Abstract Book

Congress of the International Association for the Psychology of Religion

IAPR 2015


**Development of Spiritual Intelligence Scale (SISS): Theoretical Base and Measurement in Psychology**

It was more prominent in participants' responses and their feedback was generally positive. Although more complex and multi-dimensional, a significant part of the sample agreed that the measurement tools, which were developed, contained both qualitative and quantitative data. To achieve the compliance of these tools, they were expanded to a comprehensive tool that covered the spiritual intelligence aspects. Therefore, a group of experts was involved in the process of developing these tools. The resulting outcomes were validated with a group of professionals who used the tools to assess spirituality. This resulted in the development of the Spiritual Intelligence Scale (SISS), which is validated and the measurement outcomes were reported in Turkey. Further details can be found in the cultural context and religious beliefs.
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Programme & Book of Abstracts
Chair: Pierre Yves Brandt

Following Part I it will provide the opportunity to discuss some preliminary results available from the work in progress of researchers collecting their data in Iran and The Netherlands. In addition to the eventual religious and cultural background’s impact on the acquisition and the development of children’s representation of god; special attention will be given to the contribution of attachment theory to the interpretation of the drawings. This part leads to a moment of debate introduced by a discussant.

Key Words: representation of gods, drawings, children, multicultural, developmental approach, gender

1) Image of God in Children’s Mind
Mohammad Khodayarifard, Saeed Akbari Zardkhaneh, Saeid Zandi, Zahra Astaneh

Recently, children’s drawings which indicate God representation by them have been utilized as methodological instruments in religion psychology. In this regard, no comprehensive and systematic studies seem to be conducted in Iran. Thus, the present research intended to examine Iranian children’s drawings so as to assess their imagination of God, develop an integrated database, and discover how environmental culture affects this image. The research sample included 3000 (1500 boys and 1500 girls) children, ranging from 7 to 14 years old, who were selected from 6 provinces in Iran with different ethnicities (500 each province). Drawing paper and Attachment Styles Questionnaire (ASQ) were employed for data gathering. To accomplish the mentioned goals, this national project was designed in four phases. Thus far, the data have been collected, coded, and scanned. And currently, they are being analyzed. The subsequent stages will progress respectively.
secure attachment with the foundation for independence. However, from an international perspective, there are reports from non-Western caregivers who encourage dependence for the sake of socializing the emerging child into a more interdependent way of relating in a communal culture. We then explore the question whether a more communal style of attachment is related to a more social version of religion.

**Key Words:** attachment, spirituality, cross-cultural, indigeneity.

**Cognitive Complexity, Giftedness, and Moral and Religious Questioning In Adolescence**

*James Meredith Day*

This paper presents theoretical considerations and empirical findings from research on “gifted” and “normal” adolescents and their thinking about moral and religious questions. 200 adolescents from French and Belgian schools were administered standard questionnaires drawing from the empirical literature on moral judgment development, cognitive complexity, and religious cognition. Though much anecdotal “evidence” had previously been generated claiming “gifted” adolescents were more inclined to be sensitive to and be preoccupied with moral, religious, and spiritual, questions, our research provides robust empirical testing of related hypotheses and shows clear differences between “gifted” and “normal” adolescents in levels of moral judgment, and levels of cognitive complexity in thinking about religious questions. In addition to presenting empirical findings, we consider some implications for education, counselling, and parenting of gifted young people. This presentation is drawn from several waves of research conducted in association with Maria Tosh-Gauthier, in the framework of her doctoral work at the Universite catholique de Louvan, and the Center for Research in Psychology of Religion at Louvain.

**Key Words:** gifted adolescents, moral judgment, religious cognition, cognitive complexity

**Relationship between Personal Values, Moral Foundations and Religious Attitudes among Male Adolescents and Their Parents**

*Shiva Khalili, Masoud Lavasani*

The aim of this research was to study the relationship between personal values, moral foundations and religious beliefs among adolescents and their parents. 150 male high school students and their parents were selected and
administered with Schwartz Value Survey (SVS), Haidt and Graham's Moral Foundations Questionnaire and Hutsebaut and Duriez's 18-item post-critical beliefs scale. The method of the study was a description of correlation pattern.

The findings suggest that adolescents differ significantly in some of their values and moral foundations from their parents. The religious beliefs of adolescents and their parents seem to be similar with mothers having higher scores in literal thinking of religious contents.

In traditional collectivist and religious context of adolescents and their families, values that support protection of order and harmony in relations seem to have priority to other values. For the parents' generation social moral foundations are most important. The adolescents hold the individual moral foundation of fairness still as second important morality and for both generations the care/harm morality has the least importance. The paper further discusses the findings in regard to the socio-cultural features of adolescents and their families in Iranian society.

**Key Words:** personal values, moral foundations, kind of religiosity, adolescents

**Paper Session: Pastoral Care and Counselling I**

(12.00-13.15)

**Effectiveness of Spiritual Cognitive - Emotional Group Therapy on Reduction of Identity Crisis in Women with Breast Cancer**

Ali Reza Rajaee, Azam Daei

The aim of this study was to assess the effectiveness of Spiritual Cognitive - Emotional Group Therapy on reduction of identity crisis in woman patients who were suffering from breast cancer. In this study, 18 woman patients who had been diagnosed with breast cancer in Imam Reza and Omid hospitals in Mashhad were chosen randomly and distributed into two groups of experimental and control. The therapy plan included the participation of the experimental group in 10 sessions of spiritual cognitive emotional group therapy. Each session lasted 90 minutes. Identity Crisis Questionnaire (ICQ) were used for collecting data.

The results demonstrated that the Spiritual Cognitive-Emotional Group Therapy was effective in reducing components of identity crisis includes the absurdity, despair, life dissatisfaction, sadness and increasing the self-