

ENGAGEMENT AT MASS PROTEST POLITICAL ACTION AND GEOPOLITICAL CHOICE: EAST AND WEST OF UKRAINE

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The refugee crisis is a troubling continuous process and a multi-levelled challenge. The insufficiency of the State and its institutions to protect the civil order, to provide for basic needs and to pacify the inhabitant's anxieties evokes the self-organization of the civil body toward filling these gaps. The urgency to respond is creating a functional net of organically emerging public associations, based on the volunteer's commitment to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow human beings. A qualitative research based on the interviews with volunteers engaged with the asylum seekers and the refugees shows the subtle ways in which they are responding to the human differences by developing patterns of relating across those differences. The pro-social action extends the volunteer's self-awareness and their capacities to reflect on what's happening, facilitating the accommodation of their living experiences into an ample coherent whole and bridging the larger community.

OR1665

Distance between an ideal democracy and the current democracy
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This study aimed to assess the distance between the perception of an ideal democracy (liberty, equality, brotherhood) and the practical application of these ideals. We used an adhesion survey for these democratic values (Lebreuilly, 2014) in order to measure this distance and gauge the profiles of those who identify as "democratic". 2,250 individuals of different sexes, ages, and socio-economic backgrounds took the survey. The results showed that certain profiles of democratic individuals actually corresponded less to the values of an ideal democracy. Females were shown to be less "democratic" than males. Elderly individuals tended to support less the values of an ideal democracy, but believed that they live in one, contrary to younger individuals who were greater supporters of an ideal democracy, but felt like they currently do not live in one. Furthermore, political engagement varied depending on different socio-economic categories. These results are discussed in relationship to theories.

OR1666

The Relationship Between Ideology and Disgust Sensitivity as Measured Through Event Related Brain Potentials

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This paper aims to examine if disgust sensitivity differs based on ideology using five electroencephalographic (EEG) electrode locations. We proposed to examine this complex

relationship by assessing disgust sensitivity in 26 participants while we simultaneously manipulated emotional state through the use of emotionally negative or neutral pictures. We used EEG event-related brain potentials (ERPs) as the primary index of the influence of emotional processing on cognitive functioning. To assess for moderation we ran 2x2 ANOVAs. The within factors were picture category (neutral vs. disgust as measured by the average of participants' ratings), while the between factor was ideology (self-reported liberal vs. conservative). This analysis was conducted for each electrode location (Cz, Fz, Pz, C3, C4). As hypothesized, we found that conservatives showed more disgust sensitivity based on their ERP response. The results of this study helped clarify the extent to which disgust sensitivity influences moral decisions and, therefore, ideology.

OR1667

A snapshot of the psychosocial functioning of participants versus non-participants in the Umbrella Movement in 2014 among Hong Kong Chinese university students

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Among 304 Hong Kong Chinese university students (228 females; mean age=20.28 years, SD=1.26) examined in this research, 176 participated in the Umbrella Movement in 2014 (which involved protests demanding universal suffrage in chief executive elections in Hong Kong). Compared to non-participants, participants did not differ in life satisfaction, self-esteem, depression or anxiety (t 's < 1.76, p 's > .08), while they placed less value on personal health, had a weaker belief that education can contribute to better employment, a stronger cynic view of the world (e.g., "Powerful people tend to exploit others."), a stronger sense of entitlement (e.g., "I shouldn't have to work as hard as others to get what I deserve."), a weaker tendency for identity foreclosure (e.g., "I prefer to follow and not really question the values I was brought up with."), a weaker sense of relatedness to parents, and weaker tendencies to agree with parental values or disclose to parents (t 's > 2.90, p 's < .01).

OR1668

The influence of political intelligence to the emergence of the political party constituent aggressiveness in the General Election of Regional Head Simultaneously in East Java, Indonesia

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At the end of 2015 regional head elections held simultaneously in most parts region of Indonesia. A lots destruction of public facilities, infrastructure elections and conflict between

supporters of political parties that occurred during the elections. This study investigated the influence of political intelligence on the level of aggressiveness of supporters of candidates of regional head elections. Subject of the study a number of 450 people from eight counties or cities in East Java, Indonesia. Subjects were partisan political party supporting prospective head region. The results of data analysis using multiple regression showed that there was a significant correlation between the political intelligence of the aggressiveness of the supporters of candidates for regional heads. These results provide an important result to always improve the political intelligence to anticipate the aggressive behavior of supporters of candidates for regional heads.

OR1669

Methods of Psychosemantic for studying images of Political Leaders (PLs) Perception

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The psychosemantic technique provides method of reconstruction the semantic spaces (SS) of images of PLs. SSs can be used as operational models of consciousness of separated individuals or specific public groups. One can analyze: Categories of PLs' perception (dimensions of SS); PLs' images' positions (as points in SS with coordinates equal scores on each category of SS); Similarity/dissimilarity between different images of PLs: How close to each other different points in SS are situated and what categories contribute the most part in the dissimilarity, How strong diffusions between distribution of evaluations of different images are; Representations of ideal PL; Real PLs' proximities to the ideal PL. On the base of comparison we can study: Cross-cultural difference (having conduct research in different countries, in different regions of the same country, among different social groups etc.); The dynamics in the perception of PLs (comparing SSs making in different time points).

OR1670

Engagement at mass protest political action and geopolitical choice: East and West of Ukraine

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Engagement at mass protest political action in Ukraine during November 2014 - March 2015 created the national civil movement but had manipulated in information-psychological

operations for citizens from East of Ukraine as «junta», «Nazis», «punitive forces». We analyzed the data of a mass surveys conducted on December 2013 (N=2008) and October 2014 (N=800, in the East of Ukraine) by Association of Political Psychologists of Ukraine jointly with the Institute of Social and Political Psychology. The major identification point for evaluation of the state of Ukraine society is mainly domination of European geopolitical vector over Eastern one (Customs Union) (47% and 32%) in public opinion. The specifics depend on regional location and age of respondents: the closer is the place of residence to the geographical poles "East-west", the more significant is the orientation "Russia-Europe", the older are the respondents the bigger is the proportion East orientation.

OR1671

Damning the Dam: Insights from Save the Narmada Movement in India

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Protest as a form of collective action has been treated as irrational, illegitimate and regressive and protesters as psychologically deficient individuals. Protest is a form of self-assertion in order to bring about positive changes and resist the negatives ones. Protests are triggered due to infringement of values and rights. Protests are exhibited as activism for peace and harmony. This study explores the social-psychological dynamics involved in movement against Dams construction on the river Narmada. In-depth interviews of the protesters and the affected people have been conducted to understand the protest processes.

POSTER PRESENTATION

P2259

The Uncertain Duty: The Effects of Priming Rights and Duties on Decision Making

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With the signing of the Declaration of Human Rights, the globalized world has turned towards an age of individual and collective rights, filled with protests, uprisings, and conflicts. Yet, little research has been done on human duties - those actions that are required to support and protect the human rights we all aspire to have. In a series of studies, we prime individuals to consider their every day rights or duties, and then test to see how this influences their judgement on a series of decision making tasks (moral, economic, and disaster-based decisions). Our results suggest that duties are best employed in arenas where uncertainty is high, while rights are best used in arenas where uncertainty is low. Areas for future research are considered

and implications for government communication and organization of individuals in times of crisis is discussed.

P2260

Attitudes toward the Rights of children with Disabilities in development countries: The case of Mexico *Damaris F Estrella Castillo (1), Ofelia Marrufo Heredia (2) 1. Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mexico; 2. Secretaría de Educación Pública, Mexico*

The aim is to describe the attitudes toward knowledge on the rights of children with disabilities in the staff working with them. Data collection and analysis was conducted from January to August 2014. The instrument used was a questionnaire consisting of: 1) Knowledge of the Law for the protection of the rights of children with disabilities in the State of Yucatan, 2) Knowledge the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and 3) Perception, Opinion and Experience on the Rights of children with Disabilities. The results show that 53% of workers expressed an unfavorable attitude toward promoting rehabilitation services they consider that the municipal and state authorities do not promote their continuous training in this field of rehabilitation according to the findings in the diagnosis of accessibility in public buildings for people with disabilities

P2261

Standing Uncertainty as a Moderator of the Relationship Between Procedural Justice and Legitimacy Judgments

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According to the relational models and uncertainty management theory, we propose that the uncertain about standing may moderate the relationship between procedural justice and legitimacy judgments. Studies 1 and 2 were conducted in the academic context, which focused the legitimacy of academic authority. Standing uncertainty was manipulated (Study 1) and measured (Study 2) respectively. In order to enhance the generality of the findings, the third study was conducted, which focused the legitimacy of social authority. In this study, we assessed participants' standing uncertainty as Study 2. The results of the three studies showed that, the standing uncertainty moderates the relationship between procedural justice and legitimacy judgments. Specifically, procedural justice exerts particularly strong influences on legitimacy judgments under conditions of standing uncertainty relative to certainty.

P2262

Evaluation of Procedural Fairness and Empowerment in Participatory

Policy Development: A case study of four consecutive years of Shimin Tougikai (citizen deliberation meetings)

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This study aims to evaluate repetitive effects of Shimin Tougikai (citizen deliberation meetings on local policy development by randomly selected citizen participants) on promotion of procedural fairness and empowerment. For this purpose, three questionnaire surveys were conducted between 2011 and 2014: T1 presurveyed 2000 randomly selected participants in Toyoyama City before the 2011 Shimin Tougikai; T2 sampled 41 participants promptly after the 2011 Shimin Tougikai; and T3 sampled 46 participants three years later, after the 2014 Shimin Tougikai. Two main findings via ANOVA were as follows: firstly, the duration of the citizen deliberation meetings significantly impacted evaluations by T2 and T3 participants; each construct of procedural fairness and the general perception of procedural fairness were evaluated as being higher than T1 participants Secondly, participants in 2011 or 2014 evaluated both personal and collective empowerment as being higher, and personal cost as being lower than participants from T1.

P2263

An empirical study on effects of the narratives in the communication on political psychology

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Narratives are often utilized as a tool of any kinds of social communication. We focus on the influence of the narrative in the communication on political psychology regarding public policy. In this study it was hypothesized based on the narrative transportation theory (Green, M. C. & Brock, T. C., 2002) that if the information about a public policy is provided in the form of narrative, one would be persuaded more strongly to support the policy than in the form of non-narrative. This hypothesis was supported by the data from a scenario experiment (n= 510), i.e., subjects to receive narrative information had more positive in the responses of attitude toward person in the narrative, and well understanding, concern, ego-involvement and acceptance of the policy. This result indicated that it is effective to use narratives to persuade people to support public policy and to achieve consensus building.

P2264

Text-Mining Analysis of Opinions for Exploring Trust toward Infrastructure Investment and its Reasons in Japan

Ryoshun Numajiri, Kosuke Tanaka, Satoshi Nakao, Hsu-Sheng Hsieh, Ayu