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# IX POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SELF-CONSTITUTION: EDUCATION FOR DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP IN POST- PANDEMIC TIMES

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Edited by Andreia Giacomozzi, Irina Bondarevskaya

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## **Psychological mechanisms of anticipation of professional worldview**

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### **Introduction**

This research explores the mechanisms of anticipation, understood in a broad sense as a forward-looking ability. The authors of more recent studies have proposed the other close meanings of anticipation are: “time perspective”, “forecasting”, “prediction” (Stepp, N., & Turvey, M. T., 2015; Kooij, D. T., Kanfer, R., Betts, M., & Rudolph, 2018) [2, 5]. It is generally agreed today that there is a close relationship between memory mechanisms and anticipation. Currently available information, which contains in memory, can be about something prospective. The present-future relation is a departure point phenomena of the anticipation. Prospective ability always relies on some kind of knowledge, which is formed by different sensual experiences and mediated by language. This kind of knowledge structures into a state but a changeable mental construct, named in some researches as a “worldview” (Chernyshova, L. A., 2011) [1]. The worldview is a system of images consisting of the surrounding reality which is transformed by thought. Professional knowledge, like any knowledge, is formed and accumulated only in the process of human cognitive and verbal activity. It is mediated by language that professional knowledge is obtained, formalized, consolidated, and structured in the professional worldview.

### **Objectives**

1) to analyze an ability of anticipation of early adulthood respondents; 2) to analyze professional representations of early adulthood respondents; 3) to investigate a relationship between the level of anticipation ability and breadth of professional representations of respondents.

### **Method and procedure**

30 participants completed the online questionnaire and the interview. The questionnaire is named “The Test of Anticipatory Consistency (predictive competence)” (by V. Mendeleovich) [4]. It contains 81 statements that needed to be evaluated by responders by the method of the

semantic differential as follows: “completely agree”, “completely disagree”, “rather agree”, “rather disagree”, “neither one nor the other”. The statements are distributed on three scales, following the three significant components of anticipatory consistency:

1) personal-situational (consist 55 statements) – demonstrates the commutative level of anticipation of a person;

2) spatial (consists of 14 statements) – reflects the level of a person's motor dexterity, as well as her ability to anticipate the movement of surrounding objects in space and coordinate her movements;

3) temporal (consist of 12 statements) - shows the chrono-rhythmological characteristics of a person, her ability to predict the flow and adequate distribution of time;

4) the general anticipatory consistency. It is calculated by summing up the indicators for all three scales.

The interview was conducted according to the method of the research of limiting meanings, developed by D. Leontiev. This method was proposed by the author to analyze dynamical notional systems. It's based on the idea that the worldview is volumetric and the elements that are most significant for the personality are highlighted in it. We decided to investigate the significant elements of the professional worldview of the responders by this method using the question “Why do people work?”. The content analysis was carried out according to the specific types of the respondents' answer categories and the three meaningful quantitative indicators which are proposed by the author of the method. These quantitative indicators are next:

- decentration index (DI): it is defined as the number of categories in the respondent's protocol that are associated with other people ("For descendants to remember", "For children to live better", etc.). The author considers the presence of categories of this kind as evidence that a person views her life in the context of the life of other people and concerning them.
- reflexivity index (RI): is defined as the proportion of categories that describe not a practical action, but a mental reflection ("To feel safe," "To know what is happening around," "To be appreciated by the authorities," etc.). Their presence is interpreted by the author as a level of development of the inner world, awareness of one's own mental functioning.
- unavailability index (UI): is defined as the proportion of categories expressing direct denial ("In order not to fear the future", "So that loved ones do not suffer").

Also, the analysis of the respondents' answers included the following parameters: the average length of the response chain, productivity (the number of unique categories named by the respondent), the response connectivity index (the ratio of connecting categories to the limiting ones).

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was used to identify correlations of quantitative indicators of the "The Test of Anticipatory Consistency (predictive competence)" questionnaire with indicators of a method of the research of limited meanings.

We formulated the next statistical hypotheses for Spearman's correlation coefficient ( $r_S$ ):

- H0: The correlation between two calculated features doesn't differ from zero;
- H1: The correlation between two calculated traits is statistically different from zero.

## Results

The results of the correlation analysis showed that the unavailability index negatively correlates with general anticipation consistency ( $r_S = -0,42$ ) at the level of significance of  $p \leq 0.05$  and the temporal aspect of anticipation consistency ( $r_S = -0,56$ ) at the level of significance of  $p \leq 0.01$ . Also, the parameter of respondents' productivity has a negative correlation with the spatial aspect of anticipation consistency ( $r_S = 0,46$ ) at the level of significance  $p \leq 0.05$ . Therefore, for the indicated traits, the statistical hypothesis is H1. The other traits, measured in the questionnaire and the text interview, didn't show statistically significant positive or negative correlations between each other.

The total number of categories named by respondents was 389. We removed duplicate categories for each respondent. As a result, 215 unique categories are left. Of the identified unique categories, the following were most frequently mentioned: to get paid (21), to have a meaning in life (13), to live (10), to be happy (9), to cover basic and non-basic needs (8), to buy the things you need (8), to feel good (8), to live comfortably (8), to develop (8), to be healthy (6), to have fun (6), not to die (5), to live a better life (5), to live well (5), to help others (5). We do not indicate here categories that received less than 5 mentions by respondents.

## Conclusion

Finally, we can sum up the obtained statistical results as follows. D. Leontiev [3] notes that the unavailability index reflects the homeostatic orientation of the individual. Justifying human actions by the need to get away from some other actions or experiences, a person thereby shows a tendency to limit any activity that is not caused by situational necessity.

The inverse correlation of the unavailability index with the general level of anticipation consistency indicates that the developed ability to anticipate may be associated with the personality's tendency to show greater initiative in life, including in the professional sphere.

The inverse correlation of the unavailability index with the temporal aspect of anticipation consistency may indicate that the tendency to limit a person's activity may be associated with a lowering ability to adequately save time.

Statistical analysis of the respondents' answers demonstrated the negative correlation between productivity during an interview and a level of the spatial aspect of anticipation consistency. According to the categories frequently repeated by the respondents, their professional worldview is mostly determined by consumerism and hedonism: the ability to earn money, to have meaning in life through work, to continue to exist, and to be happy. The ability to acquire things and satisfy basic needs for respondents also appeared as strong ideas about work.

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