is for the translation to be as accurate as possible, when adapting psychological measurement instruments the goal is to create a new set of stimuli provoking responses from the members of the target population psychologically equivalent to the responses obtained from the members of the original population when they are administered the original version of the test. The workshop will make an overview of procedures of test adaptation and key concepts in the area of crosscultural adaptation of psychological measurement instruments. Procedures of forward and backtranslations will be described and concepts of emics, etics, dimensions of cultural differences, differential test and item functioning, psychological equivalence, procedures for comparing measurement properties will be presented. Various existing heuristics and procedures for increasing equivalence and decreasing differential functioning will be presented.

Keywords: crosscultural adaptation, tests, differential item functioning.

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Abstract number: 78  
ID number of submission: 60

## **Introduction to Hierarchical Linear Modelling**

*Ivana Pedović*

*Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš, Serbia*

### **Abstract**

Hierarchical linear models are statistical models of parameters that vary at more than one level. These models can be seen as generalizations of linear models. Hierarchical Linear Modeling is a complex form of ordinary least squares regression that is used to analyze variance in the outcome variables when the predictor variables are at varying hierarchical levels.

This workshop provides a basic introduction to hierarchical linear modelling. The participants are introduced with the principles, assumptions and applications of hierarchical linear analysis. The workshop includes computer demonstrations using HLM software.

A prerequisite for the workshop is a working knowledge of simple regression analysis.

Keywords: hierarchical linear modelling, regression analysis, nested data.

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## **Seminar**

Abstract number: 79

ID number of submission: 78

### **Creative learning and drawing techniques**

*Nebojsa Milicević\*, Miodrag Živković, Slavko Milojković*  
*University of Nis, Faculty of Philosophy, Departement of Psychology*

#### **Abstract**

In his theory on visual thinking, Arnheim emphasizes that art has important role in development and realization of all forms of thinking, including scientific. In his opinion, Fine arts should hold a central position not only in Art Education but also in overall education. On the other hand, Ognjenovic emphasizes in his theory of dynamic competences that the sense of art as an externalized dream, is in enabling one to decide and in breaching of thinking and with that also comes freedom of personality. Starting from these theories, a professional training programme for teachers, pedagogues and associates, was designed. Its common goal is to enhance educational process by increasing a level of competencies of teaching staff in the domain of psychology of learning and creativity.

During a two-day-long programme the following will be realized: characteristics of creative thinking, a drawing as a means of communication and mastering of matter, divergent production and factors of its rushing, education and creativity, measuring of creativity, children's drawings – examples and analysis, individual and group creativity, etc. Within a practical part, two workshops will be realized as well as a small school for drawing with introduction of the basic drawing techniques and elements of drawing.

Expected programme results are trainings of participants to: understand the characteristics and various styles of problem solving; application of drawing techniques to learning process and to transfer it to pupils; to organize teaching which emphasizes creative capabilities of an individual as well as of a group; to apply and adjust gained knowledge in the field of psychology of creativity through subjects and mastering of matter; to analyze and objectively estimate creative work and individual potential of an individual and a group as a whole; to analyze and estimate the representation of divergent production within a class and to take measures which would enhance this way of problem solving; to offer support to pupils in the development process and application of creative capabilities.

#### **Aknowledgement:**

This professional training programme for teachers, pedagogues and associates for school year 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 was approved by Institute for the Advancement of Education of Ministry of Education of Republic of Serbia. It was supported by Regional Centre for Professional Development in Education in Nis (Catalogue programme number is 391, competence K-2, priority -1, 16 points).

**Keywords:** Creativity, Divergent thinking, Education, Evaluation of achievement

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