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ABSTRACTS BOOKS

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8TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

29 NOVEMBER – 01 DECEMBER 2019

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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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Keynote Speakers



Prof. Dr. Aysun Tülay Bozkurt

Ayvansaray University, Department of Psychology,
Istanbul, Turkey

Keynote Title: “Empirical Validation of a Reference
Model: Wholistic
Well-being”

Abstract: Well-being is a complex construct with a growing interest of multidisciplinary approaches. Traditionally research on well-being has been derived from two general perspectives: the hedonic approach, which focuses on happiness and defines well-being in terms of pleasure attainment and pain avoidance; and

the eudaimonia approach, which focuses on six distinct aspects of human actualization: autonomy, personal growth, self-acceptance, life purpose, mastery, and positive relatedness. These two views have given rise to different research foci and a body of knowledge that is in some areas divergent and in others complementary. An increasing number of scholars on the other hand call attention to political, and socio-cultural issues as another subdimension of wellbeing wherein the state protects and promotes equity and public responsibility and makes broader investments (e.g., health care, education, social services) to provide its citizens with more protections from social, economic, and political hardships. At individual level, wellbeing has been empirically found highly correlated with some personality characteristics prevalently negatively correlated with neurotic and positively correlated with extroversion.

This study attempts to provide an empirical evidence for a holistic model of wellbeing proposed by the researcher. The model integrates hedonic (subjective wellbeing), eudemonic (psychological functioning) societal and personality elements of wellbeing to construe a broader construct called “wholistic wellbeing”. In order to drive societal issues that might impact wellbeing, a worries of sources scale were developed by the researcher primarily through an emic study followed by efa and cfa. A sample of 868 subjects –selected on convenience base via a website setup- completed a packet of questionnaires that assessed positive and negative emotions, life satisfaction (hedonic wellbeing) personality scale (extraversion, neurotic), psychological wellbeing, happiness and sources of worries for the measurement of the model. Structural equation modelling (SEM) indicated that holistic wellbeing is a construct consisted of happiness and psychological functioning while subjective wellbeing, personality characteristics and societal issues are significant contributors.



Dr. Sadaf Ahmed

CEO, Advance Educational Institute and Research Centre: Karachi,
Sindh, Pakistan

Assistant Professor of Department of Physiology, University of
Karachi, Pakistan

Keynote Title: “Psychophysiology of Stress and Pain



Prof. Ozge HACIFAZLIOGLU

Hasan Kalyoncu University
Faculty of Education, Head of Educational Administration Department
ISATT (International Study Association on Teachers and Teaching) Outreach Coordinator on ISATT Executive Committee
(isatt.net).

Keynote Title: Balance in academic leadership: Voices of women from Turkey and the United States of America (US)

Bio: This key note will be based on Hacifazlioglu's comparative study on the experiences of women leaders in Turkey and the US. The study argues that the theme of 'balance in leadership' appeared to be the most influential driving force in women leaders' stories. It further

shows that balance in leadership is associated with balance in two areas: balancing private and professional life, and balance in research, teaching and leadership.



PROF. DR. KOBUS MAREE
University of Pretoria, South Africa

Keynote Title: "Connecting past 'stories' with present 'realities' to design a purposeful future"

Abstract: A high premium is placed on the ability to deal effectively with transitions in a rapidly changing world (driven by Work/ Industry 4.0 (the 4th Industrial revolution)). Many people currently feel insecure and are denied the opportunity to find meaning, purpose, and hope in their lives. Education and Psychology practitioners are obliged to re-examine their theory and practice to devise practicable strategies in search of helping people to rediscover a sense of meaning, purpose, and hope in an uncertain world. The outcomes of

two research projects are elaborated in this paper. A qualitative→/quantitative paradigm is utilized to examine what is happening in society and in the workplace especially. The findings demonstrate the importance of understanding contextual challenges and embracing newer ideas such as (career and) self-construction and life design in addition to traditional approaches. To promote autobiographicity and narratability, helping people connect what they (often subconsciously) know about their past with what they (consciously) are aware of presently is key. The aim is to draw on reflection and reflexivity to help them create new and different meanings about themselves and arrive at a 'deeper' understanding of 'who they are', 'why they are here', and 'what their 'destiny' in life is. Connecting what people (often subconsciously) know about their past with what they (consciously) are aware of presently in the manner described here provides educationists and psychologists with a theoretically sound and practically viable strategy and conceptual framework to address the needs of people encountering meaning-, purpose-, and hope-related challenges in their lives.

ABSTRACTS

PSYCHOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE STATE

Irina Samuylova, Saint-Petersburg State University, Faculty of Psychology, Department of Political Psychology

Karina Bakuleva, Saint-Petersburg State University, Faculty of Psychology, Department of Political Psychology

Ziyada Saydutova, Saint-Petersburg State University, Faculty of Psychology, Department of Political Psychology

Petr Bichkov, Saint-Petersburg State University, Faculty of Psychology, Department of Political Psychology

Aleksander Konfisakhor, Saint-Petersburg State University, Faculty of Psychology, Department of Political Psychology

Abstract

The image of the state is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon, which includes economic, social, political, religious, ethnic and cultural aspects. It determines the attitude of citizens to the existing social system, to the historical and social mission of the state, to its place and role in the world community. Transformations taking place in national and world politics can influence the change in the opinion of citizens about their country and the assessment of the future prospects for life in it. The identification of psychological determinants of the dynamics of the image of the state, as well as the factors of its favorable or negative evaluation, is still actual problem. The main purpose of given research is to study the image of the state in the minds of its citizens (using the image of Russia as an example), as well as respondents' representations about the possibilities of self-fulfillment in the country. «Self-fulfillment» is the conscious process of human self-improvement with the goal of effective self-realization based on internally significant aspirations and external influences (Kronik, 2003; Loginova, 2009). Research methods: 1) Satisfaction With Life Scale by E. Diener (SWLS) (adopted by Osin E.N. & Leontyev D.A., 2008), 4 items; 2) the scale of subjective happiness by S. Lubomirski (adopted by Leontyev D.A., 2003), 4 items; 3) «Potentials of self-fulfillment in the country» (Saydutova, Samuylova, 2017), 16 items; 4) «Image of the country» (Petrenko V.F., 2005), 28 items. Participants: 236 people aged 17 to 30 years (70 % - females), living in Russia. The data were analyzed utilizing Microsoft Excel and IBM SPSS Statistics software: 1) descriptive statistics methods (means, standard deviation, etc.); 2) the correlation analysis (Pearson); 3) factor analysis (reduction of dimension). As a result, 7 main factors were revealed that explain 35.3% of the total dispersion, including: the factor of life satisfaction and the level of subjective happiness (factor weight = 8.1); factor of attractiveness of the State (7.2); factor of assessment of self-fulfillment opportunities in the country (7.0); factor of negative assessment of the country (3.7); and some other factors. In general, the study showed that the more opportunities for self-fulfillment in the country are noted by respondents, the more positive is the image of the state in their minds, as well as the level of life satisfaction and psychological well-being – i.e. citizens are ready to associate their future life with current goals. The obtained data demonstrate the importance of positioning the state in the media space, and also allow paying attention to those psychological characteristics of people and their life activities that are not sufficiently realized or satisfied in the conditions of life in a particular country. The paper was prepared with the financial support of RFFI: project «Media image of Russia in context of national security», № 19-013-00725.

Keywords: image of state, self-fulfillment, psychological well-being, media.

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Self-esteem and forgiveness among college students

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Stana Nafisah, Undergraduate Student of Universitas Islam Indonesia

Nafisah Setiawati, Undergraduate Student of Universitas Islam Indonesia

Abstract

Forgiveness influenced by several things, one of them is self-esteem. The aim of this research is to find out the relation between forgiveness and self-esteem among college students. In this research, self-esteem scores were assessed using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) by Rosenberg (1965) that consist of 10 items. Forgiveness scores were assessed using the forgiveness scale by Nashori (2016) that consist of 14 items. The subjects of this research were 396 college students, consist of 108 males and 288 females. The results show that $r=0.185$ with a significant value $p=0.00$ and the hypothesis can be accepted because of $p<0.05$. According to the results, self-esteem has a positive correlation with forgiveness. Students who have a high self-esteem will also have a high level of forgiveness, and contrary. The next research is expected to add more variables which are the factors of forgiveness.

Keywords: College students, forgiveness, self-esteem;

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Life satisfaction and loneliness among freshman college students

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Abstract

Loneliness influence many aspects of life, which might reduce a person's level of life satisfaction. This research aims to determine the relationship between loneliness and life satisfaction among freshman college students. Life satisfaction scores were assessed using the SWLS by Diener (1985) consist of 5 items. Loneliness were assessed using the UCLA by Rusell (1996) which consist of 20 items divide into three aspects: personality, social desirability, and depression. The subjects of this study were 120 freshman college students. The result shows that correlation value with $p = 0.000$ and coefficient correlation with $r = -0.488$. The result shows that loneliness has a negative correlation with life satisfaction. The results accordance with the hypothesis, when a student has a low loneliness it will improve the life satisfaction, and contrary. Hopefully for the next research, loneliness can pair with another positive psychology variables.

Keywords: Loneliness, Life Satisfaction, Freshman College Students

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Father attachment and empathy among senior high school student

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Abstract

Youth misbehave almost always occurred among senior high school students. This current research examined the relation between father attachment and empathy among senior high school students. This research used quantitative approach with correlation method. Father attachment variable was measured using IPPA by Armsden & Greenberg (1987) and empathy variable was measured using BES by Jolliffe, D., & Farrington, D. P., (2006). Father attachment consists of 3 aspects: trust, communication, alienation. This research based on 205 senior high school students with an age range of 14-18 years. The result of this research shows $r=0.237$ with significant value $p=0.00$ and the hypothesis can be accepted because of $p<0.005$. According to this research, father attachment and empathy among senior high school showed positive correlation. The result shows that the hypothesis accepted. This research also discuss about the relation between aspects. The next research was expected to take more specific subject criteria.

Keywords: Father attachment, empathy, senior high school student;

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The phenomenon of employee fatigue in the mining industry

Elsabe Keyser, North-West University

Abstract

Prior conceptualisation and measures of the concept fatigue from the 16th Century are still inadequate in a number of ways. The emergence of fatigue in South African mines has become accepted as a real phenomenon. The focus of this article was to investigate the current state of the conceptualisation fatigue by looking at international and national research conducted on employee fatigue in addition to investigating the use of the concept in South African mines/organisations. The various methods and instruments used to measure fatigue/work fatigue are, therefore, significant and using standards to assess the value of these measures are of further importance. The results of the application of the instruments were evaluated by focusing on whether or not reliability and validity tests were performed on the instruments. This study identified a gap in the current literature with regards to both fatigue studies in South Africa and fatigue in the mining industry. International studies have done vast amounts of research on the phenomenon of employee fatigue and an extensive amount of literature focuses on the mining industry. Thus, further research is required to fill the void in the current literature relating to the topic of employee fatigue, substance use and sick leave of employees in the South African mining environment. This research will allow the much-needed information to reach both the organisation and the employees that need assistance. Key words: employee fatigue, measurements, individual human factors, non-work factors, environmental conditions, work-related factors, shift work, work schedule and planning.

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Intimate Partner Violence: Psychometric, bidirectional, and Genre Findings

Javier Andres Gomez-Diaz, Corporación Universitaria Minuto de Dios

Abstract

Problem: what differences are between men and women among physical, psychological, economic, cyber and sexual abuse? The aim of this research is to reveal differences between uni and bidirectional abuse in men and women. Method: Sample - 645 men and women, including LGTB population, that are (or have been) in a relationship. Instrument - Couples Abuse Scale (EMP, in Spanish) has an internal consistency (Cronbach's Alpha = 0.92) and a factor structure to measure six types of IPV (1) psychological, (2) economic, (3) physical, (4) cyber, and sexual abuse by (5) coercion or (6) devaluation. Findings and Results: findings suggest that responding with the same or another kind of violence is more severe than no doing it, or solving partner/couple problems in a different way. Data obtained reveals that males perceive themselves as victims of IPV more frequently than women, and that bidirectional abuse is more frequent than unidirectional or victimization. Conclusions and Recommendations: IPV has been considered a public health problems, according with WHO that must be redefined in order to help partners/couples to learn better and more effective ways to deal with disagreements. Psychotherapist must recognize it as a way to orient therapy and orientations because of its consequences on society.

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Disease awareness and self-concept of persons living alone with dementia

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Ulla Walter,

Abstract

Problem Statement: Limited disease awareness and discrepancies in the self-concept are often associated with dementia. Disease awareness is important for the further process of the disease as well as for medical and nursing care. The preservation of a positive self-concept is the most important resource for a successful aging with dementia. **Purpose of Study:** This study examines commonalities and differences in self-concept and disease awareness of people with dementia living alone, especially with regard to their biographical background. It focusses on the reconstruction of everyday reality, the perception of the single life with the disease such as outpatient care. **Methods:** Twelve biographical narrative interviews were conducted with women and men aged 65 and older living alone with dementia. Grounded Theory Methodology by Strauss and Corbin was used to analyze the biographical material. **Findings and Results:** In the disease process, respondents deal with questions about themselves. These refer to personality traits and include an understanding of the social roles and relationships. Various coping strategies, health beliefs and personality traits lead to either continuation or modification of the former self-concept. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Disease awareness is not only a common symptom of dementia, it is also a consequence of (un-)successful coping strategies, psychological defense mechanisms and cohort effects. People with dementia should be supported in developing an understanding of the disease and to strengthening a positive self-concept.

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Life Satisfaction After Abortion and Miscarriage: Women's Adjustment to (Un-)Intended Termination of Pregnancy

Björn Huss, Bielefeld University

Abstract

Problem Statement: (Un-)intended termination of pregnancy either by abortion or miscarriage is often associated with negative psychological outcomes. Previous research suffered from inappropriate methods and comparison groups that yielded to inconsistent results. **Purpose of Study:** This study examines long-term consequences of pregnancy termination on satisfaction with various domains of life. **Methods:** The data were derived from the German Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships and Family Dynamics (pairfam). The longitudinal sample consists of 5,318 women, 196 of those had an abortion and 287 experienced a miscarriage. Fixed effects models were used to examine whether overall and domain-specific life satisfaction declined after pregnancy termination. **Findings and Results:** After miscarriage and abortion, women experienced initial declines in overall life satisfaction and long-lasting declines in social contact satisfaction. Miscarriage but not abortion was further accompanied by substantial and permanent declines in leisure satisfaction and relationship satisfaction and has therefore more crucial consequences for women's mental health. Abortion was, however, preceded by low pre-event satisfaction levels, indicating that abortion is rather a consequence than a cause of poor psychological well-being. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** This study contradicts the common notion that abortion has necessarily negative psychological outcomes. More research is needed to identify and systematically support risk groups of poor mental health before abortion and after miscarriage. As social contact satisfaction declined substantially after both abortion and miscarriage, future research should clarify whether these mechanisms of social exclusion are caused by pregnancy termination stigma.

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«STATE IN STATE»: EMIGRATION AS CULTURAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON

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Abstract

Waves of different emigration are characteristic of many countries and continue to spread to this day. The paper analyzes the features of emigration as a cultural and psychological phenomenon that connects people outside their Homeland. The reasons for devotion to national traditions and the possibility of uniting compatriots on the platform of the native language and spiritual life are discussed. Using the example of a historical and psychological analysis of the phenomenon of the first wave of Russian emigration, it is shown how a "state within a state" is created in the places of its compact residence. With an integrated system of life (schools, universities, libraries, museums, archives, periodicals, book publishing, critics) the idea of a special spiritual mission is formulated: preservation and development of national culture and language. The famous Russian writer Ivan Bunin said about it: «We are not in exile, we are in the message». The emigrants are characterized not only by the need to assimilate in the new environment, but by the desire, on the contrary, to preserve the historical values of the native language. Psychologically, this process is connected with love of fatherhood, pride in national culture among people who have changed their place of residence. The emigrants strive to maintain a high level of national science and culture, present the wealth and significance of the national cultural heritage to others, and continue to serve their native culture. A unifying for immigrants is their mother language as an important psychological factor. It helps to overcome the disunity of society, individualism, political and religious strife, regardless of nationality. In order to consolidate national culture outside the state, a whole system of upbringing of the younger generation can be developed, including the creation of educational institutions of various types, including university education. Educational psychologism provides for the inclusion of a course on the history and culture of one's country as a mandatory part of the curriculum. The use of case studies and the analysis of individual life histories showed that the world's humanitarian and scientific thought was enriched by the greatest representatives of Russian emigration with the works and concepts of graduates of St. Petersburg University - the "father" of the TV V.K.Zavorykin, a Nobel laureate in the field of economics V.V.Leontiev, author of the discovery of chemosynthesis S.N.Vinogradsky, artist N.K.Roerich, composer I.F.Stravinsky, sculptor G.V.Derjuzhinsky, founder of intuitivism in the field of philosophy N.O.Lossky, and many others. Thus, it is obvious that representatives of emigration can make an enormous contribution not only to the spiritual and intellectual treasury of their lost homeland, but also to the general world culture.

Keywords: emigration, state in state, national culture, case-study.

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Psychological features of Russia's media image

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Abstract

In the recent years in the field of theoretical and practical scientific knowledge the quality aspects of information have been highlighted as having the most influence on the audience. In that regard the most attention is being given to discourse representation and its role in social constructing is being thoroughly analysed. Media image of the country as a result of discourse representation is both an important strategic resource and a significant competitive advantage. Studies of media discourse are conducted in terms of interdisciplinary approach. Psychology plays a significant role in current studies of discourse. Application of psychological analysis expands our understanding of mechanisms and effects of media discourse. Political psychology interprets media discourse as a topically directed activity of speech and mind caused by communicative and social culture in media space. Its main goal is to translate certain knowledge and evaluations of objects via text and speech. The main aim of our research is to identify psychological contents of Russia's representation in Russian federal print mass media. The object of our research is leading Russian print mass media. The subject of our research is Russia's media image. In order to carry out our research we developed a 3-stage method which is a modification of content analysis method. The first stage was evaluation of country's representation features according to four basic categories: cultural and historical space, economics, state and legal space and ideals and values. We described such meaningful components as concept of "Motherland", "Economic power", "Russia in the system of international relations". The second stage was analysis of the meaning behind the articles in given modules and their arrangement into four categories (factual, evaluative, forecasting and prompting certain attitude to events and people). In the research period (December 2018-May 2019) we observed a rise in forecasting publications that speculate about the future of Russia and cultural and historical aspects of society's development. The third stage focused on defining quality features of the contents of the articles according to the specially developed system of analytical units that consists of three modules. Such deep analysis allowed us to identify a structure of Russia's media image and describe characteristics of the concept of «country» in the Russian mass media. Our research showed the possibility of psychological analysis of the discourse representation's direction onto reflection/construction. It allowed us to identify various types of print mass media according to the nature of their impact, define their concept on the basis of their meaningful content and the degree to which they participate in construction of meaning for the audience. Our method gives an opportunity to describe dynamic characteristics of media image, identify its dominants and lacunas, harmony/disharmony. The research illustrates the possibilities of conducting comparative analysis of media images of different countries. The results of our research may be applied in practice in journalism, political consulting and political imageology.

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Generation differences in organizational related attitudes and values

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Abstract

The current study's aim was to compare 3 generations: baby boom, X and Y in job attitudes. Generation differences in professional and organizational commitment, job involvement and work value were investigated. The study sample included N=519 job applicants from different organizations. Three groups were created based on their age: baby boom, X and Y generations. Results indicate significant differences in organizational and occupational commitment and also in work value. These differences showed different patterns. Participants who were born between 1960–1980 had the highest organizational and job commitment. Moreover, work value showed a descending trend with age. Findings can be useful in practice to keep up proper labour.

Keywords: professional commitment, organizational commitment, job involvement, work value, generation

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Comparison of parents, teachers' evaluations: ADHD, conduct and oppositional defiant disorder symptoms

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to explore inter-evaluator agreement between parents and teachers in a Hungarian minority group. A total of N=59 children were assessed (47.5% male). All children were 12 years old and attended middle school. Parents and teachers completed the Disruptive Behavior Disorder Scale. Differences between Evaluators were assessed using the Intra-class Correlation Coefficient (ICC), the Absolute Agreement, single measures, two-way mixed model was used for establishing the agreement between raters. The inattention subscale from the DBD showed a fair agreement, $ICC(2,1)=.58(95\% \text{ CI}:.29-.75)$. The hyperactivity subscale had low value, $ICC(2,1)=.24(95\% \text{ CI}:-.20-.53)$. The ODD subscale indicated medium value $ICC(2,1)=.31(95\% \text{ CI}:-.10-.57)$. The CD subscale had an unacceptable value: $ICC(2,1)=.05(95\% \text{ CI}:-.21-.30)$. The Wilcoxon non-parametric test was used to determine the differences between symptoms rated by parents and teachers. Results revealed significant discrepancies in all measured dimensions. Teachers reported more conduct and oppositional defiant disorder symptoms, and less inattention and hyperactivity symptoms than parents.

Keywords: parents and teachers' evaluations, ADHD, conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder

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Generation differences in organizational related attitudes and values

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Abstract

The current study's aim was to compare 3 generations: baby boom, X and Y in job attitudes. Generation differences in professional and organizational commitment, job involvement and work value were investigated. The study sample included N=519 job applicants from different organizations. Three groups were created based on their age: baby boom, X and Y generations. Results indicate significant differences in organizational and occupational commitment and also in work value. These differences showed different patterns. Participants who were born between 1960–1980 had the highest organizational and job commitment. Moreover, work value showed a descending trend with age. Findings can be useful in practice to keep up proper labour.

Keywords: professional commitment, organizational commitment, job involvement, work value, generations

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The predictive value of life satisfaction and organizational commitment on well-being

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Abstract

Differentiated effect of life satisfaction and organizational commitment factors on well-being was investigated. Data were collected from N=420 job applicants from different organizations. Three types of organizational commitment were measured: normative, affective and continuance commitment. The predictive values of the tested factors had different patterns based on marital and job status. The highest predictive value of the life satisfaction and organizational commitment factors on wellbeing was revealed among divorced participants. Furthermore, predictors had the highest influence on well-being among people who achieved a status in an organization (middle managers). The findings should be applied in organizational context and in life consultancy. Further results and implications are discussed.

Keywords: life satisfaction, organizational commitment, well-being

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Systolic and diastolic blood pressure as predictors of memory functions

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Abstract

The cognitive disorders are playing an important role in hypertension, the cognitive dysfunctions have a major impact on the self- management of the disease and affect the quality and the evolution of the diseases in the future. This study proposes to address these areas, its aim is to determine the association between potential risk factors and cognitive decrements. The study sample consists of 63 middle aged participants with hypertension. All participants were assessed with a psychometric memory test, using the Wechsler Memory Scale-Revised (verbal, visual, delayed memory and attention/ concentration). Systolic blood pressure is a significant negative predictor for verbal, visual and delayed memory. The age, gender, medication, comorbid disease and smoking did not contribute to the multiple regression models. The study revealed an interesting and unexpected result that indicates that the participants with higher level of diastolic blood pressure have better performance in measured cognitive components, except delayed memory.

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Are differences in parents and children social acceptance based on reading comprehension?

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Abstract

The aim of the article is to unveil the role of acceptance of the environment in acquiring reading proficiency. In late elementary grades (3rd-4th grade) the major question regards the understanding of the read information. The acceptance of a struggling student is a major motivator for increasing the self-expectance and the objective reading comprehension achievement. The study sample consisted of 138 children and their parents. Based on reading comprehension test results we make three groups and we seek for differences in acceptance and attitude. The results of this study are supporting the assumption that there are major differences between groups, so we should treat them differently. Based on these results we would propose prevention programs in order to rise parents' awareness upon the importance of acceptance of their children's problems. A good management of these problems is half way to success, positive attitudes will facilitate the children's performance.

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Dynamics of University Students' Career Predispositions

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Abstract

Problem Statement. Career planning is an inalienable part of the personal professionalization at the stage of study at the University. Studying at the University, students develop "career willingness" that is an expression of personality in career planning in accordance with his/her beliefs, views, motives, feelings, attitudes etc. "Career willingness" ensures the successful development of a career and compliance of personal expectations with the expectations of the professional environment. It is based on persons' ideas about themselves and their career predispositions, as well as self-assessment of their professional competencies. Therefore, one of the key problems of students' "career willingness" forming is the problem of adequacy of their career predispositions that is determined by relevance of career predispositions to the level of professional competence and personal characteristics. This problem becomes particularly important if students get an education in areas involving the widest range of opportunities for professional self-realization, in particular in the field of administration. **Purpose of Study.** The empirical research was aimed at analysis the relation between students' career predispositions, their personal and professional competencies at different stages of study at the University. **Methods.** The following procedures were used for the study: questionnaire "Career readiness" for assessment of students' career predispositions, questionnaire "Leader. Manager. Expert" for assessment of personal and professional competencies. The participants of the study were 167 university students of the first, second and fourth (final) years of educational program "Human resource management". The results were processed with criteria and correlation analysis. All statistical procedures were computed with "Statistics 10.0" for Windows. **Findings and Results.** University Students primarily focused on an inter-organizational career than on an intra-organizational career regardless of the stage of study. Throughout the educational stage, vertical career was perceived as more preferable than horizontal, but differences in preferences tended to decrease by the fourth year of study. There was also a gradual transition from a non-specialized career to a specialized one. Changes in career predispositions were associated with the consistent formation of leadership, managerial and expert competencies. The students of the first and the second year of study had a tendency to manifest leader competencies associated with the ability to create and develop teams of like-minded people. On the contrary, fourth-year students largely demonstrated managerial and expert competencies, which were revealed in the ability to organize and coordinate the processes of individual and team work, as well as to assess emerging problems and possible solutions. Together, these changes provided a stable orientation of students to their chosen professional activity in combination with professional mobility if it would be necessary for their career growth. **Conclusions and Recommendations.** The results of the study showed that each of students' career predispositions had its own "zones of actual development" (their actual personal and professional competencies), as well as "points of growth" (competencies that need to be developed for the successful implementation in the profession). The results of the study can be used for developing career profiles of University students as a tool for promoting their further professionalization.

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Media provocative discourse as a producer of social phobias

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Abstract

At present, it can be stated that the mass media has become the subject of creating provocative discourse and, as a result, the producer of many social phobias, including very dangerous ones. This is due to the desire of many publications, including online, to attract a wide audience, which is dictated more often by selfish interest. It is the tragic and disastrous events that attract and excite the audience, giving rise to a variety of very broad spectrum feelings with the highest possible emotional intensity - horror, fear, disgust, panic, sympathy and empathy. At the same time, mass media are not limited to just informing about disasters, but massively implant into the minds of recipients almost at the suggestion level lexical frames of despair, hopelessness, confusion and confusion. The texts often use threatening forms, and the subject of the threat is natural, social, man-made disasters. The media form stable phobias in people that are socially very dangerous. The aim of the study is to identify these phobias, their causes, genesis, thematic spectrum, social determinants, the level of influence. The object of study is mass media publications of various typological levels - from local to major national publications, including online. Even high-quality world-famous publications sometimes create provocative discourse. The study will use empirical methods for the axiological identification of texts containing potential social phobias. A comparative analysis of different types of publications that provoke an audience, create a stressful environment, causing social phobias will also be used. This will help describe the effects of anxiety disorder caused by the media, as well as the social danger of provoking people. It is also important to establish the mechanisms of generation under the influence of media publications, first of all of such social phobias as cognitive and behavioral. The mass media often not only cause panic, but also specifically allows a biased assessment of what is happening, in particular, they increase the effect of the inevitability of the global environmental crisis due to the depletion of the planet's resources, loss, pollution of the biosphere. These factors affect people even at the level of micro-social groups and form negative psychological patterns that are asocial in nature. They reveal such dangerous features as anger, cruelty, inclination to violence and at the same time - skepticism, wariness, suspicion, neglect of social norms of morality. It is important to recognize and explain them. At the level of public discussions, it is necessary to identify patterns and trends in the negative impact of the media on society, to hold scientific events dedicated to this, which will help to determine with necessary accuracy the mechanisms of negative impact of the media on society that generate social phobias.

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