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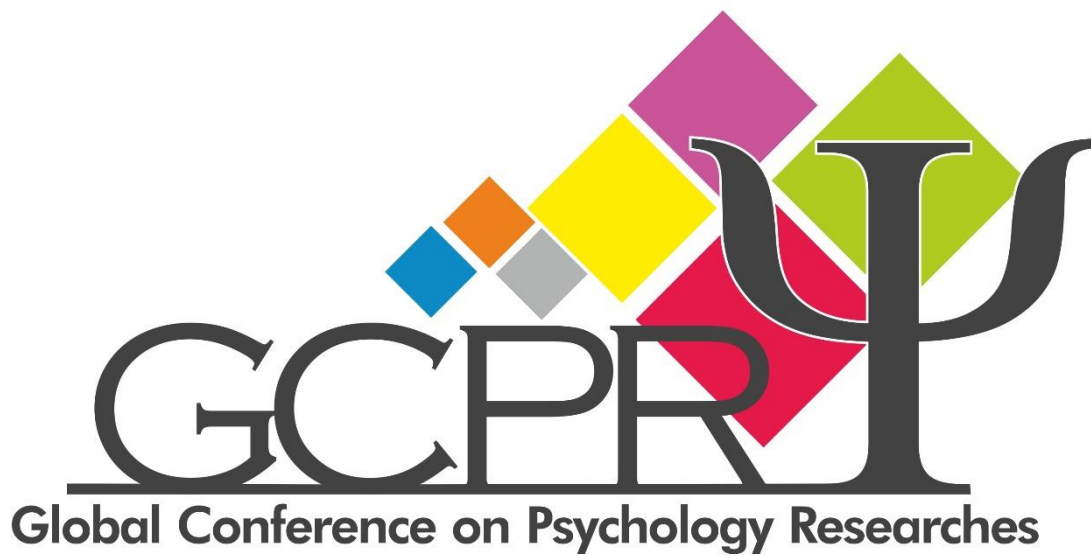
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**ABSTRACTS
BOOKS**

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ABSTRACTS

The qualitative study of ways of coping with obstinacy and hyperactivity in elementary students of Urumieh

Arezoo Ahmadsrezaie, ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY, Iran

Parviz Karimi Sani, ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY, Iran

Abstract

The purpose of study was to qualitatively consider ways of reducing stubbornness and overactivity among elementary students in Urumieh. For this, using survey and questionnaire as well as interview, opinions of 40 teachers controlling these kinds of students in 2016-2017 were qualitatively studied (grounded theory). After interview, answers were coded and specific points were derived. Finally, selected items among derived codes were presented as the essential and main factors in preventing stubbornness and overactivity. Results indicated that, to reduce symptoms of overactivity among students, some particular ways like giving responsibility, forced physical work, reward and punishment and speech therapy. Moreover, reducing stubbornness among children requires no opposition, studying family problems, changing method of instruction and educational content, and empowering emotional relation between teacher and student. It seems that, in the process of preventing these two abnormalities, more focus on the priority of each of these factors can be effective in treating affected students.

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Screening for the hyperkinetic disorder by using Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire Teacher-Report (SDQ-TR) in Indonesia School-Aged Children

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Abstract

The aim of the research was to examine the validity of SDQ-TR to screen hyperkinetic disorder in Indonesia school-aged children. The SDQ-TR was administrated to the teacher of representative samples of 222 elementary school children (7-14 years old). The SDQ-TR hyperactivity-inattention subscale scores were compared with the clinical diagnostic classification from clinical psychologists. The validity of the screening result was analyzed using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR) and Chi Square. Based on the analysis of ROC and LR by using cutoff point ≥ 7 , obtained prevalence of hyperkinetic disorder was equal to 34.23% with sensitivity 72.4% and specificity 73.3%. Positive and Negative LR were 2.71 and 0.38. The Chi Square analysis showed that there was positive correlation between clinical psychologists' diagnosis and the SDQ-TR screening result. The study showed that SDQ-TR was a valid instrument for screen hyperkinetic disorder in Indonesia school aged children.

Keywords: Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ); Hyperkinetic Disorder; Screening Instrument

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Subjective well-being and home satisfaction in late adulthood

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Abstract

The main research goal was to investigate the differences in subjective well-being of participants in late adulthood according to their home satisfaction. The main instruments for measuring the participants' views are Satisfaction with life scale (Diener et al., 1985) and Real estate living conditions and care questionnaire (Grum, 2015) in which 357 late adulthood participants took part. The results show that participants who live in rural areas reflect the significantly higher level of life satisfaction than others. Significantly higher rate of life satisfaction is also reflected among participants who stay in their own property or relatives' property, according to participants who live in rented property. Significant difference regard to the expressed level of life satisfaction is evident in respect of attachment to the home environment and property as well as the unwillingness of participants in terms of moving to another environment, whatever that would provide for them better care and a higher level of being. Participants are not ready to sell their property in exchange for better quality living environment or better care. The results show that older people exhibit extremely attachment on his property and the environment, which provides them with a much level of life satisfaction than the possibility of moving to another namely better quality environment with better care. According to the results, we believe that housing policy needed to increase home care in their environment, and secondly accelerate the intergenerational transmission of real estate on young people in exchange for better home care and coexistence.

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People perception toward immigrants based on self acceptance In Pekanbaru (Riau Province)

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Abstract

Immigrants issues have already hot topic in every country nowadays. Immigrant is a person who migrates to another country due to some reasons, for instance war or conflicts in their country. Before immigrants get new country they are going to stay for while in some country, including in Pekanbaru (Riau Province), Indonesia. Some of immigrants have psychological problems . They have already got psychological intervention for it. Most of psychological services , such as individual counseling , psychotherapy or group counseling has given to them. Unfortunately it did not work better. Immigrant needs psychosocial intervention. Giving psychosocial activity to them ,not only individual intervention is a better way for getting psychological health. Giving psychosocial intervention means involving them in some local community activity, especially social activity. But it is not easy to do. The main reason is legal problem. The other barrier is so many local community in this city afraid of them, some information from newspaper showed it. The aim of this research is to know How people (Citizen of Pekanbaru city) perception toward them based on their acceptance. This is a quantitative research. Data will be taken by using scale of perception and self acceptance scale. Both of scale are made by researcher. Both of scale will be given to 300 subjects. Subject were chosen by random technique. This research is still ongoing and will finish at the end of February, 2018.

Keywords : perception, self acceptance, immigrants

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Can Driving Instructors Predict a Driving Style of Novice Drivers Prior To Driving?

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Rasa Markšaitytė, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

Kristina Žardeckaitė-Matulaitienė, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

Abstract

Novice drivers remain the most vulnerable group of road users that has to be addressed prior to independent driving. Current study aimed to evaluate how instructors' assessment of driving skills and prediction of future driving problems of trainees after training is related to self-reported driving style and its outcomes during the first year after the licensing. At the end of the training instructors gave their assessments of current driving skills of 138 pre-drivers and predicted how their trainees will succeed in the independent driving. Novice drivers were telephoned to report their driving style, attitudes towards traffic safety, and car crash involvement history 6-9 months after driving training. Results revealed that driving skills rated by instructors correlated negatively with males' self-reported errors while driving, but not with the intentional rule violations. Driving skills ratings made by instructors could not predict females' future driving style. Instructors' predictions of various driving outcomes were related with later driving style of males and accident involvement for both genders. None of instructors' ratings were related with self-reported attitudes towards traffic safety of novice drivers. To conclude, instructors were more accurate predicting males' future driving than females'. As the accuracy of instructors' predictions was low, opinion of the instructor could not be the only one source of information in evaluation of learners' risky driving.

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The Portrayal of Depression in Modern Media: Discourse Analysis of Lithuanian News Portals

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Abstract

Depression is a common disorder strongly affecting the patient's quality of life. In International Classification of diseases and scientific literature it is classified as a mood disorder which involves psychological and behavioral abnormalities. According to statistic data, the number of people having this disorder is growing not only globally, but in Lithuania as well. Although in scientific literature the term of depression is defined clearly, portraying it as a serious illness, not all sources of information use this term in the correct way, so the perception of depression of the general public differs as well. Modern media is an important and one of the most common sources of information and is also used to search for information on health related topics. The main problem possibly existing is that depression may be often refused to be interpreted as a serious illness and a medical problem. Depression may possibly be mistaken with simply feeling down, even though, according to the medical term of the disorder and literature about it, the symptoms of the illness include a lot more than only bad mood. The aim of this presentation is to determine how depression is being portrayed in Lithuanian news websites and are perceived by general public and if its portrayal and perception matches its medical term. A total of 123 articles during one month period were found in Lithuanians news portals using the keyword "depression". According to the importance of the topic of depression and the nature of portraying depression, the articles were categorized into six categories, some of which were analyzed in more detail. Using the method of content analysis the comments of the articles were examined as well. The results of the research show that texts in which depression is mentioned only episodically tend to identify depression and bad mood as the same thing. In texts that have depression as their main topic it is usually portrayed as a serious disorder. After comparing the content of the comments with medical conception of depression, a strong contrast of opinions can be seen. Part of the commentators approach depression as a serious illness, frequently reasoning it with their own experience, but there are also comments in which the authors state that depression is not an illness, but more likely a state that the patients made up themselves.

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Life satisfaction and real estate living conditions in late adulthood

Darja Kobal Grum, Slovenia

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Abstract

The main research goal is to investigate the differences in life satisfaction of participants in late adulthood according to their real estate living conditions and care for the elderly. The instruments for measuring the participants' views are Satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) and Real estate living conditions and care questionnaire (RELCCQ) developed by Grum (2014). 357 participants of age over 65 years took part. The results show that participants who live in rural areas reflect the significantly higher level of life satisfaction than those who live in cities. Older people exhibit high attachment to their property and living environment, which provide them with the higher level of life satisfaction than the possibility of moving to another namely better quality environment. We suggest that housing policy should increase home care in living environment as well as accelerate the intergenerational transmission of real estate in exchange for better home care and coexistence.

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The Predictive Role of Psychological Well-Being and Social Safeness and Pleasure on Tendency of Psychological Stigma

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Derya Deniz, İstanbul Kültür University, Turkey

Abstract

Stigmatization is generally based on negative beliefs and prejudices that starts with labeling and ends with discrimination and exclusion. It can be a harmful experience for individuals at any age and it may influence one's life in all aspects. In most of the researches stigma tendency was associated with mental and physical illnesses and disabilities but it can be experienced at any time in life. Stigma tendency of people can be related with psychological properties. Social safeness and pleasure is one of the factor that can affect people having positive feelings and emotions in social situations. And the other factor can be defined as psychological well-being, consists of positive interpersonal relationships, autonomy and personal development. Social safeness, pleasure and psychological well-being can be related to personality of a human, to this respect it can be also related to tendency of stigma as a behavioral result of personality. On this basis the aim of this study is to determine the predictive role of psychological well-being and social safeness and pleasure on tendency of psychological stigma. The research group was conducted by 141 adults. Data was collected with Demographical Information Form, Stigma Scale, Psychological Well-Being Scale and Social Safeness and Pleasure Scale. Data will be analyzed by hierarchical regression analyses and the findings will be discussed in accordance with the literature.

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Strategy and leadership practices across cultures world-wide

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Abstract

Most companies develop their strategy around key strengths or core competencies, especially how to coordinate diverse production skills and integrate multiple streams of technologies. But leadership often is credited for the success or failure of international operations. Effective leadership styles and practices in one culture are not necessarily effective in others. For example, the leadership approach used by effective US managers would not necessarily be the same as that employed in other parts of the world even within the same country. Effective leadership tends to be very situation specific. However, certain leadership styles and practices transcend international boundaries. This paper gives a bird's eye view of Japanese Vs. U.S. Leadership styles.

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Screening for the hyperkinetic disorder by using Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire Teacher-Report (SDQ-TR) in Indonesia School-Aged Children

Juliarni Siregar, Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

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Abstract

The aim of the research was to examine the validity of SDQ-TR to screen hyperkinetic disorder in Indonesia school-aged children. The SDQ-TR was administrated to the teacher of representative samples of 222 elementary school children (7-14 years old). The SDQ-TR hyperactivity-inattention subscale scores were compared with the clinical diagnostic classification from clinical psychologists. The validity of the screening result was analyzed using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC), Likelihood Ratio (LR) and Chi-Square. Based on the analysis of ROC and LR by using cutoff point ≥ 7 , obtained prevalence of hyperkinetic disorder was equal to 34.23% with sensitivity 72.4% and specificity 73.3%. Positive and Negative LR were 2.71 and 0.38. The Chi-Square analysis showed that there was a positive correlation between clinical psychologists' diagnosis and the SDQ-TR screening result. The study showed that SDQ-TR was a valid instrument for screen hyperkinetic disorder in Indonesia school-aged children.

Keywords: Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ); Hyperkinetic Disorder; Screening Instrument

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Saying Yes to Life: The Fulfillment of Needs for Meaning and Its Relation to Meaning in Life

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the contribution of the needs for meaning fulfillment on experiencing meaning in life by using self-determination theory. Baumeister asserts that meaning in life can be established with the possession of four needs for meaning: need for purpose, need for values and justification, need for efficacy and need for self-worth. The motivational model argues people seek to establish a sense of meaning in their lives with regard to these four essential dimensions. To measure needs for meaning, 33-itemed Needs for Meaning Scale is constructed. Meaning in life was measured through the Purpose in Life (PIL) test on the basis of Victor Frankl's logotherapy approach. The data were gathered conveniently from a total of 355 individuals (149 female, 206 male). Of the 355 respondents, 252 were married. The majority of the respondents (n=283) give importance on finding purpose in life rather than placing importance on earning a lot of money. To analyze the data, descriptive statistics, Pearson coefficient, regression analyses were applied. The findings show that the fulfillment of needs for meaning has positive contribution on experiencing meaning in life. The results of regression analyses indicated that the fulfillments of need for purpose, need for values and justification and need for efficacy accounted for variance in meaning in life. The fulfillment of the need for purpose emerged as the most important predictor of meaning in life. The findings were discussed in the light of explanatory power of the dimensions of needs for meaning on meaning in life. Evaluations and suggestions for future research were made in discussion section.

Key words: needs for meaning, meaning in life, existentialism, self-determination theory (SDT)

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The Mediating Role of Psychological Capital on the Relationship between Organization Climate and Job Performance

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the mediating role of the psychological capital on the relationship between organizational climate and job performance. The sample group consisted of 183 employees in different units of a bank in Istanbul. In order to determine the suitability of the data for further data analysis, normality tests, factor structures of the scales as well as reliability analyses were conducted. Job performance was measured as task and contextual performance developed by Goodman and Svyantek; organizational climate- consisted of 6 subfactors- was measured by the adapted measure of Özbag. For Psychological Capital Luthans (et al) PC scale was utilized. Factor structures of the scales revealed quite parallel findings with the original ones. The findings indicated that hope and resiliency have mediating roles in the research model when team support, autonomy and participation are perceived as features of organizational climate. Hope and resiliency mediate the relationship between perception of autonomy and task performance while the perception of participative climate has an indirect effect on contextual performance through hope and resiliency.

Key words: Performance, Psychological Capital, Organizational Climate

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THE VALIDITY AND THE RELIABILITY OF FREIBURG MINDFULNESS INVENTORY TO TURKISH

Yaprak Kalafatoğlu, Turkey

Abstract

Mindfulness is being here and now emotionally and intellectually. It has a philosophical root directing individuals to a moral life. Although mindfulness has become a popular concept in Turkey, few scales were tested in terms of their validity to Turkish context. The aim of the study is to adapt Freiburg Mindfulness Inventory (FMI) (Walach, Buchheld, Büttenmüller, Kleinknecht and Schmidt, 2006) into Turkish and measure the validity and the reliability of the scale. Data for this study came from 302 (169 female and 116 male) white-collar employees working in Istanbul. The scale was translated by the authors and checked by a group of academicians who have theoretical knowledge about the concept. Validity was tested in terms of criterion-related and construct validity; reliability was assessed by internal consistency measure. Results revealed that FMI is a valid and reliable scale for Turkish business context.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Freiburg Mindfulness Inventory, validity

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The Moderating Role of Gender in the Relationship between Social Media Addiction, Attachment Styles and Narcissism

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Abstract

This study examines the presence of a relation between social media addiction, attachment styles and narcissism. In this study, in order to define social media addiction a new social media addiction scale is developed. In this process, 50 people were initially asked to identify how a social media addict would act. 25 reported distinct characteristics of social media addicts were used in the scale as well as the items from BAPİNT SCALE. A pilot study of the test conducted on 80 people revealed 3 factor explaining 61.4% of total variance. The last format of the scale consisted of 15 items. The field research has been performed on 250 students from Istanbul Kultur University with Personal Information Form, Social Media Addiction Scale (SMAS), Narcissistic Personality Inventory – 16 (NPI-16), Experience in Close Relationships – Revised (ECR-R). 30 people who got the highest score on SMAS were put into regression analysis for NPI-16 scores. The results showed SMAS could explain nearly 15% ($R=0.146$) of NPI-16 scores. Emotional regulation as subfactor of social media addiction (SMAS) indicated a significant relation with narcissism scores when the whole sample group were taken into analysis.

Keywords: Social Media Addiction Scale, Narcissism, Attachment Styles

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People Perception toward Immigrants Based on Acceptance in Pekanbaru (Riau Province)

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Abstract

Immigrant is a person who migrates to another country due to some reasons. Immigrants in this research are refugees and asylum seeker who stay for a while in Pekanbaru. They are waiting to be sent to resettlement. Sometimes, this process take long times. Since they live in Pekanbaru, they get some psychological problems. Some researcher found that psychosocial intervention work better for them than individual or group intervention. However, applying psychosocial intervention in Pekanbaru seems difficult. First of all, some local community in this city are afraid of them. A second, there is a legal aspect. The aim of this research is to know how people in Pekanbaru perceive immigrants based on their acceptance. This research used quantitative method. The number of sample are 262 people. The result showed that social perception was affected by acceptance. Acceptance contribution to social perception as much as 10.7%; $\beta = -3.27$; $p < 0.00$.

Keywords: stereotyping, halo effect, non-judgement, local community, Indonesia.

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Entrepreneurship and endogenous development with people in a disability condition

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Zenith Palencia, Universidad de la Costa, Colombia

Abstract

The present article is oriented to the analysis of the processes of entrepreneurship and endogenous development with people in condition of disability in La Guajira, Colombia. In response to this, the population was identified in this condition that they inhabit in each of these municipalities, this was achieved through the characterization with which they sought to know their potential; and in this way promote the endogenous development of these sectors of the department of La Guajira. According to methodology used, the project was framed in a descriptive research - explanatory where the survey was taken into account as a technique to collect information quantitative. The collection of this information was done through an elaborated instrument taking as a reference the format of the national plan of attention to people with disabilities, which consisted of 38 items. The result of the data was analyzed through statistics descriptive. Consecutively, the interpretation of these results was made, to finally give answer to the questions that started this research project. The population study object was composed of 283 people in conditions of disability located in the different sectors of the municipalities of Maicao, Uribía and Manaure. The process of selecting the sample was made using the Sierra Bravo formula and the sampling was probabilistic random. Giving as a conclusion the obtaining of reliable information that led to know the conditions of quality of life of the population in condition of disability and as it is important that the departmental and municipal government entities know the reality of existing vulnerability of a population for which public policies have been created directed to the improvement of the quality of life of said population.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, endogenous development, disability,

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Dynamics of socio-cultural and linguistic identity in the process of socialization in a multicultural society

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Abstract

The relevance of the problem of socialization in multicultural space is extremely high. Its significance is connected with the processes of globalization and increasing migration. In this situation, the sociocultural and, especially, linguistic identity can be analyzed as a bonding and bridging social capital that helps or complicates socialization depending on the specifics of the social situation. These assumptions were checked in the empirical research of the socio-cultural and linguistic identity of the three groups of ethnic Germans: living in Russia, in the CIS and those, who moved to Germany. The obtained data showed the bilingualism of the majority of respondents. At the same time, respondents from Russia and Germany consider both Russian and German languages as native, while respondents from the CIS no longer regard German as their mother language. For them ethnic, not linguistic identity is the most essential for socialization in a multicultural society. For Germans living in Russia, on the contrary, both languages help in communication and in professional activity. For the Germans who now live in Germany, the Russian language helps in understanding their sociocultural specifics. The future is associated with the German language. Our respondents answer that the main group of socialization for them is the family. This was especially marked in the answers of respondents living in Russia and Germany. So we can state that in a complex multicultural environment the family for them is not only a group of socialization, but also an object of identity, partly playing the role of the psychological defense and support in a changing world. The obtained material also showed the tendency towards individualization. For the respondents from Russia and Germany the main identity groups, besides family, are professional groups and groups with common interests. Thus, it can be concluded that linguistic identity plays the role of both - bonding and bridging social capital. In positive socialization, sociocultural identity plays the role of a bridging rather than a connecting capital. Mixed linguistic identity is predominantly a positive moment, increasing socialization in a multicultural environment.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL ADJUSTMENT , MENTAL HEALTH AND PERSONAL TRAITS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine whether marital adjustment of married individuals differ according to such variables as mental health and personality traits. The sample of the study consisted of married individuals who lived in different areas within the borders of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) and have already spent at least one year together. The survey was conducted with a total of 100 married individuals, of which 50 were females and 50 males. Participant age range was between 20-50 years. Data was collected by , Marital Adjustment Scale (MAS) to evaluate marital adjustment , The Big Five Inventory (BFI) to evaluate personality traits and Brief Symptom Inventory (KSE) to assess the mental health and The Personal Information Form to evaluate the demographic characteristics. There was no relationship between sociodemographic variables and marital adjustment. Although there was no significant difference between the relationship between the personality traits of participants and marital adjustment, but personality traits when they were split into two groups, the marital adjustment and noncompliant group and compared and still with no significant difference it was observed that individuals who were noncompliant were also more self-disciplined and more open to self-development. ii In the survey conducted, there was a significant difference regarding the mental health of the participants in the survey and when the two groups of women and men were compared according to gender, women were more depressive and uttered more somatic complaints.

Keywords: Married, Marital Adjustment, Personality traits, Mental health

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