

Psychology of Southern Italy: Research Concept

Maryna Illiusha

International Schicksalsanalyse Community Research Institute

@ Email: vildiviya@gmail.com

Abstract

This article unveils an exploration in the field of psychology, with a focus on developing a research concept for the study of Southern Italy’s psychology. The research concept undergoes a transformation from an idea into a scientifically methodological approach, refined to a suitable, technologically acceptable level through scientific transformations. Importantly, this research concept allows scientists to initiate the working process immediately without unnecessary delays.

Keywords

psychology, research concept, fate-analysis, behavior

Introduction to the Subject

In anticipation of the upcoming scientific expedition to Portugal (*Heading for Portugal: About Expedition Plans*, 2020), led by Oleg Maltsev, Ph.D., I would like to introduce you to a work that pertains to the development of the research concept for studying the psychology of Southern Italy. An immediate question might arise: why, while investigating the psychology of Southern Italy, is the expedition group heading to Portugal? Would not it be more logical to carry out the research within the Southern Italian region? In the realm of psychology, the research approach can take varied forms. The Fate-Analysis school of psychology, of which Maltsev is one of the proponents, is rooted in the concept of “ancestral concept” (Szondi, 1944). During the early 20th century, this concept was independently explored by two renowned scholars—Hungarian psychologist Lipot Szondi (1944) and Soviet academician Grigory Semenovich Popov (Maltsev, 2017). This is precisely why, in order to delve into the psychology of Southern Italy, it becomes imperative to journey to Portugal, the land of their ancestral origins. It is noteworthy that two notable entities originating from Portugal, the Order of Jesus Christ and the Order of St. Santiago, constitute integral components of the Southern Italian region. Hence, the expedition group’s destination is Portugal, as opposed to the South of Italy. The Southern Italian region had already been studied by the expedition team in their previous research to Reggio di Calabria in December 2019 (Karuna, 2019).

One of the objectives of the expedition group will involve the examination of Portugal’s psychology, alongside a comparative analysis with the psychology of Southern Italy. While certain

aspects may exhibit similarities, others might manifest differences, enabling a comprehensive analysis of causal relationships. This research methodology, characterized by investigating not where the phenomenon is situated, but where its roots can be comprehended, proves to be highly effective. It is worth recalling that this very approach was adopted in the study of the Cossack *harakterniks* (Boldinskaya, 2020): the expedition group's visit to Mexico was imperative to recognize that *harakterniks* constitute a global phenomenon, transcending Ukrainian boundaries.

Methodology

This article explores how the scientific method, as a research concept, is constructed. Therefore, it is essential to consider what a research concept is in the first place. This approach exhibits distinctions from the conventional perception of the "work of the modern scientist." Using this method, it is possible to address various scientific problems in philosophy or psychology by viewing them as a holistic system. This includes historical, cultural, psychological, anthropological, and prototypical aspects, as well as the causes and distinctive features that have shaped them over the centuries.

The distinguished scientist, Academician Grigory Popov, provided the following definition during his era (approximately in the 1930s of the 20th century): "A research concept is essentially an idea converted into a research methodology, refined through scientific transformations to reach an appropriate technologically acceptable level" (Maltsev & Lunov, 2020, p.10).

Without a research concept, scientific work is nonexistent. These research concepts safeguard scientific discoveries. A research concept efficiently economizes the scientist's time, enabling an immediate commencement of work, unlike methodology. The research concept, as a tool, proves to be more functional and effective compared to methodology. Consequently, it becomes evident that contemporary scientists operate as if "in reverse," comprehending the ultimate data of the repercussions of the research subject, attempting to reconstruct the causes and establish a methodology. This process, in reality, takes more than a decade before they engage directly in scientific work.

The objective of this article is to outline the gradual development of a research concept by Maltsev, an Academician of the European Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, with a focus on the psychology of Southern Italy. This comprehensive process is being undertaken as part of the preparations for an upcoming scientific expedition to Portugal, scheduled for March 2020.

Results

The psychology of individuals and regions can be influenced by a range of cultural, historical, and social factors. The southern part of Italy possesses a distinctive history, traditions, and way of life that shape the mindset of its residents. Nevertheless, it is crucial to acknowledge that within the same region, psychological characteristics can vary significantly due to individual and familial influences. Broadly speaking, individuals from southern Italy are often linked with qualities such as warmth, emotionality, adherence to the Italian lifestyle, and strong family values. The cultural uniqueness is further exemplified by the region's history, encompassing the impact of Mediterranean cuisine, art, and architecture.

Family holds a pivotal role in Italian society, a reflection evident in the psychology of its people. The presence of robust family bonds, the significance of tradition, and communication with relatives exert a substantial influence on emotional well-being and behavior. However, akin to any society, an individual's psychology can also be shaped by education, social status, personal circumstances, and various other factors. It is imperative to recognize that general traits do not encapsulate the entirety of psychological diversity found in individual experiences and characters. Characterizing the psychology of Southern Italy involves acknowledging numerous

features traditionally associated with the region.

First, to describe how the research concept was constructed, we proceed to **Step 1**, which involves referring to the article “World Model of Psyche,” authored by Oleg Maltsev (Illiusha, 2019). This article delves into the examination of various phenomena interpreted as psyche within different psychological schools:

1. Energy Reservoir: Some psychological schools posit the psyche as an energy reservoir, giving rise to discussions about concepts like psychic energy, psychological exertion, and related phenomena.
2. Psychological Defense: Certain perspectives view the psyche as an array of psychological defense mechanisms.
3. Role-Based Framework.
4. Counting-Resolving Machine.
5. Automatic System.
6. Ancestral Figure: According to this model, the psyche represents an ancestral figure.
7. Archetype: The psyche embodies an archetype.
8. Resistance Mechanism to the External Environment: Resulting in concepts such as ‘psyche’s ability/inability to cope with something,’ and ‘spring of the psyche.’
9. Set of motor skills (Abstract)
10. Set of traumas (or injuries).
11. Software component (e.g., an inferiority complex).
12. “All that is not understood.”An abstract concept of a mental process.
13. The mechanism aiding in “coping”. The psyche offers a mechanism for adaptation and protection.
14. The system of predispositions.

This comprehensive compilation encompasses various perspectives on the nature of the psyche within diverse schools of psychology. For the complete content of the article, it is available for review on the official [website](#) of Dr. Maltsev. Contemporary psychological investigations often focus on a single parameter, perhaps two at most. However, Dr. Maltsev has condensed a psychomodel comprising 14 phenomena into 10 key parameters, which will serve as the foundation for the study of the South of Italy. It is worth noting that this number is expected to expand to 40 parameters in the forthcoming phases of the research.

Prior to Maltsev’s work, there had been no examination of the psychology of a city, region, or entity like a firm. This is due to the fact that psychology investigation entails the exploration of a particular school of psychology, rather than merely following a psychology textbook. In this context, a distinct psychology is required, one that facilitates the comprehensive study of the entire South of Italy.

Before embarking on the research, it is crucial to establish a clear comprehension of the nature of psychology. This necessitates the formulation of a research concept: *Environment—Construction—Soil*.

The environment represents a post-substantial condition. It epitomizes the essence of science in its unadulterated state, meticulously organized within a specific system, akin to a programming language like Java. A programming environment encompasses distinct tools that orchestrate the design and engender the final software product for the given context. Just as a grain of oats will not sprout in asphalt due to unsuitable soil, a philosophy imparted to an individual must align with their context to foster growth. The environment programs the construction to harmonize with the context, facilitating the nurturing of development. There is currently extensive interdisciplinary research on how the environment influences human development (Shrira et al., 2018; see also Cohen & Varnum, 2016; Moya & Henrich, 2016; Putnam & Gartstein, 2017; Woods et al., 2019).

In the preceding expedition, an exploration of the philosophy of the South of Italy was undertaken, aligning with the level of construction. In the context of psychology, this corresponds to the level of the soil. The environment serves as the framework that programs the philosophy. The construction takes the form of philosophy according to psychology. Providing philosophy

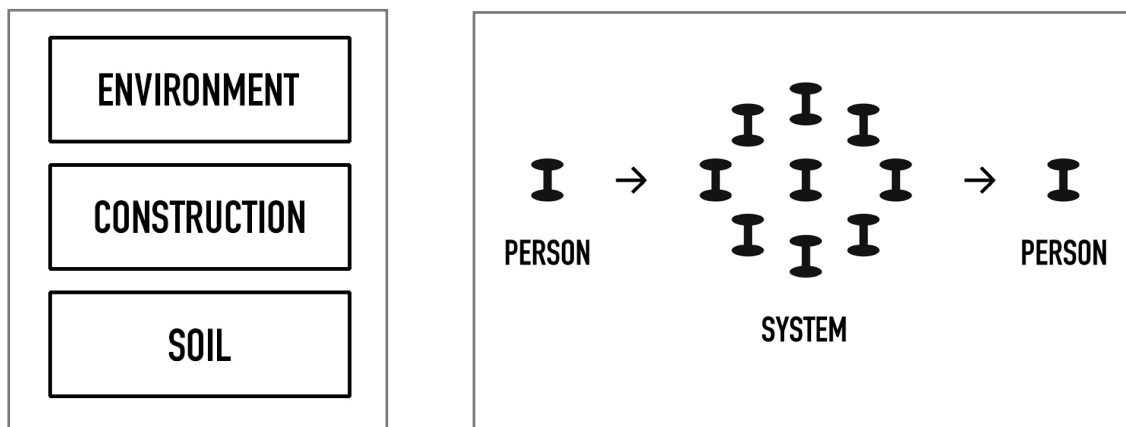


Figure 1. Environment, construction, soil (left)

Figure 2. Obtaining an averaged personality (right)

to an individual without a strong foundation of psychology will result in its inability to establish firm roots.

Step 2 involves obtaining an averaged personality. Currently, our focus is solely on Palermo, aiming to create an averaged Palermitan profile. Studying a crowd is impractical, thus our approach centers on an individual embodying the city's traits. Analyzing these traits enables us to distill them into a system or combine them in a single individual.

Step 3 involves applying Baudrillard's paradox (Baudrillard, 1983). The contemporary Mafia differs from its counterparts in the 1970s, the period of Italy's unification, and even the era preceding the unification. These distinct organizations possess different philosophies. The study of averaged personalities extends not just to one, but to four periods, each representing a distinct era. Consequently, there will be four averaged personalities. Considering these averaged personalities across Palermo, Calabria, and Puglia, a total of 40 examinations will be conducted based on ten parameters. Of utmost significance is the selection of reliable scientific methodologies to obtain accurate data and indicators, given the absence of opportunities for testing people.

Step 4 involves considering the geographical peculiarities of the territory. Importantly, we discover the compelling rationale for selecting this strategy of theoretical analysis within the context of modern interdisciplinary research (Ramos et al., 2016, see also Hinojosa et al., 2019; Lengen et al., 2019; Protevi, 2019; Reynard & Giusti, 2018). Dr. Maltsev's research focuses on the South of Italy, an area renowned for its extensive historical legacy spanning many years. It is posited that the South of Italy embodies a cross-section of global history, given that over two millennia, numerous nations contended for control over this relatively small expanse of land.

Step 5 involves considering the key skill of the era. Throughout various epochs of human history, the key skill has been present. The entirety of the era's scientific knowledge revolves around this key skill. Science itself emerged as a system of knowledge focused on acquiring this key skill. It is this very key skill that serves as the impetus for the inception and driving force of scientific progress.

Ultimately, we arrive at the chronological aspect of the investigation. We will analyze this within the framework of contemporary Palermo, with the intention of subsequently replicating the approach in the examination of various epochs within the South of Italy, as well as in the exploration of Portugal.

Discussion

The indicators to be taken into account are as follows:

1. The Role-Based Framework of the present Palermo comprises 8 roles:

1. Observer. Palermo is populated by numerous contemplative individuals who stand on the streets and observe various activities, such as street performances.

2. Artistic Individual. Frequently, the central streets of Palermo (and beyond) host musicians and dancers. Many of these individuals carry a strong sense of pride and uniqueness, regarding themselves as famous and remarkable, despite performing on the streets. It is noteworthy that several of the songs heard in the streets of contemporary Palermo have undergone significant changes from their versions in the 1970s.
3. Demonstrative Protestant. This individual consistently expresses disagreement with any statement, often taking offense immediately.
4. Street Painter.
5. Street Con Artist. Palermo's streets are populated by a significant number of beggars who boldly request 1 euro for food.
6. A servant who smiles but consistently gets things wrong, not as you requested.
7. Friars of the Franciscan Order and the Capuchin Order.
8. Man of importance. For example, carabinieri that can be observed strolling with an air of importance and seriousness.

This represents a comprehensive range of personas present in today's Palermo. The role framework was established based on an extensive collection of photographs captured over numerous years in Palermo. A complete scientific monograph titled "Photography as a Source of Scientific Information" has been dedicated to this subject (Maltsev et al., 2020).

II. Motor Responses

We know that altering a person's motor reactions is a highly intricate endeavor. Without specialized training and interventions, attempting to modify them is bound to be ineffective. Today, there is a lot of research being done to understand human motor behavior (Gillespie et al., 2016; see also Makkonen & Tervaniemi, 2010; Song, 2019; White et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2019). It should be recognized by any psychologist that altering motor responses requires specialized interventions. Consequently, the primary focus should be on observing a person's actions rather than their verbal expressions.

In the examination of motor responses, the behavior of individuals from Palermo while on the road was scrutinized. Their driving habits vividly reflect their true nature. As a well-known fact, there is not a single undamaged car in Palermo; all of them bear signs of damage or scratches. Through the analysis of motor responses, the following characters have been inferred:

1. Suicidal trickster (the most tricky character).
2. The Count. He always drives slowly, and the whole world must wait until he passes.
3. Suicidal stuntman. Motorcyclists who speed out from behind corners.
4. Unwise woman.
5. Child at the wheel.

These are the five personas that are observed on the streets of Palermo. All of these individuals exhibit various forms of childish behavior. To enhance the visualization of the traffic scenario in Palermo, one might recall the well-known amusement park ride "Bumper Cars," where participants drive electric cars and collide with each other. This analogy aptly mirrors the road situation in Palermo. A thought-provoking question arises: amidst these childlike behaviors observed on the roads, where does the mafia presence in Palermo manifest, if at all?

III. Mechanisms of Decision-Making

- This section encompasses the following:
- Conducting experiments.
- Employing the cognitive psychology approach, specifically referencing the works of Israeli-American psychologist Daniel Kahneman (2011) and German psychologist Gerd Gigerenzer (2008), who have authored books on human decision-making processes.
- Utilizing mind registers such as "situations," "people," "scenery," and "office."
- Applying the logic of human automatics.

Currently, decision making science has attracted the focus of diverse scholars, experts, and practitioners (Bagozzi et al., 2018; Gambetti & Giusberti, 2019; Miletic & Van Maanen, 2019; Tuncdogan et al., 2019; Vaisey & Valentino, 2018).

IV. Automatic System of the Human Body

The process involves examining the roles and their fundamental responses, followed by a juxtaposition of these role reactions with the driving behaviors of drivers. This will be subsequently aligned with the findings derived from the conducted experiments.

V. Ancestral Figure

The task is to identify the ancestral figure. To achieve this, a photographic compilation of Sicily and Palermo will be employed, ensuring the inclusion of both conclusions and illustrative evidence. Additionally, the analysis in this section will involve the application of Academician Popov's method of psychograms.

VI. Archetype

In the context of the prototypological framework of Palermo, an archetype of the Shadow is expected, yet observation reveals that the prevalent archetype is that of the Anima, portraying a cult of woman. Interestingly, the archetype of the Shadow appears to have transposed itself to the outskirts of Palermo, signifying that the provinces surrounding Palermo now embody the Shadow archetype.

VII. Resistance Mechanism to the External Environment

Within this segment, a series of experiments will be undertaken, drawing from Szondi psychology and employing photographic analysis techniques (Maltsev et al., 2020). Present-day Palermitans exhibit various modes of resistance to their environment, including:

- Contacting the police.
- Conducting themselves in a demonstrative manner.
- Adopting childlike behavior

This childlike conduct is not observed in Corleone or Bagheria; the phenomenon of individuals exhibiting childlike behavior is unique to Palermo. Seeking refuge in one parent to complain about the other, stomping feet and insisting on acquiring a camera—such overt behavior is distinctly reminiscent of children. Palermo consistently demonstrates behaviors akin to those of children.

VIII. A set of motor skills

This section will be examined using the following approaches:

- Szondi's teachings on the sequence of fate.
- Szondi's counting-solving machine test, outlined in book "Deceptive Silence" by Maltsev (2017).
- Analysis of the prototypological structure (block) model.

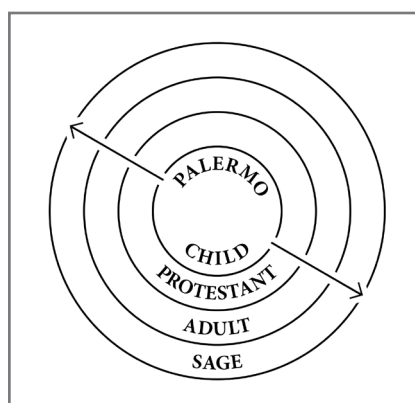
It is noteworthy that in Palermo, the predominant psychic reaction is that of a gatherer (elephant) which is child reaction. With such a fundamental psyche reaction (k; p), the existence of the mafia in Palermo is theoretically implausible. In the child-elephant dynamic, everyone is expected to participate, assist, and collaborate with the child-elephant. While an adult man-elephant may surround himself with possessions, cars, and guards, a child cannot indulge in such luxuries; instead, they surround themselves with individuals who will provide care and assistance.

At this stage of constructing the research concept, scientist Maltsev makes a significant discovery: the four psyche reactions—predatory, reptiloid, gatherer (elephant), and intellectual—as per Szondi's test vectors, should be assessed in relation to the developmental stages of personality: child, protestant, adult, and sage. These four psyche reactions manifest across the four stages of personality development, resulting in a total of 16 psyche reactions. Thus, it becomes essential to juxtapose each reaction with the spiral of personality developmental levels. Additionally, the level of personality development is influenced by an individual's perspective on death. For instance, a child is indifferent to the manner of death. A protester aims to die accompanied by music and to take others along. An adult recognizes that anyone can die, but achieving a goal and staying alive hold greater significance. For a sage, a substantial spiritual justification is imperative to embrace death. As the level of personal development ascends, the necessity for a more compelling reason becomes increasingly pronounced.

It is quite perplexing that in Palermo, a city where fencing was once extensively practiced, there was no fencing school upon Oleg Maltsev's initial arrival ("The Triumphant Neapolitan

Fencing School Has Returned to Palermo,” 2019). The individuals possessing a collective (elephantine) psyche reaction are unsuited for fencing, as it demands a predatory psyche reaction. Maltsev himself established the Palermitan fencing school. The most recent fencing work, “How to Become a Fencer” (“Come si diventa Spadisti”) was authored by Michele Alaimo (1936). This year marked the decline of the predatory reaction’s of psyche predominance in Palermo and the emergence of the elephant-child reaction. Despite Palermo’s resistance (even throughout the 20 years of war), the American government ultimately facilitated the formation of the elephant-child reaction among its populace. Presently, this reaction is the prevalent psyche reaction in the region, a viewpoint supported by the observations of organized crime expert Antonio Nicaso, who notes that the people of Palermo exhibit childlike behavior. This perspective further highlights the contrasting sentiment of individuals in Calabria, where such childlike conduct is absent among adults.

Figure 3. Palermo scheme



In the contemporary context, the trajectory of personal development is as follows: children are at the heart of Palermo, Protestants reside in the adjacent provinces, adults extend to more distant locales, and the elderly are found high up in the mountains. This arrangement signifies that maturity tends to increase the farther one moves away from Palermo.

IX. Set of traumas (or injuries)

This phase of research will draw upon the insights of Carl Gustav Jung (1957) and Lipot Szondi (1952) concerning the “I” pathology, as well as Alfred Adler’s exploration of the superiority complex and inferiority complex (Adler, 2002). Additionally, the concept of regressive defense of the psyche, as postulated by Sigmund Freud (1920), will be incorporated.

X. Analysis of Behavior in a Conflict

This phase of the research will employ the psychosomatic language of tests to examine conflict behavior patterns.

In this comprehensive process, Maltsev will meticulously explore each period of activity within three criminal organizations—Ndrangheta, Camorra, and Mafia. This analysis will then be juxtaposed with the conditions in Portugal, the birthplace of the Order of Christ, the Order of Calatrava, and the Order of Santiago, which eventually evolved into these three criminal entities. The outlined research framework provides a clear roadmap for the expedition team’s exploration of Buenos Aires, Portugal, Spain, and Seville—locations where these orders also held influence. Additionally, the team will thoroughly examine Palermo and the broader South of Italy, organizing the collected information into distinct blocks.

Preliminary research model

The research concept delineates the necessary actions. The subsequent phase involves devising the methodology for execution. To accomplish this, let us explore the preliminary research model:

1. After establishing the averaged personality profiles for Portugal and the South of Italy, the

expedition team will meticulously analyze the disparities between them. This assessment will encompass the following parameters:

- Main reactions within distinct roles.
- Motor, illustrated through driving behaviors.
- Evaluation in relation to outcomes obtained from expedition experiments.

2. Subsequently, a comprehensive investigation is required to determine the predominant mental reaction within Buenos Aires and its subsequent diffusion across Portugal and Spanish Seville. The objective involves replicating the identical model employed in Palermo, followed by a meticulous juxtaposition of the two frameworks. With the expedition team comprising eight proficient experts, this multi-faceted approach will facilitate the cross-comparison of data from eight distinct vantage points, significantly minimizing the potential for errors.

3. The subsequent task involves identifying the predominant and authentic archetype characterizing Buenos Aires through the application of an archetypological methodology. A critical facet of this endeavor necessitates substantiating the central archetype of Buenos Aires, while concurrently discerning if this archetype resonates within all Portuguese cities and elucidating potential disparities when contrasted with Spanish Seville. Analogous to Palermo, wherein the archetype of the Shadow ostensibly vies for dominance with the Father, yet in practice, the presence of the Anima archetype is discernible due to the migration of the Shadow archetype to the province, this research mission entails an in-depth exploration of Portugal's archetypal dynamics. The expedition team will be afforded the opportunity to delve into the archetypology of Portugal by meticulously analyzing diverse facets such as architecture, sacred structures, museums, and weaponry.

4. In order to analyze the two averaged personalities, the Counting-Solving Machine of the Szondi test (CSM) will be employed. Szondi's CSM terminals possess exceptional computational precision, and in a similar vein, Maltsev (2017) has previously scrutinized Ndrangheta and Mafia through this methodology, as expounded in the work "Deceptive Silence"; The utilization of Szondi's CSM holds the promise of shedding light on the underlying factors that contributed to the emergence of these two averaged personalities, including the governing principles, contextual influences, and inherent attributes.

5. For the analysis the sequence of fate will be utilized. An assumption posits that Portugal is characterized by a predominant level of personality development akin to that of an old man (sage), although the corresponding reaction remains undisclosed. Remarkably, Portugal stands out as a singular nation that has kept its borders unchanged throughout centuries of world history, enduring conflicts and disruptions while consistently preserving its geographic boundaries.

6. Let us consider qualitative indicators:

- Registers of the mind.
- Key skill.
- Characters of the prototypological pyramid.

By identifying the characters of Buenos Aires and Palermo, it will be possible to comprehend the entirety of the prototypological pyramid's structure and composition (Maltsev, 2018).

7. The utilization of a photographic sample, as outlined in the scientific monograph "Photography as a source of scientific information", will be imperative (Maltsev et al., 2020). The analysis of photographs assumes great significance, as drawing accurate conclusions solely from narratives and circumstances can lead to distorted representations, as individuals tend to fabricate elements that may not accurately reflect reality. In the context of psychology, the availability of a photographic sample becomes crucial for facilitating comprehensive analysis.

8. During this phase, the expedition team will endeavor to employ the method of scenario psychology. This interesting approach aims to unveil the key actors in the context of the study. If the identified actors do not align with the scenario, it can lead to the disintegration of the storyline. As such, scenario psychology will be harnessed to analyze Buenos Aires, Portugal, Spanish Seville, and the South of Italy. The essence of this approach lies in crafting specific scenario models that can be interrelated and correlated.

This outlines the preliminary research model. Moreover, the expedition team will engage in several other captivating and highly beneficial activities:

1. Considering the extensive materials in the Expeditionary Corps archive concerning architectural and religious edifices in Palermo, it is equally important to replicate this analysis for the religious structures in Portugal, Buenos Aires, and Seville. The aim is to reveal the objects of veneration in each region.
2. A pivotal aspect lies in scrutinizing the Portuguese criminal tradition, unraveling its distinctions or potential similarities with the Spanish counterpart. To achieve this, an in-depth exploration of traditional martial arts, adept practitioners, and the weaponry entrenched within criminal and chivalric traditions becomes paramount.
3. Delving into Portugal's historical narrative becomes imperative, encompassing an examination of the roles played by the Order of Christ, the Order of Santiago, and the Order of Calatrava. An equally significant pursuit involves unraveling the intricate ties between these orders and the Franciscan order of monks.

In this article, how the research concept is formed has been presented. Of course, when it comes to research methods in psychology, there are a number of methods used by scientists in contemporary scientific discourse and we will also look at these.

Scientific investigation into the psychology of Southern Italy encompasses various dimensions, including cultural attributes, social dynamics, traditions, and historical factors that significantly contribute to the psychological well-being and mental health of the region's population. Several key facets warrant consideration in research on the psychology of Southern Italy:

- **Cultural Characteristics.** This involves the examination of traditions, customs, and values that exert influence on personality development and the perception of the world within this region.
- **Social Influences.** The study involves analyzing social structures and relationships within society, encompassing family, community, religious groups, and their roles in shaping personality and societal norms.
- **Historical Aspects.** Delving into historical events and periods is crucial for understanding their enduring impact on the collective psychological state of society.
- **Economic Context.** Exploring the economic framework is essential in comprehending its role in shaping psychological experiences and attitudes.
- **Regional Traditions and Education.** Study educational traditions and cultural practices impacting the development of intellectual and emotional aspects.
- **Mental Health.** Assess stress, depression, anxiety, and other mental health facets in the context of regional characteristics.
- **Linguistic Aspects.** Analyze the influence of linguistic features and dialects on communication and psychological processes.
- **Comparisons with Other Regions.** Compare psychological characteristics with residents of other Italian regions or countries to identify unique traits.
- **Religious Influences.** Analyze the impact of religious beliefs and traditions on psychological well-being, including how religious practices shape views on life and coping.
- **Intergenerational Aspects.** Investigate how traditional values are transmitted across generations and how sociocultural changes can affect psychological adjustment.
- **Ethnic Identity.** Examine the impact of ethnicity and cultural background on identity formation and self-perception.
- **Gender.** Study the role of gender stereotypes and sociocultural norms in the formation of psychological identity and social interactions.

Such studies deepen understanding of the psychological characteristics of the Southern Italian population and contribute to developing mental health support approaches tailored to this region's unique contexts.

The selection of scientific methods for acquiring reliable data and indicators relies on the particular research questions, study objectives, and the nature of the subject under investigation.

However, several general principles can aid in identifying suitable scientific methods:

1. Formulating the Research Question.
2. Literature Review.
3. Understanding the specifics of the object under study, whether it be biological systems, social phenomena, or technical systems.
4. Ensuring that chosen methods align with the nature of the object of study; for instance, using sociology and psychology methods for human behavior in a social context and chemical methods for analyzing chemical processes.
5. Combining methods (quantitative and qualitative) to confirm and refine results; for example, using questionnaires and statistical analysis alongside interviews and observation.
6. Ensuring chosen methods adhere to ethical standards to protect the rights and welfare of research participants.
7. Conducting pilot studies to identify problems, unexpected difficulties, and necessary adjustments in methodology.
8. Consulting experienced researchers or consultants to obtain expert opinions and advice on the choice of methods.

Selecting research methods is an intricate process requiring careful analysis and evaluation of the specific research context. Researching the psychology of Southern Italy's population involves employing diverse methods to comprehend the cultural, social, and psychological aspects of the region. These methods include using standardized questionnaires to collect opinions and attitudes about various aspects of life, conducting observations and in-depth interviews to understand cultural and social influences on psychology, exploring psychotherapy and psychiatry to grasp mental health characteristics within a cultural setting, comparing psychological data with other regions, utilizing psychological tests and experiments to identify cognitive and psychological traits, and employing neuroscientific techniques like fMRI and EEG to unveil physiological patterns of brain activity. Each method presents its own set of advantages and limitations, with the choice contingent on the study's specific goals. Additionally, ethical considerations and adherence to research standards are crucial aspects to be mindful of in any research project.

Conclusions

Portugal indeed presents a peculiar and intricate territory, serving as the origin from which various influences radiate to other corners of the world. Another intriguing facet warrants attention: the pilgrimage route of the Order of Santiago, purportedly spanning across Europe from Bavaria to Portugal. However, recalling prior investigations wherein grandeur cities and temples of Germany were observed, it becomes plausible that the cities of Portugal may not surpass the Rosicrucian Order. Consequently, discerning the trajectories of different entities becomes comprehensible, as the apprentices cannot surpass the masters.

Indeed, the presented framework encompasses a preliminary research concept and model tailored for investigating the psychology of Southern Italy. Naturally, as the expedition unfolds, these constructs can be augmented based on the encounters and the data at hand. This comprehensive endeavor holds the potential to facilitate an in-depth analysis of psychology, bolstered by substantial evidence and illustrations.

References

- Adler, A. (2002). *The Collected Clinical Works of Alfred Adler* (Vols. 1–12). Alfred Adler Institute.
- Alaimo, M. (1936). *Come diventare spadista* [How to become a swordfighter]. Rodia.
- Bagozzi, R. P., Sekerka, L. E., & Sguera, F. (2018). Understanding the consequences of pride and shame: How self-evaluations guide moral decision making in business. *Journal of Business*

- Research*, 84, 271–284. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2017.11.036>
- Baudrillard, J. (1983). *Simulacra and simulation* (P. Foss, P. Batton, & P. Beitchman, Trans.). Semiotext(e).
- Boldinskaya, N. (2020, January 14). *The Cossack Characters - it's just beginning*. Literary and Scientific Newsletter of Hrushevsky. <https://lnvistnik.com.ua/ru/kazaky-harakternyky-vse-tolko-nachynaetsya/>
- Karuna, D. (2019, December 20). *The book Philosophy of Southern Italy. Result of the Calabrian Expedition 2019*. Expedition. <https://expedition-journal.de/2019/12/20/kniga-filosofiya-yuga-italii-rezultat-kalabrijskoj-ekspedicii-2019/>
- Cohen, A. B., & Varnum, M. E. W. (2016). Beyond East vs. West: social class, region, and religion as forms of culture. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 8, 5–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2015.09.006>
- Freud, S. (1920). *A general introduction to psychoanalysis*. Horace Liveright. <https://doi.org/10.1037/10667-000>
- Gambetti, E., & Giusberti, F. (2019). Personality, decision-making styles and investments. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics*, 80, 14–24. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socec.2019.03.002>
- Gigerenzer, G. (2008). *Gut Feelings: The Intelligence of the Unconscious*. Penguin.
- Gillespie, R. B., Ghasemi, A. H., & Freudenberg, J. (2016). Human Motor Control and the Internal Model Principle. *IFAC-PapersOnLine*, 49(19), 114–119. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ifacol.2016.10.471>
- Heading for Portugal: about expedition plans*. (2020, February 27). Expedition. <https://expedition-journal.de/2020/02/27/urs-na-portugaliyu-ob-ekspedicionnyh-planah/>
- Hinojosa, L., Mzoughi, N., Napoléone, C., & Villegas, W. G. (2019). Does higher place difficulty predict increased attachment? The moderating role of identity. *Ecological Economics*, 165, 106399. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.106399>
- Illiusha, M. N. (2019, October 15). World model of the psyche. *Applied Psychology*. <https://appliedpsychology.ru/mirovaya-model-psixiki/>
- Jung, C. G. (1957). *The Collected Works of C. G. Jung: Vol. 1. Psychiatric Studies* (H. Read, M. Fordham, & G. Adler, Eds.). Princeton University Press.
- Kahneman, D. (2011). *Thinking, Fast and Slow*. Penguin UK.
- Lengen, C., Timm, C., & Kistemann, T. (2019). Place identity, autobiographical memory and life path trajectories: The development of a place-time-identity model. *Social Science & Medicine*, 227, 21–37. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.09.039>
- Makkonen, T., & Tervaniemi, M. (2010). Bodily reactions to music: Emotions and preference. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 77(3), 265. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2010.06.098>
- Maltsev, O. V. (2017). *Obmanchivaya tishina* [Deceptive silence]. Serednyak T. K. <https://books.google.com.ua/books?vid=ISBN6177599958>
- Maltsev, O. V. (2018). *Mina zamedlennogo dejstviya: Amalgamnyj metod issledovaniya* [The Time Bomb: Amalgam Study Method]. Serednyak T. K. <https://books.google.com.ua/books?vid=ISBN6177696597>
- Maltsev, O. V., Lepsky, M. A., & Samsonov, A. V. (2020). *Fotografiya kak istochnik nauchnoj informacii* [Photography as a source of scientific information]. Serednyak T. K. <https://books.google.com.ua/books?vid=ISBN6177599958>
- Maltsev, O., & Lunov, V. (2020). *Filosofiya Yuga Italii* [The Philosophy of Southern Italy]. Serednyak T. K. <https://books.google.com.ua/books?vid=ISBN6177822509>
- Miletić, S., & Van Maanen, L. (2019). Caution in decision-making under time pressure is mediated by timing ability. *Cognitive Psychology*, 110, 16–29. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cogpsych.2019.01.002>
- Moya, C., & Henrich, J. (2016). Culture–gene coevolutionary psychology: cultural learning, language, and ethnic psychology. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 8, 112–118. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2015.10.001>

- Protevi, J. (2019). States of nature: Geographical aspects of current theories of human evolution. *Political Geography*, 70, 127–136. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2019.01.013>
- Putnam, S. P., & Gartstein, M. A. (2017). Aggregate temperament scores from multiple countries: Associations with aggregate personality traits, cultural dimensions, and allelic frequency. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 67, 157–170. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2016.07.009>
- Ramos, I. L., Bernardo, F., Ribeiro, S. C., & Van Eetvelde, V. (2016). Landscape identity: Implications for policy making. *Land Use Policy*, 53, 36–43. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2015.01.030>
- Reynard, E., & Giusti, C. (2018). The landscape and the cultural value of geoheritage. In *Geoheritage* (pp. 147–166). <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-12-809531-7.00008-3>
- Shrira, I., Wisman, A., & Noguchi, K. (2018). Diversity of historical ancestry and personality traits across 56 cultures. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 128, 44–48. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2018.02.013>
- Song, J. (2019). The role of attention in motor control and learning. *Current Opinion in Psychology*, 29, 261–265. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2019.08.002>
- Szondi, L. (1944). *Schicksalsanalyse* [Fate-Analysis]. Schwabe.
- Szondi, L. (1952). *Triebpathologie* [Drive pathology]. Hans Huber.
- The triumphant Neapolitan fencing school has returned to Palermo. (2019, March 7). *School of Spanish Fencing* "Destreza Achinech." <https://destreza.one/post/1619>
- Tuncdogan, A., Lindgreen, A., Van Den Bosch, F., & Volberda, H. (2019). Guest editorial: Psychological micro-foundations of business-to-business decision making. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 83, 128–133. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2019.11.005>
- Vaisey, S., & Valentino, L. (2018). Culture and choice: Toward integrating cultural sociology with the judgment and decision-making sciences. *Poetics*, 68, 131–143. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.poetic.2018.03.002>
- White, N., Reid, C., & Welsh, T. N. (2014). Responses of the human motor system to observing actions across species: A transcranial magnetic stimulation study. *Brain and Cognition*, 92, 11–18. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bandc.2014.10.004>
- Woods, S. A., Wille, B., Wu, C., Lievens, F., & De Fruyt, F. (2019). The influence of work on personality trait development: The demands-affordances TrAnsactional (DATA) model, an integrative review, and research agenda. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 110, 258–271. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvb.2018.11.010>
- Zhang, M., Liu, T., Jin, Y., He, W., Huang, Y., & Luo, W. (2019). The asynchronous influence of facial expressions on bodily expressions. *Acta Psychologica*, 200, 102941. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2019.102941>

Author Biography

Maryna Illiusha is the head of the International Schicksalsanalyse Community Research Institute, adherent of the Venetian school. The main directions of the Institute's research are the applied aspects of fate analysis—depth psychology, mainly developed by Leopold Szondi, Swiss psychologist, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. Full member of the Expeditionary Corps, Presidium member of Psychological and Philosophical Society, Presidium member of Odessa Photographic Society, Honorary member of the Odessa Historical and Literary Society, Honorary member of the Odessa Scientific-Humanitarian Society.

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC4.0) which allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for non-commercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is given to the creator.