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# **ABSTRACTS BOOK**

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# ABSTRACTS

## ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AS A PREDICTOR OF MATHEMATICS ANXIETY OF PRIMARY FOUR PUPILS IN NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITY, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

**Dorothy Ebere Adimora**, Educational Foundations, Educational Psychology/CUDIMAC, Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**Immaculata Nwakaego Akaneme**, Educational Foundations, Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

### Abstract

The study investigated academic procrastination as a predictor of mathematics anxiety of Primary four pupils in Nsukka Local Government Education Authority, Enugu State, Nigeria. Two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. The design is correlational survey research design. 103 public primary schools with a population of 12840 primary four pupils in Nsukka Local Government Education Authority in Enugu State, Nigeria was used for the study. A stratified sampling and simple random sampling techniques were used to draw 346 primary four pupils which was used for the study. A Questionnaire with two clusters was the instrument used for this study - academic procrastination inventory (API) and Mathematics Anxiety scale (MAS). The instrument was validated by three experts in the faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Cronbach alpha reliability was used to determine the internal consistency of the instruments which yielded 0.87 and 0.91 respectively. Research questions were analyzed using pearson r and R-square while the hypotheses were tested using analysis of variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 probability level. It was found that academic procrastination significantly predicts mathematics anxiety and that gender has no significant predictive power on pupils' mathematics anxiety. It was recommended among others that lessons must be presented in a variety of ways to help pupils perceive mathematics as fun and as a pleasurable activity, in order to make the joy of mathematics to remain permanently with them and to ensure the development of a sustainable educational system. Moreso, teachers, parents psychologists and counselors should help to inculcate and strengthen confidence, competence, effective use of time, good organization and the likes to avoid procrastination among these pupils.

Keywords: Academic, Procrastination, Anxiety and Mathematics

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Dorothy Ebere Adimora**, Educational Foundations, Educational Psychology/CUDIMAC, Faculty of Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

E-Mail Address: [eberadimora4jesus@yahoo.com](mailto:eberadimora4jesus@yahoo.com)

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# IMPACT OF TEACHERS' SENSE SELF-EFFICACY ON STUDENTS' EVALUATION OF TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS

**Falak Zehra Mohsin** , Institute of Business management  
**Nadia Ayub**, Institute of Business management

## Abstract

The current research was carried out to investigate whether teacher's self-efficacy can influence how students evaluate teaching effectiveness. The proposed hypothesis was that teacher's self-efficacy will have an impact on teaching effectiveness. A second part of the hypothesis was that teachers' efficacy in Student Engagement will have a greater impact on teaching effectiveness as compared to efficacy in Instructional Practices and Classroom Management. For this purpose, the questionnaire method to quantitative research was adopted. The sample consisted of 54 teachers 367 students from different educational institutes of Karachi. The Teachers' Sense of Efficacy Scale (TSES; Tschannen-Moran & Hoy, 2001) was used to assess teachers' self-efficacy and students' evaluation of teaching effectiveness was assessed via the Students' Evaluation of Teaching Effectiveness Rating Scale (SETERS; Faleye & Awopeju, 2012). The data gathered was statistically analyzed and the results supported the hypothesis – i.e. teachers' self-efficacy is a predictor of teaching effectiveness. A multiple regression analysis showed that efficacy in classroom management had a greater impact on teaching effectiveness as compared to efficacy in student engagement and instructional practices. This finding was contrary to the initial assumption. The result of the study sheds light upon the importance of teachers' efficacy in the process of teaching and learning. Such a study shows that educators, institutes and teachers should work upon increasing teachers' self-efficacy through various means.

Keywords: Scale Efficacy, Teachers, Teaching Effectiveness.

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Falak Zehra Mohsin** , Institute of Business management

E-Mail Address: [f.zehra.m@gmail.com](mailto:f.zehra.m@gmail.com)

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# INCREASING SELF-EFFICACY IN MILITARY OFFICERS. DOES THEORY AND PRACTICE CORRELATE?

**Ole Boe**, Military Leadership and Tactics, Norwegian Military Academy, P.O. Box 42 Linderud, 0517 Oslo, Norway  
**Hans-Olav Bergstøl**, Military Leadership and Tactics, Norwegian Military Academy, P.O. Box 42 Linderud, 0517 Oslo, Norway

## Abstract

Problem statement: The demands of war can be extreme. Within the military profession the will to succeed and to strive for results that go beyond what is expected, is the difference between success and failure. A crucial factor for this will is the education of and training on self-efficacy. Self-efficacy can be obtained either through theory or through practice. Purpose of study: The research question in this paper was whether officer cadets at the Norwegian Military Academy felt that there was a correlation between theory and practice when it came to Banduras four factors of increased self-efficacy. The four factors were enactive mastery experiences, vicarious experiences, verbal persuasion, and physiological and mental states. Method: A self-developed questionnaire was used in order to investigate the research question. 50 officer cadets at the Norwegian Military Academy participated in the study. Findings and results: It was found that there was a clear correlation between Banduras theory and the practice that the officer cadets had experienced. The largest difference between theory and practice was found for the factor physiological and mental states. The factors enactive mastery experiences and vicarious experience were found to have a good correlation between theory and practice. The highest correlation between theory and practice was found for the factor verbal persuasion. Conclusion: Looking at all four factors as a total, there was a clear correlation between theory and practice related to Banduras four factors of self-efficacy.

Keywords: self-efficacy; military officers theory practice

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ole Boe**, Military Leadership and Tactics, Norwegian Military Academy, P.O. Box 42 Linderud, 0517 Oslo, Norway  
E-Mail Address: [ole.boe@kravmaga.no](mailto:ole.boe@kravmaga.no)

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# IS THE NORWEGIAN ARMY'S VIEW OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING RELEVANT FOR MODERN MILITARY OPERATIONS?

**Ole Boe**, Military Leadership and Tactics, Norwegian Military Academy, P.O. Box 42 Linderud, 0517 Oslo, Norway

**John H. Nergård**, Military Leadership and Tactics, Norwegian Military Academy, P.O. Box 42 Linderud, 0517 Oslo, Norway

## Abstract

Problem statement: Participating in war is demanding. The demands of war consist of several dimensions that an officer will have to be educated and trained to deal with. Physical training is one of these dimensions. Purpose of study: The present study was conducted in order to answer the question whether the Norwegian Army's view of physical education and training is relevant for modern military operations. Method: A qualitative method using document analysis was used to answer this question. Discussion: The first finding was that the Norwegian Army seems to learn to slow from its experiences of participating in military operations. The second finding was that the physical demands in modern military operations seem to have increased. The third finding was that individuals entering into military service in Norway do not seem to be as robust as before. Conclusions: It was found that the Norwegian Army are facing some challenges related to how one looks upon physical education and training in relation to modern military operations.

Keywords: demands of war; physical training; military operations

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ole Boe**, Military Leadership and Tactics, Norwegian Military Academy, P.O. Box 42 Linderud, 0517 Oslo, Norway

E-Mail Address: [ole.boe@kravmaga.no](mailto:ole.boe@kravmaga.no)

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# THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL- BEING PROGRAM FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN BASED ON PLAY METHODS

**Norsayyidatina Che Rozubi**, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

**Lau Poh Li**, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

**Haslee Sharil Lim Abdullah**, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## Abstract

The aims of this study were to develop and validate the Psychological Well- Being Program for Primary School Children Based on Play Methods. The Program comprised 8 sessions of Play methods activities that were developed along the concepts, principles and techniques based on Model Psychological Well-Being by Ryff (1989). The design method used in this study involved a descriptive approach involving expert judgment. In addition, literature review was used to examine the need for developing of Psychological Well-Being Program and to justify usage the play method for children. The instruments used to determine the content validity of the program as advocated by Jamaludin (2002) is a modification from Russell (1974). The sample of the study comprised six experts in the field of counseling and psychology. Statistical software was used to analyze the descriptive statistics of the collected data which revealed promising results. The values computed for the content validity were high, ranging from 80% to 93%. These findings reinforce the adoption of Play Methods in the design of Psychological Well-Being Program for primary school children in Malaysia. Implications of the findings are discussed.

Keyword: play method, psychological well-being, children, content validity, expert judgment

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Norsayyidatina Che Rozubi**, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

E-Mail Address: [tinarozubi@yahoo.com](mailto:tinarozubi@yahoo.com)

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# EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE THERAPY BASED ON MINDFULNESS ON REDUCTION OF NEGATIVE AUTOMATIC THOUGHTS OF DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS

**Tahmineh Yazdanfar**, Clinical Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch, IRAN

**Pegah Farokhzad**, Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch, IRAN

## Abstract

Many people grow into depression for many causes and with different severity and duration, and use various techniques to be adjusted with depression. Increasing negative thoughts especially due to self, environment and future is one of the symptoms of depression and many cognitive therapists believe that emotional and behavioral reactions are provided by cognitive processes. A new approach for treatment, prevention and restraint recurrence of depression is explained on the basis of which a relationship between cognition, emotion, and situational mind is considered and known as cognitive therapy based on mindfulness. The present research is aimed to study the effectiveness of cognitive therapy based on mindfulness on reduction of negative automatic thoughts of depressive patients.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Negative Automatic Thoughts, Depression

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Tahmineh Yazdanfar**, Clinical Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch, IRAN

E-Mail Address: [tahminehyazdanfar@gmail.com](mailto:tahminehyazdanfar@gmail.com)

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# COMORBIDITY OF BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDER AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS AMONG COSMETIC SURGERY VOLUNTEERS

**Tahmineh Yazdanfar**, Clinical Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch, IRAN

**Pegah Farokhzad**, Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch, IRAN

## Abstract

Every year, ten thousand people go for cosmetic surgery to make their body more beautiful. These surgeries are more performed to eliminate people's displeasure of their appearance and to increase their self-esteem. Dissatisfaction of cosmetic surgery applicants due to mental disorders can also affect this trend; in which case they restrict their social relationships and may even be isolated. Social isolation and separation from family and friends can provide their depression and cause growing of negative self-evaluation so that they imagine one or more of their limbs deformed and hateful. This research is aimed to study the comorbidity of body dysmorphic disorder and personality disorders among cosmetic surgery volunteers and it is a correlational study. The statistical population of study consists of 50 patients (25 males and 25 females) who were volunteers for cosmetic surgery referred to "Key Beauty Clinic" and were evaluated by Yale Brown Body Dysmorphic Scale and Milon Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (Form 3). Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation method. Results showed that the mean of body dysmorphic disorder was higher in females comparing to males. Also, the correlation coefficients between body dysmorphic with subscales of avoidance, depression, hysteric, narcissistic, obsessive and self-harm in clinical patterns scale; body dysmorphic with subscales of schizotypal and severe personality patterns; body dysmorphic with subscales of anxiety, somatoform, manic, dysthymic in clinical symptoms scale; body dysmorphic with subscales of major depression in severe clinical symptoms scale were significant and 0.01 and 0.05 levels. On the basis of results of this research, it can be concluded that the applicants of cosmetic surgery were prominently vulnerable to components of mental disorders.

**Keywords:** Body Dysmorphic Disorder, Personality Disorder, Cosmetic Surgery

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Tahmineh Yazdanfar**, Clinical Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch, IRAN

E-Mail Address: [tahminehyazdanfar@gmail.com](mailto:tahminehyazdanfar@gmail.com)

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# EVALUATING CHILDREN'S ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AFTER AN EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING BASED PROGRAM

**Alexandru Boncu**, West University of Timisoara, Bulevardul Vasile Parvan Nr 4, 300223, Romania

## Abstract

Prevention of mental health problems must be a priority of 21'st century. The prevalence of mental disorders among children and adolescents has reached 10-20% in recent times (WHO). From World Health Organization we find out that a prevention-intervention plan is required. There are four objectives that are imperative for WHO plan 2013-2020 (Mental health action plan 2013-2020): (1) to strengthen effective and governance for mental health; (2) to provide comprehensive, integrated and responsive mental health and social care services in community-based settings; (3) to implement strategies for promotion and prevention in mental health; (4) to strengthen information systems, evidence and research for mental health. As it can be seen from the objectives there is an important recommendation to implement health promotion and prevention. The main problem with prevention programs is that is not clear whether the program worked.

Keywords: anxiety, depression, intervention, experiential learning children

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Alexandru Boncu**, West University of Timisoara, Bulevardul Vasile Parvan Nr 4, 300223, Romania

E-Mail Address: [alexandru.boncu87@e-uvt.ro](mailto:alexandru.boncu87@e-uvt.ro)

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# INCREASING CHILDREN'S EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SOCIAL ABILITIES' LEVEL THROUGH EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING PROGRAM

Alexandru Boncu, West Univeristy of Timisoara, Bulevardul Vasile Parvan, 300223, Romania

## Abstract

Intelligence and social abilities early in life makes a big difference in their long-term well-being and success. In the same line of research, emotional intelligence appears to be a key predictor of children's ability to make suitable peer relationships, get along at home, develop a well-balanced outlook on life, and reach academic potential in school. Also, developing social skills is a plus for a better psychological functioning. The objective of this study was to investigate some psycho-behavioral effects of an experiential learning based program, especially regarding emotional intelligence quotient, and social skills. This research included the analysis of an intervention training, called "The DaVinci Program", which was made in 12 sessions, on a number of 122 non-clinic subjects, with ages between 6-11 years old, divided in 3 groups, by age. The research had a pre-test post-test design, and were used the Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (Romanian adaptation for children) and Social Problem Solving Abilities Index, which measures 2 kinds of responses: aggressive and competent. Results shows differences for the tested groups regarding emotional intelligence and social abilities, so DaVinci have demonstrated to be reliable and confident program in development of social and emotional competencies. The results have confirmed that it can be used to give children a set of tools for adequate social and emotional behavior. Experiential learning programs (including DaVinci) are a reliable way of prevention and intervention for promoting emotional intelligence, which is such a valuable trait, that combined with high social abilities give children a better chance for success.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, social ability, intervention, experiential program children

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Alexandru Boncu**, West University of Timisoara, Bulevardul Vasile Parvan Nr 4, 300223, Romania

E-Mail Address: [alexandru.boncu87@e-uvt.ro](mailto:alexandru.boncu87@e-uvt.ro)

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# MENTAL EFFECTS OF A HEADSCARF BAN IN TURKEY'S EDUCATIONAL SECTOR: STRESSORS AND COPING MECHANISMS OF STUDENTS

Fatma Tuba Aydin,

## Abstract

Muslim women adopt a headscarf, regulated and prohibited in some countries, based on teachings of Islam. Turkey as a secular country with a Muslim population inflicted headscarf bans at different periods of its history. Previous research focused on sociopolitical dimensions of this debate. The purpose of this qualitative study is to focus on mental health of the students, identify stressors the prohibition creates in their lives and how they cope with them. For this qualitative grounded therapy approach, as outlined by Glaser and Straus, data were gathered using semi-structured interviews. Participants are eighteen female students with headscarves subjected to the ban in Turkey at school settings and two key informants –separate from the researcher- cognitive behavior therapists, who worked with similar clients. Purposeful maximum variation sampling was used to reach subjects with diverse backgrounds and coping strategies. Some respondents opted to remain at school by uncovering, wearing wig or shaving head; others preferred to leave school or study abroad. The study identified emotional, physical, social and secondary stressors like financial problems. Consequences of these stressors are psychosomatic symptoms, identity crises, and positive gains such as maturation and increase of self-esteem. Subjects engage with social, religious, emotional and problem-focused coping strategies to overcome negative influences. Perception of the ban and personal resources are more reliable factors in predicting successful coping than problem-focused strategies. The results could aid mental health professionals to help clients, who face difficulties observe their religious practices in modern life.

Keywords: Headscarf ban in education, stressors, coping mechanisms, grounded theory, Turkey

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Fatma Tuba Aydin,

E-Mail Address: [ftaydin@gmail.com](mailto:ftaydin@gmail.com)

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# THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL ATTACHMENTS, PERCEIVE PARENTAL SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT AND PROBLEM FACED BY THE STUDENTS ACROSS TRUANT AND PUNCTUAL STUDENTS

Muhammad Yasin Khan,  
Muhammad Aqeel,  
Dr. Humaira Jami,  
Dr Asghar Ali Shah,

## Abstract

The present study was conducted to investigate the role of perceived parental attachments, perceive parental school involvement and problem faced by the students in truancy through a comparison between truant and punctual students. Sample comprised of 200 adolescents (truant = 100, punctual = 100) were taken from different school and colleges of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Age ranged from 12-18. Purposive sampling techniques was employed based on cross-sectional design and three scales have been used to asses perceived parental attachments, perceive parental school involvement and problem faced by the students. The truant and punctual students were compared on demographic and study variables. The result revealed that there were not found any difference on perceived parental attachments, perceive parental school involvement and problem faced by the students in truant and punctual students. The result further showed that truant students were more vulnerable in 6<sup>th</sup> grade on parental school involvement than punctual students. It would be help for pedagogical and clinical setting to reduce truancy.

Keyword: Perceived Parental Attachments, Perceive Parental School Involvement And Problem Faced By The Students, Truancy, and Punctuality

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Muhammad Yasin Khan,  
E-Mail Address: [yaseenkhn07@gmail.com](mailto:yaseenkhn07@gmail.com)

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# **SCHOOL TRUANCY: THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT, AGGRESSION, SELF ESTEEM AND ACADEMIC ACHIVEMENT ACROSS TRUANT STUDENTS AND PUNCTUAL STUDNENTS**

**Muhammad Aqeel,  
Maryam Munwar,  
Zahra Batool Arbab,  
Nimra Gulistan,  
Khaula Batool Arbab,**

## **Abstract**

In order to investigate the role of perceived parental school involvement, aggression, academic achievement and self-esteem among school truant students, park truant students and punctual students, the present study was conducted. On basis of cross-sectional design a purposive sampling technique was used. 660 adolescents were included in the sample (School Truant Students=299, Park Truant Students = 62, Punctual students = 299) which were taken from different school and colleges of Haripur, Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The sample age was from 12-20 years. Four scales were used in order to identify parental school involvement, aggression, academic achievement and self-esteem. On demographic and study variables the truant and punctual students were compared. The result shows that the school involvement of mother had positive significant correlation with school involvement of father and self-esteem among school truant students, park truant students and punctual students. The results revealed that school involvement of mother are negatively significant associated with physical and verbal aggression and positive significant with academic achievement in punctual students. The results in addition showed that female school truant students were more prone to parental school involvement, self-esteem and academic achievement than male school truant students. On the other hand the male school truant students were more inclined towards physical aggression than female school truant students.

**Keyword:** perceive parental school involvement, aggression, academic achievement and self-esteem, Truancy, and Punctuality

**\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Muhammad Aqeel,**

**E-Mail Address:** [aqeel.1924@gmail.com](mailto:aqeel.1924@gmail.com)

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# INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT TRUANCY: COMPARING TRUANT AND PUNCTUAL STUDENTS

Aqeel Muhammad,  
Humaira Jami,  
Humaira Jami,

## Abstract

This study investigated interaction of Social factors (peer influence, parental attachment and parental school involvement) and intrinsic factors (personality traits) on self-centered concern problems, physical health problems, home and family problems, school related problems, academic self-concept and self-esteem across truant and punctual adolescents' boys in 200 students (Truant =100, Punctual=100) age ranged 12-18 in Pakistan. The focus of the study was truant students and punctual students were included for the sake of comparison. Study sample comprised lower socio-economic strata. Employing a cross-section technique and six scales parental attachment, perception of children regarding school, home assignments and ability of parents to supervise and to coordinate children in homework, self-centered concern, physical health problems, home and family problems, school related problems, academic self-concept, peer influence and self-esteem were assessed. Results revealed that Physical Health and Self-centered concern Problems were full mediator between neurotic trait of personality  $\times$  first class marks and Academic Self-concept for punctual students. The results revealed that Psychoticism trait of personality was a significant moderator between Father School involvement and Self-competence in truant students. However, Psychoticism trait of personality was a significant moderator between father school involvement and school related problems among truant students. This study has pedagogical and clinical implications.

Keyword: Academic Self-Concept, Self-Esteem, Problems faced by Students, Perceived Parental School Involvement, Parental Attachment

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Aqeel Muhammad,  
E-Mail Address: [aqeel.1924@gmail.com](mailto:aqeel.1924@gmail.com)

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# STANDARDIZATION OF TRANSLATED FORMS OF CHILD BEHAVIOR CHECKLIST, TEACHER'S REPORT FORM, AND YOUTH SELF- REPORT IN 12-14 YEARS OLD ADOLESCENTS IN IRAN

**Fariba Yazdkhasti**, Psychology, faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Isfahan, Hezar-Jerib Ave., Azadi Square, Isfahan

## Abstract

The CBCL, the TRF, and the Youth Self- Report YSR were standardized by examining the competence and behavioral problems in school-adolescent, their parents, and their teachers in Isfahan, Iran. In total, 1200 adolescents aged 12-14 years, 2400 parents, and 50 teachers participated in the study. The Cronbach's alpha, inter-rater reliability, construct validity, test-retest and cut-off points of all three instruments were adequate and support the standardization of these instruments. Gender effects on the scales were stronger. Parents' ratings showed that adolescent from the high economic status of the family groups were regarded as having higher competence levels and lower behavioral problems than those from the other groups. But teachers' rating did not show any difference between three groups. Also adolescents from the higher economic statues of the family groups revealed lower behavioral problems than those from the other groups. Adolescents from more urban areas of the city had higher problem scores. Compared with parents' and teachers' ratings, adolescents rated themselves as having higher behavior problems and lower competence levels. It is hypothesized that adolescent's low self-esteem may be an effect of parents' sensitivity and criticism.

Keywords: Standardizing, Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), Teacher's Report Form (TRF), Youth Self- Report (YSR).

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Fariba Yazdkhasti**, Psychology, faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Isfahan, Hezar-Jerib Ave., Azadi Square, Isfahan  
E-Mail Address: [faribayazdkhasti@yahoo.com](mailto:faribayazdkhasti@yahoo.com)

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# FURTHER TRANSLATION, ADAPTATION AND CROSS LANGUAGE VALIDATION OF STUDENT: THINKING ABOUT MY HOMEWORK SCALE (STP)

Muhammad Aqeel,  
Mahvish Shamim,  
Humaira Jami,

## Abstract

The study confirmed the reliability and validity of an expanded the Student: Thinking about My Homework scale (STP) (Bareno, 1997; Hoover-Dempsey, Reed, Jones, Walker, & Bareno, 1999; Hoover-Dempsey & Sandler, 2005). Response item rating are made 4 point Likert-type scales ranging from the 1(never) to 4 (always). The range of the total scores from 26 to 104. In current study, it comprised into two versions like Mother School involvement version (STPM) and Father school involvement Version (STPF). Both versions have been translated from English language into Urdu language in sample 200 students. Standard back translation method was used for translation and adaption purpose (Brislin, 1976 ; Hambleton 1994). Ages ranged from 12 to 18. The study comprised into two parts 1-preliminary study, 2- main study. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) were performed for explore covert structure of both new versions (father school involvement and mother school involvement) in main study. Results revealed that Mother school involvement consisted on 21 items and father school involvement consisted on 22 items after EFA. The present Study results revealed that both versions had slightly different structure of items order and subscale. It would be help for assessment of both father and mother school involvement respectively.

Keywords: Exploratory factor, explore covert structure

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Muhammad Aqeel,**

E-Mail Address: [Aqeel.1924@gmail.com](mailto:Aqeel.1924@gmail.com)

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# MOBBING IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC- A SURVEY IN PROGRESS

**Panajotis Cakirpaloglu**, Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Palacky University, Vodarni 6, 771 80, Olomouc

**Jan Šmahaj**, Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Palacky University, Vodarni 6, 771 80, Olomouc

**Simona Dobešová Cakirpaloglu**, Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Palacky University, Vodarni 6, 771 80, Olomouc

**Soňa Lemrová**, Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Palacky University, Vodarni 6, 771 80, Olomouc

## Abstract

Mobbing is a serious social problem in economically developed countries. Researches in all countries agree that mobbing exists in all surveyed work teams and, as such constitutes a serious problem. The estimations of the incidence of bullying in the workplace are different and vary in the countries in which the investigation took place. Generally, the estimates range between 1%-4% of the working population (Zapf et al., 2001) by the country Sweden: 3,5 % (Leymann, 1996), Finland and Britain: 10 % (Hoel et al., 2000, Vartia, M., 1996), Norway 5,6 % (Einarsen et al., 1996), Denmark 2 % - 4 % (Mikkelsen et al., 2001). The aim of the proposed research is to describe and analyze the psychological occurrence, modes of expression and the most common psychological effects in employment in the Czech Republic. Several specific methods for collecting the relevant empiric data related to mobbing and its psychological implications were selected: NAQ (Negative Act Questionnaire), SUPOS-7 and Status questionnaire. The results of 1,757 employees from the state and the private sector point out that the prevalence of mobbing in the Czech Republic is more than 20% which becomes an alarming number. The investigation confirmed that the victims of mobbing frequently suffer from various mental problems, especially anxiety and depression.

Keywords: Mobbing; Emotional abuse; Counterproductive work behavior; Workplace incivility; Mobbing outcomes, Anxiety, Depression

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Panajotis Cakirpaloglu**, Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Palacky University, Vodarni 6, 771 80, Olomouc

E-Mail Address: [cakirpaloglu@gmail.com](mailto:cakirpaloglu@gmail.com)

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# SCHOOL TRUANCY: PERCEIVED PARENTAL SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT AND PROBLEMS FACED BY STUDENTS

**MUHAMMAD AQEEL**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad

**HUMAIRA JAMI**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad

**UZMA ANJUM**, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad

**ALI HUSSAIN**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad

**AMBREEN SADIA**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad

## Abstract

Truancy is a key problem adolescent the current study aims to investigate the role truancy plays between parental school involvement and problems faced by truant and punctual students. The present research endeavored to fill up the gap of previous studies by assessing the extent to which parental school involvement is the most crucial factor for either decline or enhancement of school truancy and leads to anti-social and delinquent behavior (Battin\_Pearson, *et al.*, 2000; Baker, 2000; Fortin & Picard, 1999). Most previous researches have overlooked the glamour and adrenaline hormone provoking quality that life of truancy offers to the adolescents. Overall, the study examined a clear moderational pathway tracked across Parental school involvement, Problem faced by students and truancy. The current study employed contrasting groups (that of punctual students and truant student) to study the moderation. The study involved both truant and punctual students in 200 students aged 12-18; Employing a cross-sectional design and two scales investigated perception of children in the context of school, home assignments and ability of parents to supervise and to coordinate children in homework, physical health problems, school related problems, home and family problems, self-centered concern.

Keyword: Perceived Parental School Involvement, Problems faced by students, School Truancy, and Punctuality.

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **MUHAMMAD AQEEL**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

E-Mail Address: [mahvish.shamim90@gmail.com](mailto:mahvish.shamim90@gmail.com)

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# AN EXPLORATORY RESEARCH ON CHILDHOOD SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Urwah Zubair Ali,

## Abstract

The aim of this study is to carry out a meta-analysis in order to establish an overall international figure and to summarize the evidence relating to the possible relationship between child sexual abuse and subsequent mental and physical health outcomes. The measure of interest was the prevalence of childhood sexual abuse reported in each article with the prospective link between childhood sexual abuse and its effect on adult mental health. A systematic review was conducted using the HEC Digital Library, Pub Med, PsycINFO and SAHIL databases published after 2010 containing empirical data pertaining to CSA. Only the pertinent studies i.e. related to human excluding animals will be included. Studies were excluded of the studies reported adulthood abuse and its effects on mental health after 19 years. Out of 124 articles assessed for eligibility, 32 studies provided evidence of a relationship between sexual child maltreatment and various health outcomes for use in subsequent meta-analyses. Statistical significance associations were observed between childhood sexual victimization and psychological problems in their adulthood (psychological adjustment and adult symptomatology [odds ratio (OR) = 1.5; 95%CI 3.07–4.43]. For most studies included for meta-analysis, the odds ratio falls above 1.00, indicating that patients having history of childhood sexual victimization were more likely to develop psychological disorders. For a few studies the odds ratio falls below 1.00, indicating that people with no history of childhood sexual victimization were less likely to develop psychological disorders. The incident of childhood sexual trauma and adversity remains a significant problem in Pakistan.

Keywords: childhood sexual victimization were less likely

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Urwah Zubair Ali,**

E-Mail Address: [urwahz@gmail.com](mailto:urwahz@gmail.com)

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# NARCISSISM AND THEIR EPISTEMOLOGICAL MATRICES

Douglas Rossi Ramos,

## Abstract

The narcissism expression has been often used, both by common sense and media groups, as the most different fields of knowledge, which demonstrates its polissemic character. Thus, it is extremely important to carry out a rescue etymological of its origin, as well as conceptions this term would incorporate at different historical moments, for the carrying out of counterpoints about its uses and current conceptions. This research aimed to study the conceptions of the term narcissism in different historical periods, in their respective epistemological fields. This is a study of 'bibliographic review' on the subject and that is part of the research results of a doctoral project in psychology. The exercise to retake the study etymological and ontological concerning the notion of narcissism presents importance for explaining its constitution context, in a specific historical moment, as a term that would coincide with the emergence and provenance of the notion of 'individual', another eminently historical conception. It is in this context that the notion of narcissism, from Freud, loses speculative value and acquires status of a 'concept'. Recently the term narcissism, apart from psychoanalysis and social theories inspired by the psychoanalytic concept, would be invoked by other fields of knowledge, especially from a Foucauldian and Deleuzian reading in terms of control in the processes of subjectivity.

Keywords: Deleuzian reading in terms of control in the processes of subjectivity

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Douglas Rossi Ramos,**

E-Mail Address: [dogretes@yahoo.com.br](mailto:dogretes@yahoo.com.br)

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# PARTICULAR ATTENTION AND THINKING IN WOMEN DURING PREGNANCY

Kseniia Anisimova,

## Abstract

This article examines the emotional and personality characteristics of pregnant women, their relationship to the child and family life, as well as the dynamics of cognitive functions during the period of pregnancy and at 3 months after delivery. It is revealed that the attitudes of pregnant women to the unborn child and family life, as well as increasing the level of depression correlated with the reduction of cognitive functions during the period of pregnancy.

Keywords: pregnancy, cognitive function, attitude, child, thinking.

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Kseniia Anisimova,**

E-Mail Address: [ksushalka@mail.ru](mailto:ksushalka@mail.ru)

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# 2D:4D AS AN ALTERNATIVE MEASURE FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SEXUAL DIMORPHISM: FOCUS ON VERBAL ABILITIES

Slavka Demuthova,

## Abstract

Masculine/feminine behaviour and thinking has its roots in the level of brain masculinisation due to androgen exposure has its visual representative in the "2D:4D ratio". The question is whether the 2D:4D as a scale variable representing the masculinity/femininity of a human can be more distinctive and sensitive than commonly used nominal category man/woman.

Keywords: 2D:4D, sexual dimorphism, brain masculinisation, verbal abilities

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Slavka Demuthova,

E-Mail Address: [psychologia@ucm.sk](mailto:psychologia@ucm.sk)

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# IMPACT OF ENERGY CRISIS ON THE SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING: CASE STUDY OF LIAQUAT-ABAD, LAHORE

Noor Ul Ann,

## Abstract

Power cuts have always been a staple of daily life in Pakistan. The problem, however, has become progressively more atrocious. Despite the serious challenges and threats posed by the current shortfall in the supply of energy, only a limited number of studies addressing the economic ramifications of Pakistan's energy crisis are available, while literature on the psychosocial fallouts of the same is non-existent. The present study explored the impact of erratic supply of electricity and gas on the subjective wellbeing of a low income group, and explained the coping strategies the understudied group employed to sustain its livelihood. The study was conducted in Liaquat-abad, a small town in Lahore, Pakistan. 20 laborers were interviewed using semi-structured interview guide out of which 11 were included. Data was analyzed using content analysis. The findings of the study showed that rampant load shedding of electricity and gas inflicts exorbitant costs at macro and micro level. Along with having dire economic consequences, power shutdowns adversely impact workers' quality of life. Additionally, to deal with everyday hassles and stressors caused by the energy outages, the laborers employ both positive and negative coping strategies. Adoption of negative coping behaviors was deleterious to their overall wellbeing. The most striking finding of the research, however, was that the laborers exhibited impressive level of resilience despite of the hardships imposed upon them.

Keywords: Energy Crisis, Economic Crisis, Labouring Class, Subjective Wellbeing, Coping Strategies

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Noor Ul Ann,

E-Mail Address: [noor\\_ann989@hotmail.com](mailto:noor_ann989@hotmail.com)

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# FULL SCALE IQ SCORES ON WISC III CAN BE MISLEADING: A SINGLE CASE STUDY

**Iffat Rohail**, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan

## **Abstract**

Presenting here is the case study of eight years old boy Omer with speech and language disorder. Differential diagnosis was made in order to rule out other factors targeting the problematic areas. The case proceeded with initial evaluation based on reason for referral, background information, parents and teachers feedback to ensure comprehensive evaluation. WISC-III was administered to measure the intellectual ability and cognitive strengths and weaknesses of Omer. Results indicated an abnormal amount of scatter within his subtest profile, hence making his Full Scale IQ on WISC-III meaningless. Among the scores variability covering most of his verbal and performance profiles, meaningful representation of Omer's abilities is found in his individual strengths and weaknesses. With the help of this information an integrated and child centered treatment plan was devised to address examinee's idiographic traits, abilities and risk factors.

Keywords: speech language disorder; WISC-III; verbal; performance; strengths; weaknesses; IQ; abnormal scatter.

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Iffat Rohail**, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan

E-Mail Address: [iffatrohail@gmail.com](mailto:iffatrohail@gmail.com)

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# ONLINE LEARNING AND WEB DOCUMENTARY-COLLOBARATIVE DOCUMENTARY

Istvan Zsigmond,  
Meral Ozcinar,

## Abstract

Nowadays, perception of one determinant prioritized education like teacher oriented is being abandoned. Instead, student centered designs are gaining more importance. The qualifications of the students that are expected to actively participate to the education process and the analysis of the nature of learning should be well perceived and convenient education environment has become a must. In this respect, methods of teaching are reaching a variety. Likewise, Collaborative Learning method has become one of the most researched methods worldwide. The importance of Collaborative Learning is evident in terms of personal responsibility, positive attachment of the individual to the group, establishing a group and its spirit and improving the social skills. Nevertheless, it is still crucial to well design the teaching materials and well manage the teaching process. Within the scope of this study; harmonization of Collaborative and online learning methods is being aimed and the teaching material named web documentary- collaborative documentary is being planned. Within an established web basis, a "value" will be chosen and a web documentary focused on two groups which are from Usak University and Kecskemest will be prepared. Within the second phase of the project, these groups will be mixed and a new web documentary will be prepared.

Keywords: mixed and a new web documentary will be prepared

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Istvan Zsigmond,

E-Mail Address: [istef@hotmail.com](mailto:istef@hotmail.com)

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# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL FABLE AND EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS WITH GENERAL HEALTH OF ADOLESCENTS

**Abolfazl Amiri Pour**, Student of Master in Clinical Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch, IRAN  
**Pegah Farokhzad**, Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch, IRAN

## Abstract

Adolescence is a critical period of life after childhood which cause special changes on adolescents' body, motivations, emotions and cognition. According to Piaget, in the time of transition of individual from concrete operational stage to formal operational stage, ego-centerism occur. In this stage, adolescent have difficulties in distinguishing his and others' abstract perspective. One of the cognitive distortions in adolescents is personal fable in which he/she view himself/herself in center and this can affect decision-making and high risk behavior of individual which can affect the adolescents' general health. In the present study, the relationship between personal fable and early maladaptive schemas with general health of third grade boys and girls high school students of Islamshahr is investigated. For this purpose, 300 students (136 boys and 164 girls) who were selected randomly using clustered sampling method, responded to Personal Fable Questionnaire, Yung Early Maladaptive Schemas, and General Health Questionnaire. To analyze data, mean, standard deviation, Pearson correlation coefficient, multiple (step by step) regression, t-test and multivariate analysis of variance have been used. The results showed that: statistically there is a positive correlation between the personal fable and early maladaptive schemas with general health but conceptually this is a negative significant correlation. According to multiple (step by step) regression model, it was found that 14 dimensions of early maladaptive schemas and personal fable could predict general health and in general these dimensions were able to explain 90% of the variance of general health.

Keywords: Personal Fable, Early Maladaptive Schemas, General Health, Adolescent

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Abolfazl Amiri Pour**, Student of Master in Clinical Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen Branch, IRAN

E-Mail Address: [dr.pegahfarokhzad@gmail.com](mailto:dr.pegahfarokhzad@gmail.com)

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# INVESTIGATING OF THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHO-EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME THAT IS APPLIED TO PARENTS AND ADOLESCENTS TOWARDS REDUCTION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS

Suat Kılıçarslan,  
Meral Atıcı,

## Abstract

Industrialization and urbanization, its consequence make family life more complicated. In such a society, individuals should have self-development skills in order to sustain their life accordingly. Children who are not raised with a good interaction of a healthy family may be violent and demonstrate some disruptive behaviors when they come across difficulties. Aggressiveness: is described as any kind of behaviors that individuals tend to injure another person (Freedman, Sears and Carlsmith, 1989). Recently we have witnessed an increase of violence and aggressiveness in school area and families in Turkey. Within this period, the communication patterns between parents and adolescent can be arranged in a healthy way and by this way they break this vicious cycle.

Keywords: Violence, Aggressiveness, Nonviolent Resistance Programme, Adolescent Psycho-education Programme

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Suat Kılıçarslan,  
E-Mail Address: [\\_suatkilicarslan@hotmail.com](mailto:_suatkilicarslan@hotmail.com)

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# IDENTIFICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AND SELF-EFFICACY LEVELS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION-SPORT STUDENTS

**Mehmet Koçak**, Gazı Üniversitesi/Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu, Antrenörlük Eğitimi Bölümü, Türkiye

**Azize Atli Özbaş**, Hacettepe Üniversitesi /Hemşirelik Fakültesi, Psikiyatri Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı, Türkiye

**Nermin Gürhan**, Gazı Üniversitesi /Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Psikiyatri Hemşireliği Anabilim dalı, Türkiye

**Burhanettin Kaya**, Gazı Üniversitesi /Tıp Fakültesi, Psikiyatri Anabilim Dalı, Türkiye

## Abstract

Psychological Resilience, and self-efficacy are important concepts for people to maintain their physical and mental health, is a condition needed to be achieved and maintained. This study aims at measuring psychological resilience and self-efficacy levels which might have a key role in coping with stress in athletes. Population of this descriptive study is comprised of 123 sport students. General Self Efficacy Scale and Psychological Resilience Scale were used for collection of data. The study found students have high self-efficacy yet medium level psychological Resilience. It is recommended authors plan studies focused on improving psychological Resilience of students.

**Keywords:** College students, Sport students Psychological resilience, Self-efficacy.

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mehmet Koçak**, Gazı Üniversitesi/Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu, Antrenörlük Eğitimi Bölümü, Türkiye

E-Mail Address: [\\_mkocak@gazi.edu.tr](mailto:_mkocak@gazi.edu.tr)

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# DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SCHOOL READINESS LEVEL OF PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

La Aptarashvili,  
Natia Gaprindashvili,  
Tamta Darsavelidze Darsavelidze,  
Mariam Gilashvili,  
Nino Alelishvili,

## Abstract

Preschool age is very important period for child's development, when all the main skills should be developed to be used later at school as well as during the whole lifetime, in general. Preschool education programs should be focused on the multilateral and comprehensive development of children, they should support every child to develop their potential and work them out necessary skills for school, future life and successful citizenship. Child's school readiness is determined by many factors, like child's age peculiarities, socio-economic status of the family, parents' education and others. The goal of the presented research is to study the development peculiarities of students aged 5 and 6, to check their school readiness and reveal the factors affecting their school readiness level. The research hypothesis were the following: Development peculiarities of children aged 5 and 6 are significantly different in regard with the school readiness.

Keywords: students aged 5 and 6, to check their school readiness

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: La Aptarashvili,

E-Mail Address: [mitra\\_fathian@yahoo.com](mailto:mitra_fathian@yahoo.com)

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# APPLYING THE TRANSTHEORETICAL MODEL IN PROMOTING THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES BEHAVIOR IN WOMEN

**Firoozeh Mostafavi,  
Asiyeh Pirzadeh,  
Fazlollah Ghofranipour,  
Awat Feizi,**

## **Abstract**

Due to inadequate regular physical activities in women, importance of training in promoting the physical activities behavior and lack of studies by the use of a transtheoretical model in women from the city of Esfahan, we decided to have a research with the aim of determining the application of a transtheoretical model in promoting the physical activities behavior in Esfahani women. This study is quasi-experimental and done on 141 women in the city of Esfahan that were randomly divided into case and control groups. In addition to the demographic information, the physical activities and the structures of the transtheoretical model (stages of change, processes of change and self-efficacy) were analyzed for three periods; before intervention and three and six months after intervention and finally the obtained data was analyzed by the use of SPSS (16) and t-test and repeated measures ANOVA test. Results showed that training according to the transtheoretical model significantly increases physical activities in two categories of intensive physical activities and walking, in the case group during a time period. Also a high rate of people had developed during the stage of changes and the average rate of the structures of the process in changes, benefits and the cons had a significant difference during the time, in the case group. This study showed that interventions based on the transtheoretical model promote the physical activities behavior in the women in the city of Esfahan.

**Keywords:** physical activity, transtheoretical model, stage of change

**\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Firoozeh Mostafavi,**  
E-Mail Address: [f\\_mostafavi@yahoo.com](mailto:f_mostafavi@yahoo.com)

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# THE ROLE OF OUTCOME EXPECTANCIES, SELF -EFFICACY AND PEER INFLUENCE IN SUBSTANCE USE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENT (CULTURAL ADAPTATION, RELIABILITY AND CONSTRUCT VALIDITY)

Zohreh Fathian Dastgerdi,

## Abstract

Background: While a variety of risk factors for substance abuse have been identified, the psychological mechanisms underlying the transmission of risk is unclear. Researches have emphasized a need to identify predictors that can explain the variability in substance use behavior. The present paper examined the role of outcome expectancies, self-efficacy and peer influence in a sample of Iranian adolescents in relevant to substance use behavior and assessed cultural adaptation, reliability and validity of the EUDAP questionnaire in this context.

Keyword: reliability, validity, adolescent, substance abuse

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Zohreh Fathian Dastgerdi,**  
E-Mail Address: [aptarashvili@gmail.com](mailto:aptarashvili@gmail.com)

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# MANUSCRIPT TITLE: INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DUNSTAN BABY LANGUAGE TEACHING ON MOTHERS' STRESS AND BABIES' SLEEPING AND FEEDING ORDER IN FAMILIES WITH DIFFERENT ECONOMIC STATUSES

**Fariba Yazdkhasti**, Department of Psychology, faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Isfahan, Iran

**Khadeejah Saadatmand**, Department of Psychology, faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Isfahan, Iran

## Abstract

The present study aims at investigating the effectiveness of Dunstan Baby Language Teaching (DBLT) on mothers' stress and babies' sleeping and feeding order in families with different economic statuses.

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Fariba Yazdkhasti**, Department of Psychology, faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Isfahan, Iran

E-Mail Address: [kamranghaedi@yahoo.com](mailto:kamranghaedi@yahoo.com)

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# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Gürhan.N.,  
Kaya. B.,  
Özbaş.A.A.,  
Kabataş. E .,  
Şahin.C.,  
Doğan.H,

## Abstract

This descriptive study aims to determine the effects of psychological symptoms on self-esteem among university students. The research sample consists of 764 university students who study at health field, of whom 336 are from faculty, 107 are from school of health and 323 are from vocational school of health. The Student Information Form (SIF), Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) and Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory (CSEI) are used for data collection and SPSS.15 is used for/in data analysis. The statistical significance level is accepted as .05 in the study. The study results show that the self esteem score of the students is moderate and the highest BSI score of the sample belongs to Interpersonal Sensitivity subscale, which is followed by OCD and Hostility subscale scores. Girls are found to have higher self-esteem scores than boys and those with good economical status and higher education level are found to have higher self-esteem scores than the others. Our results showed a negative correlation between self-esteem scores and all BSI subscale scores except for hostility.

Keywords: found to have higher self-esteem scores

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Gürhan.N.,

E-Mail Address: [ngurhan@gazi.edu.tr](mailto:ngurhan@gazi.edu.tr)

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# EFFECTIVENESS OF ART THERAPY BASED ON UNITY ORIENTED APPROACH ON SELF-ESTEEM OF ADOLESCENT HAVING UNSUITABLE PARENTING

**Elahe Rahimian**, Ali Zadeh Mohammadi, and Shahla Pakdaman, Shahid Beheshti University

## **Abstract**

Self-esteem is a property and vital value. Due to the situation of lives of adolescent having unsuitable parenting and their need of self-esteem, art therapy based on Unity Oriented approach in the form of art activities, could improve their attitude with accepting their experiences and create a positive sense. The purpose of this study is effectiveness of art therapy based on Unity Oriented approach on self-esteem of adolescent having unsuitable parenting. This study conducted pretest, posttest and a control group. 24 adolescent randomly were selected from Social and Culture Kiana Institute and Rahnamaye Saadat Khanevade Institute and randomly were implementing in experiment and control groups. All participants completed the Self-esteem Test. The experimental group received 12 art therapy sessions (each session, 90 minutes), and the control group followed their daily ordinary activities. Analysis data showed that art therapy based on Unity Oriented approach increased self-esteem in significant level ( $p < 0/05$ ).the art therapy based on unity oriented approach is effective on self-esteem on, adolescent having unsuitable parenting and resulting in increased positive attitudes to self.

**Keywords:** Art therapy based on Unity Oriented approach, Self-esteem, Adolescent having unsuitable parenting

\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Elahe Rahimian**, Ali Zadeh Mohammadi, and Shahla Pakdaman, Shahid Beheshti University

E-Mail Address: [elahe.rahimian7@gmail.com](mailto:elahe.rahimian7@gmail.com)

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# SELF OR OTHERS: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF TRUANCY AS THE LINK BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND PEER INFLUENCES FOUND IN TRUANT STUDENTS

Aqeel Muhammad,  
Humaira Jami,  
Asghar Ali Shah,  
Raiha Aftab,  
Arreba Amanat,

## Abstract

The current research aims to investigate the role truancy plays between personality characteristics of a child and the kind of peers they affiliate with *deviant peer that* provoking for drug use. The current research adds to existing knowledge by evaluating the extent to which a truant life style lures the right personality to seek peers that can help initiate and/or maintain it (Allen, Chango, Szwedo, Schad, & Marston, 2012; Oetting & Beauvais, 1987). Most previous research has ignored the glamour and adrenaline- inciting quality that a life of truancy holds for the youngsters. Specifically the study investigated whether a clear mediational pathway can be traced between personality traits and peer influence and truancy. The study utilized contrasting groups (that of truant students and punctual student) to study the mediation. The personality traits were characterized by Eysenck's Theory of Personality which measures personality in terms of extraversion or introversion, lie, neuroticism, and psychoticism. The research concentrated on general, interpersonal relations with peers and the specific interpersonal incitation for drug use. Most previous research sees truancy as the cause of criminal activities and antisocial lifestyles. Therefore exposure to ill-treatment, abuse and exploitation by adults and institutions in the civil government are blamed for exposing vulnerable children to a life of crime or delinquency. On the contrary, the current research is an attempt to investigate if the children themselves set out to a world of opportunity, free of monotony and chances of finding a breakthrough to better financial conditions or a secret for personal growth. In that the current research sees, truancy as a life choice, or a life choice that causes certain personality types to seek bolder and experienced peers who can aid their chances of getting involved and doing something exciting; the research is centred around the assumption that when majority of a country's population live near the poverty line, chances of truancy and related activities may be a choice rather than a chance factor.

Keyword: Peer Influence, Personality Traits, Truancy, and Punctuality

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\*ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Aqeel Muhammad,  
E-Mail Address: [aqeel.1924@gmail.com](mailto:aqeel.1924@gmail.com)

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