

**Review of International Thematic Proceeding
MODERN AGE AND COMPETENCIES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS**

The Department of Psychology at the University of Niš was the organizer of 14th International Conference, Days of Applied Psychology, which was held on September 28th - 29th 2018. The Thematic Proceeding includes 28 contributions that come from various psychological areas.

Tamara Džamonja Ignjatović presents the paper Educational competencies of psychologists for the modern age. She discusses the starting point for the improvement of Universities' curricula, practicum training programs and consequently, improvement of professional practice cooperation with other professionals in the best interest of our clients and our profession. She challenges the discussion on psychology curricula at Universities in Serbia and tries to address the competences and identify the missing knowledge and skills that should be integrated in programs of studies and practicum trainings.

In the article Schema therapy – A new outlook at modern age problems and “old” disorders Tijana Mirovuć presents a number of studies that support the effectiveness of schema therapy in treating a variety of disorders including personality disorders which were previously predominantly considered non-treatable. She explains schema therapy and how it could help enhance competencies of psychologist working with modern age problems and disorders.

In a paper Regulations of psychologists' profession and their education in Greece and Serbia, Dragana Bjekić, Svetlana Obradović and Milica Stojković state that regulating the profession of psychologist still remains an ongoing process. Based on the European framework of psychologist profession regulations, and comparison of the professional status of Greek and Serbian psychologists, the connection between psychologists' professional status and their university education in both countries is compared. Comparison of university programme shows that education of psychologists in Greece and Serbia is based on different traditions. The diversity of approaches to psychologists' education enables further development of the profession.

Teachers' perceptions and expectations from a school psychologist by Milica Stojković, Dragana Bjekić and Lidija Zlatić is a study of teachers' expectations from school psychologists and teachers' overall perceptions of school psychologists' professional engagement. Comparing regulations of school psychologists' engagement in the surrounding countries and main teachers' expectations from them, a discrepancy between regulations and teachers' expectations from school psychologists is noticed. It is necessary to harmonize the regulations of school psychologists' roles and expectations of their school partners.

In Inclusion of migrant children in formal education: Children's perspective, Jelena Vranješević and Nataša Simić aim to understand the children's perspective on preconditions and challenges for the successful inclusion of migrant children in Serbian schools, in order to create safe and supportive school context for the learning and development. Results are discussed in terms of important conditions for successful inclusion of migrant children.

Velina Hristova presents the psychometric adaptation of The Adult Eating Behavior Questionnaire in Psychometric properties of Bulgarian version of Adult Eating Behavior Questionnaire. The study supports the use of the AEBQ in a Bulgarian sample as a valid and reliable tool for assessing eating behavior among adults.

The aim of Personal and Historical Nostalgia – differences in emotional resonance by Miodrag Milenović and Miljan Jović is to examine the differences between Personal and Historical Nostalgia when it comes to the four dimensions of emotion expression. The higher intensity of Personal Nostalgia is in accordance with the theoretical assumption that Personal Nostalgia is more intense than the historical one. Personal Nostalgia has higher intensity, higher arousal, higher pleasantness, and lower complexity than Historical Nostalgia.

In Individual Differences In Time Perspective In Bulgarian Socio-cultural Context, *Radina Stoyanova* and *Sonya Karabeliova* aim to adapt and validate the questionnaire – the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory to Bulgarian socio-cultural context. The overall pattern of data emerging from the research provides evidence for the relevance of the questionnaire as a measure of the psychological construct of time perspective.

Czech and Slovak differences of compassion and self-compassion – Qualitative Research Analysis of the free associations by *Martina Baránková* and *Júlia Halamová* discuss the compassion as mainly comprising of empathy, emotions of love, sadness and remorse, cognitive understanding, behavioral displays of help, physical and mental closeness. Generally, the results of qualitative analysis of Czech and Slovak associations with compassion and self-compassion were very similar.

Katarina Minčić, Milena Vujičić, Kristina Milević and Marija Todosijević explore the role of injunctions in predicting tendencies to self-handicapping in the paper The Role Of Injunctions On Prediction Of Self-handicapping Strategies. Results indicate that self-handicapping behavior can be predicted and based on verbal and nonverbal messages that children receive from their parents during childhood.

Personality and subjective age in emerging adulthood: Comparisons of two groups of students by *Diana Christova* and *Teodora Djorgova* is focused on developmental period named emerging adulthood and the purpose of the study is to investigate the way in which subjective age is related to personality traits during this period and to examine similarities and differences between students of psychology and medicine.

The aim of the article Self-esteem, emotional Intelligence and social competence in relation to age by *Milena Pašić*, *Svetlana Borojević* and *Tanja Čolić* is to find out the differences in emotional intelligence, self-esteem and social competences in relation to the age of participants. Research results indicate that there are developmental changes at the level of some components of emotional intelligence as well as social competences.

In a paper Self-reported and partner-reported personality traits as predictors of marital quality, *Milica Tošić Radev*, *Dušan Todorović* and *Snežana Stojiljković* are focused on the relationship between self-reported and partner-reported personality domains and traits, and marital quality defined as dyadic adjustment in marriage. Their findings can be seen as a contribution of stable personality characteristics to understanding of partner's relationships.

The goal of *Ivana Janković*, *Jelisaveta Todorović* in a paper Intimate Partner violence, attitudes Toward Gender Equality and Self-esteem Of Female Students is to examine whether violence in female students' relationships can be predicted based on adopted traditional or egalitarian attitudes towards gender equality and based on level of self-esteem. The percentage of explained variance is not high, which implies that intimate partner violence needs to be examined using other variables.

In a paper *Why is social psychology important for democracy? From Obedience to authority to Lucifer effect*, Vincenzo Maimone analysis the role and function of social psychology as a tool to strengthen contemporary democracies. The comfortable explanation about a rigid and dualistic distinction between good and evil has crashed on the cruel circumstances of real life. As Zimbardo has suggested, systemic and situational power have a strong influence on the way we decide to act in all our social interactions, and on the way we decide to play our social role.

Nemanja Đorđević enquires into the correlation between Right-wing authoritarianism and liking and estimate of the artistic evaluation of representational and abstract paintings of modern European painting. She proposed a paper *The correlation between right-wing authoritarianism and liking and artistic evaluation of abstract and realistic modern European paintings*. Her results can be explained by the nature of authoritarian submission and an artistic value estimated by those who are educated in this field.

The next paper is *Culture types and organizational citizenship behavior in an IT and telecommunications company* which was written by Biliana Alexandrova Lyubomirova. The paper explores the organizational culture types that form the profile of a company, operating in the IT and telecommunications sector. The results show moderate to high levels of relationships between culture types and all forms of citizenship behaviors in scope. The results are valuable from a practical point of view and are the basis of creating a whole organizational development and change management program within the organization.

The paper *Work burnout in health services* by Biljana Jaredić, Jelena Davidović – Rakić and Jelena Minić studies work burnout, various sources of stress and social support at health workers such as nurses, doctors and medicals, as well as the connection of individual aspects of stress sources at work. The results are significant basis for undertaking preventive measures.

The paper of Biljana Mirković *Personal and situational correlates of production workers' burnout* studies how much production workers' burnout can be explained by personality traits and job characteristics. The results show that only neuroticism is a significant positive predictor of personal and work-related burnout. As for demographic variables, the only gender is a significant partial predictor of personal burnout. In conclusion, the obtained results show that the job characteristics have greater predictive power in explaining the personal burnout and work-related burnout than personal factors.

The Need for emotions - A motive for innovativeness of the contemporary consumer by Tatyana Yordanova explores the role of the need for emotions as a motivating factor of innate consumer innovativeness. The essence and peculiarities of the need for activating experiences are revealed. Results of an empirical study confirm the underlying assumption of the predictive ability of the need for emotional experiences on the personal dimension innovativeness in the area of consumption are presented. The results are interpreted in accordance with leading theoretical trends and research in the area under consideration.

Examination of the relations of two personality models on a clinical population (Hexaco and Vp + 2) by Marina Novaković presents a research directed towards examining the relationships between two models of basic personality traits on the clinical population (HEXACO and VP + 2). More specifically, the objectives are to determine the reliability of the instruments, the inter-correlation between the basic dimensions of the instruments used and the discriminatory potential of HEXACO and VP + 2 in distinguishing healthy, neurotic and psychotic respondents.

Snežana Samardžić and Marina Novaković published a paper *The relationship between script injunctions, life positions and defense mechanisms with people with schizophrenia*. Their aim is to define a link

between script injunctions, life positions and defense mechanisms of people with schizophrenia. The problem of the study is to examine the correlation between script injunctions and defense mechanisms and life positions and defense mechanisms of people with schizophrenia. The obtained connections point out the importance of further investigation of the relationship of defense mechanisms, life positions and script injunctions of people with schizophrenia and recognizing of possible causal connections.

Our body: A tool for integration of emotions and consciousness – Perspective of a body psychotherapist by Irena Stojadinović and Ana Petrović discuss theoretical concepts of body-oriented psychotherapy such as the connection between the body, emotions, and consciousness. The authors share a possible explanation of how our consciousness could be distributed throughout our bodies, as well as how our muscular system is the physical representation of our thoughts and feelings. By working with body awareness, they develop one's capacity to contain emotions, build healthy boundaries and lead a purposeful life.

Ana Petrović published a theoretical paper named Using and abusing aggression and power. It is an overview of two phenomena, power and aggression, based on two paradigms – transactional analysis and tepsyntesis radix oriented body psychotherapy. Working with people and their aggression shows that different destructive phenomena represent points of a wider spectrum called agrasm. This is an active, outward type of reacting to a threatening situation and main power source of every individual. Finally, we she considers possible ways of further research and what can be done to help an individual to deal with power issues.

The paper EMDR and emotional trauma - A child in battle with disease and mockery: Presentation of a case by Ingrid Kalinova Isinova shows that emotional traumas cause negative consequences like physical trauma. Emotional traumas alter the function of the brain; it responds with abrupt activation of certain systems. The SPECT scans show that the limbic system, the circular fold, the basal ganglia, and the right temporal lobe become hyperactive. Stress hormone levels increase, affecting negatively brain functioning. After eight sessions of EMDR therapy she succeeded to reduce the anxiety and to improve the self-image and sense of self-control.

The aim of the paper Activation of attachment system and attachment stability in stressful situation by Anja Eraković and Aleksandra Hadžić is to examine the attachment stability in a stressful situation that activate the attachment system. The main goal of study is to activate the attachment system. The results indicate a higher theoretical and empirical justification for using classical extraction of attachment patterns from the SM-ECR-R Questionnaire.


The paper Relations between attachment styles, life positions and drivers by Petar Mrđa, Kasandra Ribić and Danilo Bodroža determines the relations between dimensions and attachment styles, drivers and life positions. The conclusion of this paper is that the attachment styles achieve a partially presumed relationship with the constructs of transactional analysis, but there are certain inconsistencies which are not in accordance with theoretical expectations.

Finally, Đorđi Đeorgiev and Tina Janjić published a paper Understanding Superstition in Developmental Context of Attachment. Their aim is to examine the relations between attachment and superstition, and the probable impact of attachment in prediction of superstition, when the impact of external locus of control is controlled. The results of research confirm the hypothesis about the correlation between dimensions of attachment and superstition. When the impact of externality is controlled, dimensions of attachment do not significantly contribute to explaining superstition.

All presented papers provide good, generalized backgrounds of the topics, the reasons for performing the studies or theoretical approaches are clearly defined and the used methods are appropriate to the aims of the studies. The results are clearly explained and presented in an appropriate format in just about every article, the findings are properly described in the context of the published literature, and the literature cited is balanced. There are some minor grammatical and typographic errors, all of which could be corrected during editing. All topics are scientifically important and they provoke the interest to readers. I strongly recommend editors to publish the International Thematic Proceedings: MODERN AGE AND COMPETENCIES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS which is the result of the 14th International Conference, Days of Applied Psychology, September 28th - 29th 2018.

Reviewer

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