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UNIVERSITY

6TH

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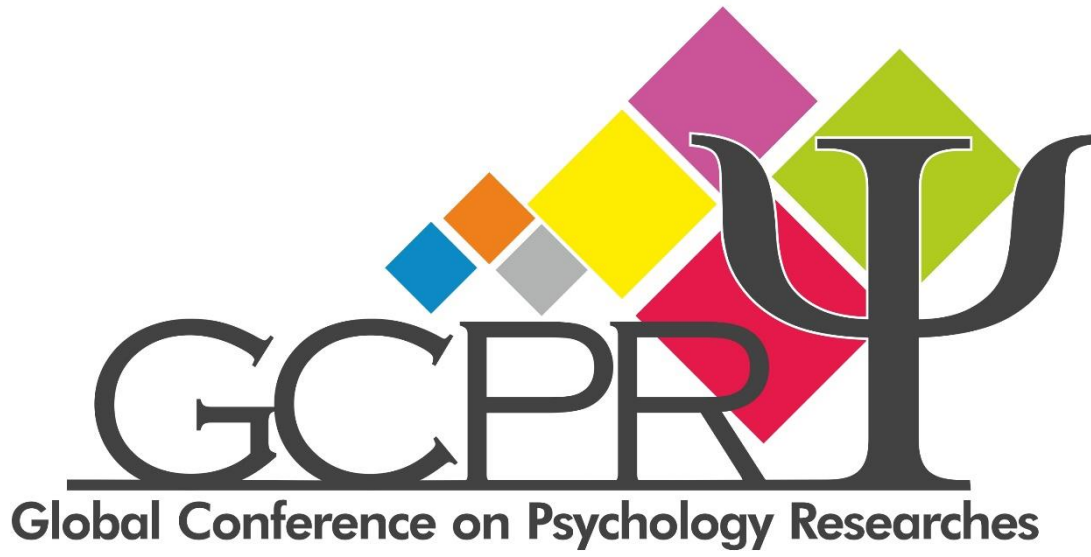


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6th GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCHES
(GCPR-2019)

29 November – 01 December 2019

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Keynote Speakers



Prof. Dr. Aysun Tülay Bozkurt

Ayvansaray University, Department of Psychology,
Istanbul, Turkey

Keynote Title: “Empirical Validation of a Reference
Model: Wholistic
Well-being”

Abstract: Well-being is a complex construct with a growing interest of multidisciplinary approaches. Traditionally research on well-being has been derived from two general perspectives: the hedonic approach, which focuses on happiness and defines well-being in terms of pleasure attainment and pain avoidance; and

the eudaimonia approach, which focuses on six distinct aspects of human actualization: autonomy, personal growth, self-acceptance, life purpose, mastery, and positive relatedness. These two views have given rise to different research foci and a body of knowledge that is in some areas divergent and in others complementary. An increasing number of scholars on the other hand call attention to political, and socio-cultural issues as another subdimension of wellbeing wherein the state protects and promotes equity and public responsibility and makes broader investments (e.g., health care, education, social services) to provide its citizens with more protections from social, economic, and political hardships. At individual level, wellbeing has been empirically found highly correlated with some personality characteristics prevalently negatively correlated with neurotic and positively correlated with extroversion.

This study attempts to provide an empirical evidence for a holistic model of wellbeing proposed by the researcher. The model integrates hedonic (subjective wellbeing), eudemonic (psychological functioning) societal and personality elements of wellbeing to construe a broader construct called “wholistic wellbeing”. In order to drive societal issues that might impact wellbeing, a worries of sources scale were developed by the researcher primarily through an emic study followed by efa and cfa. A sample of 868 subjects –selected on convenience base via a website setup- completed a packet of questionnaires that assessed positive and negative emotions, life satisfaction (hedonic wellbeing) personality scale (extraversion, neurotic), psychological wellbeing, happiness and sources of worries for the measurement of the model. Structural equation modelling (SEM) indicated that holistic wellbeing is a construct consisted of happiness and psychological functioning while subjective wellbeing, personality characteristics and societal issues are significant contributors.



Dr. Sadaf Ahmed

CEO, Advance Educational Institute and Research Centre: Karachi,
Sindh, Pakistan

Assistant Professor of Department of Physiology, University of
Karachi, Pakistan

Keynote Title: “Psychophysiology of Stress and Pain



Prof. Ozge HACIFAZLIOGLU

Hasan Kalyoncu University
Faculty of Education, Head of Educational Administration Department
ISATT (International Study Association on Teachers and Teaching) Outreach Coordinator on ISATT Executive Committee
(isatt.net).

Keynote Title: Balance in academic leadership: Voices of women from Turkey and the United States of America (US)

Bio: This key note will be based on Hacifazlioglu's comparative study on the experiences of women leaders in Turkey and the US. The study argues that the theme of 'balance in leadership' appeared to be the most influential driving force in women leaders' stories. It further

shows that balance in leadership is associated with balance in two areas: balancing private and professional life, and balance in research, teaching and leadership.



PROF. DR. KOBUS MAREE

University of Pretoria, South Africa

Keynote Title: "Connecting past 'stories' with present 'realities' to design a purposeful future"

Abstract: A high premium is placed on the ability to deal effectively with transitions in a rapidly changing world (driven by Work/ Industry 4.0 (the 4th Industrial revolution)). Many people currently feel insecure and are denied the opportunity to find meaning, purpose, and hope in their lives. Education and Psychology practitioners are obliged to re-examine their theory and practice to devise practicable strategies in search of helping people to rediscover a sense of meaning, purpose, and hope in an uncertain world. The outcomes of two research projects are elaborated in this paper. A

qualitative→/+quantitative paradigm is utilized to examine what is happening in society and in the workplace especially. The findings demonstrate the importance of understanding contextual challenges and embracing newer ideas such as (career and) self-construction and life design in addition to traditional approaches. To promote autobiographicity and narratability, helping people connect what they (often subconsciously) know about their past with what they (consciously) are aware of presently is key. The aim is to draw on reflection and reflexivity to help them create new and different meanings about themselves and arrive at a 'deeper' understanding of 'who they are', 'why they are here', and 'what their 'destiny' in life is. Connecting what people (often subconsciously) know about their past with what they (consciously) are aware of presently in the manner described here provides educationists and psychologists with a theoretically sound and practically viable strategy and conceptual framework to address the needs of people encountering meaning-, purpose-, and hope-related challenges in their lives.

ABSTRACTS

An Investigation of Interpersonal Problems in Terms of Emotion Regulation Difficulty and Basic Personality Traits

Yıldız BİLGE, Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Yaşam Bilimleri Fakültesi, Psikoloji Bölümü

Seyyide Şifa YILMAZ, Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Yaşam Bilimleri Fakültesi, Psikoloji Bölümü

Abstract

Aim: Difficulties in emotion regulation and basic personality traits are the most important factors in explaining the problems experienced in interpersonal relations. Both personality traits and emotion regulation are shaped in early childhood and affect the behavior patterns in adult life to a great extent. The aim of this study is researching the effects of emotion regulation and basic personality traits on problems seen in interpersonal relations. **Method:** This research was conducted with 128 university students that includes 61 male and 67 females in the 18-33 age groups. The participants were applied the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-Brief Form (DERS-16), and the Basic Personality Traits Inventory (BPTI), and the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP-32). **Results:** It was used statistical analyses via Pearson moment coefficient correlation analysis and multiple linear regression analysis methods. It was determined that significant positive or negative correlations between interpersonal problems subscales and other scale subscales ranging from .19 to .50. In regression analysis, Domineering / Controlling, Vindictive/Self-centered, Socially Avoidant, Non-assertive, Overly accommodating, Self-sacrificing, Intrusive-neediness which are the subscales of interpersonal problems of inventory was evaluated as dependent variables, while openness, goals, impulse, strategies and non-acceptance which are the subscales of emotion regulation difficulty scale was evaluated as independent variables. At the same time, extraversion, conscientiousness, agreeableness, neuroticism, openness to experience and negative valence which are the subscales of basic personality traits were taken as independence variables, too. IIP -Domineering/controlling at the rate of 24% by the DERS-Impulse and at the rate of 6% by BPTI -Negative valence and 30% in total; IIP- Vindictive/self-centered at the rate of 4% by DERS- Impulsive, 14.4% by BPTI- Agreeableness, 4.5% by BPTI- Negative valence and in total 18.9%; IIP- Cold distant at the rate of 14% by DERS- Openness, and 3% by DERS- Strategies, 4% BPTI-Agreeableness and in total 21%; IIP- Socially avoidant at the rate of 17% by DERS- Non- acceptance, 11% by BPTI- Extraversion and in total 28%; IIP- Non- assertive at the rate of 16.7% by DERS- Goals, 3% by DERS- Openness, 3% by DERS- Strategies, 4% by DERS- Nonacceptance, 2.8% BPTI- Negative valence and in total 32.8%; IIP- Overly accommodating at the rate of 14.5% by DERS- Acceptance, 5.5% DERS- Strategies, 10% by DERS- Goals, 3.2% by BPTI-Negative valence and in total 33.2%, IIP- Self sacrificing at the rate of 13% by DERS- Acceptance, 2.5% by DERS- Impulsive, 4.5% by DERS-Goals and 12.2% by BPTI- Agreeableness and in total 32.2%, IIP- Intrusive- needy at the rate of 7% by DERS- Acceptance and 6% by BPTI- negative valence and in total 13% was predicted. **Discussion:** It is known interpersonal problems that also have an importance in terms of determining personality disorders besides of that have a negative impact on daily life. When considering the results it is seen that interpersonal problems are associated with difficulty in emotion regulation and basic personality traits. Moreover, it is confirmed that difficulty of emotion regulation is more decisive than the basic personality trait about predicting interpersonal problems. Emotion regulation is a competence gained in early childhood with the first experiences and the quality of relations with the immediate environment, especially the mother.

Keywords: Interpersonal problems, emotion regulation difficulty, basic personality traits, youth

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Work-related Aspects and Mental Health in Familial Caregivers of Children with Disabilities

Claudia Iuliana Iacob, University of Bucharest

Eugen Avram, University of Bucharest

Abstract

Purpose of Study: This paper aims at investigating the relationship with work in familial caregivers of children with disabilities from Romania. Specifically, 2 objectives were pursued: (O1) The examination of attitudes towards work in parents of children with disabilities; (O2) The comparison of stress and caregiving burden in parental healthcare assistants and familial caregivers that have other jobs. **Methods:** Using a cross-sectional design, 167 participants (M=41.05 years, SD=8.42, 93.4% females) filled in multiple self-report questionnaires. They take care of children with various disabilities (M= 10.00 years, SD=4.92, 55.1% males). **Findings and Results:** Descriptive analyses showed that 67.96% of participants quit their initial job to take care of the disabled child, and 61% wants to look for a job in the future. Only 19.26% would change their initial profession at the moment. Positive-home work interaction (i.e. PHWI) was significantly bigger than negative home-work interaction (i.e. NHWI) ($t=11.45$, $p<0.001$). Contrary to some studies in the literature, parental healthcare assistants did not report bigger burden or stress levels compared to familial caregivers that have other jobs ($t_{burden(145)}=-0.84$, $p=0.4$, $t_{stress(145)}=-0.21$, $p=0.82$). **Conclusions:** In general, it is considered that, the more time a caregiver spends attending to the disabled child's needs, the more damage to the caregiver's mental health. However, the results of this paper don't support this view, because PHWI was bigger than NHWI, and parental healthcare assistants had similar levels of stress and burden with employed caregivers. These results are in line with Lawton's two factor model of caregiving, which emphasizes that positive caregiving consequences can neutralize the impact of negative consequences. Limits and future research directions are discussed.

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Mediator Role of Religious Belief in the Relationship Between Interaction Engagement and Ethnocentrism

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Osman YILDIRIM, Istanbul Arel University, Turkey

Abstract

The aim of this study is to reveal the mediator effects between religious belief, interaction engagement and ethnocentrism with the structural equality model. For this purpose, a research questionnaire was prepared by using religious belief, interaction engagement and ethnocentrism scales in the literature. The data were analyzed using SPSS for Windows 22.00 and AMOS 22.0. In addition, confirmatory factor analyzes were performed using the data and Cronbach's Alpha, AVE and CR values were calculated. The mediation effects of structural equation modeling were also analyzed in the AMOS program using bootstrap method. It was understood that the model test values were found to be significant in the path analysis model with observed variables $\chi^2(1489,89)$, $\chi^2 / df(2,769)$ and $(p < 0.05)$. Since the fit index values of the model are within the acceptable fit limits of GFI (.913), CFI (.938), SRMR (.0738), RMSEA (.0720), it is understood that the constructed model is valid. It is understood that the existence of meaningless ($p > 0.05$) path values in the model affects the model fit index values to a lesser extent. Increased self-confidence in intercultural diversity increases the idea of ethnic centrism through the religious belief variable. Increased participation in intercultural interaction has the effect of reducing the idea of ethnic centrism through the religious belief variable. Keywords: Religious Belief, Interaction Engagement, Ethnocentrism

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The Mediating Role of Employee Perceived Loyalty in the Relationship Between Psychological Contract Violation and Turnover Intention

Havana Sevcan KURT, Turkey

Abstract

Purpose - The purpose of this research is to examine the role of loyalty means that employees perceive the effect on his psychological contract breach of the bank's intention to leave the call center employees operating in Turkey. **Methodology / Approach / Method** - For this purpose, the literature was examined and a research questionnaire was prepared based on the psychological contract violation, intention to quit and perception of loyalty. This survey of 634 banks operating in Turkey call center data with studies using the sampling method easy to staff have been collected. **Results** - SPSS 25 and LISREL 8.7 statistical package programs were applied in the analysis of the research data. Structural equation modeling was used to test the research hypothesis. **Constraints** - This research was carried out only on the bank call center employees operating in Turkey. In addition, in this study, the obligations arising from the perceptions of the employees as a result of the promises made by the organization were investigated. However, the employee's promises to the organization and the resulting obligations were excluded. Finally, the level of loyalty was evaluated based on employee perception. The level of loyalty perceived by the manager is not included. **Originality** - This study addresses the effects of psychological contract breaches experienced by bank call center employees on perceived loyalty level and their role in turning these effects into intention to quit. Therefore, it is considered important for bank managers and human resources specialists who want to increase their success and the quality of the service they provide to their customers.

Keywords: Psychological Contract Violation, Intention to Leave, Loyalty, Bank Call Center

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Intercultural Sensitivity, Ethnocentrism, Social Media and Structural Equation Modelling Findings

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to explore the interaction among Intercultural Sensitivity, Ethnocentrism, Social Media by using Structural Equation Modeling method. For this purpose, the questionnaire was designed using Intercultural Sensitivity, Ethnocentrism and Social Media scales in the literature. The expressions of the questionnaire were translated and back-translated by two foreign language teachers. Then, the two translations obtained were applied to a test group of 20 people and the most accurate translation was used to collect data by easy sampling method. Data were analyzed using SPSS for Windows 22.00 and AMOS 22.0, and confirmatory factor analyzes of the scales were performed in the AMOS program and cronbach's alpha, AVE and CR values were also calculated. In addition, structural equation modeling and mediation effects were analyzed in the AMOS program using bootstrap method. Since the model test values ($P < 0.05$), $\chi^2 (1527,003)$, $\chi^2 / df (3,55)$ were found in the confirmatory factor analysis, it was understood that the Confirmatory Factor Analysis was significant for the measurement model. Since the fit index values of the model are within the acceptable limits of GFI (.905), CFI (.947), SRMR (.0511), RMSEA (.053), it is understood that the confirmatory factor analysis of the measurement model is valid. As a result of bootstrap ($n = 2000$) for all data ($n = 913$), the mediator effect of social media use variable was found to affect the sub-dimensions of intercultural awareness on ethnocentrism variable. Accordingly, it is understood that social media use is a partial mediator in terms of the effects of respect for differences, enjoying Interaction, attention to interaction variables which have both direct and indirect effects on ethnocentrism variable. The direct effect of Participation in interaction and Confidence in Interaction variables on ethnocentrism was insignificant, but the indirect effect on social media use was significant. The social media use variable acts as a full mediator. Key Words: Intercultural Sensitivity, Ethnocentrism, Social Media

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Who is responsible for lynching? The case of Colombian “justice by their own hands”

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Abstract

Recently, lynching is becoming a frequent phenomenon in the major cities of South America. As a form of collective violence, it has undesirable consequences in public health, as well as in social structures. In lynching cases, citizens - mostly without a criminal record- punish a presumable criminal even to death. As this phenomenon grows, society demands the academy to understand who are the actors that perpetrate the phenomenon, to generate public policies that lead to the solutions of this social problem. So, intending to identify who the actors are and how much responsibility they assume over lynching, we made a deep interview into a focal group to the following actors: citizens, policeman, journalist, and judicial agents. As a result, we found that actors directly involved in the lynching, as citizens and policeman, do not assume responsibility in the phenomenon and, tend to point out the role other actors have. Instead, indirect actors tend to assume partially their responsibility. As lynching involve the direct action of a group of people that includes several citizens, the presumable criminal or criminals, and the policeman is not rare that it presents a diffusion of responsibility. On the contrary, given that the contact of the journalist or judicial agents have with the phenomenon is through the voice of fewer actors, it is easier to assume the responsibility that their role entails. Identifying that actors directly involved in lynching do not recognize their responsibility in lynching entails a big challenge to generate strategies for approaching the phenomena. However, a first step for stopping this kind of collective violence can begin by making the responsible actors generate changes in the way they participate in the lynching.

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The Effect of Emotional Intelligence and Work-Related Stress on Anxiety Depression

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to reveal the effects of the employee's anxiety state and depression on emotional intelligence and perceived stress. For this purpose, a questionnaire was applied to 200 hospital employees by means of a sample to collect data. Confirmatory factor analysis of each research scale was performed by applying statistical analyzes on the obtained data and regression analyzes were performed to reveal the effects between the variables. When a research questionnaire was developed from the scales in the literature, linguistic validity and structural validity were investigated for each scale. Data analysis In the analysis of correlation applied between scale sub-dimensions used in the research; There were statistically significant relationships between anxiety and depression variables and emotional intelligence in the negative direction, positive with work perceived stress, positive with anxiety, positive with depression. The details of explaining the dependent anxiety and depression variable by independent variables were examined by hierarchical regression analysis. Key Words: Anxiety, Depression, Emotional Intelligence, Perceived Job Stress

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REPERCUSSIONS OF COURT DECISIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE CONSCIENTIOUS BELIEFS: A SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Nur OKUTAN, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the social-psychological side of the role of court decisions in the development of collective conscientious beliefs. The collective conscience is characterized as a structure revealing the cognitive, moral and behavioral aspects of the conscientious conviction of the society about injustices encountered by the general public. The law which is the basis of justice and moral lies at the core of this structure. From this standpoint, the law represents the societal conscience. That being the case, it can be asserted that court decisions have more grave repercussions on the collective conscience than they are supposed to have. In light of this gravity of the matter, this study analyzed, on the basis of collective conscience (shared moral emotions and moral judgments), two court decisions that remained on the agenda and produced shared cognitive, emotional and behavioral reactions from different segments of the general public. In this respect, this study evaluated public reactions to court decisions on the case where a puppy died in Sapanca, Turkey, and the case of a cat killed in Eskişehir, Turkey, in view of a total of 550 comments posted by readers on the news (successively on June 16, 17, 26, 2018, and May 6, 2015, through online version of Hürriyet Newspaper and online newspaper HaberTürk). Results refer to shared moral judgments such as the view that “the court decision was unjust” and the emphasis on “the demand for ensuring the delivery of justice” and shared moral emotions as “compassion”, “pity”, “shame”, “responsibility” and “anger” in the context of the court case whose hearings were still to be continued. As for the response to the second court decision (a 3-year prison sentence), it is observed that shared conscientious beliefs came into play along with moral feelings such as “pleasure”, “gratitude”, “moral anger” and “happiness” besides the conviction that “justice was served.”

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The Mediating Role of Agreeableness On The Relation Between Working Excessively and Self-Emotional Appraisal

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the mediator role of the agreeableness on working excessively and self-emotional appraisal. Survey responses collected in the study were analyzed and interpreted using SPSS for Windows 22.00 and AMOS 22.0. Confirmatory factor analyzes and cronbach's alpha, average variance added (AVE) and composite reliability (CR) values were also calculated. In addition, structural equation modeling and mediation effects were analyzed in the AMOS program using bootstrap method. For all data (n = 250), it is understood that the model test values were found to be $\chi^2 (344,983), \chi^2 / df (2,363)$ and ($p < 0.05$) in the path analysis model with observed variables. Since the fit index values of the model are within the acceptable fit limits of GFI (.903), CFI (.932), SRMR (.0752), RMSEA (.079), it is understood that the constructed model is valid. The mediator role of Agreeableness (AG) on the effect of Working Excessively (WE) on Self-Emotions Appraisal (SEA) variable and the mediator role of Agreeableness (AG) on the effect of Working Compulsively (WC) on Self-Emotions Appraisal (SEA). hypotheses were examined in detail. The indirect effect of Working Excessively (WE) variable on Self-Emotions Appraisal (SEA) variable via Agreeableness (AG) was significant ($\beta = -.074; p < 0.05$). Therefore, the mediator role of Agreeableness (AG) was determined in the effect of Working Excessively (WE) on Self-Emotions Appraisal (SEA). Key words: Agreeableness, Working Excessively, Self-Emotional Appraisal

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Emotional Labor, Organizational Identification and Turnover: Evidence From Airways Employees

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to compare the relationship between low cost airline and fullservice airline employees' intention to emotional labor, organizational identification and turnover. For this study, the relationship between emotional labor, organizational identification and intention to quit was examined through scales in many studies. In this study, 350 cockpit and cabin employees were surveyed and survey data were obtained. In the path analysis model with research variables, since the model has test values (χ^2 , χ^2/df), it is understood that the model is meaningful. The fit index values of the model GFI, CFI, NFI, SRMR, RMSEA are within acceptable limits. When the LCC and FSC airway research models (SA) were evaluated in terms of the variables; (1) Organizational identification (OI) has no mediating role in the effect of the superficial behavior (SA) variable on the intention to leave (TO) variable according to LCC business model business employees, (2) The superficial behavior (SA) variable according to LCC business model business employees (3) according to the FSC business model employees, (4) superficial behavior, which is not mediated by the organizational identification (OI) variable, on the effect of the superficial behavior (SA) variable on the intention to leave (TO) variable. (SA) variable negatively affected the intention to quit (TO) variable. When low cost and full service airway research models are evaluated in terms of in-depth behavior (DA) variable; (1) The organizational identity (OI) variable has a full mediating effect on the relationship between the LCC business model and the intention to leave (DA) variable according to the employees, (2) FSC business model has no effect on which was found that organizational identification (OI) variable had no mediating role in the intention to leave (TO) relationship. When low cost and full cost airway research models were evaluated in terms of ENE variable; (1) In the LCC business model, the ENE variable (intention to leave) has no effect on the TO variable, (2) the low-cost airline has the full mediator effect of the OI in the relationship between the ENE variable and the intention to leave (TO) variable, (3) the ENE variable in FSC There was no direct effect on TO variable, and (4) OI had a full mediating role in the effect of ENE variable on TO variable in FSC enterprises. The scope of this study is limited to the employees at the airlines in Turkey. The findings will contribute to the decision-making mechanisms of managers and human resources professionals. In this research, it was pointed out that the importance of identification of airline employees with different emotional labor strategies with the organization they work for and whether there are variables that accelerate the intention to quit, and suggestions are presented to the managers and researchers of airline companies. Key Words: Emotional Labor, Organizational Identification, Intention to leave of employment, Airway Employees

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The Effectiveness of a Training Program Based on Educational Methods in Developing the Visual kinetic Skills of Students with Intellectual Disabilities in Palestine

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Abstract

The problem of the study is centred on the prevalence of a visual kinetic disorder in children with Intellectual disabilities. And the extent to which it affects their ability to learn and to perform the necessary tasks. In addition to increasing complaints by parents and teachers about the lack of concentration of their children students with Intellectual disabilities in the skills of writing and reading. The student with an Intellectual disability has the visual kinetic synergy. This will benefit the development of several skills, including daily living skills, and academic skills. As well as the scarcity of Arab studies that discussed the impact of training programs based on teaching aids in the behaviour of children with mental disabilities. In addition to the absence of such studies in the State of Palestine specifically. The present study addressed these points through the development of a training program based on teaching aids. The aim of this program is to reduce the impairment of visual kinetics of students with Intellectual disabilities. The purpose of this study was to reveal the effectiveness of a training program based on educational means in developing the skills of visual kinetic synergy among the mentally handicapped. The aim of this study was to identify the effectiveness of a training program based on teaching aids in developing the visual kinetic skills of students with intellectual disabilities in Palestine. The study population was of all persons with intellectual disabilities in Hebron governorate.as well four students with intellectual disabilities was the sample study. To achieve the objectives of the study, three tools were used: A scale to measure the visual kinetic skills of the students and mothers interview along with the training program. The validity of the tools has been verified. And the reliability of interview questions as well. Following the implementation of the study, there was an improvement in the level of performance of students with mental disabilities in visual kinetic skills, indicating the positive impact of using the training program based on teaching aids. The researchers attributed this result to the obvious improvement in the characteristics of the learners, so that the use of the training program based on teaching aids has had a significant positive impact in improving and developing the skills of visual kinetics of students with intellectual disabilities, the researchers believe that this result is the use of appropriate educational tools and appropriate for students with intellectual disabilities. The results show that there is a positive impact of the program, which confirms that this program has a constructive role in the development of visual kinetic synergy skills. The researchers interpret this improvement in the level of visual kinetic synergy skills to directly adopt the method of teaching aids. The researchers explain that the use of the training program had a side effect in addition to the development of the skills of visual kinetic synergy is the development of some of the educational characteristics of students, including: large and thin muscles, hyperactivity and hyperactivity, social skills, distraction, repetitive stereotypes, and therefore the skills Synergy Visual kinetic affect positively the skills of students with intellectual disabilities. The results of both tools(the visual kinetic skills and mothers interview) indicated that there was an improvement in the level of post-performance in of students with intellectual disabilities. Depend on these results, the researcher recommends applying for the training program in schools, centers, and institutions that deal with students with intellectual disabilities.

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Exploring the Mediating Roles Between Five Factor Personality Traits, Intercultural Sensitivity and Religious Faith by using Structural Equation Modeling

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to reveal the mediating role of five factors personality traits in intercultural sensitivity and religious faith interaction. For this purpose, a research questionnaire was designed by using the intercultural sensitivity, religious faith and five factor personality traits scales and applied to the participants who accepted voluntary participation. Correlation analysis, reliability and decomposition validity values of the scales used in the study were investigated and confirmatory factor analyzes were conducted. ($P < 0.05$), $\chi^2 (3310,191)$, $\chi^2 / df (2.423)$ is found to be meaningful for the confirmatory factor analysis for the measurement model. The research model was tested using the AMOS program version 20.0 using path analysis with observed variables. Since the fit index values of the model are within the acceptable limits GFI (.913), CFI (.964), SRMR (.07131), RMSEA (.0640), it is understood that the confirmatory factor analysis of the measurement model is valid. In the research model ($n = 260$), according to the bootstrap ($n = 2000$) for the data, the mediating roles between the big five, intercultural sensitivity and religious faith variables and sub-dimensions were determined. Key Words: Intercultural Sensitivity, Religious Faith, Five Factor Personality

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PARENTAL INFIDELITY, INTERPARENTAL CONFLICT, AND ATTACHMENT STYLES AS PREDICTORS OF ALEXITHYMIA IN ADULTS

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Abstract

Bu çalışmanın amacı, yetişkin bireylerin anne babaları arasındaki aldatmaya tanıklık etmelerinin, anne baba arasındaki çatışmayı algılamalarının ve ebeveynlerine bağlanma stillerinin aleksitimi düzeyleri üzerindeki yordayıcılığının değerlendirilmesidir. Araştırmanın katılımcılarını 18 yaş üzeri, okuma yazma bilen ve herhangi bir psikiyatrik tanı almamış 18 yaş üzerinde çeşitli yaş ve sosyo ekonomik gruplarda yer alan 74 erkek, 300 kadın olmak üzere toplam 374 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanmış, katılımcıların genel demografik özelliklerinin sorgulandığı Demografik Bilgi Formunun yanı sıra algılanan anne-baba çatışmasının değerlendirilmesi için "Çocukların Evlilik Çatışmasını Algılaması Ölçeği-Yetişkin Formu (ÇEÇAÖ)", bağlanma stillerinin belirlenmesi için "Yakın İlişkilerde Yaşantılar Envanteri-II (YIYE-II)" ve katılımcıların Aleksitimi düzeylerinin belirlenmesi için "Toronto Aleksitimi Ölçeği (TAÖ-20)" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın bağımlı değişkeni olan Aleksitimi ile bağımsız değişkenleri olan yetişkin bireylerin anne baba aldatmasına tanıklık etmeleri, anne baba çatışmasını algılamaları ve ebeveynlerine bağlanma stilleri değişkenleri arası ilişkilerin belirlenmesi için Pearson Korelasyon Analizi ve düzenleyici etkinin test edilmesi için Çoklu Doğrusal Hiyerarşik Regresyon Analizi uygulanmıştır. Verilen analiz sonuçlarına göre, erkeklerin Toronto Aleksitimi Ölçeği Duygularını İfade Etme Zorluğu alt boyutundan aldıkları puanlar kadınlara göre daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Toronto Aleksitimi Ölçeği Duygularını Tanıma Zorluğu, Duygularını İfade Etme Zorluğu ve Dışa-Vuruk Düşünce alt boyutlarından alınan puanların katılımcıların anne-baba aldatmasına maruz kalıp kalmamalarına ve anne-baba medeni durumlarına göre farklılaşmadığı belirlenmiştir. Toronto Aleksitimi Ölçeğinden aldıkları puan ortalamaları ile partnerlerini aldatma deneyimleri, psikiyatrik tanı alıp almamaları, yaşları, eğitim düzeyleri, kaçınmacı ve kaygılı bağlanma düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde ilişki olduğu görülmekle birlikte, anne ve baba eğitim düzeyleri ile anlamlı ilişki olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, partneri aldatma durumunun, kaçınmacı ve kaygılı bağlanma düzeylerinin aleksitimi düzeyi üzerinde pozitif yordama etkisine sahip olduğu; ancak yaş değişkeninin aleksitimi düzeyi üzerinde negatif yordama etkisine sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Araştırmanın, aleksitimi düzeylerinin yordayıcılarının belirlenmesi, bireylerin yaşam kalitelerinin artırılmasına yönelik çalışmalara veri sağlayabileceği ve ilgili alanyazında katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Araştırma sonuçları, ilgili literatür paralelinde tartışılmış ve yapılacak araştırmalara önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aleksitimi, Bağlanma Stilleri, Anne-Baba Aldatmasına Tanıklık Etme, Anne-Baba Çatışmasını Algılama

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Cognitive Education Programs and Educational Needs Support in ADHD: a case study

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Abstract

Problem Statement: It is well known that some children are more active than others, that they may be more agitated than others or less attentive than others, but what differentiates a child with ADHD from a typical one, unruly, it is the frequency and intensity with which behavioral problems occur (Pennington, 2009; Barkley, 2009; Masi & Gignac, 2015). All these difficulties are based on behavioral inhibition and affect the executive functions: working memory, emotional and motivational self-regulation, and cortical activity, language internalization, the reconstruction (which refers to behavior analysis and synthesis, verbal fluency and behavior, goal-oriented behavioral creativity), and all these influence the motor control (which refers to inhibition of response to irrelevant stimuli in tasks, goal-oriented reactions, execution of complex motor sequences, perseverance, restarting the task after been interrupted, behavioral control based on the internal representation of the information) (Barkley, 2009). Structural Cognitive Modifiability, which is the basis of cognitive education programs, helps to understand deficient cognitive functions and focuses on intervention and exploring the psychological potential (Feuerstein, 2006). **Purpose of Study:** Through this study we have tried to find out if through a cognitive stimulation program, adapted to respond to the typical problems of children with ADHD, we can meet their educational support needs. **Methods :** The case study method is the main method used in this study. Through the case study presented, we tried to highlight the association between ADHD and learning difficulties or disorders, as appropriate. Any type of attention deficit and hyperactivity also implies various difficulties in different areas of learning. The research questions are: 1) a cognitive education program can change the cognitive functioning of a child with ADHD?; 2) a cognitive education program might respond better to educational needs support of a child with ADHD? NEPSY neuropsychological tests and Conners Scale for Assessing ADHD were used. **Results:** The development of differential cognitive and personality styles can depend on the prior mediational experience of the child. Structural cognitive modifiability is possible under the conditions of mediated learning and intense cognitive stimulation programs. **Conclusions:** The more efficient the exposure to mediated learning, the greater the individual's capacity to become modified through direct exposure to cognitive stimuli.

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ADAPTATION PROBLEMS OF TURKISH STUDENTS IN ROMANIA

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to investigate adaptation problems of undergraduate Turkish students at the universities of Romania and there with to measure depression and anxiety level of Turkish students between Romanian students (as the control group). Secondary objective is to identify the differences of depression and anxiety level based on their gender in Turkish students. To this end participated 103 volunteers, 50 of them are Turkish nationals and 53 of them are Romanian nationals. From 50 Turkish nationals 25 of them are female, 25 of them are male. From 53 Romanian nationals 41 of them are female and 12 of them are male. Participants received and answered two questionnaires: a depression inventory (BDI) and an anxiety inventory (BAI). At the same time, 50 Turkish volunteers had an interview which is enlightening their personal experiences and the difficulties about living in Romania. The participants were clinically healthy and without any psychiatric history. When the students are assessed psychologically over these scores, the average of Turkish students ($m=12,38$) is at the level of mild mood disturbance and the average of anxiety level ($m=14,67$) is assessed as low anxiety level. When the anxiety level is assessed alone, it indicates a normal level that any person can have during lifetime, but when it is assessed with depression score, we observe that Turkish students have anxiety and depression at moderate level. This level of depression and anxiety can be caused by adaptation problems or personal/academic problems.

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The Mediating Role of Organizational Justice Perception in the Relationship Between Emotional Labor and Work Performance

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Abstract

It is important to consider mediation mechanisms to better understand how emotional labor affects job performance. Few studies have investigated whether distributive justice is a mediating variable of emotional labor and job performance. While the effect of distributive justice on the superficial and in-depth labor behavior is seen as negative, the lack of a significant effect on sincere labor behavior can be considered as an interesting result. The existence of distributive justice in the organization can be accepted as an indicator of the employees' feeling that they are valuable. The perception that the practices such as awards, promotion, wages, premiums, resources, information and opportunities are shared fairly within the company is an important finding to have an effect on the superficial and in-depth emotional behaviors of the employees. Correlation, reliability and decomposition validity values of the scales used in the study, confirmatory factor analysis of the scales and mediator variable effect analysis were performed with SPSS AMOS program. Since the fit index values of the model are within the acceptable limits of GFI, CFI, SRMR, RMSEA, it is understood that the model is valid. According to the research findings, the role of interactional justice variable in the effect of job performance variable on the dimensions of emotional labor scale, surface acting, deep acting and expression of naturally felt emotions was determined. This finding can be interpreted as the most important variable shaping the emotions expected to be exhibited by employees. Research findings have also shown that employees consider fair distribution in the organization more than the amount of financial gain and thus make more effort and display appropriate emotions. Key Words: Organizational Justice, Emotional Labor, Job Performance

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THE PERCEPTIONS EMPLOYEES OF LOW AND FULL COST AIRLINES ABOUT TURNOVER, PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the relationship between airline employees' personality traits, levels of organizational identification, and turnover intentions in the low cost and full service airline business models. In the study, Socio-Demographic Information Form, the Four-Factor Model of Personality Scale (McCrae and John, 1992), Organizational Identification Questionnaire (Mael and Ashforth, 1992), and the Turnover Intention Scale (Mobley, Horner and Hollingsworth, 1978) were used. A total of 320 employees was selected for data collection, by applying the convenience sampling method on the airline employees, including 160 employees in the low cost airline business model and 160 employees in the full service airline business model. Confirmatory factor analyses, validity, reliability analyses, correlation and regression analyses were performed in relation to the scales used in the research. According to the analysis of the data from the low cost airline business model, a significant positive relationship was found between agreeableness personality trait and the turnover intention, whereas there was a significant negative relationship between organizational identification and turnover intentions of the employees in the low cost airline business model. According to the analysis of the data from the full service airline business model, a significant positive relationship was found between agreeableness personality trait and the turnover intention, whereas there was a significant negative relationship between conscientiousness personality trait and turnover intentions of the employees in the full service airline business model. When the study data were examined without a distinction between full service and low cost, it was found that there was a positive relationship between agreeableness and extroversion personality traits and turnover intention, and that there was a negative relationship between conscientiousness personality trait and turnover intention. In addition, it was concluded in the study that there was a positive relationship between the turnover intention and organizational identification. In this study, the relationship of personality traits with organizational identification and turnover intention was determined, and suggestions for management and HRM practices were presented for airline HRM professionals and researchers, in the light of the data obtained.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Organizational Identification, Turnover Intention, Airline Employees

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