

**UNIVERZITET U NOVOM SADU
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET
ODSEK ZA PSIHOLOGIJU**

MEĐUNARODNI NAUČNO-STRUČNI SKUP

PSIHOLOGIJA I DRUŠTVO

KNJIGA REZIMEA

Novi Sad, 19. i 20. oktobar 2007.

PROGRAM SKUPA "PSIHOLOGIJA I DRUŠTVO"

petak, 19.10.2007.

10h - Otvaranje skupa

Kino sala Filozofskog fakulteta

- Rektor Univerziteta u Novom Sadu - prof. dr Radmila Marinković-Nedučin
- Dekan Filozofskog fakulteta - prof. dr Ljiljana Subotić
- Šef Odseka za psihologiju - prof. dr Snežana Smederevac
- Predsednik Programskog odbora - prof. dr Mikloš Biro

Uvodna predavanja

- Nigel Foreman, Stephen Boyd-Davis, Magnus Moar and Liliya Korallo
Assessing spatial memory for the teaching of chronological history, using virtual displays
- Rita Rosner and Steve Powell
How real is posttraumatic growth after surviving traumatic war events?

12 i 30 h - *Koktel*

13 h - Rizična ponašanja u savremenom društvu

Kino sala Filozofskog fakulteta

Voditelj sekcije: Dušanka Mirović

- Mitrović, D., Nikolašević, Ž. i Grujičić, S.

Osobine ličnosti i rizična ponašanja adolescenata

- Novović, Z., Smederevac, S. i Marjanović, Z.

Latentna struktura prostora merenja upitnika za procenu psihopatije

- Čolović, P. i Smederevac, S.

Relacije dimenzija traženja senzacija i Grejovog modela

- Belić, T. i Drljača, D.

Relacije traženja senzacija i modela Velikih Pet dimenzija ličnosti

- Belesić, L.

Povezanost rizičnog seksualnog ponašanja i osobina ličnosti

- Rakić, B. i Mitrović, D.

Kriterijumi izbora partnera ili partnerki u odnosu na seksualnu orijentaciju

14 i 30 h - Izazovi savremenog društva

Kino sala Filozofskog fakulteta

Voditelj sekcije: Petar Čolović

- Brdarić, D. i Gavrilov, V.

Povezanost očekivanja ishoda i kliničkih karakteristika psihijatrijskih pacijenata

- Dokmanović, N. i Čolović, P.

Faktori rizika za pojavu anksiozno-depresivnih simptoma kod zaposlenih u hitnoj medicinskoj pomoći

- Wan Zelma, A.

Assesment an Diagnosis of students with emotional and behavioral problems

- Takšić, V. i Mohorić, T.

Instrumenti za procjenu emocionalne inteligencije

- Singh, S.

Job stress in business organizations: causes, consequences and coping strategies.

- Popadić, D. i Plut, D.

Rasprostranjenost nasilja u školi – zavisnost od načina definisanja i merenja

- Sweifach, J. i Heft-LaPorte, H.

Domestic violence in the orthodox jewish community

- Mahammad Mahroof Khan, Afshan Azam

Psychological Aspects of Terrorism

18 h - Svečana večera

20. 10. 2007.

10h - Socijalno-psihološki aspekti političkih i religijskih stavova

Kino sala Filozofskog fakulteta

Voditelj sekcije: Vladimir Mihić

- Mihić, V.

Jedan pokušaj profilisanja glasača na teritoriji Vojvodine

- Žeželj, I.

Politički cinizam mladih: kros-kulturno poređenje

- Popov, S.

Relacije religioznosti, samopoštovanja i samoefikasnosti kod vernika srpske pravoslavne crkve

- Dušanić, S.

Prediktori religioznosti mladih

- Čekrlija, Đ.

Da li je čovjekoljubno ponašanje isključiva posljedica društvenih direktiva?

Uloga lokusa kontrole u oblikovanju moralnosti, altruizma i religioznosti

11 i 30 h - Gost dana

- Hadžić, O., Grubić-Nešić, L. i Nedeljković, M.

Istraživanje korelacije dimenzija ličnosti zaposlenih i njihovog zadovoljstva poslom u uslovima tranzicije

12h - Psihološke karakteristike savremene porodice i škole

Kino sala Filozofskog fakulteta

Voditelj sekcije: Marija Zotović

- Zotović, M., Mihić, I. i Petrović, J.

Socio-demografske i psihološke karakteristike tradicionalnih i egalitarnih porodica sa teritorije Vojvodine

- Mihić, I., Zotović, M. i Petrović, J.

Koroditeljski odnosi - prikaz dva instrumenta za procenu kvaliteta koroditeljske saradnje

- Petrović, Stojisavljević, Novak, Lukić.

Ispitivanje efekata programa Stanovanja uz podršku za osobe sa intelektualnim teškoćama - implikacije za proces socijalizacije

- Kašić, K. i Stojiljković, S.

Životni stilovi učitelja

- Opsenica-Kostić, J. i Panić, T.

Odnos između perfekcionizma i zadovoljstva životom kod srednjoškolaca

12 h - Izazovi savremene psihologije

Sala 30 - I sprat Filozofskog fakulteta

Voditelj sekcije: Petar Milin

- Štula, J.

Struktura uspešnosti muzički darovitih srednjoškolaca

- Dimitrijević, S., Milin, P i Kostić, A.

Analiza stabilnosti distribucija zavisnih vjerovatnoća na nivou vrsta riječi

- Filipović-Đurđević, D. i Kostić, A.

Entropija kao mera neizvesnosti značenja polisemičnih reči

- Trogrlić, A. i Vasić, A.

Merenje i korelati lične potrebe za strukturom

- Hedrih, V.

Holandov model profesionalnih interesovanja i bazične dimenzije ličnosti u Srbiji

- Dinić, B.

Evaluacija upitnika za merenje kriterijuma za izbor ljubavnog partnera - kip110

- Bodroža, B. i Rapaić, Z.

Samoprezentacijsko ponašanje posmatrano u svetlu modela velikih pet i polnih specifičnost

PETAK, 19. 10. 2007. GODINE

PLENAR LECTURE

Accessing spatial memory for the teaching of chronological history, using virtual displays

Nigel Foreman¹, Stephen Boyd-Davis², Magnus Moar² and Liliya Korralo¹
Psychology (¹) and Lansdown Centre for Digital Arts(²), Middlesex University, UK

In the past, teachers have complained that it is especially difficult to get across to pupils the concept of chronology, perhaps because this is an abstract concept which has no immediate factual "reference". Many strategies have been adopted in the past such as using artefacts or dressing in period costume to enable children to think themselves into historical epochs and appreciate their sequence. Time lines (like washing lines strung across the classroom) have been used to depict sequential events. However, time lines involve the presentation of sequential information simultaneously so that the child has to impose "time passing" on to the display. Moreover, all such strategies involve the use of semantic memory to remember dates and events, which are frequently confused. Questionnaire respondents can switch the dates of the Great Fire of London (1666) with the Norman Conquest of England (1066): they confuse the similar familiar dates without appreciating that the Great Fire was 600 years later. In an attempt to teach historical chronology more effectively (in many areas, such as art, medicine, psychology) we are using virtual reality displays so that a participant can fly through (or past) historical events that are depicted as screen images, as if in a time machine. We hope that depicting events as "places" will engage spatial memory, so that historical items will be recalled rather as one might remember the sequence of a familiar row of shops. Results of studies so far suggest that in some circumstances this can be effective, compared with (non-spatial) text learning or PowerPoint presentations, although some of the difficulties involved in this approach will be discussed.

PLENAR LECTURE

How real is posttraumatic growth after surviving traumatic war events?

Rita Rosner and Steve Powell

*Clinical Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Germany
proMENTE social research, Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina*

In the aftermath of traumatic experiences some survivors report positive long-term changes in themselves, which have been recently discussed in the light of the concept "posttraumatic growth". However the validity of the concept is still under discussion. In particular, it is not clear whether existing operationalisations of the construct are sufficiently comprehensive: do they really cover enough of the content of perceived growth in a wide variety of post-traumatic contexts? And are the changes described in discussions of post-traumatic growth really perceived as uniformly positive by those experiencing them?
 The present study uses a modification of the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory to address these issues. Respondents were a convenience sample of students at Sarajevo University who had been exposed to a variety of traumatic and stressful events during the war which had ended six years before the study.
The results confirm that positive changes are indeed seen as substantial when compared to negative changes. The PTGI is also confirmed as being a relatively comprehensive catalogue of post-traumatic changes, although some new aspects perhaps typical of civilians after war are revealed, in particular changes related to discovering the value of true friendship.

RIZIČNA PONAŠANJA U SAVREMENOM DRUŠTVU

Voditelj sekcije: dr Dušanka Mitrović

OSOBI NE LIČNOSTI I RIZIČNA PONAŠANJA ADOLESCENATA

Dušanka Mitrović, Željka Nikolašević i Srđan Grujičić

Odsek za psihologiju, Filozofski fakultet, Novi Sad

Problem istraživanja je da se ispita da li se adolescenti skloni rizičnim ponašanjima razlikuju od onih koji ne pokazuju takvu sklonost po nekim osobinama ličnosti i sociodemografskim obeležjima, kako bi se doprinelo utvrđivanju faktora rizika i protektivnih faktora za pojavu rizičnih ponašanja u adolescentnom periodu. Rizično ponašanje je dobrovoljno ponašanje koje prati postojanje određenog objektivnog i/ili subjektivnog stepena rizika, a u ovom istraživanju operacionalizovano je kroz indikatore učestalosti konzumiranja alkohola, cigareta, droga, rizično seksualno ponašanje i učestvovanje u krađama. Primenjen je upitnik za procenu rizičnih ponašanja i sociodemografskih varijabli, kao i Zakerman-Kalmanov upitnik ličnosti ZKPQ-50-CC. Ispitana su 204 maturanta srednjih škola u Novom Sadu i Futogu, uzrasta od 18-20 godina, od kojih je 116 muškog, a 88 ženskog pola. Jedan deo ispitanih učenika stanuje u Domu učenika. Rezultati podržavaju ranije nalaze o opravdanosti svođenja raznih oblika rizičnih ponašanja na jedinstvenu latentnu dimenziju sklonosti ka rizičnim ponašanjima. Mladi koji pokazuju sklonost ka rizičnim ponašanjima postižu više skorove na dimenzijama impulsivno traženje senzacija i agresivnost. Mladići pokazuju značajno izraženiju sklonost ka rizičnom ponašanju nego devojke, loši učenici su takođe skloniji ovim nepoželjnim oblicima ponašanja nego učenici sa prosečnim i odličnim školskim postignućem, a odvajanje od porodice i odsustvo neposrednog roditeljskog staranja tokom školovanja može povećati rizik od upuštanja u potencijalno opasna ponašanja. Rezultati imaju potencijalnu primenljivost u procesu identifikacije mladih koji su pod većim rizikom da ispolje ponašanja ugrožavajuća po njihovo telesno i psihičko zdravlje u ovom osetljivom razvojnom periodu, kao i u kreiranju programa prevencije koji počivaju na razumevanju specifičnih potreba i karakteristika ovih adolescenata.

Ključne reči: rizično ponašanje, osobine ličnosti, sociodemografska obeležja, adolescencija, faktori rizika, protektivni faktori

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND RISKY BEHAVIOUR OF ADOLESCENTS

Dušanka Mitrović, Željka Nikolašević and Srđan Grujičić

Faculty of Philosophy, Novi Sad

The aim of this study is to explore the differences between the adolescents who are prone to risky behaviour and those who do not show such tendency. The main criteria for the discrimination were the personality traits and some socio-

demographic characteristics. The risky behavior is a voluntary behaviour which implies certain level of risk. Among the indicators of risky behaviour were the use of alcohol, cigarette smoking, experimenting with drugs, risky sexual behavior, and committing thefts. The risky behaviour has been assessed by a newly constructed questionnaire also referring to some socio-demographic variables, as well as by the Zuckerman-Kuhlman personality questionnaire (ZKPQ-50-CC). The participants in the study were 204 secondary school graduates from Novi Sad and Futog, age 18-20 (116 male and 88 female). A number of participants were accommodated in the Pupils' Dormitory. The results support previous findings on the existence of a single latent dimension which determines different forms of risky behaviour. Adolescents who are prone to risky behaviour score higher on the impulsive sensation seeking and aggressiveness. Males and students with lower grades prove to be significantly more susceptible to risky behaviour. The separation from a family and the lack of direct parental care during the schooling can increase the risk of developing potentially dangerous forms of behaviour. The results may be applied to identify the youths who are more prone to the forms of behaviour that could endanger their physical and mental health. Also, the results may contribute to the creation of the prevention programs, based on understanding of specific needs and characteristics of those adolescents.

Key words: risky behaviour, personality traits, socio-demographic characteristics, adolescence, risk factors, protective factors.

LATENTNA STRUKTURA PROSTORA MERENJA UPITNIKA ZA PROCENU PSIHO PATIJE

Zdenka Novović, Snežana Smederevac i Zora Marjanović
Odsek za psihologiju, Filozofski fakultet Novi Sad

Cilj rada je provera psihometrijskih karakteristika i latentne strukture prostora merenja početnog skupa stavki Upitnika za procenu psihopatije. Upitnik je konstruisan na osnovu Klekli-Harovih kriterijuma psihopatije, kao najobuhvatnijih pokazatelja ličnosti i ponašanja osoba sa antisocijalnim tendencijama. Uzorak je činilo 600 ispitanika iz opšte populacije i 135 zatvorenika Okružnog zatvora u Novom Sadu. Početni skup stavki upitnika pokazuje zadovoljavajuće metrijske karakteristike, pouzdanost, reprezentativnost, konkurentnu i diskriminativnu validnost. Analizom glavnih komponenata ekstrahovano je pet faktora prema Scree kriterijumu koji su prepoznati kao: psihopatski životni stil, agresivnost, impulsivnost, grandiozni self i afektivna osetljivost. Latentna struktura upitnika upoređena je sa četvorofaktorskom strukturom Harove ček liste psihopatije, ukazano je na sličnosti i razlike u dimenzijama i zaključeno da je početni skup stavki upitnika reprezentativan za procenu konstrukta psihopatije.

Ključne reči: psihopatija, antisocijalni poremećaj ličnosti, psihometrijske karakteristike, latentna struktura

THE LATENT STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PSYCHOPATHY ASSESSMENT

Zdenka Novović, Snežana Smederevac and Zora Marjanović
Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad

The aim of the paper is to evaluate the psychometric properties and the latent structure of the initial group of items of the Questionnaire for Psychopathy Assessment. The questionnaire has been constructed on the basis of the Klekly-Hare criteria, as the most comprehensive personality and behavior indexes of anti-social tendencies. The sample consists of 600 participants from the general population and 135 prisoners from the District Court in Novi Sad. The initial item set shows satisfactory psychometric properties, such as reliability, representativeness, competitive and discriminative validity. The principal component analysis has extracted five factors according to the Scree criterion, which have been recognized as follows: psychopathic lifestyle, aggression, impulsivity, grandiose self and affective sensitivity. The latent structure of the questionnaire has been compared with the four-factor structure of Hare's psychopathy check list. Also, the similarities and differences in the dimensions have been shown. The initial group of the questionnaire items proved to be adequate for the assessment of psychopathy.

Key words: psychopathy, anti-social personality disturbance, psychometric characteristics, latent structure.

RELACIJE DIMENZIJA TRAŽENJA SENZACIJA I GREJOVOG MODELA

Petar Čolović i Snežana Smederevac
Odsek za psihologiju, Filozofski fakultet Novi Sad

Osnovni cilj ovog istraživanja, sprovedenog na uzorku od 200 ispitanika oba pola, je utvrđivanje pozicije subdimenzija Zakermanovog konstrukta traženja senzacija u prostoru Grejovog modela ličnosti, koji obuhvata dimenzije BIS (sistem bihejvioralne inhibicije) i BAS (sistem bihejvioralne aktivacije). Dimenzijom Traženje senzacija obuhvaćene su četiri osobine nižeg reda – traženje uzbuđenja i avantura, traženje iskustava, dezinhicija i podložnost osećanju dosade. Traženje senzacija procenjivano je upitnikom SSS – V, dok je Grejov model operacionalizovan upitnikom SPSRQ; u analizama su korišćeni faktorski skorovi na prvim glavnim komponentama subskala ovih instrumenata. U skladu sa teorijskim pretpostavkama, formulisana su četiri modela pozicije subdimenzija traženja

senzacija u prostoru Grejovog modela; hipotetski modeli su testirani analizom strukturalnih jednačina. Najbolji fit ima model koji podrazumeva dve međusobno korelirane latentne varijable, od kojih prva determiniše BIS, traženje uzbuđenja i avantura i traženje iskustava, dok druga obuhvata BAS, dezinhibiciju i podložnost osećanju dosade.

Ključne reči: traženje senzacija, Grejov model ličnosti, impulsivnost

RELATIONS BETWEEN SENSATION SEEKING AND GRAY'S PERSONALITY MODEL

Petar Čolović and Snežana Smederevac

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The main aim of the research, which has been carried out on the sample of 200 participants of both sexes, is to establish the position of the sub-dimensions of Zuckerman's Sensation Seeking construct in the area of Gray's personality model, which includes dimensions BIS (Behavioral Inhibition System) and BAS (Behavioral Activation System). The Sensation Seeking dimension includes four subordinated traits – Thrill and Adventure Seeking, Experience Seeking, Disinhibition, and Boredom Susceptibility. Sensation seeking has been measured by the SSS – V questionnaire, while the SPSRQ questionnaire has been used as an operationalization of Gray's model. Factor scores on the first principal components have been used in the analyses. According to the theoretical assumptions, four models have been formulated, describing the position of the Sensation-Seeking sub-dimensions in the area of Gray's model. Hypothetical models have been tested by the structural equation analysis. The best – fitting model implies two correlated latent variables, the first one determining BIS, Thrill and Adventure Seeking and Experience Seeking, and the second one including BAS, Disinhibition, and Boredom Susceptibility.

Key words: Sensation Seeking, Gray's personality model, Impulsiveness

RELACIJE TRAZENJA SENZACIJA I MODELA VELIKIH PET DIMENZIJA LIČNOSTI

Tatjana Belić i Dunja Drljača
Filozofski fakultet, Novi Sad

Osnovni cilj istraživanja je utvrđivanje strukture povezanosti između dimenzija modela Velikih pet (ekstraverzija, prijatnost, savesnost, neuroticizam i otvorenost) i subdimenzija Zakermanovog konstrukta traženja senzacija (traženje uzbuđenja i avantura, traženje iskustava, dezinhibicija i podložnost osećanju dosade). Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 206 ispitanika, oba pola, starosti od 18 do 58 godina. Početni skup varijabli čine odgovori ispitanika na dva instrumenta – upitniku BFI (44- ajtemska operacionalizacija modela Velikih pet) i upitniku SSS-V, namenjenom proceni dimenzija traženja senzacija. U cilju redukcije početnog skupa varijabli primenjena je analiza glavnih komponenti. Odgovori ispitanika na upitnicima BFI i SSS-V su svedeni na prve glavne komponente supskala i izračunati su faktorski skorovi. U cilju ispitivanja relacija između modela Velikih pet i Zakermanovog konstrukta traženja senzacija, primenjena je kanonička korelaciona analiza. Levi skup varijabli činili su faktorski skorovi na prvim glavnim komponentama supskala upitnika SSS-V, a desni skup faktorski skorovi na prvim glavnim komponentama supskala upitnika BFI. Ekstrahovana su dva para statistički značajnih kanoničkih faktora. Prvi par kanoničkih faktora ($R_c = 0,52$) povezuje dimenziju interpretiranu kao generalna nesklonost ka traženju senzacija (sa kojom negativno koreliraju sve dimenzije traženja senzacija) i dimenziju čiji negativni pol određuju ekstraverzija i otvorenost, a pozitivni savesnost. Drugi par kanoničkih faktora ($R_c = 0,28$) govori o relacijama između dimenzije provizorno interpretirane kao traženje senzacija na socijalno prihvatljiv način (na čijem se pozitivnom polu nalazi traženje uzbuđenja i avantura, a na negativnom dezinhibicija i podložnost osećanju dosade) i dimenzije na čijem je negativnom polu neuroticizam, a na pozitivnom preostale dimenzije modela Velikih pet. Rezultati, između ostalog, upućuju na ekstraverziju, otvorenost i savesnost kao korelate opšte dimenzije traženja senzacija, dok su prijatnost i neuroticizam (u kombinaciji sa ostalim domenima modela Velikih pet) povezani sa njenim specifičnijim aspektima.

Ključne reči: traženje senzacija, model Velikih pet

RELATIONS OF SENSATION SEEKING AND THE BIG FIVE PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS

Tatjana Belić and Dunja Drljača
Faculty of Philosophy, Novi Sad

The main aim of the research is to examine a structure of relations among dimensions of the Big Five model (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, and Openness) and subdimensions of the Zuckerman's construct of sensation seeking (Thrill and Adventure Seeking, Experience Seeking, Disinhibition, and Boredom Susceptibility). The research was conducted on a sample of 206 subjects of both sexes, age 18 to 58. The initial set of variables consists of the items of two instruments – BFI Questionnaire (44-item operationalization of the Big Five Model) and SSS-V questionnaire intended for the assessment of the Sensation Seeking. The principal component analysis was applied in order to reduce the initial group of variables. The items of the BFI and SSS-V were reduced to the first principal components of the sub-scales, and the factor scores were calculated. In order to examine the relations between Big Five model and the Sensation Seeking, a canonical correlation analysis was applied. The left set of variables consisted of factor scores on the first principal components of the SSS-V questionnaire, and the right set consisted of the factor scores on the first principal components of the BFI questionnaire. Two pairs of statistically significant canonical factors have been extracted. The first pair of the canonical factors ($R_c = 0,52$) connects a dimension interpreted as a general disability for the sensation seeking (which correlates negatively with all the dimensions of Sensation Seeking) and a dimension where Extraversion and Openness have negative loadings, while Conscientiousness has a positive loading. Another pair of canonical factors ($R_c = 0,28$) displays relations between a dimension provisionally interpreted as sensation seeking in socially acceptable manner (with positive loadings on Thrill and Adventure Seeking, and negative loadings on Disinhibition and Boredom Susceptibility) and a dimension where Neuroticism has a negative loading, and the remaining dimensions of the Big Five have positive loadings. The results, among other things, refer to Extraversion, Openness, and Conscientiousness as the correlates of the general Sensation Seeking dimension, while the Agreeableness and Neuroticism (combined with the other domains of the Big Five Model) are related to the specific aspects of the Sensation Seeking.

Key words: sensation seeking

POVEZANOST RIZIČNOG SEKSUALNOG PONAŠANJA I OSOBINA LIČNOSTI

Lidija Belesić
Centar za socijalni rad, Kikinda

Osnovni problem istraživanja, sprovedenog na uzorku 209 maturanata oba pola, uzrasta 18-19 godina, jeste utvrđivanje strukture odnosa između različitih pokazatelja rizičnog seksualnog ponašanja, pola i osobina ličnosti. Referentni okvir za procenu osobina ličnosti je alternativni petofaktorski model ličnosti (Zuckerman & Kuhlman, 2000), koji obuhvata pet bazičnih, biološki determinisanih osobina (aktivitet, agresivnost/hostilnost, impulsivno traženje senzacija, neuroticizam/anksioznost i socijabilnost). Model je operacionalizovan upitnikom ZKPQ-50-CC.

Primenom analize homogenosti (HOMALS) na indikatore rizičnog seksualnog ponašanja, ekstrahovane su sledeće dimenzije: promiskuitetno ponašanje, seks sa rizičnim partnerima, seksualni odnosi pod dejstvom psihoaktivnih supstanci, nezaštićen polni odnos i neinformisanost o sigurnom seksu.

Primenom kanoničke analize kovarijansi pokazalo se da su visok neuroticizam-anksioznost, a nisko impulsivno traženje senzacija, niska agresivnost-hostilnost, nizak aktivitet i niska socijabilnost povezani sa nepromiskuitetnim ponašanjem, preferiranjem nerizičnih partnera i neupuštanjem u seksualne odnose pod uticajem psihoaktivnih supstanci. Visok aktivitet, a niska anksioznost, niski agresivnost-hostilnost i nisko impulsivno traženje senzacija u vezi su sa preferencijom nerizičnih partnera i korišćenjem zaštite tokom seksualnog odnosa.

Rezultati diskriminativne analize pokazuju da su žene opreznije u seksualnom ponašanju iako u manjoj meri vode računa o zaštiti i preferiraju rizične partnere. Muškarci su seksualno slobodniji, mada češće koriste zaštitu tokom seksualnog odnosa.

Ključne reči: rizično seksualno ponašanje, alternativni petofaktorski model

RELATIONS BETWEEN RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

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The main research problem is to identify the structure of relationship between different indicators of risky sexual behavior, gender and personality traits. The research was conducted on the sample of 209 graduates of both sexes (18 and 19 years old). The frame of reference for the personality assessment was the alternative five-factor model (Zuckerman & Kuhlman, 2000), which is operationalised through

the ZKPQ-50-CC questionnaire and contains five biologically determined personality traits: activity, aggressiveness/hostility, impulsive sensation seeking, neuroticism/anxiety and sociability. The application of the homogeneity analyses (HOMALS) on the indicators of risky sexual behavior resulted in the extraction of following dimensions: promiscuous behavior, sex with risky partners, sexual intercourse under the influence of psychoactive substances, unprotected intercourse and being uninformed about safe sex.

The canonical analysis of covariances showed that high anxiety, low impulsive sensation seeking, low aggressiveness/hostility, low activity and low sociability are related to the absence of promiscuous behavior, the preference of "safe" partners and the absence of engaging in sex under the influence of psychoactive substances. High activity, low anxiety, low aggressiveness/hostility and low impulsive sensation seeking are related to the preference of "safe" partners and the use of protection during the sexual intercourse.

The results of discriminant analysis show that women are more careful in sexual behavior although they are less concerned about protection and also prefer risky partners. Men's sexual behaviour is more liberal, but nonetheless they tend to use protection more often.

Key words: risky sexual behavior, alternative five-factor model

KRITERIJUMI IZBORA PARTNERA ILI PARTNERKI U ODNOSU NA SEKSUALNU ORIJENTACIJU

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Osnovni problem istraživanja, sprovedenog na uzorku od 432 ispitanika/ica (256 ženskog i 176 muškog pola), starosti od 18 do 59 godina, je ispitivanje relacija između seksualne orijentacije, osobina ličnosti i kriterijuma izbora partnera i/ili partnerki. Na osnovu deklarisanane sopstvene seksualne orijentacije, ispitanici su razvrstani u grupu heteroseksualno, homoseksualno i biseksualno orijentisanih. Referentni model za procenu osobina ličnosti je model Velikih pet dimenzija ličnosti, operacionalizovan 44 - ajtemskim upitnikom BFI. Kriterijumi izbora potencijalnih partnera/ili partnerki obuhvaćeni su upitnikom IP, koji sadrži 110 opisa poželjnih karakteristika partnera uz koje su priložene skale za odgovore Likertovog tipa. U inicijalnoj fazi istraživanja, u prostoru merenja upitnika IP sprovedena je analiza glavnih komponenti. Prema Scree kriterijumu, ekstrahovano je 6 značajnih glavnih komponenti, koje su rotirane u Promax poziciju. Promax dimenzije interpretirane su kao *snaga, emocionalno ulaganje u partnerski odnos, uzbudljivost, submisivno ponašanje partnera, status i intelekt*. Osobine ličnosti su operacionalno definisane kao faktorski skorovi ispitanika na prvoj glavnoj komponenti svake od pet

supskala upitnika BFI (neuroticizam, ekstraverzija, prijatnost, savesnost i otvorenost). Razlike među osobama različite seksualne orijentacije u pogledu kriterijuma za izbor partnera ispitane su kanoničkim diskriminativnim analizama. U prvoj analizi kriterijska varijabla bila je seksualna orijentacija (sa kategorijama heteroseksualna, homoseksualna i biseksualna orijentacija), a skup prediktora činili su faktorski skorovi na Promax faktorima iz prostora upitnika IP i faktorski skorovi na prvim glavnim komponentama supskala upitnika BFI. Ekstrahovana je jedna statistički značajna diskriminativna funkcija ($R_c = 0,214$), koja ukazuje da se, u pogledu osobina ličnosti i kriterijuma za izbor partnera, homoseksualno orijentisane osobe značajno razlikuju od osoba drugih seksualnih orijentacija (heteroseksualno i biseksualno orijentisanih). Homoseksualno orijentisane osobe postižu najviše skorove na neuroticizmu, a najniže na ekstraverziji, prijatnosti i otvorenosti prema iskustvu; homoseksualne osobe u većoj meri vrednuju uzbuđenje u partnerskom odnosu od osoba ostalih seksualnih orijentacija, ali su u pogledu svih ostalih karakteristika partnera manje selektivne od heteroseksualno i biseksualno orijentisanih osoba. U drugoj diskriminativnoj analizi, sa istim skupom prediktora, kriterijum je bila varijabla koja predstavlja ukrštene kategorije seksualne orijentacije i pola. Frekvencije po kategorijama bile su sledeće: muške homoseksualno orijentisane osobe: 53; ženske homoseksualno orijentisane osobe: 32; muške heteroseksualno orijentisane osobe: 86; ženske heteroseksualno orijentisane osobe: 188; muške biseksualno orijentisane osobe: 37 i ženske biseksualno orijentisane osobe: 36. Ekstrahovana je jedna statistički značajna diskriminativna funkcija ($R_c = 0,431$), sa kojom značajno, pozitivno koreliraju snaga i emocionalno ulaganje u partnerski odnos iz prostora IP, i savesnost iz prostora BFI. Funkcija najbolje razdvaja muškarce od žena, pri čemu ispitanice postižu više skorove.

Ključne reči: seksualna orijentacija, partnerski odnosi, rodne razlike, model Velikih pet

CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF PARTNERS IN RELATION TO THE SEXUAL ORIENTATION

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The main research problem, is the examination of relations between the sexual orientation, personality traits, and the criteria for the selection of partners. The research has been carried out on the sample of 432 subjects (256 females and 176 males), age 18 to 59. On the basis of their declared sexual orientation, the subjects were classified in a group of heterosexually, homosexually, and bisexually oriented. The referent model for the estimation of personality traits is the Big Five model, which has been implemented with 44 – item questionnaire BFI. Criteria for selection of potential partners are included in the IP questionnaire, which contains 110 descriptions of the desirable characteristics of partners, with Lickert scales. In the

initial phase of research, the principal component analysis has been carried out on the IP items. According to Scree criterion, 6 principal components have been extracted and rotated with the Promax rotation. Promax dimensions have been interpreted as *strength*, *emotional investment into the relationship*, *excitement*, *submissive partner behavior*, *status* and *intellect*. Personality traits are operationally defined as factor scores on the first principal component of each BFI scale (neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience). Differences among persons of different sexual orientation concerning criterion for the selection of partners have been examined with the canonic discriminant analysis. In the first analysis, the criterion variable was sexual orientation (with categories of heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual orientation), and a group of predictors consisted of factor scores on Promax dimensions of IP questionnaire, and factor scores on first principal components of BFI scales. One statistically significant discriminative function has been extracted ($R_c = 0,214$), pointing to the fact that, concerning the personality traits and criteria for the selection of partners, homosexually oriented persons significantly differ from persons of other sexual orientations (heterosexually and bisexually oriented). Homosexually oriented persons score higher on neuroticism, and lower on extraversion, agreeableness, and openness to experience; homosexual persons value excitement in a relationship than persons of other sexual orientations, but concerning all other characteristics of partners they are less selective than heterosexually and bisexually oriented persons. In the second discriminant analysis, with the same group of predictors, the criterion was a variable that represents cross-categories of sexual orientation and sex. The frequencies upon categories were the following: male homosexually oriented persons: 53; female homosexually oriented persons: 32; male heterosexually oriented persons: 86; female heterosexually oriented persons: 188; male bisexually oriented persons: 37 and female bisexually oriented persons: 36. One statistically significant discriminant function ($R_c = 0,431$) is extracted, which significantly positively correlates with the strength and emotional investment into the partners' relationship from the IP, and conscientiousness from the BFI area. The function discriminates men from women, with the female subjects scoring higher.

Key words: sexual orientation, partners' relationships, gender differences, Big Five model

IZAZOVI SAVREMENOG DRUŠTVA

Voditelj sekcije: Petar Čolović

POVEZANOST OČEKIVANJA ISHODA I KLINIČKIH KARAKTERISTIKA PSIHIJATRIJSKIH PACIJENATA

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Uticaj kognitivnih teorija učenja na razvoj kliničke psihologije je postao naročito očigledan preko uvođenja koncepta očekivanja. Od tada su sprovedena brojna istraživanja, koja su pokušala da daju odgovore na pitanja kako je stvarno očekivanje povezano sa ponašanjem ili doživljavanjem osobe.

U ovom radu autori su se zainteresovali da istraže prirodu očekivanja koja razvijaju psihijatrijski pacijenti u odnosu na ishod tretmana, kao i povezanost tih očekivanja sa vrstom i izraženošću problema zbog kojeg se trenutno nalaze na psihijatrijskom tretmanu.

Očekivanja su procenjena preko četiri indikatora: lokusa kontrole, percepcije kontrole, specifične self efikasnosti i generalizovane self efikasnosti. Od kliničkih karakteristika pacijenata praćene su dijagnoza poremećaja i stepen psihičke uznemirenosti.

Istraživanje je sprovedeno na 129 psihijatrijska pacijenta sa dijagnozama neurotskih poremećaja i poremećaja ličnosti. Za ispitivanje lokusa kontrole i percepcije kontrole konstruisani su instrumenti čija provera je dala rezultate o zadovoljavajućoj pouzdanosti. Self efikasnost je procenjena putem dva instrumenta: Skale specifične self-efikasnosti (Gavrilov-Jerković, 2003) i Skale generalizovane self-efikasnosti (Swarzer i Jerusalem, 2002). Dijagnoze su postavljene od strane ordinirajućih psihijatara, a stepen uznemirenosti je ispitivan Ček listom simptoma SCL 90-R (Derogatis i Lazarus, 1994).

Nad dobijenim podacima o očekivanjima je sprovedena klaster analiza. Korišćene su hijerarhijska (Joining (tree clustering)) i nehijerarhijska (K-means clustering) metoda i dobijeno je šest grupa koje se mogu smisleno interpretirati: obeshrabreni internalisti, umerenjaci, samouvereni internalisti, bespomoćni eksternalisti, samouvereni eksternalisti i situacioni optimisti.

Dalje analize su pokazale da postoji značajna povezanost i između dijagnostičkih kategorije i dobijenih klastera, kao i da postoji značajna razlika u pogledu nivoa uznemirenosti među klasterima.

Veza između dijagnostičkih kategorija nije, međutim potpuno jasna. Uočljivo je postojanje nekoliko profila očekivanja unutar jedne dijagnostičke kategorije. Ispitanici sa istim dijagnozama nemaju homogene profile po pitanju mera očekivanja. To je naročito vidljivo kod poremećaja iz reda depresija. Iako

ih najviše ima u okviru klastera obeshrabrenih internalista, u značajnoj meri su prisutni i u drugim klasterima. S druge strane, kod paničnog poremećaja uočava se prevaga profila samouverenih internalista, dok je somatiformni poremećaj najzastupljeniji u okviru profila umerenjaka i bespomoćnih eksternalista.

Rezultati analize odnosa između profila očekivanja i intenziteta simptomatologije govore u prilog teorijskim prepostavkama da visoka percepcija specifične efikasnosti i kontrole doprinose boljem stanju ispitanika. Uočena je tendencija da ispitanici iz klastera koje odlikuju visoki skorovi na ovim očekivanjima, ispoljavaju niži indeks uznemirenosti. Uticaj generalizovane self efikasnosti i lokusa kontrole se pokazao kao zavistan od ostalih mera očekivanja i od manjeg uticaja na stepen uznemirenosti pacijenta.

Ključne reči: lokus kontrole, percepcija kontrole, self-efikasnost, psihijatrijski pacijent

RELATIONS AMONG THE OUTCOME EXPECTATION AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

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The influence of cognitive learning theories on the development of clinical psychology has become particularly obvious with the introduction of the expectation concepts. Since then, numerous studies have been carried out trying to give the answers to the questions how the realistic expectation is related to the behavior or the experience of oneself.

The authors of the paper were interested in the exploration of the nature of expectations developed by psychiatric patients in relation to the outcome of the treatment, as well as the relations of those expectations with the type and expression of the problem because of which they currently undertake a psychiatric treatment.

The expectations were estimated through four indicators: locus of control, control perception, specific self-efficiency and generalized self efficiency. Concerning clinical characteristics of the patients, a diagnosis on disorder and a level of psychical anxiety were followed.

The research was carried out on 129 psychiatric patients with diagnoses of neurotic disorders and personality disorders. In order to examine the locus control and perception of control, the instruments were constructed, which had satisfactory reliability. The self-efficiency was assessed using two instruments: Specific Self-Efficiency Scale (Gavrilov-Jerković, 2003) and the Generalized Self-Efficiency Scale (Scwarzer and Jerusalem, 2002). Diagnoses were set by the practicing psychiatrists, and the level of anxiety was examined by the Check-list of SCL 90-R symptoms (Derogatis and Lazarus, 1994).

A cluster analysis was carried out over obtained data. Hierarchic (Joining (tree clustering)) and non-hierarchic (K-means clustering) methods were applied and

six groups were obtained, which can be interpreted as: discouraged internalists, moderates, self-confident internalists, helpless externalists, self-confident externalists and situational optimists.

Further analyses show that there is also a significant connection among diagnostic categories and obtained clusters, and that there is a significant difference concerning the level of anxiety among clusters.

A connection among diagnostic categories is not, however, completely clear. It is noticeable that several expectation profiles exist within a single diagnostic category. Subjects with the same diagnoses do not have homogeneous profiles concerning the expectation measures. It is especially obvious in disorders relating to depression. Although most of them are within the cluster of discouraged internalists, they are also present in the other clusters to a significant extent. On the other side, the profile of self-confident internalists prevails in the panic disorder, while the somatoform disorder is the most represented within the profile of moderates and helpless externalists.

Results of the analysis of relationship between the expectation profile and intensity of symptoms are in favor of theoretical presumptions that high perception of specific efficiency and high perception of control contribute to better situation of subjects. The tendency was noticed that the subjects from the cluster which is characterized by high scores on such expectations, express lower anxiety index. The influence of generalized self-efficiency and the control locus appeared as dependent on the other expectation measures and as less influential on the level of patient's anxiety.

Key words: control locus, control perception, self-efficiency, psychiatric patient

FAKTORI RIZIKA ZA POJAVU ANKSIOZNO – DEPRESIVNIH SIMPTOMA KOD ZAPOSLENIH U HITNOJ MEDICINSKOJ POMOĆI

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Osnovni cilj istraživanja je utvrđivanje povezanosti osobina ličnosti zaposlenih u Hitnoj medicinskoj pomoć, zadovoljstva poslom i efekata izloženosti stresu na poslu. Povezanost se, između ostalog, ogleda u postojanju izvesnog stepena distresa, anksioznosti i depresije kod grupa ispitanika podeljenih u tri kategorije prema dužini izloženosti stresu – dužini trajanja radnog staža u HMP. Uzorak čini 117 (od 200) zaposlenih u Zavodu za hitnu medicinsku pomoć u Novom Sadu. U cilju prikupljanja podataka korišćena su tri instrumenta adekvatna navedenoj

problematici: upitnik za procenu osobina ličnosti – LEXI 70, Četvorodimenzionalni Simptomski Upitnik – 4DSQ i MSQ – Minesota upitnik zadovoljstva poslom.

U cilju ispitivanja relacija između navedenih konstrukata, primenjena je multivarijatna analiza kovarijanse. Kriterijske varijable bili su skorovi na upitnicima za procenu distresa, depresivnosti i anksioznosti. Kategorijalni prediktor bila je dužina radnog staža u Hitnoj medicinskoj pomoći, koja predstavlja svojevrzni indikator izloženosti stresu na radnom mestu; varijabla ima tri kategorije, formirane na osnovu dužine radnog staža. Kvantitativni prediktori (kovarijeteti) u analizi bili su sumacioni skorovi na supskalama upitnika Lexi i sumacioni skor na skali Minesota upitnika zadovoljstva poslom. Sve kriterijumske varijable statistički su značajno povezane sa prediktorskim skupom. Za kriterijsku varijablu Distres, koeficijent multiple korelacije iznosi $R = 0,685$ ($F = 9,373$, $p < 0,001$), za depresivnost $R = 0,595$ ($F = 5,836$, $p < 0,001$), a za anksioznost, $R = 0,531$ ($F = 4,166$, $p < 0,001$). Značajne parcijalne doprinose predikciji distresa daju skorovi na dimenzijama Negativna emocionalnost ($\beta = 0,36$; $p < 0,001$), Neprijatnost / agresivnost ($\beta = 0,32$; $p < 0,001$), Otvorenost ($\beta = 0,24$; $p < 0,01$) i Pozitivna emocionalnost ($\beta = -0,18$; $p < 0,05$), kao i dužina radnog staža 5-10 godina ($\beta = 0,18$; $p < 0,05$). Predikciji skora na dimenziji Depresivnost značajno doprinosi skor na dimenziji Negativna emocionalnost ($\beta = 0,44$; $p < 0,001$) i Zadovoljstvo poslom ($\beta = 0,2$; $p < 0,05$). Značajne parcijalne doprinose predikciji Anksioznosti daju skor na dimenziji Negativna emocionalnost ($\beta = 0,36$; $p < 0,001$) i kao i dužina radnog staža 5-10 godina ($\beta = 0,22$; $p < 0,05$). Rezultati ukazuju da je pojava anksiozno – depresivnih simptoma u ovoj populaciji složen fenomen, koji determinišu kako dispozicioni, tako i specifični situacioni činioci.

Ključne reči: stres, upitnik LEXI, zadovoljstvo poslom

RISK FACTORS FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF ANXIOUS – DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN EMPLOYEES OF EMERGENCY SQUAD

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Main aim of the research is to explore the relations among personality traits of employees in the Emergency squad (ES), their work satisfaction and the effects of exposure to stress at work. Among other things, the relation is reflected in the existence of a particular level of distress, anxiety, and depression in a group of subjects divided into three categories according to the length of the stress exposure – the length of working years in ESHMP. The sample consists of 117 (out of 200) employees in the Emergency Squad Bureau in Novi Sad. Three instruments corresponding to the mentioned problem were applied in the study: Questionnaire for Personality Traits Estimation– LEXI 70, Four-Dimensional Symptom Questionnaire – 4DSQ and MSQ – Minnesota Questionnaire of Work satisfaction.

In order to examine the relations among the mentioned constructs, a multivariate analysis of covariance was applied. Criteria variables were scores on the questionnaires for estimation of distress, depressiveness, and anxiety. A categorical predictor was the length of working years in the Emergency Squad, which was treated as a particular indicator of exposure to stress in the workplace; the variable had three categories formed on the basis of the length of the working years. Quantitative predictors (covariates) in the analysis were summation scores on the sub-scales of the Lexi questionnaire and the summation score on the Minnesota Questionnaire of the work satisfaction. All criteria variables were statistically significantly related to the predictor group. For the criterion Distress, the coefficient of multiple correlation is $R = 0,685$ ($F= 9,373$, $p < 0,001$), for depressiveness $R = 0,595$ ($F= 5,836$, $p < 0,001$), and for anxiety, $R = 0,531$ ($F= 4,166$, $p < 0,001$). The scores on the following dimensions have significant partial contributions to the prediction of distress: Negative emotionality ($\beta = 0,36$; $p < 0,001$), disagreeableness / aggressiveness ($\beta = 0,32$; $p < 0,001$), Openness ($\beta = 0,24$; $p < 0,01$) and Positive emotionality ($\beta = -0,18$; $p < 0,05$), as well as the length of working years 5-10 years ($\beta = 0,18$; $p < 0,05$). Negative emotionality ($\beta = 0,44$; $p < 0,001$) and Work satisfaction ($\beta = 0,2$; $p < 0,05$) contribute significantly to the prediction of Depressiveness. The scores on Negative Emotionality ($\beta = 0,36$; $p < 0,001$) as well as the length of working years 5-10 years ($\beta = 0,22$; $p < 0,05$), contribute significantly to the prediction of anxiety. Results show that the phenomenon of anxious-depressive symptoms in this population is a complex phenomenon determined by dispositional and specific situational factors.

Key words: stress, LEXI Questionnaire, work satisfaction

ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF STUDENTS WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS

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The first step towards understanding the underlying cause of any social, emotional and behavioural difficulty in children is obtaining a reliable and substantive history of the child's developmental milestones. A thorough review of the information should be obtained not just from caregivers, but from teachers, friends and other social supports. The developmental milestones and information gathered on the varying strengths and weaknesses from the history could lead to more educated use of more formalized and standardized assessment tools. Standardized assessments could further identify the etiology of the deficits and therefore make planning for interventions and remediation more individualized to meet the students' needs. A summary of various manifestations of social, emotional and behavioural difficulties will be discussed in context of how a misdiagnosis of the appropriate difficulties could lead to imprecise interventions and the negative impact

on the individual. The converse will also be discussed. Examples would be provided to illustrate the process of obtaining the history, use of an appropriate assessment tool that in turn, lead to interventions that addresses the social, emotional or behavioural difficulties. (Discussion would address the following areas: Learning Disabilities versus Behavioural Difficulties; Emotional Difficulties versus Learning Disabilities; and Social, Emotional and Behavioural versus a medical problem (partial epileptic seizures). Conclusion: The use of multi assessment tools provides a more accurate understanding and interventions for students with social, emotional and behavioral difficulties.

JOB STRESS IN BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND COPING STRATEGIES

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In the 21st-century business environment, stress has become a way of life-an accepted occupational hazard. As a result of external (resulting from deadlines, staffing issues, heavy workloads and so on) or internal pressures (resulting from unconstructive thinking, unrealistic expectations, inability to delegate and so on), employees develop various symptoms of stress that can harm their job performance. Stress also leads to physical, psychological, and behavioral problems; because the internal body system changes to try to cope with the stress. There are number of job conditions that frequently cause stress for employees. But, the most of the job stress researcher believes that unfavorable job conditions can affect employee's health and their well being. All over the world, organizations have continued to grapple with the questions concerning with the seriousness of the stress at the workplace and involved in managing the stress of their employees. Many strategies have been developed to manage the stress in the organization. Some are strategies for individual, other are geared towards organization. In this paper an attempt is made not only to discuss the concept and causes of job stress in organization; but also seeks to examine the consequences of the job stress on the health, psychology, behavior and performances of the employees. At the end, the paper presents some individual and organizational strategies to help in coping with the problem of job stress effectively.

Key words: Job Stress, Health, Organization, Working Conditions and Employees.

JEL classifications: J 24, J 28, J 81 and I 1

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Acknowledgement: While bearing full responsibility for any remaining mistakes, I wish to thank Prof. Nov Rattan Sharma, Dr. James, A. Harris, Sameer Mahlawat for

their helpful comments and suggestions. I would also like to give particular thanks to my supervisor Prof. L. N. Dahiya for reading the earlier versions of this paper and making a number of helpful comments and constructive criticisms. In fact, his academic spirit is an inspiration to me.

RASPROSTRANJENOST NASILJA U ŠKOLI – ZAVISNOST OD NAČINA DEFINISANJA I MERENJA

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U radu se problematizuje određenje školskog nasilja kao ponovljene agresije među učenicima gde postoji disbalans moći, kao i operacionalizacija nasilja preko globalne samoprocene izloženosti nasilju u određenom periodu. Na podacima iz ispitivanja sprovedenog na 25,065 učenika 5-8. razreda iz 71 osnovne škole u Srbiji pokazuje se kako različite odluke koje se tiču definisanja i ispitivanja nasilja mogu uticati na utvrđenu rasprostranjenost nasilja, u opsegu od 5% (globalne procene nasilja određenog kao ponovljena agresija) do 65% (specifične samoprocene nasilja koje se odnosi i na jednokratnu agresiju). Postojanje disbalansa moći je u velikoj većini slučajeva bilo ili irelevantno ili neutvrđivo.

36% učenika se žalilo na nasilje odraslih; 9% se žalilo samo na nasilje odraslih a ne i vršnjaka.

Mali broj učenika (3,3%) koji su izjavili da su na većinu pitanja odgovarali neiskreno u poređenju sa onima (87,2%) koji su izjavljivali da su na sva pitanja odgovarali iskreno češće su sebe prikazivali kao žrtvu ali i kao nasilnika.

Ključne reči: školsko nasilje, siledžijstvo, merenje

LEVEL OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE AS A RESULT OF WAY OF DEFINING AND MEASURING

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The paper critically reexamines the notion of school violence as repeated aggression among pupils where imbalance of power exists, as well as its operational definition through global self description of exposure to violence in certain period. The data from investigation conducted on 25,065 pupils of 5-8th grade from 71 primary schools across Serbia served to show how different decisions concerning definition of violence and its measurement can lead to different estimation of

violence, ranged from 5% (global self-reports of violence as repeated aggression) to 66% (specific self-reports of violence that involves single aggressive acts). Power imbalance was either irrelevant or impossible to know.

Adult violence was reported by 36% of students; 9% witnessed adult violence only and not of peers.

A small number of students (3,3%) who admitted that they had answered dishonestly the majority of questions tended to present themselves more as victims and perpetrators in comparison with those (87,2%) who declared that answered honestly all questions.

Keywords: school violence, bullying, measurement

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE ORTHODOX JEWISH COMMUNITY

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This presentation explores the problem of domestic violence in the orthodox Jewish community. A progressive unmasking of this once hidden problem has laid to rest a widespread assumption that domestic violence is unknown in Jewish families. Effective therapeutic techniques for working with battered Orthodox women have only recently begun to emerge. The Orthodox Jewish community has struggled to address domestic violence (Gutterman, 1993; Heilman & Witztum, 1997; Jacobs and Dimarsky, 1991; Paradis, Friedman, Hatch & Ackerman, 1997). Acknowledging the problem involves dealing with the stigma surrounding it, a task which challenges the emotional and religious fiber of a community which considers each person a treasured gift. Given this backdrop, an abused orthodox woman may have to contend with a number of issues: (1) The inability to understand that she is being abused, in light of religious explanations and excuses by the abuser. In effect, according to Jewish theology, there is no justification for spousal abuse. As a result, in order to justify his actions, a pious man may attempt to explain his abuse through religious dictates. The female is tempted to find veracity in his scripturally-based arguments rather than to accept the truth. (2) Confronting the stigma. The difficulty is compounded for Orthodox women who not only struggle with the physical and emotional abuse, but simultaneously face a legacy of disbelief, skepticism and recrimination from the community, built on the myth that domestic violence does not exist in Jewish households. (3) Finding help that appreciates her unique religious principles. Many therapists focus on purely therapeutic techniques and do not use the client's religious values as a source of strength. This presentation differs from previous scholarly pursuits. Although previous efforts explore and examine the complex multi-dimensional aspects of domestic violence, relatively few bridge the gap between theory and practice; those that do apply theory, do not address direct practice with abuse victims. This presentation highlights the value sensitive approach as a viable therapeutic technique which has generated positive results in

working with orthodox women. The value sensitive approach uses ethno-cultural-religious factors as part of the therapeutic process. Outcomes of this approach have been positive in addressing the unique needs of Orthodox Jews and other religiously traditional women who are victims of domestic violence. Implications and issues for educators and practitioners will be presented

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TERRORISM

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Any serious study of terrorism must start with proper understanding of why individuals turn to extremism and what motivates them to join terrorist organizations. This article attempts to analyze the possible economic reasons in conjunction with the social psychology of those involved in terrorism with a view to formulating a comprehensive framework within which the “root causes” of terrorism may be examined. Our analysis is based on data collected from Pakistan-based organizations serving as ally of Al-Qaeda. The results indicate that almost all the sample respondents, who were involved in terrorism, were unmarried males and had studied the Quran. Further, all of them believed that if they sacrifice themselves for the sake of their religion, they would be blessed with paradise in their life after death. The reasons for joining the terrorist organizations lied mainly in frustration caused by factors like poverty, lack of maternal affection, lack of male-female interaction, archaic system of arranged marriage coupled with special sense of superiority derived from their association with specific groups. Factor determining suicide terrorism behavior is arguably loyalty to intimate cohorts of peers which recruiting organizations often promote through religious communion. Our analysis also suggests that although poverty is most significant cause of terrorism but it is indirectly connected with it. In fact, most of our results show a reverse relationship between poverty and terrorism: the lower the living standard the more the support for or participation in terrorism. We have also found most of those called terrorists were belonging to poor and backward countries characterized by old tradition, corrupt governments, dualistic economic systems, inequality, illiteracy, and undemocratic systems of governments. All these factors act in different combinations to drive individuals to extremism. We also developed a model to provide basis for investigating relationship between suicide terrorist and his expected utility in the present life and the life hereafter. The most important policy implication of the paper is that nations should improve their economic conditions and promote positive political climate that would lead to reduction in suicidal tendencies because under those circumstances expected positive utility for living increases relative to diminishing utility.

SUBOTA, 20. 10. 2007. GODINE

**SOCIJALNOPSIHOLOŠKI ASPEKTI POLITIČKIH I RELIGIJSKIH
STAVOVA**

Voditelj sekcije: mr Vladimir Mihić

**JEDAN POKUŠAJ PROFILISANJA GLASAČA NA TERITORIJI
VOJVODINE**

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Iako je naša zemlja u poslednjih petnaestak godina izrazito opterećena politikom i političarima, malo je istraživanja koje se bave pitanjem ko je i kako izgleda prosečan glasač stranaka na našem izbornom nebu. U literaturi se nalazi više mogućih pristupa ovom problemu, ali nama kao psiholozima je verovatno najbliži onaj koji pokušava da pronađe neke psihološke karakteristike koje razdvajaju glasače različitih stranaka.

Ovaj rad je jedan od pokušaja da proveri da li zaista postoje i u čemu su razlike među biračima različitih stranaka na teritoriji Vojvodine. Uzorak istraživanja činilo je 352 ispitanika sa teritorije Vojvodine, oba pola i različitog obrazovnog nivoa. Pored klasičnih sociodemografskih varijabli, pokušano je da se utvrdi da li postoje razlike i u stavovima prema nekim bitnim političkim pitanjima (socijalna pitanja, stav prema susedima i sl.), kao i u osobinama ličnosti.

Utvrđeno da se razlike mogu pronaći kada se govori o većini političkih pitanja, razlike su pronađene i u odnosu na polnu strukturu glasača, ali kada se govori o osobinama ličnosti, razlike su pronađene samo na jednom faktoru (prijatnost).

Ključne reči: Vojvodina, tranzicija, politička psihologija, apstinenti.

PROFILING VOTERS IN VOJVODINA

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Although Serbia in the last fifteen, or so years, is burdened by the politics much more than needed, only a few of the researches in those years deal with the

question: what is an average voter in Serbia looks like? The literature deals with a few of possible models of the voting preferences, the one dealing with the psychological characteristics of the voter, being the most interesting for this paper.

This paper is one of the attempts to determine what are the differences between voters living in Vojvodina region. The sample consisted of 352 subjects, both genders and different educational levels. We used some classic variables (i.e. gender, age etc.), but also an attitude scale about some important political issues in Serbia, as well as BFI for the measurement of personality traits.

The result showed that we differences do exist in all of the political attitudes, as well as gender, but out of five personality traits measured, only one proved statistically significant (agreeableness).

Key words: Vojvodina, social transition, political psychology, non-voters.

POLITIČKI CINIZAM MLADIH: KROS-KULTURNO POREĐENJE

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Osnovni cilj ovog rada bio je merenje stepena političkog cinizma kod adolescenata u Srbiji, i njegovih eventualnih korelata. Želeli smo da utvrdimo da li se cinizam pre može protumačiti u kontekstu ličnosnih dispozicija (samopoštovanja) ili šireg društvenog okruženja (stoga smo poredili rezultate u Srbiji, BiH i Holandiji). Istraživanje je vršeno na uzorku od 200 maturanata srednjih škola u Beogradu. Stepenn političkog cinizma među mladima je visok u odnosu na teorijsku prosečnu vrednost skale, i znatno je veći od intenziteta političkog cinizma u Holandiji, a gotovo identičan sa intenzitetom političkog cinizma u BiH. Nije dobijena statistički značajna povezanost ni sa komponentom interpersonalnog ni sa komponentom intrapersonalnog samopoštovanja. Građanski aktivizam bio je, nasuprot očekivanjima, pozitivno povezan sa nivoom cinizma. Rezultati su diskutovani u svetlu teorije socijalnog identiteta, i razmatrana njihova primena u političkoj komunikaciji.

Ključne reči: politički cinizam, mladi, građanski aktivizam

POLITICAL CYNICISM AMONG ADOLESCENTS: CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON

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This paper measures political cynicism in an attempt to explore its' correlates. We wanted to determine if cynicism was related to personal dispositions (self-esteem), or broader social environment characteristics (therefore we compared results from Serbia, BiH and Netherlands). The sample consisted of 200 Belgrade

high school graduates. The Serbian adolescents are found to be high on political cynicism, similar as their peers from BiH, and significantly higher than those from Netherlands. Political cynicism was not associated with either intrapersonal or interpersonal self-esteem level. Contrary to expectations, civic activism was positively correlated to cynicism. Results were discussed in context of Social identity theory, and for their implications for political communication.

Key words: political cynicism, adolescents, civic activism

RELACIJE RELIGIOZNOSTI, SAMOPOŠTOVANJA I SAMOEFIKASNOSTI KOD VERNIKA SRPSKE PRAVOSLAVNE CRKVE

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Ovaj rad je jedan od retkih na polju empirijske psihologije religioznosti u domaćoj psihologiji. Bavi se ispitivanjem relacija između intrinzične/ekstrinzične dimenzije religioznosti, stepena praktikovanja religioznosti kroz crkvene obrede, usvojenosti i manifestovanja religijskih načela u ponašanju i pozitivne samoprocene definisane merama samopouzdanja i samoefikasnosti. Uzorak čine vernici Srpske pravoslavne crkve iz Vojvodine (Srbija) i Čikaga (Sjedinjene Američke Države).

Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju da intrinzična i ekstrinzična religioznost ne predstavljaju ekstremne polove kontinuuma, već pre modalitete jedinstvenog fenomena religioznosti i da je intrinzična religioznost u statističko značajnoj vezi sa višim stepenom praktikovanja crkvenih obreda i kod vernika SPC. Međutim, "posvećeniji" praktikanti religioznosti u manjoj meri sebe pozitivno samoprocenjuju. Takođe, intrinzična religioznost je u statistički značajnoj vezi sa nižim stepenom samopoštovanja u odnosu na ispitanike gde je dominantna druga dimenzija religioznosti. Ekstrinzična (instrumentalna) religioznost je povezana sa višim stepenom samoefikasnosti, ali i manjim stepenom tolerancije prema drugim religijama i nacijama.

Ključne reči: intrinzična i ekstrinzična religioznost, pravoslavlje, samopoštovanje, samoefikasnost

RELATIONS OF RELIGIOUSNESS, SELF-RESPECT AND SELF-EFFICIENCY WITH THE BELIEVERS OF SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

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This paper is one of the rare in the field of empirical psychology of religiousness in the domestic scientific psychology. It studies relations among

intrinsic/extrinsic dimension of religiousness, the degree of practicing religiousness through church ceremonies, adoption and manifestation of religious principles in behavior and positive self-assessment defined by measures of self-esteem and self-efficacy. The samples are the believers of the Serbian Orthodox Church from Vojvodina (Serbia) and Chicago (The United States of America).

The results of the research indicate that intrinsic and extrinsic religiousness do not represent extreme poles of the continuum, but rather modalities of a unique phenomenon of religiousness, and that intrinsic religiousness is in the statistically significant connection with a higher degree of practicing ceremonies also with the believers of Serbian Orthodox Church. However, more devoted practitioners of religiousness self-assess themselves positively in a lesser number. Also, intrinsic religiousness is in a statistically significant connection with lower degree of self-esteem in relation to the participants where the other dimension of religiousness is dominant. Extrinsic (instrumental) religiousness is connected with a higher degree of self-efficacy, but also a lower degree of tolerance towards other religions and nations.

Key words: intrinsic and /extrinsic religiousness, orthodoxy, self-esteem, self-efficacy

PREDIKTORI RELIGIOZNOSTI MLADIH

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Cilj istraživanja je ispitati socijalno- psihološke odrednice intrinzičke i ekstrinzičke religioznosti mladih, tj. u kojoj mjeri procjenjena religioznost oca i majke, pohađanje vjeronauke, anksioznost, stresori, anomija, nacionalna vezanost i pol mogu biti značajni prediktori religioznih orijentacija mladih. Značaj raznih faktora je ispitan i kroz samoprocjenu razloga koji su uticali na pojavu religioznosti kod mladih.

Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 542 adolescenata (343 ženskog pola i 198 muškog). Adolescenti su bili uzrasta 15-25 godina iz raznih gradova Republike Srpske.

Putem multiple regresione analize utvrđeno je da su značajni prediktori intrinzičke religioznosti pol, procjenjena religioznost majke i oca, anomija i nacionalna vezanost. Time je objašnjeno oko 42 % varijanse.

Značajni prediktori ekstrinzičke religioznosti su procjenjena religioznost oca, anksioznost, nacionalna vezanost te pohađanje vjeronauke. Objasnjeno je oko 21% varijanse.

Prema samoiskazima mladih, na njihovu religioznost najviše su uticali porodica, nacionalna pripadnost, vjeronauka u školi, priče o religiji te smisao života.

Ključne riječi: intrinzička i ekstrinzička religioznost, anksioznost, stresori, anomija, smisao života, nacionalna vezanost.

PREDICTORS OF RELIGIOSITY OF YOUTH

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The aim of the research is to explore the social-psychological determinants of intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity of youth. That means to establish to which extend the following factors: assessed religiosity of father and mother, attending religious classes, anxiety, stressors, anomy, national attachment, gender – can be significant predictors of youth's religious orientations. Importance of different factors has also been explored through self-evaluation of reasons that influenced the phenomena of religiosity of youth.

The research has been implemented on the sample of 542 adolescents (343 females and 198 males). Adolescents were from 15 to 25 years of age, from different towns in Republika Srpska.

It has been determined, through multiple regressive analyses, that significant predictors of intrinsic religiosity are gender, assessed religiosity of mother and a father, anomy and national attachment. That explains around 42 % of variances.

Significant predictors of extrinsic religiosity are assessed religiosity of father, anxiety, national attachment, and attending religious classes. Around 21% of variance is explained.

According to youth's self-statements, things that influenced their religiosity the most are: family, national attachment, religious classes in school, stories about religion, and the meaning of life

Key words: intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity, anxiety, stressors, anomy, meaning of life, national attachment.

DA LI JE ČOVJEKOLJUBNO PONAŠANJE ISKLJUČIVA POSLJEDICA DRUŠTVENIH DIREKTIVA? ULOGA LOKUSA KONTROLE U OBLIKOVANJU MORALNOSTI, ALTRUIZMA I RELIGIOZNOSTI

Đorđe Čekrlija

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Zadatak rada je ispitivanje prirode prostora koji obuhvataju moralnost, altruizam i religioznost kod osoba sa dominantnim internalnim odnosno eksternalnim lokusom kontrole.

Istraživački uzorak se sastojao od 1200 učenika, (djevojke 57%, muškarci 43%) srednjih škola, a u istraživanju su iskorištene skale moralnosti SEG-8 ($\alpha=.873$), religioznosti R ($\alpha=.849$), altruizma ALZAM ($\alpha=.842$) i lokusa kontrole ($\alpha=.745$).

U analizi podataka je izvršena podjela ispitanika prema dominantnom unutarnjem i spoljnom lokusu kontrole. Zatim su primijenjene dvije faktorske analize, sa metodom glavnih komponenti u ekstrakciji faktora i scree testom u određenju broja značajnih dimenzija. Faktori su pomaknuti u promax poziciju.

U grupi dominantnog internalnog lokusa su identifikovane četiri dimenzije koje varijansu objašnjavaju sa oko 29%, a u grupi dominantnog eksternalnog lokusa kontrole njih pet uz oko 32% objašnjene varijanse.

Upoređivanjem dobijenih dimenzija iz prostora moralnosti, altruizma i religioznosti se može zaključiti da su faktori dobijeni na nivou grupa vrlo srodni po svojoj prirodi. Prva razlika je ta da se faktor identifikacije sa humanim idealima u okviru grupe dominirajućeg unutrašnjeg lokusa kontrole raspada na faktore čovječnosti i apsolutne saglasnosti sa društvenim idealima humanosti. Pored toga u određenju dimenzija u grupi sa dominantnim unutrašnjim lokusom veće učešće uzimaju čestice koje predstavljaju ekstremnije oblike ponašanja karakteristične za sve ispitivane konstrukte, tako da se može reći da predstavljaju amplificirane replike faktora dobijenih u okviru grupe sa dominantnim eksternalnim lokusom.

Za dobijene rezultate se može reći da zajedno sa ranijim nalazima predstavljaju prilog tezi da čovjekoljubno ponašanje nije internalnog porijekla.

Ključne riječi: lokus kontrole, moralnost, altruizam, religioznost.

IS THE PHILANTHROPIC BEHAVIOR AN EXCLUSIVE CONSEQUENCE OF SOCIAL DIRECTIVES? THE ROLE OF CONTROL LOCUS IN FORMING MORALITY, ALTRUISM, AND RELIGIOUSNESS

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The aim of the study is to examine the nature of an area covering morality, altruism, and religiousness in persons with a dominant internal or external locus of control.

The research sample consists of 1200 secondary-school pupils (girls 57%, boys 43%). The scales measuring morality SEG-8 ($\alpha=.873$), religiousness R ($\alpha=.849$), altruism ALZAM ($\alpha=.842$) and locus of control ($\alpha=.745$) have been used in the study.

In the data analysis the subjects have been divided according to the dominant internal and external locus of control. Two principal components analyses have been applied, using the Scree test to determine the number of significant dimensions. The factors are rotated to the Promax position.

In a group of adolescents with a dominant internal locus of control, four dimensions have been extracted, explaining about 29% of the variance. In a group where external locus of control is dominant, five dimensions have been extracted, explaining about 32% of variance.

The comparison of the obtained dimensions in the area of morality, altruism, and religiousness suggests that the factors obtained in two groups are very similar upon their nature. The first difference is that, within a group with a dominating internal locus of control, the factor of identification with human ideals disintegrates into the factors of humanity and absolute concord with social ideals on humanity. Besides, in a group with dominant internal locus of control, items representing more extreme forms of behavior tend to load higher on all the dimensions. Thus it can be said that they represent the amplified replicas of the factors obtained within a group with a dominant external locus of control.

It can be concluded that the obtained results (along with previous findings) support the conception that the philanthropic behavior is not of internal origin.

Key words: locus of control, morality, altruism, religiousness.

PSIHOLOŠKE KARAKTERISTIKE SAVREMENE PORODICE I ŠKOLE

Voditelj sekcije: dr Marija Zotović

SOCIO-DEMOGRAFSKE I PSIHOLOŠKE KARAKTERISTIKE TRADICIONALNIH I EGALITARNIH PORODICA SA TERITORIJE VOJVODINE

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U okviru istraživanja ispitivane su socio-demografske i psihološke karakteristike porodica, koje su na osnovu podataka o podeli posla u kući kategorisane kao tradicionalne i egalitarne. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku koji je činila 561 porodica sa teritorije Vojvodine. Informacije o karakteristikama porodice dobijene su od adolescenata, učenika srednjih škola sa teritorije Novog Sada, Kikinde, Sombora i okolnih mesta. Rezultati su pokazali da se tradicionalne i egalitarne porodice razlikuju prema mestu stanovanja i obrazovanju majke. U pogledu psiholoških karakteristika, porodice se razlikuju na dimenzijama vaspitnog

stila oca, kao i na porodičnoj klimi u celini, i njenim posebnim dimenzijama – autonomiji i prihvatanju.

Ključne reči: tradicionalna porodica, egalitarna porodica, vaspitni stil, porodična klima, adaptibilnost

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TRADITIONAL AND EGALITARIAN FAMILIES IN VOJVODINA

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The research was aimed to examine socio-demographic and psychological characteristics of families, which were categorized as traditional or egalitarian, on a basis of household labor division. The research was conducted on the sample of 561 families from Vojvodina. Information about families were collected from adolescents, high school students from Novi Sad, Kikinda, Sombor and surrounding villages. The results showed that traditional and egalitarian families differed according place of living and educational level of mothers. Regarding psychological characteristics, traditional and egalitarian families differed on dimensions of parenting styles of fathers, family climate as a whole, and family climate dimensions: autonomy and acceptance.

Key words: traditional family, egalitarian family, parenting styles, family climate, adaptability

KORODITELJSKI ODNOSI - PRIKAZ DVA INSTRUMENTA ZA PROCENU KVALITETA KORODITELJSKE SARADNJE

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Sve je više istraživanja porodice koja u fokus svojih interesovanja stavljaju uticaje koje na razvoj deteta i porodice ima kvalitet koroditeljske saradnje. Koroditeljska saradnja podrazumeva mogućnost partnera da saraduju kako bi što kvalitetnije izašli u susret potrebama deteta. Cilj ovog rada je da se predstave dva instrumenta kojima se može meriti kvalitet koroditeljske saradnje: Parenting alliance measure (PAM, Abidin i Konold, 1999) i Coparenting in family of origine (CFO, Stright i Bates, 2003). Oba instrumenta su na našoj populaciji primenjena prvi put, i to na uzorcima roditelja i dece iz porodica u razvojnoj fazi porodice sa adolescentom. Prvi od njih, Snaga roditeljskog saveza-Parenting alliance measure (PAM, Abidin i Konold, 1999) ima za cilj da obuhvati dva aspekta: procenu

kvaliteta komunikacije i saradnje među partnerima u odgajanju i vaspitanju deteta i osećanjem poštovanja i podrške od strane partnera. Instrument je pokazao zadovoljavajuće metrijske karakteristike, dok faktorska struktura odgovara teorijski predviđenoj. Faktorskom analizom drugog reda izdvojen jedan faktor, koji objašnjava 85,84% ukupne varijanse, nazvan snaga roditeljskog saveza. Drugi prikazani instrument Koroditeljski odnosi u porodici porekla- Coparenting in family of origine (CFO, Stright i Bates, 2003) takođe je pokazao zadovoljavajuće metrijske karakteristike. Faktorskom analizom dobijena su dva faktora koji opisuju podržavajuće i nepodržavajuće koroditeljsko ponašanje, dok je faktorskom analizom drugog reda izolovan jedan faktor koji opisuje 74% ukupne varijanse. S obzirom na očekivane i opažene promene u karakteristikama porodice koje prate proces društvene tranzicije, istraživanja različitih aspekata roditeljstva su sve potrebija. Prikazani instrumenti mogu poslužiti kao biti polazni osnov za takva istraživanja.

Ključne reči: koroditeljski odnosi, roditeljski savez, porodica, roditeljstvo

CO-PARENTING RELATIONSHIPS - THE DESCRIPTION OF TWO INSTRUMENTS FOR ASSESSMENT OF COPARENTING QUALITY

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The increased number of contemporary family research aims to describe the impact of co-parenting quality on development of the child and the family. Co-parenting within family system describes the capability of parents to cooperate in order to satisfy children's developmental needs.

The aim of the present study is to demonstrate two instruments for measuring the quality of co-parenting: Parenting alliance measure (PAM, Abidin, Konold, 1999) and Co-parenting in family of origin (CFO, Stright, Bates, 2003). Both were applied for the first time on our population. Participants ranged in the same developmental phase of the family: families with adolescent child. Both instruments showed satisfactorily metric characteristics.

More research on various aspects of family life and relations is needed due to the observed and expected modifications within family characteristic in the context of socio-political transition. Represented instruments might serve as initial base for such research.

Key words: co-parenting, parenting alliance, family, parenting

ISPITIVANJE EFEKATA PROGRAMA STANOVANJA UZ PODRŠKU ZA OSOBE SA INTELEKTUALNIM TEŠKOĆAMA - IMPLIKACIJE ZA PROCES SOCIJALIZACIJE

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Projekat „Deinstitucionalizacija osoba sa intelektualnim teškoćama i smeštaj u zajednice stanovanja uz podršku“, započet je marta 2004 godine u Beogradu. Neki od ciljeva projekta tiču se podizanja nivoa socijalne kompetentnosti korisnika, kao i njihove integracije u otvorenu sredinu.

Istraživanje je imalo za cilj da ispita potencijalne promene socijalne kompetentnosti korisnika programa, promene u odnosima sa različitim elementima socijalnog okruženja korisnika, te da utvrdi da li postoje razlike u pogledu intenziteta relacija sa činiocima sredine s obzirom na nivo socijalne kompetentnosti ispitanika. Instrumenti korišćeni u radu su: Skala procene kompetentnosti (Holtz i sar., 1986) i Eko-mapa (Petrović i Novak, 2006). Uzorak sačinjavaju 23 osobe sa intelektualnim teškoćama, korisnici programa stanovanja uz podršku u Beogradu. Obrada podataka uključuje osnovne deskriptivne statističke pokazatelje i T test.

Istraživanje ukazuje na pozitivne efekte, kako u socijalnoj kompetentnosti korisnika programa, tako i u intenzitetu i obimu socijalnih kontakata koje ostvaruju sa sredinom. Ispitivanje ukazuje na značaj koji stanovanje uz podršku kao alternativna socijalna usluga za osobe sa intelektualnim teškoćama ima za njihovo uključivanje u otvorenu sredinu.

Ključne reči: stanovanje uz podršku, osobe sa intelektualnim teškoćama, socijalna kompetentnost, relacije sa socijalnom sredinom

EXPLORATION OF EFFECTS OF PROGRAMME "COMMUNITY-BASED HOUSING FOR PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES"- IMPLICATIONS FOR PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION

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Project "Community –based housing for people with intellectual disabilities" has been started March 2004 in Belgrade. One of the aim of this project were to elevate level of users social competence, as their integration in open society.

Research had aims to examine potential changes in level of social competence of clients, changes in relations with different elements of client social environment, and to establish existence of difference in intensity of relations with social resources in regard of level of client's social competence. Applied instruments are: Scale for competence assessment (Holts, Ebrle, Hillig, Marker, 1986, arrange by Levandoski, Teodorovic, 1997), and Eco-map (Petrovic, Novak, 2006). Sample contents 23

clients in 5 community-based housing in Belgrade. Statistical procedure involves basic descriptive statistic and t test.

Results showed positive effects in client social competence and in intensity of social relations with local community.

Research indicated the significance that community based housing as alternative social service for people with intellectual disabilities has for their inclusion in open society.

Key words: community based housing, people with intellectual disabilities, social competence, relations with social environment

ŽIVOTNI STILOVI UČITELJA

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Cilj istraživanja bio je da se utvrdi u kom stepenu su životni stilovi, kao pokazatelji vrednosnih orijentacija, prihvaćeni od strane učitelja, kao i razlike u prihvaćenosti životnih stilova kod učitelja s obzirom na kontrolne varijable: starost, pol, godine radnog staža, školska sprema, bračni i porodični status ispitanika. Ispitivano je deset životnih stilova, i to: utilitarni, saznanj, religiozno-tradicionalni, orijentacija na moć, altruistički, porodično-sentimentalni, orijentacija na popularnost, egoistički, prometejski-aktivizam i hedonistički. Istraživanje je izvršeno na uzorku od 133 učitelja u deset niških osnovnih škola. Nalazi pokazuju da učitelji najviše preferiraju porodično-sentimentalni životni stil, zatim utilitarni, saznanj, altruistički, prometejski aktivizam, hedonistički, pa onda egoistički i religiozno-tradicionalni, a najmanje prihvataju orijentaciju na moć i popularnost. Iako su utvrđene neke razlike u preferiranju pojedinih životnih stilova između učitelja pojedinih kategorija, učiteljska populacija je ipak jedinstvena profesionalna grupa.

Ključne reči: životni stil, učitelj.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS' LIFESTYLES

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The goal of the research was to establish the following: to what extent lifestyles, as indicators of value orientations, are accepted by school-teachers, as well as variance of accepting life styles by school-teachers regarding regulatory variables: age, sex, years of teaching experience, educational qualifications, marital and family status of examinees. Ten lifestyles, including: utilitarian, cognitive, religious and traditional, the orientation towards power, altruistic, family and sentimental, the

orientation towards popularity, egoistic, promethean-activism and hedonistic were explored. The research was carried out on a sample of 133 school-teachers who teach in ten primary schools in Niš. The findings demonstrate that the school-teachers like most the family and sentimental lifestyle, then the utilitarian, the cognitive, the altruistic, the promethean-activism, the hedonistic, and then come the egoistic and the religious and traditional, but a very small number of them accept the orientation towards power and popularity. Although some differences in preferring several lifestyles among the school-teachers of certain categories are determined, the school-teaching population is after all a unique professional group.

Key words: lifestyles, school-teacher.

ODNOS IZMEĐU PERFEKCIONIZMA I ZADOVOLJSTVA ŽIVOTOM KOD SREDNJOŠKOLACA

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Prema savremenim shvatanjima, perfekcionizam nije homogena kategorija, već sadrži dva bitno različita podtipa: adaptivni i maladaptivni. Brojna istraživanja, koja su dovela u vezu perfekcionizam sa negativnim posledicama po mentalno zdravlje, se zapravo odnose na maladaptivni perfekcionizam. Predmet ovog istraživanja je odnos između ovih tipova perfekcionizma, non-perfekcionista i zadovoljstva životom. Ispitivanje je izvršeno na uzorku od 670 srednjoškolaca iz škola u Nišu i Sremskoj Mitrovici. Za merenje perfekcionizma korišćena je Almost Perfect Scale-Revised (Slaney i sar.,1997), koja omogućava podelu ispitanika na adaptivne perfekcionista, maladaptivne i nonperfekcionista. Zadovoljstvo životom mereno je pomoću MSLSS (Huebner, 1994), koja daje podatke o zadovoljstvu životom preko pet domena: zadovoljstvo porodicom, prijateljima, školom, okruženjem, sobom; a preračunava se i globalni skor. U obradi podataka korišćene su mere deskriptivne statistike i analiza varijanse. Rezultati pokazuju da adaptivni perfekcionista imaju najviše skorove u gotovo svim domenima zadovoljstva životom, i da se značajno razlikuju od nonperfekcionista, čiji su skorovi najniži. Međutim, treba primetiti i da se adaptivni perfekcionista ni u jednom domenu ne razlikuju značajno od maladaptivnih. Ovi rezultati govore u prilog sagledavanju perfekcionizma kao potencijalno pozitivne karakteristike ličnosti.

Ključne reči: perfekcionizam, zadovoljstvo životom

RELATION BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS

Jelena Opsenica-Kostić, Tanja Panić

According to contemporary ideas, perfectionism is not a homogeneous category, but it contains two essentially different subtypes: adaptive and maladaptive. Numerous researches, which have examined the relation between perfectionism and negative effects on mental health, actually relate to the maladaptive perfectionism. The subject of this research is a relation among those types of perfectionism, non-perfectionists and a satisfaction with life. The research has been carried out on the sample consisted of 670 secondary-school pupils from Niš and Sremska Mitrovica. Almost Perfect Scale-Revised (Slaney and coop.,1997) has been used for measuring of perfectionism. It enables the division of subjects into the following categories: adaptive perfectionists, maladaptive, and non-perfectionists. Satisfaction with life has been measured with MSLSS (Huebner, 1994), which provides data on satisfaction with life through five domains: satisfaction with a family, friends, school, environment, oneself; and the global score is calculated too. In the data processing, measures of descriptive statistics and ANOVA have been used. The results show that adaptive perfectionists score highest in almost all domains of satisfaction with life, and that they significantly differ from non-perfectionists, whose scores are the lowest. However, it should be noticed that the adaptive perfectionists do not significantly differ in any of the domains from the maladaptive. Those results speak in favor of perceiving perfectionism as potentially positive personality characteristic.

STRUKTURA USPEŠNOSTI MUZIČKI DAROVITIH SREDNJOŠKOLACA

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Uspešnost u populaciji darovitih neretko je naznačavana kao predmet empirijske eksploracije u psihologiji. No, ono što je prepoznato kao mogućnost upotpunjavanja pozamašnog korpusa istraživačkih nalaza o ovoj problematici je bavljenje uspešnošću darovitih uzimajući u obzir specifične domene manifestovanja njihovog talenta, kao i naznačavanje većeg broja indikatora, posredstvom kojih bi se operacionalizovala varijabla uspešnost. Rukovodeći se ovim momentima, ovaj rad razmatra problematiku raznovrsno operacionalizovane uspešnosti muzički darovitih srednjoškolaca, fokusirajući se na njenu strukturu. Dobijeni rezultati sugerišu da uspešnost u ovladavanju domenom muzike na srednjoškolskom nivou nema jedinstvenu strukturu, te da su u latentnom prostoru ove varijable identifikovane dve njene dimenzije.

Ključne reči: muzička darovitost, uspešnost muzički darovitih srednjoškolaca, struktura uspešnosti muzički darovitih srednjoškolaca

STRUCTURE OF SUCCESS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS GIFTED IN MUSIC

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In the gifted population, the variable success was very often labeled as an object of empirical exploration. However, the possibility of completing the existing body of empirical findings has been recognized in the aspects of consideration specific domains of giftedness and multiple indicators of success. Related to that, this paper puts stress on the structure establishment of success in secondary school pupils gifted in music, which has been implemented through several different indicators. The obtained results suggest composite nature of the variable success in the context of musical giftedness, where it would be appropriate to discuss the existence of its two dimensions.

Key words: musical giftedness, success of secondary school pupils gifted in music, structure of success in secondary school pupils gifted in music

ANALIZA STABILNOSTI DISTRIBUCIJA ZAVISNIH VJEROVATNOĆA NA NIVOU VRSTA RIJEČI

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Distribucija jezičkih fenomena na različitim nivoima agregacije – od fonema, pa sve do jedinica većih od rečenice, ne prati normalnu raspodelu, zbog čega je jedan od ključnih problema kvantitativnog opisivanja i istraživanja ovih fenomena pitanje reprezentativnosti i stabilnosti korišćenih uzoraka (cf. Baayen, 2001; Milin and Ilić, N., 2003; Kostić, A., 2003 itd.). Optimalna veličina jezičkog uzorka bi se mogla operacionalno definisati kao veličina n uzorka i na kojoj se distribucija vjerovatnoća nekog jezičkog fenomena ne razlikuje statistički značajno od distribucije tog fenomena u jeziku, generalno. Određivanje optimalne veličine jezičkog uzorka ima višestruki značaj, jer su takvi uzorci neophodna osnova za

različite zadatke automatske obrade jezika, generisanja frekvencijskih rječnika, bazičnih istraživanja u psiholingvistici itd. Jedan poseban potproblem određivanja optimalne veličine jezičkog uzorka jeste slučaj nizova od dvije i tri riječi (takozvanih *bigrama* i *trigrama*). Ove jedinice se, takođe, koriste u automatskoj obradi jezika, ali i za formiranje kolokacijskih listi, analizu sintagmi, razvoj frazeoloških rječnika.

Cilj ovde predstavljenog istraživanja bio je utvrđivanje stabilnosti distribucije nizova od dvije i tri riječi, da bi se utvrdila optimalna veličina uzorka riječi potrebna za dobijanje pouzdanih zavisnih vjerovatnoća. Pošlo se od postupka za utvrđivanje stabilnosti distribucije pojedinačnih riječi koji su razvili Kostić i saradnici (Kostić, A., Ilić, S. i Milin, 2003), koji je prilagođen za nizove od dvije i tri riječi. Proširujući cilj istraživanja i postupak navedenih autora, u ovom istraživanju su ispitivani još neki činioci koji mogu uticati na stabilnost distribucije nizova od dve i tri riječi. Konkretno, primenjen je eksperimentalni nacrt u kojem je, kao i u istraživanju Kostića i saradnika, varirana: (a) veličina uzorka (sistematskim povećavanjem), a zatim, dopunski, još i (b) veličina niza (dvije riječi ili tri riječi), (c) način uzorkovanja (kontinuirani tekst ili nasumice odabirane riječi) i (d) položaj riječi-mete u nizu (za dvije riječi: ispred ili iza; za tri riječi: ispred, u sredini ili na kraju).

Distribucije zavisnih vjerovatnoća za određeni uzorak korelirane su sa distribucijama zavisnih vjerovatnoća dobijenim iz *kvazi-populacije*. Pritom, korelacije su tumačene kao *indeks sličnosti*, a ne povezanosti dvije distribucije. Postupak uzorkovanja i izračunavanja koeficijenta korelacije ponovljen je sto puta za svaku veličinu uzorka, a zatim je sličnost iskazana prosječnim koeficijentom korelacije i njegovom standardnom devijacijom. Uzorci su sistematski (eksponencijalno) povećavani do veličine na kojoj je prosječan koeficijent korelacije dostigao maksimum ($r = 1$), a standardna devijacija minimum ($s = 0$).

Dobijeni rezultati pokazuju da je optimalna veličina uzorka slučajnih riječi kod bigrama 65.000, a kod trigrama 281.000 riječi, dok je optimalna veličina uzoraka kontinuiranog teksta kod bigrama 810.000, a kod trigrama 868.000 riječi. Pored toga, uočeno je i nesistematično variranje stabilnosti uzorka kontinuiranog teksta. Istraživanje je postavilo osnovu za empirijsko određivanje optimalne veličine uzoraka za različite zadatke automatske obrade teksta na srpskom jeziku. Istovremeno, otvorena su neka nova pitanja o mogućem uticaju autorstva i/ili podžanrovskih razlika na distribucije zavisnih vjerovatnoća.

Ključne riječi: stabilnost, distribucije zavisnih vjerovatnoća na nivou vrsta riječi

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Interpreted Corpora (LINC-03), 10th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics (EACL-03), 47-53.
Analysis of the stability of conditional probability distributions
at the level of word types

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The distribution of linguistic phenomena at different levels of aggregation – from phonemes to units larger than a sentence, does not follow normal distribution, issuing representativeness and stability of samples as the central problem of quantitative research of language phenomena (cf. Baayen, 2001; Milin and Ilić, N., 2003; Kostić, A., 2003 etc.). An optimal sample size for linguistic phenomena could be operationally defined as a dimension n of the sample i where the probability distribution of a given phenomena, in general, does not significantly differ from the distribution of that phenomena in language. The optimal sample size is central for various research problems in natural language processing, frequency dictionaries compiling, psycholinguistic research etc. Particular sub-problem of determining sample size for linguistic phenomena would be the case of two- and three-word syntagmatic units (also named *bigrams and trigrams*). Those units are used in the field of natural language processing, but also for the compilation of collocation lists, analysis of phrases, and development of phrase dictionaries.

The goal of the present research was to establish the stability of the distribution of bigrams and trigrams, in order to determine the optimal word sample size. The starting point was a procedure for establishing stability of distribution of individual words, developed by Kostić and associates (Kostić, A., Ilić, S. and Milin, 2003), adapted for the two- and three-word syntagmatic units. We have used the same independent variable (a) sample size (by systematic increase), as in Kostić et al. (2003), and then three additional factors which may influence stability of conditional probability distributions as well: (b) syntagmatic unit size (bigram or trigram), (c) sampling procedure (from continuous text or by random word sampling) and (d) position of a target-word (for bigrams: at the beginning or at the end; for trigrams: at the beginning, in the middle or at the end).

Correlations between conditional probability distributions for a particular sample and a *quasi-population* have been calculated as a measure of similarity. A procedure of sampling and calculating the correlation coefficients has been repeated

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hundred times for each sample size, and the similarity was expressed by the average correlation coefficient and corresponding standard deviation. Samples have been systematically (exponentially) increased until maximum average correlation coefficient ($r = 1$), and minimum standard deviation ($s = 0$) were reached.

Results showed that the optimal sample size for random word sampling procedure was 65,000 word for bigram, and 281,000 words for trigrams. At the same time, from continuous text sampling procedure 810,000 words for bigrams and 868,000 words for trigrams were needed. In addition, a non-systematic varying in stability of the sample of continuous text has been observed. The research has set a base for the objective procedure of determining an optimal sample size, for various tasks of natural text processing in Serbian language. Consequently, new questions have been posed regarding factors such as authorship and sub-genre differences on the conditional possibility distributions.

Key words: stability, conditional possibility distributions, word types.

ENTROPIJA KAO MERA NEIZVESNOSTI ZNAČENJA POLISEMIČNIH REČI

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Brojna istraživanja pokazala su da je vreme obrade polisemičnih reči (reči sa više povezanih značenja, npr. "kljun" – deo tela ptice, "kljun" – prednji deo broda, aviona, itd.) kraće od vremena obrade jednoznačnih reči (Rodd, Gaskell & Marslen-Wilson, 2002). Pored toga, zabeležena je negativna korelacija između broja značenja i vremena obrade. Međutim, istraživanja izvedena na srpskom jeziku pokazala su da na vreme obrade polisemičnih reči, pored broja značenja utiče i ujednačenost verovatnoća pojedinih značenja (Filipović Đurđević & Kostić, 2006). Poređenje grupa reči ujednačenih po broju značenja pokazalo je da se reči koje se podjednako često pojavljuju u dva, ili više značenja brže obrađuju nego reči koje se dominantno pojavljuju u jednom značenju, a veoma retko u nekom od podređenih značenja. Broj značenja i ujednačenost njihovih verovatnoća mogu se opisati jedinstvenom informaciono-teorijskom merom – entropijom (Shannon, 1948). U ovom radu predložićemo da tradicionalni način izražavanja višeznačnosti preko broja značenja bude zamenjen merom neizvesnosti značenja, odnosno entropijom distribucije verovatnoća značenja (kao što su predložili Gilhuli i Lodži /Gilhooly & Logie, 1980/).

U zadatku leksičke odluke prikazano je 150 polisemičnih imenica srpskog jezika. Broj značenja (prikupljenih od ispitanika u zasebnom istraživanju) i entropija distribucije verovatnoća značenja (izvedenih iz frekvencije navođenja pojedinih

značenja od strane ispitanika) tretirani su kao kontinuirani prediktori vremena reakcije u regresionj analizi.

Analiza linearnih mešovutih efekata, sa ispitanicima i stimulusima kao izvorima slučajnih efekata, pokazala je statistički značajne efekte dužine reči, (log) frekvencije leme, familijarnosti reči, broja značenja i entropije. Efekat entropije bio je statistički značajan nakon što je izdvojena varijansa koju objašnjavaju sve prethodne varijable, uključujući i broj značenja. U skladu sa rezultatima srodnih istraživanja, zabeležena je negativna korelacija između entropije i vremena obrade (Moscoso del Prado Martín, Kostić & Baayen, 2004). Pored broja značenja, prepoznavanje reči olakšavala je i ujednačenost verovatnoća pojedinih značenja, ukazujući na izuzetnu osetljivost kognitivnog sistema na probabilističke odlike jezika.

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ENTROPY AS A MEASURE OF WORD SENSE UNCERTAINTY

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Previous research has demonstrated that polysemous words (words with multiple related senses, e.g. "brada" /beard/ - part of a face, "brada" /beard/ - hairs on a male face, etc.) are processed faster than unambiguous words (Rodd, Gaskell & Marslen-Wilson, 2002). In addition, a negative correlation between number of senses, and processing time is observed. However, a research conducted in Serbian language revealed that, in addition to number of senses, balance of sense probabilities affects processing time (Filipović Đurđević & Kostić, 2006). Comparing of the word groups that are matched for number of senses demonstrated that words which tend to appear equally often in several senses are processed faster than words which usually appear in one, dominant sense. Both number of senses, and balance of their probabilities can be described using a single Information-theory measure – entropy (Shannon, 1948). In this work, we propose that traditional way of describing polysemy in terms of number of senses should be replaced by a measure of sense uncertainty, that is by entropy of sense probability distribution (as suggested by Gilhooly and Logie (1980).

We presented 150 Serbian polysemous words in a lexical decision task. Number of senses (listed by participants in a previous norming study), and entropy of sense probability distribution (derived from sense frequencies collected in the norming study) were continuous predictors in multiple regression analysis of processing latencies.

Linear mixed effect analysis, with participants, and items as random effects, revealed statistically significant effects of word length in letters, (log) lemma frequency, word familiarity, number of senses, and entropy. The effect of entropy was statistically significant after partialling out the proportion of variance accounted for by all the preceding variables, including number of senses. In accordance with the results of the similar studies, a negative correlation between entropy, and processing time is observed (Moscoso del Prado Martín, Kostić & Baayen, 2004). In addition to number of senses, balance of sense probabilities facilitated processing time, revealing a high sensitivity of cognitive system to probabilistic characteristics of language.

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MERENJE I KORELATI LIČNE POTREBE ZA STRUKTUROM

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Na uzorku od 678 ispitanika, oba pola i uzrasta od 18 do 53 godine, u okviru baterije psiholoških instrumenata primenjena je skala lične potrebe za strukturom (PNS – Personal Need for Structure Scale; Thompson i sar., 1989). Skala PNS ima zadovoljavajuće metrijske karakteristike i najverovatnije je dvodimenzionalna, sa značajnom ulogom faktora metoda i izmenjenom lokacijom jednog indikatora. Korelacije potrebe za strukturom i njenih užih aspekata, definisanih kao čežnja za strukturom i suočavanje sa nedostatkom strukture, sa osobinama ličnosti i inteligencijom, uglavnom su saglasne sa ranijim rezultatima. Savesnost se ispostavlja najznačajnijim korelatom potrebe za strukturom, dok je veza sa rigidnošću i otvorenošću za iskustvo značajna, ali skromna. Lična potreba za strukturom je empirijski utemeljen integrativni konstrukt koji uspešno objašnjava deo varijanse individualnih razlika u prostoru između sistema ličnosti odgovornih za ličnu prilagođenost, efikasno funkcionisanje u socijalnom polju i efikasno kognitivno funkcionisanje.

Ključne reči: Lična potreba za strukturom, metrijske karakteristike, ličnost, inteligencija.

MEASUREMENT AND CORRELATES OF THE NEED FOR STRUCTURE

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The Personal Need for Structure Scale (PNS – Thompson i sar., 1989) was applied with other psychological instruments on a sample of 678 respondents (51.3% females), aged from 18 to 53. The PNS Scale showed acceptable reliability, internal validity, and two-dimensional structure. Results also indicate a significant role of the method factor. Correlations of the need for structure and its two dimensions, defined as the core desire for structure and emotionally colored coping with the lack of structure, with personality traits and intelligence, are mainly in accordance with previous findings. Conscientiousness appeared as the most salient correlate of the need for structure. The relationships with rigidity, openness to experience, and intelligence are also significant, although modest in magnitude. The need for structure is empirically grounded integrative construct lying somewhere in between personality systems responsible for individual adaptation, effective functioning in a social field and effective cognitive functioning.

Key words: Personal need for structure, reliability, validity, personality, intelligence.

EVALUACIJA UPITNIKA ZA MERENJE KRITERIJUMA ZA IZBOR LJUBAVNOG PARTNERA - KIP110

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Osnovni cilj ovog istraživanja usmeren je na evaluaciju upitnika za merenje kriterijuma za izbor ljubavnog partnera KIP110 (Dinić, 2005). Upitnik se sastoji od 110 petostepenih ajtema Likertovog tipa, tj. atributa potencijalnog ljubavnog partnera, a ispitanici su imali zadatak da procene u kom stepenu im je dat atribut važan pri izboru ljubavnog partnera. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 606 ispitanika, oba pola, starosti između 19 i 48 godina. Komponentnom analizom upitnika KIP110 izdvojena su šest faktora prema Scree kriterijumu koji su imenovani kao: kompetencija, emocionalnost i popustljivost, zabava i nekonvencionalnost, društveni status i slično poreklo, specifična interesovanja i slična interesovanja. Upitnik pokazuje visoku unutrašnju konzistentnost (Cronbach alfa = 0.95). Psihometrijske karakteristike za supskale kompetencija i emocionalnost i popustljivost su visoke, za supskale zabava i nekonvencionalnost, društveni status i slično poreklo i slična interesovanja su zadovoljavajuće, dok supskala specifična interesovanja pokazuje slabije karakteristike, posebno u pogledu homogenosti.

Ključne reči: izbor ljubavnog partnera, kriterijumi, psihometrijske karakteristike.

EVALUATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEASURING CRITERIA FOR LOVE PARTNER'S SELECTION KIP110

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The aim of this research was to evaluate criteria for love partner's selection, which were measured by the KIP110 questionnaire which was developed in previous phase of research (Dinić, 2005). The questionnaire is containing 110 items, 5-degree Likert scales, which are attributes for potential love partner. Participants had direction that evaluate degree of importance for attributes for potential love partner. There were 606 participants, both gender, aged from 19 to 48. Principal component analysis, with Scree-test as the criterion of extraction, provided six factors as the best solution. Those factors are interpreted as competency, emotions and connivance, party and unconventionality, social status and similar origin, specific interests and similar interests. Exploring psychometric characteristics, it was found that the KIP110 has a high degree of internal consistency (Cronbach alfa = 0.95). Psychometric characteristics are high for scales competency and emotions and connivance, good for scales party and unconventionality, social status and similar origin and similar interests, and pure for scale specific interests, especially for homogeneity.

Key words: love partner's selection, criteria, psychometric characteristic.

SAMOPREZENTACIJSKO PONAŠANJE POSMATRANO U SVETLU MODELA VELIKIH PET I POLNIH SPECIFIČNOSTI

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Istraživanje je sprovedeno sa ciljem da se samoprezentacijsko ponašanje objasni u svetlu modela ličnosti Velikih pet. Za operacionalizaciju ovog vida ponašanja odabran je koncept samomotrenja koji opisuje dve nezavisne dimenzije: sposobnost modifikacije samoprezentacije i osetljivost na ekspresivno ponašanje drugih. Istraživanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 434 učenika srednjih škola. Analizirane su polne specifičnosti u izraženosti i strukturi samoprezentacijskog ponašanja. Kod ispitanika je uočena tendencija socijalno poželjnog odgovaranja, te je analizirana njegova veza sa samoprezentacijskim ponašanjem. Dobijeni rezultati diskutovani su u svetlu prethodnih istraživanja iz ove oblasti.

Ključne reči: samomotrenje, samoprezentacija, Velikih pet, socijalna poželjnost, samoopažanje

SELF-PRESENTATIONAL DIFFERENCES RELATIVE TO

BIG FIVE MODEL AND GENDER

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Research was performed to explain self-presentational behaviour relative to Big Five personality model. Self-presentational behaviour was operationalised by concept of Self-Monitoring which describes two independent measures of personality: Ability to modify self-presentation and Sensitivity to expressive behaviour of others. The sample included 434 secondary school students. Gender differences in level and structure of self-presentational behaviour were analysed. Further, social desirability of responses was detected, so it's relationship with self-presentational behaviour was analysed. The results were discussed in light of previous research.

Key words: Self-Monitoring, Self-Presentation, Big Five, Social Desirability, Self-Perception

INSTRUMENTI ZA PROCJENU EMOCIONALNE INTELIGENCIJE

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Emocionalna inteligencija (EI) je pojam koji je posljednje dvije decenije prisutan i izaziva kontradikcije u psihološkoj javnosti. Uzrok tome je bio u otvaranju područja inteligencije za proučavanje kognitivnih procesa i inteligentnog ponašanja osobe u svakodnevnom životu. Svakako najveći je doprinos popularizaciji emocionalne inteligencije knjiga Daniela Golemana. O tome koliko je ona koristila ili štetila znanstvenom razvoju EI puno se i danas diskutira.

Ipak, naziv, definiranje i prva istraživanja emocionalne inteligencije vezuju se uz imena dvojice autora Johna Mayera i Petera Saloveya. Za razliku od nekritičkog veličanja prognostičkih mogućnosti EI koja su sljedila nakon izlaska Golemanove knjige, oni su svojstveno znanstvenoj metodologiji sustavno razvijali modele i instrumentarij za procjenu EI. Pojavljivanje radova u prestižnim svjetskim časopisima i knjigama o teoriji i instrumentata za procjenu, pokazuje da je EI došla do razine ozbiljnog konstrukta. Na osnovama i operacionalizacijom Mayer-Salovey modela EI, nastali su različiti instrumenti za njenu procjenu i sve je više empirijski utemeljenih podataka o njenoj konstruktnoj, konvergentno-divergentnoj i prognostičkoj valjanosti. Autori predlažu definiciju prema kojoj *“emocionalna inteligencija uključuje sposobnosti brzog zapažanja procjene i izražavanja emocija; sposobnost uviđanja i generiranja osjećanja koja olakšavaju mišljenje; sposobnosti razumijevanja emocija i znanje o emocijama; i sposobnost reguliranja emocija u svrhu promocije emocionalnog i intelektualnog razvoja”* (Mayer i Salovey, 1999).

U području mjerenja individualnih razlika u emocionalnoj inteligenciji najčešće se spominju dva pristupa: a) samoprocjene vlastitih sposobnosti i b) ispitivanje emocionalne inteligencije testovima uratka. U novijoj literaturi spominje se 15 različitih skala.

Prvi poznati test emocionalne inteligencije je Multifaktorska skala EI (MEIS; Mayer, Caruso, Salovey, 1999). Nedostatke iz MEIS-a autori su otklonili u drugoj bateriji testova MSCEIT (Salovey i sur., 2001; Mayer i sur., 2003).

Na našem području objavljeno je nekoliko testova: Test analize emocija (TAE; Kulenović, Balenović i Buško, 2001), Test opažanja emocionalnog sadržaja u slikama (TOES; Takšić, Arar i Molander, 2004) i Test rječnika emocija (TRE; Takšić, Harambašić i Velemir, 2004).

Instrumenti koji počivaju na samoprocjenama uglavnom pokušavaju mjeriti emocionalnu inteligenciju kao osobinu ličnosti i u značajnim su korelacijama s poznatim osobinama ličnosti. Mjere EI kao sposobnosti koreliraju s klasičnim mjerama inteligencije, a najviše s verbalnim sposobnostima.

INSTRUMENTS FOR THE ESTIMATION OF THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

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Emotional intelligence (EI) is a notion which is present in the last two decades, causing controversies in the field of psychology. Such a situation is caused by the opening of the field of intelligence research for studying cognitive processes and the intelligent behavior of a person in the everyday life. Certainly, the greatest contribution to the popularization of the emotional intelligence is a book written by Daniel Goleman. Its contributions and damages to the scientific development of EI, are being discussed even today.

However, the name, the definition, and the first studies of emotional intelligence are related to names of two authors, John Mayer and Peter Salovey. In contrast to the non-critical exalting of EI's predictive validity (which had followed the publishing of Goleman's book), they have systematically developed models and instruments for EI estimation, according to scientific methodology. Unlike the non-critical exalting of prognosticate possibilities of EI, which followed the publishing of Goleman's book, they have systematically developed models and sets of instruments for the estimation of EI, according to scientific methodology. The appearance of papers in the prestigious world-known magazines and the publishing of books on the theory and instruments for EI estimation show that EI has reached the level of a serious construct. On the basis of the Mayer-Salovey EI model and its operationalization, several instruments have been created for its estimation. There are more and more empirically established data on its construct, convergent-

divergent and prognostic validity. The authors suggest a definition according to which “the emotional intelligence includes abilities of fast observation and the expression of emotions; *an ability to realize and generate feelings that alleviate thinking; abilities of understanding emotions and knowledge on emotions; and the ability to regulate emotions in order to promote emotional and intellectual development*” (Mayer and Salovey, 1999).

In the field of measuring the individual differences in the emotional intelligence, the following two approaches are most often mentioned: a) self-estimation of one’s own abilities, and b) examining the emotional intelligence by ability tests. The recent literature mentions 15 different scales.

The first known test of the emotional intelligence is the Multifactor Scale EI (MEIS; Mayer, Caruso, Salovey, 1999). Short versions of the MEIS have been excluded from the second MSCEIT test battery (Salovey and coop., 2001; Mayer and coop., 2003).

In our area, several texts have been published: Test of the emotion analysis (TAE; Kulenović, Balenović and Buško, 2001), Test of perception of the emotional content in pictures (TOES; Takšić, Arar and Molander, 2004), and Test of the emotional vocabulary (TRE; Takšić, Harambašić and Velemir, 2004).

Instruments that rest on the self-evaluation are mainly aimed at measuring the emotional intelligence as a personality trait, and it is significantly correlated with well-known personality traits. EI Measures as abilities correlate with the classical intelligence measures, mostly with verbal abilities.

HOLANDOV MODEL PROFESIONALNIH INTERESOVANJA I BAZIČNE DIMENZIJE LIČNOSTI U SRBIJI

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U istraživanju je ispitivana povezanost Holandovih RIASEC tipova profesionalnih interesovanja i Big Five dimenzija ličnosti. Holandov SDS, za merenje RIASEC tipova profesionalnih interesovanja i NEO PI-R inventar, verzija VSCG, za merenje Big Five dimenzija ličnosti zadati su uzorku od 362 učenika koji su u trenutku istraživanja pohađali četvrti razred srednje škole ili ga upravo završili. Ispitane su povezanosti regularnih RIASEC mera profesionalnih interesovanja, kao i mera RIASEC interesovanja iz kojih je uklonjen generalni faktor, korišćenjem Pirsonovih koeficijena korelacije, kao i postupka kanoničke korelacione analize. Za uklanjanje varijanse generalnog faktora iz RIASEC mera korišćen je postupak linearne regresije. Rezultati su potom upoređeni sa rezultatima metaanalize Larsonove i sar. iz 2002. godine koja je integrisala rezultate većeg broja sličnih studija sprovedenih u više različitih zemalja. Rezultati pokazuju da je struktura povezanosti profesionalnih

interesovanja i dimenzija ličnosti na našem uzorku generalno u skladu sa rezultatima dobijenim u pomenutoj metaanalizi.

Ključne reči: profesionalna interesovanja, osobine ličnosti, Big Five, RIASEC, Holand, petofaktorski, FFM, Srbija

HOLLAND'S MODEL OF PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS AND THE BASIC PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS IN SERBIA

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The research examines the relations of Holland's RIASEC types of professional interests and Big Five personality dimensions. Holland's SDS for measuring RIASEC types of professional interests and NEO PI-R inventory, and VSCG version for measuring Big Five personality dimensions, have been administered to the sample of 362 secondary school graduates and fourth grade students. Relations of regular RIASEC measures of professional interests, as well as the measure of RIASEC interests out of which the general factor has been removed have been examined by using the Pearson's correlation coefficients, as well as the canonic correlation analysis procedure. The linear regression procedure has been used for removing the variance of the general factor from RIASEC measures. The results are then compared with the results of the meta-analysis by Larson et al. (2002), who integrated results of a large number of similar studies carried out in several different countries. The results show that the structure of relation of professional interests and personality dimensions on our sample is generally in accordance with the results obtained in the mentioned meta-analysis.

Key words: professional interests, personality traits, Big Five, RIASEC, Holland, Five-factor, FFM, Serbia

ISTRAŽIVANJE KORELACIJE DIMENZIJA LIČNOSTI ZAPOSLENIH I NJIHOVOG ZADOVOLJSTVA POSLOM U USLOVIMA TRANZICIJE

Olga Hadžić, Lela Grubić-Nešić i Milena Nedeljković

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Problematika zadovoljstva poslom je jedna od tema u domenu psihologije i menadžmenta koja, posebno u poslednjih dvadeset godina, privlači pažnju mnogih istraživača (Wright, 2006). Brojni su razlozi što su istraživanja zadovoljstva poslom jedna od najaktuelnijih tema u domenu upravljanja ljudskim resursima. Među ovim razlozima su svakako i konsekvence zadovoljstva poslom, na šta ukazuju mnoga istraživanja. Neke od ovih konsekvenci su: Veća produktivnost rada, Manje odsustvovanje sa posla, Povećanje lojalnosti organizaciji, Visoka motivisanost za zadovoljenje potreba korisnika, što je naročito prisutno u servisnom sektoru

(zdravstvo, školstvo, turizam, hotelijerstvo, bankarstvo) i Poboljšanje imidža kompanije.

Istraživači se bave i antecedentima zadovoljstva poslom, jer poznavanje faktora koji utiču na povećanje zadovoljstva poslom zaposlenih pomaže menadžmentu u organizaciji da izgradi, zajedno sa zaposlenima, takvu organizacionu kulturu koja će omogućiti kako postizanje ciljeva organizacije, tako i ličnih ciljeva zaposlenih.

Brojna istraživanja ukazuju da su dimenzije ličnosti zaposlenog, situacioni uslovi vezani za radno mesto i organizacionu kulturu, specifičnosti kulture društva u kojem organizacija deluje i političke i ekonomske okolnosti u društvu korelati zadovoljstva poslom.

U ovom radu smo se opredelili da iznesemo neke od rezultata vezanih za korelaciju dimenzija ličnosti zaposlenih i njihovog zadovoljstva poslom. Za ocenu dimenzija ličnosti korišćen je pristup Pierce-a Howard-a koji je „Big Five“ teoriju prilagodio ispitivanjima u organizacionom kontekstu (Howard, 2000). Biće dat i kratak pregled rezultata drugih autora, a zatim izneti i rezultati našeg istraživanja u velikoj organizaciji u energetsom sektoru u Srbiji.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS OF THE EMPLOYEES AND THEIR JOB SATISFACTION IN TRANSITION CONDITIONS

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University of Novi Sad

Job satisfaction is one of the topics in the field of psychology and management which have been in the focus of researchers' interest, especially during the last 20 years (Wright, 2006). For several reasons, job satisfaction research is among the most up-to-date topics in the HRM field. Numerous studies suggest that the consequences of job satisfaction are among the reasons mentioned. Those consequences include: greater productivity, lesser absenteeism, greater loyalty to organization, greater motivation for fulfilling beneficiaries' needs (especially in the service department, including health care, education, tourism, hotel management, banking, etc.) and the improvement of company image.

The researchers also examine the causes of job satisfaction, since knowing the factors which affect the increase of job satisfaction can help the company (along with its employees) to build up such an organizational culture which can enable the fulfillment of both company's and employees' goals.

Numerous studies show that the correlates of job satisfaction include: the employees' personality traits, situational features regarding the workplace and organizational culture, cultural uniqueness of the society in which the company operates as well as political and economic circumstances.

Some of the results regarding the correlations of employees' personality traits and job satisfaction are presented in this paper. Personality traits were assessed according to Pierce Howard's adjustment of the Big Five theory to organizational context (Howard, 2000). A short overview of the results of other authors will be given, and afterwards the results of this study, which has been conducted in a large facility in the energetic sector in Serbia, will be presented.

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Žeželj, I.

**Međunarodni naučno-stručni skup
PSIHOLOGIJA I DRUŠTVO
KNJIGA REZIMEA**

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Korektori: Jasmina Biro i Petar Čolović

Prevod: Jasna Milošević i Petar Čolović

Korice i dizajn: Dejan Pajić

Izdavač publikacije i organizator skupa:

Odsek za psihologiju, Filozofski fakultet Univerziteta u Novom Sadu

Dr Zorana Đinđića 2

21 000 Novi Sad

Tel-fax: 021/458948

Štampa: Futura publikacije, Novi Sad

Tiraž: 200 primeraka

Novi Sad, 2007.

МЕЂУНАРОДНИ научно-стручни skup "Психологија и друштво" (2007 ; Нови Сад)

Knjiga rezimea / Međunarodni naučno-stručni skup "Psihologija i društvo", Novi Sad, 19. i 20. oktobar 2007. ; [organizator] Filozofski fakultet, Odsek za psihologiju ; [prevod Jasna Milošević i Petar Čolović]. - Novi Sad : Filozofski fakultet, Odsek za psihologiju, 2007 (Novi Sad : Futura publikacije). - 67 str. ; 24 cm

Uporedo srp. tekst i engl. prevod. - "25 godina Odseka za psihologiju" --> korice. - Tiraž 200. - Bibliografija uz pojedine rezimee. - Spisak učesnika: str. 63.

ISBN 978-86-80271-66-8 (broš.)

159.923:316.4(048.3)

316.6(048.3)

COBISS.SR-ID 225370887