

8. Lovette, Abigail & Commons, Michael

Sources of Knowledge

There are three major ways of “knowing” something. One way is Analytic. Analytic knowledge is always true no matter what “data” or “experience” shows. Examples include Mathematics or Logic. Events dealt with can be completely hypothetical; they do not need to be detectable in actuality. A second way of “knowing” something is Phenomenological, or experience-based. Examples include Religion, Law or the Arts. In Phenomenology there is one path only for the detection of events. This is within the individual themselves. An example is if one observes an action and attributes it to “one own will.” Other causes are not detected or considered. A third way of knowing is the empirical. Examples include Science or some parts of History. We maintain that an event can be said to be real in a scientific sense if and only if it is detectable by two independent paths. An independent second path for detecting the hypothesized causal event must be found. A questionnaire was developed that asked about different sources of knowledge, and initial data on the questionnaire were collected. The questionnaire was administered to volunteer members of a wide variety of online yahoo and other groups. A factor analysis confirmed that there were 3 clear factors that confirmed the above three ways of knowing. This and other results are discussed, with particular emphasis on: a) future applications of this scale; and b) possible implications for people who use one way of knowing versus another. We also discuss that there can be combinations of the ways of knowing, and illustrate what that might be like for different combinations.

9. Nartova-Bochaver, Sofya; Hakobjanyan, Anna; Harutyunyan, Svetlana; Khachatryan, Narine & Wu, Michael Shengtao.

The personal sovereignty in students from Armenia, China, and Russia

The personal sovereignty (PS) is a person’s ability to maintain and defend a personalized environment (Altman, 1985; Clayton, 2012; Heft, 2012; Nartova-Bochaver, 2017). According to parts of this environment, there are Body, Territory, Things and Belongings, Regime habits, Social contacts, and Values sovereignties identified. As a phenomenon, the PS is a trait of lower order, highly correlating with social adaptation and well-being. Our study was aimed at investigation on how PS in youth depends on gender and culture (Armenia, China, and Russia). All of cultures are collectivistic and have had the socialistic past but vary in religiosity. The Psychological Sovereignty Questionnaire-2010

(Nartova-Bochaver, 2014) was used; the participants were university students ($M_{\text{age}}=21$), $N=413$, 183 males, 230 females, randomized at culture. Cross-sectional correlation design was used. Significant differences depending on both culture and gender were obtained. Depending on culture, all scores except territory sovereignty differed. Gender differences were as follows. In Armenia, young men are more sovereign than young women; in China and Russia, vice versa, young women are more sovereign than young men. These differences are nuanced regarding the sovereignty domains. We found the lowest PS level in Armenian young women, and the highest ones in Chinese and Russian young women. Young men's scores are less various compared to young women's ones. The found results seem to be interpreted because of mentality, attitudes toward gender equality, and social reality (e.g., conscription) which vary among cultures widely: whereas Armenia is a traditional culture China and Russia endorse secular-rational values. In addition, we refer to the gender theories by V.Geodakyan (1965) and D.Schmitt (2016). Supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, Project 16-06-00239.

11. Mamolar, P., Iborra, A. & Nogueiras, G.

The 'Career Identity and Self-Management' (IdeCaA) Scale: a Self-Regulatory and Functional Contribution to the Study of Identity.

For a long time the conception of "career" has been the most widespread metaphor when referring to the trajectories experienced throughout our professional life. However, the higher complexity in the domain of work is leading to the decrease of predictable and stable career paths. The concept of occupational identity is becoming more relevant in order to refer to the agentic mechanism responsible for coping both with the changing and unpredictable environmental conditions and with the own personal demands. Although there are interesting examples of applying the dimensional identity status paradigm with working young adults, we defend that a functional model of identity probably describes better the self-regulatory activity needed to manage the demands arising from the current professional context. In this regard we present a model of "Career Identity and Self Management" based in the elaboration and validation of a questionnaire (IdeCaA) which measures how individuals manage their professional careers through relevant meaning-making processes. In the current study we report the psychometric properties of the IdeCaA scale created from an item pool of 51 items using a six-point Likert scale. 366 participants were recruited via an online survey contacted through several social networking sites such as LinkedIn and professional contacts databases. In order to determine the factor structure of the IdeCaA, Principal Component Analysis with