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**9TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGY AND
SOCIOLOGY (PSY-SOC 2020)**

ABSTRACTS

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**Sapienza University,
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27 – 29 November, 2020

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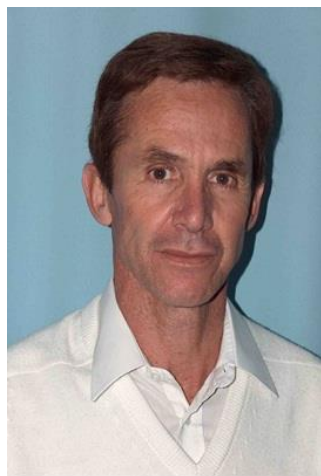
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Keynotes Speakers



Prof. Dr. Kobus Maree

University of Pretoria's

Keynote Title: "Is purposeful work about to disappear forever?"

Connecting conscious knowledge with subconscious insight in self- and career construction to rekindle a sense of meaning and hope in the workplace"

Abstract: Dealing successfully with transitions in occupational environments driven by the 4th Industrial Revolution is as challenging as it is key to 'surviving' and flourishing in the 21st century. Unsurprisingly, workers exhibit feelings of insecurity and struggle to make meaning and experience a sense of purpose and hope in their (career-)lives. Consequently, a need exists for career counselling theory, research, practice, and policy to be innovated and updated regularly. Practicable career counselling intervention strategies need to be devised consistently in search of helping people kindle and rekindle a sense of making meaning, experience a sense of purpose and hope in rapidly changing work contexts, and move forward.

Brief bio: Prof. Kobus Maree (DEd (Career Counselling); PhD (Learning Facilitation in Mathematics); DPhil (Psychology)) is a full Professor in the Department of Educational Psychology at the University of Pretoria. Kobus is a member of the following core scientific committees: a. UNESCO Chair on Lifelong Guidance and Counseling, and b. the UNESCO University Network and Twinning (UNITWIN) Chair. In addition, he was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) Division 16) in 2018. Moreover, he accepted appointments as a Research Fellow at the University of the Free State and as Professor Extraordinaire at the University of Stellenbosch and the University of Southern Queensland.

Kobus has received multiple awards for his research. In 2014, he received the Psychological Society of South Africa's Award for Excellence in Science. He was awarded the Chancellor's Medal for Teaching and Learning from the University of Pretoria in 2010 and has been nominated successfully as an Exceptional Academic Achiever on four consecutive occasions. He has a B1 rating from the National Research Foundation.

Kobus has authored or coauthored 90+ peerreviewed articles and 75 books/ book chapters since 2010. In the same period, he supervised 38 doctoral theses and Master's dissertations and read keynote papers at 25+ international conferences, and at 22+ national conferences. He has also presented invited workshops at conferences in 40+ countries on a) integrating qualitative and quantitative approaches in career counselling and b) the art and science of writing scholarly articles. Over the past seven years, he has spent a lot of time abroad as a visiting professor at various universities. He was awarded a fellowship of the IAAP in 2014 and received the Psychological Society of South Africa's Fellow Award in 2017.



Prof. Dr. Osman YILDIRIM

Istanbul Arel University

Keynote Title: “Lights-out Universities and Twenty-first Century Competencies”

Abstract: Industrial transformations are happening more rapidly than in the past. While the transition from Industry 1.0 to Industry 2.0 took a very long time, subsequent industrial transformations took place at shorter intervals. Applications, technologies and unmanned smart systems (especially Smart Factory, Smart University, cyber-physical structure that will serve the society, etc.) brought about by the rapid development in Industry 4.0 are rapidly taking place in human life. In this research, Lights-out university and 21st century competencies are discussed.

Industry 4.0, where industrial transformations have come, has forced human resources competencies to change rapidly. While the competencies of all industrial sector employees are reshaping, higher education education systems have made digitalization compulsory. For example, the digitalized university will continue its life with faculty members with digital competencies. The digital university (Lights-out University), which has emerged as a new structure, will carry out its activities independently from the campus with faculty members with digital competencies. Moreover, the digital university that can use artificial intelligence and similar algorithms will offer teaching environments designed in accordance with students’ learning skills. The new University structure will become increasingly established and will need to employ faculty with twenty-first century competencies (4C or 7C).

Bio: Osman YILDIRIM is currently working with Istanbul Arel University, Turkey. He got the B.S. and M.Sc. degrees in Electronic Engineering at Bosphorus University in 1983 and 1986 respectively. In 1994 he completed his Ph.D. studies in Electronic Engineering at Istanbul Technical University. In 2006, he completed his second Ph.D. studies in Business Management at Istanbul University. Since 2013 he has been with Istanbul Arel University where he is the head of Department of Electrical Engineering. His research interests are HR, Behavioral Sciences, Strategic HR Management, Electromagnetics, Radar, and Statistical Techniques.

Characteristics of marital life in customary Rwanda

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Joseph Gumira Hahirwa, University of Rwanda

Alexandre Hakizamungu, University of Rwanda

Lambert Havugintwari, University of Rwanda

Abstract

Acknowledgement: This research was conducted through the support of the University of Rwanda-Sweden Programme

This article explores and describes the characteristics of marital life in customary Rwanda. Focus group discussions with Rwanda elders, males and females, were used for the data collection. Grounded, thematic and content analyses were used. Marital life in customary Rwanda was characterized by a great awareness and societal pressure to build strong households. The cultural marital life context relied on compliance with a number of values within the household. Normal marital life relationship was characterized by close collaboration and complementarities between the wives and their husbands. The traditional daily life style of the spouses was a way of preparing their children to marriage in future. The findings give an insight from how marital life in the traditional Rwanda went on and some experiences can be taken from there, built on and be adapted in home grown solutions for healthier marital life in today's society.

Keywords: characteristics, marital life, customary, cultural, Rwanda

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Circumstances for healthy marriage and happiness in the traditional Rwanda's households

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Abstract

Acknowledgement: This research was conducted through the support of the University of Rwanda-Sweden Programme: This article explores, produce and makes a scientific reference describing possible reasons of marriages' break down in the traditional Rwanda available. Twenty-two males and twenty-three females elders participated in six focus group discussions. Grounded, thematic and content analyses were used. There were cases where the spouses were allowed to divorce. They include adultery, hidden disease and malformation, marital sexual relation dissatisfaction, lack of hygiene particularly on the side of the wife, drunkenness, disrespect, stealing and infertility. The findings from this research will be of interest for the following people but not limited to: the participants in the current study, the youth about to get married, the policy makers, the religious authorities, and the married people. This research outcomes would be a way toward confronting cultural traditions and modernity to propose possible informed home grown solutions for healthier psychosocial marital life in today's society.

Keywords: reasons, marriage, marriages' break down, traditional, Rwanda

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Potential causes of marriages' break down in the traditional Rwanda

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Abstract

This article explores, produce and makes a scientific reference describing possible reasons of marriages' break down in the traditional Rwanda available. Twenty-two males and twenty-three females elders participated in six focus group discussions. Grounded, thematic and content analyses were used. There were cases where the spouses were allowed to divorce. They include adultery, hidden disease and malformation, marital sexual relation dissatisfaction, lack of hygiene particularly on the side of the wife, drunkenness, disrespect, stealing and infertility. The findings from this research will be of interest for the following people but not limited to: the participants in the current study, the youth about to get married, the policy makers, the religious authorities, and the married people. This research outcomes would be a way toward confronting cultural traditions and modernity to propose possible informed home grown solutions for healthier psychosocial marital life in today's society.

Keywords: reasons, marriage, marriages' break down, traditional, Rwanda

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Preventing and dealing with marital conflict in the traditional Rwanda

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Abstract

This article reports on the ways used prevent and to deal with marital conflict in the traditional Rwanda. Focus group discussions with Rwanda elders were used for the data collection in Kigali city, western and southern provinces of Rwanda. Grounded, thematic and content analyses were used. Destructive marital conflict prevented thanks to the training that the children used to get through the marital life style of their parents and verbal advice they would get just before their marriage. Whenever the conflict occurred, it was first managed within the new household by the new spouses themselves. In case this did not work at the household level, the two spouses' families of origin helped in management and in resolution of the new spousal marital conflict. This intervention was for among other reasons meant for avoidance of divorce, making new households last long and maintaining the ties established between the two families. The findings give an insight that can be adapted in home grown solutions for healthier marital life in today's society.

Keywords: preventing, dealing, marital, conflict, traditional, Rwanda

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Importance of patience and perseverance in the sustainable functioning of marital life in traditional Rwanda

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Abstract

This paper explores and describes the conditions and factors for the sustainability and functioning of marital life in traditional Rwanda. Focus group discussions with Rwanda elders, males and females, were used for the data collection in Kigali city, Western and Southern Provinces of Rwanda. Grounded, thematic and content analyses were used. A list of traditional values including patience, perseverance, mutual respect, commitment to marriage life functionality, were the pillars for the stability and longevity of marriage in traditional Rwanda. From the findings, drawing from the ancestors' behaviors and conduct in marriage life and adapting them to the current life conditions would be of benefit to the marriage institution both in present and in the days to come. Spouses in contemporary Rwanda can learn a lot from the ones in ancient Rwanda. The findings give an insight that can be adapted in home grown solutions for healthier marital life in today's society.

Key words: marriage sustainability, functional, traditional, Rwanda

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LİSANSLI SPORCULARIN KİŞİLİK İNANÇLARININ SPOR YAPMAYANLARA GÖRE FARKLILAŞMASININ İNCELENMESİ

Yunus İcer, Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüğü

Binnaz Kıran, Mersin Üniversitesi

Abstract

Çalışmanın Amacı: Kişilik, bireyi başkalarından ayıran, doğuştan getirdiği ve sonradan kazandığı özelliklerin bütünüdür. Kişilik inançları ise kişinin kendisi, diğer insanlar ve dünyayla ilgili temel inançlarını ifade eder. Bu çalışma lisanslı sporcuların kişilik inançlarının spor yapmayanlara göre incelenmesi amacıyla yürütülmüştür. Yöntem: Araştırma gurubunu 15 yaş ve üzeri 311 katılımcı (154 lisanslı sporcu ve 157 spor yapmayan) oluşturmuştur. Çalışmaya katılan lisanslı sporcular, Isparta Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüğü antrenörlerinin müsabakalara hazırladığı sporculardır. Spor yapmayan katılımcılar ise yaş ve cinsiyet olarak spor yapan gruba benzer olarak seçilmiştir. Çalışmada, Taymur ve ark. (2011) tarafından Türkçe geçerlilik güvenilirlik çalışması yapılan, Kişilik İnanç Ölçeği Kısa Form kullanılmıştır. Yapılan iç tutarlılık ve güvenilirlik analizleri sonucu Cronbach α değeri 0.92 bulunmuştur. Alt skalaların iç tutarlılık güvenilirlik değerleri sırasıyla çekingen (.68), bağımlı (.66), pasif-agresif (.73), obsesif-kompulsif (.83), antisosyal (.77), narsistik (.75), histrionik (.61), şizoid (.77) ve paranoid (.85) olarak tespit edilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin sosyodemografik özelliklerini tespit etme amacı ile hazırlanan Kişisel Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın veri analizinde SPSS 22.0 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Bağımsız örneklemelerin analizi için t testinden yararlanılmıştır. Bulgular: Yapılan çalışma sonucunda lisanslı sporcular ve spor yapmayan iki grup arasında paranoid, borderline çekingen, bağımlı, pasif-agresif, antisosyal, narsistik, histriyonik kişilik inanç alt boyutlarında anlamlı farklılıklar çıkmamışken ($p>0,05$) şizoid ve obsesif-kompulsif kişilik inanç alt boyutları anlamlı düzeyde ($p<0,05$) farklı bulunmuştur. Sonuçlar: Lisanslı sporcuların obsesif-kompulsif alt ölçek puanı, spor yapmayan gurubun ise şizoid alt ölçek puanı daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Başlıca şizoid kişilik inancı 'benim bir dünyam olmalı' şeklindedir ve yalnız kalmayı tercih ederler. Sporcu olmak ise diğer insanlarla bir arada olmayı gerektiren bir olgu olduğundan, şizoid kişilik inancı sporcularda spor yapmayanlardan daha düşük çıkmış olabilir. Başlıca obsesif-kompulsif kişilik inancı 'hata yapmamalıyım' şeklindedir ve çok dikkatli olma eğilimindedirler. Sporcuların müsabaka ve antrenman sırasında hata yapmamaya odaklandıkları, yapacakları küçük hataların bile büyük sonuçlara yol açacağı düşünüldüğünde sporcuların obsesif-kompulsif kişilik inancının spor yapmayanlardan daha yüksek çıkması beklenen bir sonuçtur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kişilik, spor, kişilik inançları, sporcu.

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INVESTIGATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY AND DECISION-MAKING STYLES ACCORDING TO PERCEIVED PARENTAL ATTITUDES

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine whether cognitive flexibility levels and decision making styles differ according to high school students' gender and parental attitudes perceived. The research sample consists of 1020 (557 female, 463 male) students who continue their education in secondary education institutions in the central districts of Mersin and selected by the stratified-proportional sampling method. In the research, to determine the parental attitudes of the students, "Parental Attitude Scale" (Eldelekliođlu, 1996), to determine their cognitive flexibility levels "Cognitive Flexibility Scale" (Çelikkaleli, 2014) and to determine their decision styles "Adolescent Decision Making Scale" (Çolakkadiođlu, 2003) was used. In the analysis of the data, two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine whether the difference between the variables was significant. Tukey test was used to determine the source of the difference. According to the findings obtained as a result of the research, self-esteem and complacency style in decision making in terms of the gender variable shows a significant difference in favor of men; and panic style in decision making in favor of women. While men's self-esteem is higher in decision making, it has been observed that women use panic decision style and men use complacency decision style more. In terms of perceived parental attitudes, self-esteem and prudent selectivity in decision making in favor of democratic attitude; recklessness and avoiding responsibility in decision making in favor of authoritarian attitude; and panic in decision making differs significantly in favor of protective-willing attitude. It has been found that students who perceive the parents' attitude democratically have higher self-esteem in decision making and use the prudent selective decision style more. It has been observed that students with the perception of authoritarian parental attitude use the complacency and cop out decision style, and those with the perception of protective-willing attitude use the panic decision style more. While cognitive flexibility of students does not differ in terms of gender, cognitive flexibility of them differs in favor of democratic attitude in terms of perceived parental attitudes. The cognitive flexibility of the students, who perceive their parents' attitude as democratic, has been found to be higher.

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LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ALGILADIKLARI ANNE-BABA TUTUMLARINA GÖRE BİLİŞSEL ESNEKLİKLERİNİN VE KARAR VERME STİLLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Mehmet Emin Tatlıcı, Mersin University

Binnaz KIRAN, Mersin University

Abstract

Bu araştırmanın amacı, lise öğrencilerinin cinsiyet ve algıladıkları anne-baba tutumlarına göre bilişsel esneklik düzeyleri ile karar verme stillerinin farklılaşp farklılaşmadığını incelemektir. Araştırma örneklemini Mersin ili merkez ilçelerindeki ortaöğretim kurumlarında eğitimlerine devam eden ve tabakalı-oranlı örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen 1020 (557 kadın, 463 erkek) öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada öğrencilerin algıladıkları anne-baba tutumlarını belirlemek için "Anne-Baba Tutumları Ölçeği" (Eldeleklioğlu, 1996), bilişsel esneklik düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla "Bilişsel Esneklik Ölçeği" (Çelikkaleli, 2014) ve karar verme stillerini belirlemek için "Ergenlerde Karar Verme Ölçeği" (Çolakkadioğlu, 2003) kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde, değişkenler arasındaki farkın anlamlı olup olmadığını belirlemek amacıyla çift yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) yapılmıştır. Farkın kaynağını belirlemek için Tukey testi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre, cinsiyet değişkeni açısından karar vermede özsaygı ve umursamazlık stili erkekler lehine; karar vermede panik stili ise kadınlar lehine anlamlı farklılık göstermektedir. Erkeklerin karar vermede özsaygıları daha yüksek bulunurken, kadınların panik karar stilini; erkeklerin ise umursamazlık karar stilini daha fazla kullandıkları görülmüştür. Algılanan anne-baba tutumları açısından karar vermede özsaygı ve ihtiyatlı seçicilik demokratik tutum lehine; karar vermede umursamazlık ve sorumluluktan kaçma otoriter tutum lehine ve karar vermede panik ise koruyucu-istekçi tutum lehine anlamlı farklılık göstermektedir. Anne-baba tutumunu demokratik algılayan öğrencilerin karar vermede özsaygılarının daha yüksek olduğu ve ihtiyatlı seçicilik karar stilini daha fazla kullandıkları bulunmuştur. Otoriter anne-baba tutum algısına sahip olan öğrencilerin umursamazlık ve sorumluluktan kaçma karar stilini; koruyucu-istekçi tutum algısına sahip olanların ise panik karar stilini daha fazla kullandıkları görülmüştür. Cinsiyet açısından öğrencilerin bilişsel esneklikleri farklılaşmazken, algılanan anne-baba tutumları açısından bilişsel esneklik demokratik tutum lehine farklılaşmaktadır. Anne-baba tutumunu demokratik algılayan öğrencilerin bilişsel esneklikleri daha yüksek bulunmuştur.

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An Examination of the Relationship Between Emotional Regulation and Anxiety Levels of 3-6 Years Old Children

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Abstract

In this study, it was intended to research the interaction between emotion regulation and anxiety levels behaviors of children aged 3-6 years. The study was conducted with the parents and teachers of a total of 402 children, 207 girls and 195 boys attending pre-school education institutions. This research was conducted pre-schools in Antakya, Kırıkhan and İskenderun districts of Hatay in the 2018-2019 academic years. In this research, the data were collected with 5 forms such as Personal Teacher Information Form, Personal Parental Information Form, Informed Consent Form, Emotion Regulation Scale (ERS), Anxiety Scale in Preschool Children (ASPC). In the analysis of the data of the research, one-way analysis of variance was used to analyze whether the emotion regulation skills of children differ in terms of anxiety levels. As a result of the research; negativity levels of children with low anxiety levels were lower than others whereas their emotion regulation level was higher.

Keywords: Anxiety, Children, Emotion Regulation, Preschool Education.

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Quantifying the Value of Service-Learning at the University: results on an intervention program during the COVID19 outbreak

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Abstract

Contemporary society is affected by an unprecedented health crisis worldwide. New skills inherent to civic values seem to be required to face these new reality. In this way, the trajectory that learning has had in the University in recent years has proven to be a very complex process when it comes to acquiring academic skills. To this end, the service-learning (SL) disciplines can offer a unique opportunity for the civic development of university students. In this way, the current research aims to value a pilot intervention on service learning during the COVID-19 outbreak. Values, as well other variables of interest such as resilience were considered. It is important to remember that future generations will face many pressing social and environmental issues of a citizen nature in a future full of uncertainty. Thus, results in these lines might shed light over these issues.

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The Line Bisection Test: Effects of gender, handedness, hand-use, and scanning direction

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Abstract

The Line Bisection Test (LBT) was initially used to determine the degree of neglect in patients with unilateral neglect. When administered to the general population, the test showed the phenomenon called 'pseudoneglect', due to which subjects tend to bisect left of the center might be affected by handedness, the hand used to perform bisection, scan direction, line length, and spatial location. The study aims to investigate the LBT performance regarding the factors possibly affecting pseudoneglect. Thirty-four subjects (16 female; 18 left-handed) with a mean age of 20.97 ± 1.71 years participated. Participants' handedness was evaluated by the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory. Comprising 17 horizontal black lines of different lengths, the LBT was administered to the participants four times by balancing the hand-use and scanning direction. In the study, a mixed factorial design was conducted including gender (female/male) and handedness (right-handed/left-handed) as between-subjects factors; hand-use (left-hand/right-hand) and scanning direction (left-to-right/right-to-left) as within-subjects factors. Participants' LBT performance was evaluated by calculating the direction and degree of deviation from the center for each line. The findings showed that the mean handedness score was $+89.38 \pm 10.63$ for the right-handed subjects and -75.56 ± 15.04 for the left-handed subjects to the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory. Scanning direction and hand-use variables were analyzed together as a single factor in terms of the test condition. Repeated measures MANOVA analysis indicated that the main effect of the test condition was significant on the LBT's scores ($p=.004$). Regardless of gender and handedness in both scanning conditions, participants showed a leftward bias while bisecting the lines with the left hand, and a rightward bias with the right hand. Moreover, the interaction between the test condition, gender, and handedness was also significant ($p=.015$). According to the LBT scores, the greatest test performance was observed in right-handed males bisecting the lines with the left hand under the left-to-right scanning condition. The study revealed that the direction and degree of deviation from the center on the LBT performance may change when examined with a multi-factorial design. It seems important to pay attention to factors such as hand preference, hand-use, and scan direction that may affect the results when applying the test to the patients with neglect. Test results may differ particularly in cultures where the reading-writing direction regarding scanning direction is different.

Keywords: The Line Bisection Test, pseudoneglect, handedness, hand-use, scanning direction, gender

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Abstract

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