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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL DECISION MAKING PROCESS,
ATTACHMENT STYLE AND PARENTAL ATTITUDE**

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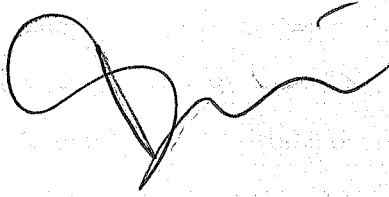
The Relationship **Between** ~~Parental~~ Decision Making Process, Attachment Style
and Parental Attitude

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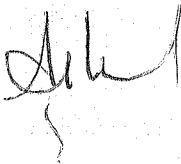


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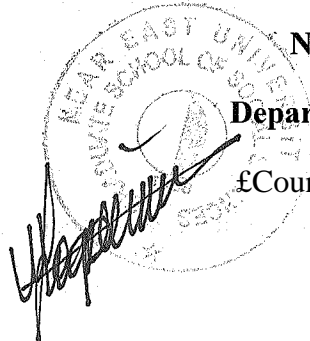


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ABSTRACT

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL DECISION MAKING
PROCESS, ATTACHMENT STYLE AND PARENTAL ATTITUDE**

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In this study, it is aimed to.. examine early phase relations such as attachment styles and parental attitudes that are thought to be among fundamental factors for personal differences, which affect political decision making process and voting behaviour. The sample of the study consists of voluntary citizens of Turkish Republic residing in Istanbul, Ankara and Isparta. The number of the voters participating in the study is 87 in total. 19 of them are in the age group between 27 and 62, and having voted for Justice and Development Party (AKJ>) during the last 5 elections; 32 of them having voted for Republican People's Party (CHI>) during the last 5 elections, and 36 of them voting for a different party at least once. during the last 5 elections. During the process of collecting the data of the study, socio-demographic form is used in order to find out socio-demographic characteristics and political decisions of participants; Relationship Scales Questionnaire is used for assessing attachment styles, and Parental Attitude Scale is used for assessing nurturing attitudes of parents. Similarities and differences have been assessed in terms of Attachment Styles and Parental Nurturing Attitudes; both among voters of AKP and CHP, and among voters who constantly vote for the same party or could vote for different parti~s. According to the findings of the study, it has been discovered that, for the voters voting for AKP, democratic mother attitude scores are higher, and authoritarian mother attitude scores are lower when it is compared to voters voting for CHP.

Keywords: Attachment Styles, Parental Attitudes, Voting Behaviour, Political Decision Making

ÖZ

POLİTİK KARAR ALMA SÜRECİ İLE EBEVEYN TUTUMLARI VE BAĞLANMA STİLLERİ ARASINDAKİ FARKLILIK

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Haziran, 2016

Bu araştırmada politik karar alma sürecini ve oy verme davranışını etkileyen bireysel farklılıkların temelindeki etkenler derinleştirilerek, değerlendirilen bağlanma stilleri ve ebeveyn tutumları gibi erken dönem gelişmelerini incelemek amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini; İstanbul, Ankara ve Isparta'da yaşayan T.C vatandaşları gönüllü katılımcılardan oluşmaktadır. Araştırmaya katılan seçmen sayısı, 27 ile 62 yaş arası son 5 seçimde AKP ye oy veren 19 seçmen, son 5 seçimde CHP ye oy veren 32 seçmen ve son 5 seçimde en az bir kez farklı bir partiye oy vermiş 36 seçmen olmak üzere toplam 87 kişidir. Verilerin toplanmasında katılımcıların; sosyo-demografik özellikleri ve politik kararlarını öğrenmek amacıyla katılımcılara sosyo-demografik form, bağlanma stillerini değerlendirmek amacıyla Ebeveyn Yetiştirme Ölçeği Anketi, Ebeveyn yetiştirme tutumlarını değerlendirmek amacıyla Ana-Baba Tutumları Ölçeği uygulanmıştır. Hem AKP ve CHP seçmenleri arasında hem sürekli aynı partiye oy veren ve farklı partilere oy verebilen seçmenler arasında Bağlanma Stilleri ve Ebeveyn Yetiştirme Tutumları açısından benzerlikler ve farklılıklar değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre AKP ye oy veren seçmenler CHP ye oy veren seçmenlerle karşılaştırıldığında demokratik ana tutum puanları daha yüksek ve otoriter ana tutum puanları daha düşük olarak bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bağlanma Stilleri, Ana-Baba Tutumları, Oy Verme Davranışı, Politik Karar Alma Davranışı

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ABBREVIATIONS

AKP	: Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi)
B	: Local Elections (Belediye Seçimleri)
CHP	: Republican People's Party (Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi)
DP	: Exhibiting the Behaviour of Voting for Different Parties
G	: General Elections (Genel Seçimler)
PAS (ABTÖ)	: Parent Attitudes Scale (Ana Baba Tutumları Ölçeği)
RSQ	: Relationship Questionnaire Scale (İlişkiler Ölçeği Anketi)
SP	: Exhibiting the Behaviour of Voting for Same Party

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1. INTRODUCTION

Novel expansions have emerged in most scientific fields along with the change taking place in several grounds of the social life. It will be appropriate to call Political Psychology as a new field of study, compared to the other fields of psychology. Political Psychology is a science with an inter-disciplinary and vast field of application. Main fields of application political psychology makes use of are clinical, developmental and personality psychology, psychiatry, international relations, sociology, anthropology and political science. It aims at providing a new perspective by opening a new psychological field while analyzing sociological events. For this purpose, Political Psychology interprets political events by tying them to universal psychological theories. However, extensive examination of political attitudes and preferences in the matter of interest, within the frame work of the science of psychology is seldom observed in literature.

In democratic regimes, the simplest way of an individual of full age to participate in political process is elections. They participate in political decision making process by voting during elections and they strive for the political party they regard beneficial for themselves to become the ruling party (Kalaycıoğlu, 1983, p. 72). There are several variables such as fears, needs, values, beliefs, personal traits and nurturing attitudes, affecting the political decision making process and voting behaviour of the individual. For instance; children of families embracing Authoritarian parent attitudes tend to be more conservative, while the probability of children of families favouring democratic parent attitudes being more liberal is higher (Fraley et al., 2012, p. 23). Because; experiences, behaviours and attitudes of parents affect the adulthood behaviours and personality of the growing child (Öztemel, 2009, p. 38). While voters with an authoritarian parent attitude constantly prefer the same party by conserving their votes, voters with a democratic parent attitude may choose other parties in time by a liberal attitude. Attachment, on the other hand, is a strong emotional connection that people develop between themselves and their primary caretakers who have played an important role in their lives (Enkal, 2013, p. 48). Bowlby and Ainsworth have developed the attachment theory by examining children and their caretakers, especially their relationship between their mothers, who provide basic care, and themselves. Babies adopting a anxious/fearful attachment feel stressful, hesitate to explore their environment and reject communication with strangers, when their mothers move away

from them (Burger, 2006, p. 133). It is acknowledged that children with more fearful and anxious traits in early childhood period engage in conservative ideologies at the age of 23 (Block & Block, 2006; p. 40). In this study, the impact of Attachment styles, which are accepted as a universal psychological theory, and Parent attitudes on political decision making process and voting behaviour of individuals. In this sense, this study is expected to contribute to implementations in this field and to the literature.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Political Decision Making Process

Participation of people in-political processes in democratic regimes takes place through various means. The simplest method for doing so is elections. Political process in democratic systems consist of elements such as voters and political parties. Individuals may take part in political decision making process through various actions by becoming members of parties, associations and similar organizations other than solely being voters.

2.1.1. Mechanism of Political Processes

There exists an interaction between actors playing a role in the political process. Political process is manifested as a result of this interaction. Public decisions are made by the interaction between these actors. The level of these interactions may exhibit variations depending on several factors. The relationship between the political power and voters change between votes and benefiting from public services. Political power makes commitments as to improve public services in order to increase its votes. So, in that sense, there exists an exchange of vote and public service in between the political power and voters (Eryılmaz, 2010, p. 92). There is an even more sensitive relationship between voters voting constantly for the same political party for several reasons and their parties. Political parties respond to the demands of voter groups called "entrenched voters" more sensitively. Analyzing the relationship between the political power, the opposition party and voters, the opposition party utters the deficiencies of the ruling party, and makes commitments of politics that comply with the expectations of voters. Policies that voters are dissatisfied with are important opportunities for the opposition wing. As a response to the promises made by the opposition wing, voters make the commitment that they will vote the opposition party in upcoming elections (Dursun, 2004, p. 230). The phrase "Being the ruler results in exhaustion" somewhat supports this claim. In implementation as well, opposition parties usually come to the front after a certain process.

2.1.2. Political Parties

In political decision making process, political parties have a distinguished part today. Political parties, which are dynamic elements of political life, act as an instrument to transfer personal preferences as a whole to the political system. These parties play a significant role in public decision making in democratic systems. While ruling parties have the authority for making decisions during the political process, opposition parties do not have a direct role in decision making processes. However, they can have an impact on the decisions of the ruling party by following a pursuing an opposition policy that satisfy their own voters (Turan, 1986, p. 177). Usually, it is not possible for voters to have an impact on political processes with their individual votes. Therefore, the most important role in political decision making process falls to political parties with their instrumental function.

2.1.3. Voters

Participation of individuals in decision making process within democratic organizations is through various means. The simplest one among these is the method of election. By voting, individuals vote for the political party they regard as beneficial according to their own opinions. This concept described with the formula of government by public is based on the understanding of all mature citizens participating in the government of the community by their free and equal will (Kalaycio lu, 1983, p. 264). Usually, participation of voters in political decision making process is based on an interest. Voters participate in elections, if they are convinced that the benefit they will gain by participating in the election has a positive meaning. Other than the concept of interest, participation of voters in political decision making process depends also on other factors. These are conditions such as ruling party imposing penalties on voters who do not vote, political parties awarding people who vote, citizens acknowledging voting as a citizenship duty, and political blindness (Mayo, 1964, p. 98). Political blindness can be defined as a condition in which voters, who do not have a required level of culture, act in an unwise manner, and imprudently support a specific political party. In such conditions that are encountered often, voters tend to praise good practices of the political power they support, and to ignore improper practices of it.

2.1.4. Factors Affecting Voter Preferences

Voter preferences have important determinants such as age, gender, education, job, level of income, values, social groups, ideologies, perceptions of political parties and leaders, effect of family and voting habits. To begin with, voter behaviour is determined by essential factors such as age and gender. While voters of a certain age group prefer a certain political party, the primary choice of another age group could be a different political party. In other simpler words, young people in a community may vote in quite a different manner compared to elderly people. Voting behaviour of women can also be distinguished from that of men considerably. While elderly and economically challenged housewives mostly voted for AKP in 2011 General Elections, especially educated and working young women mostly voted for CHP. Education level, job and level of income of voters are among the most important determinants of voting behaviour. It is observed that, in Turkey, the tendency to vote for CHP increases as the level of education increases, and the tendency to vote for AKP decreases. Similarly, as the level of income of voters increase, support for CHP increases, and support for AKP decreases. Regarding job occupations, observations that farmer-shopkeeper-artisan votes are gravitated towards AKP, and that votes for CHP surpass those for AKP, when job groups such as doctors, nurses and engineers are in question can be presented as examples of the impact of job occupations. Ideology and political view are highly important factors in determining political choices of voters. To be more clear; a significant fraction of voters, if not all, make their political decisions based on the ideologies or political views that they adopt. Family is a very important structure deeply affecting voter behaviour." The most fundamental political values and views of individuals during childhood and early adolescence periods by attitudes and ideas transferred by their families. In certain conditions, the effect of family continues for the whole life of the individual, and voting becomes a habit that has begun within the family, and that is retained. For example, it could be easy for a voter voting for party B, whose parents have previously voted for party A, to vote for party A again, compared to other parties (CHP, 2013, p. 9).

2.1.4.1, The Impact of Family on Political Decision Making

Family is a factor underlying the emotional connection developed by children towards a political party. According to many researches, family is the greatest factor in political

socialization process of children and in engraining political party identity. The presence of political knowledge exchange between parents and the child within a family increases the probability of the political party chosen by the child to be the one supported by his/her parent along with the child choosing a political party at a young age (Karakoç, 2000, p. 39). Family, with socialization process it implements in this respect, transfers certain decision making patterns with tangible relationships within the family, as well as social values and norms. For this reason, family retains a socio-political importance as an element providing the choosing procedure and the foundation of the behaviour (Uysal, 1981, p. 115). Most research are conducted on families and mother-father couples who are primary impact groups especially shaping the view of politics of the individual (Ventura, 2001, p. 666). A research indicates that there exists an exchange of political knowledge between children and their parents in the US, and thus, 82% of children in the US adopts the identity of the same political party with their fathers (Karakoç, 2000, p. 39).

2.2. Attachment Theory

Attachment is an emotional bond between one person and specific one who played a key role in his life (enkal, 2013, p. 25). John Bowlby and Mary Ainsworth investigated children's relationship with caregivers, especially with mothers and they developed attachment theory (Burger, 2006, p. 76). Bowlby aimed to explain the reasons behind the emotional bond between infant and primary caregivers and anxiety that occurred when caregiver left infant (Bretherton, 2004, p. 33). Infant's internal working models towards self or others and mental representations form the basis of attachment relationship. Mental representations developed in early periods are found at the basis of personality structure in adulthood. Internal model towards others includes reassuring and supportive attitudes of caregiver towards infant were as the internal model about self includes beliefs and expectations of infant such as deserving of good care and love (Dozier, Stovall, & Albus, 1999, p. 172). Infants determine attachment figure according to reactions and satisfaction of needs when they felt anxious. The most important thing in the formation of attachment process is providing assurance between caregiver and infant. Since primary attachment is the most important thing for the infant. Infants head towards other attachment figures in case they failed to satisfy their needs by the way of primary attachment figures (Bowlby, 1982, p. 53). Individual's attachment process is occurred in four stages till the age of 2 or 3 years old. In the first process infant fails to

identify an attachment figure since he was not able to realize environment in first three months of life. In the second phase which comes across to period between 3rd and 6 months, child might get attached with selectively one or more figures. Third phase is the secure upper period (Bowlby, 1982, p. 48). In this phase, infant directs all of his interest to the person that responds all of infant's needs, in other words to mother. Beginning from this phase, infants exhibit fear, anxiety and avoidance behaviours when they came across with strangers (Joseph 1992, p. 142). Last phase is designed according to child's thoughts about accessibility of mother and ability to delay satisfaction. This phase is also called as partnership recovered according to purpose (Bowlby, 1982, p. 64). As a result of inclusive researches on attachment that referred Bowlby's studies, attachment styles were categorized in three titles as secure, anxious/ambivalent and avoidant attachment styles (Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, & Wall, 1978, p. 33). Securely attached individuals felt unhappy when mother left them, then attempted to discover environment immediately, interacted with strangers, felt happy when their mother came back and attempted to share their discoveries with mother. Infants with anxious/ambivalent attachment felt nervous when mother left them, refused to discover environment and interact with strangers. They also failed to calm down when mother turned back and they attempted to hold mother while avoiding to have contact on the other hand. Infants with avoidant attachment did not exhibit excessive reaction when mother left infant, avoided to interact with strangers in the absence of mother and they did not concern when mother came back (Besharat, 2003, p. 1136; Scott & Cordova, 2002, p. 201). Parents of the securely attached children are thought as warm and secure; Parents of the securely attached children are thought as warm and secure; Parents of the children with anxious/ambivalent are thought as instable and combative; Parents of the children with avoidant attachment are thought as to be cold and dismissive (McCutcheon, 1998, p. 83).

2.2.1. Bartholomew's Four Categories of Adult Attachment

Bartholomew and Horowitz (1991, p. 230) identified four categories or styles of adult attachment by the means of children's attachment styles. They formed four categories by using positive and negative self and others models. Four category attachment models include secure, preoccupied, fearful and dismissive attachment styles.

MODEL OF SELF		(Dependence)	
		Positive	Negative
		(Low)	(High)
MODEL OF OTHERS	Positive (Low)	SECURE Comfortable with intimacy and autonomy	PREOCCUPIED Preoccupied with relationship
	Negative (Avoidance) (High)	DISMISSING Dismissing of intimacy counter- dependence	FEARFUL Fearful of intimacy socially avoidant

Figure 1. Bartholomew, Horowitz, 1991

Secure attachment involves combination of "positive self" and "positive others" models. Those individuals perceive themselves as lovable, dependable, supportive, accessible, pure minded and individuals with high self-esteem. They also form close relationships easily and succeed to remain as autonomous. Their relationships are based on intimacy, respect and mutuality. Preoccupied is consisted of combination of "negative self" and "positive others" models. Those individuals feel themselves as worthless. They tend to develop dependency to others and need approval of others. In fearful attachment, individual has the models of "negative self" and "negative others". Individuals who have this attachment style are identified as shy and unwilling to trust other people. Dismissive attachment is comprises of combination of "positive self" and "negative others" models. Individuals with dismissive attachment are defined as people who had high self-esteem and autonomy level but tended to repress need of intimacy in order to protect self (Griffin&Bartholomew, 1994, p. 433). Bartholomew and Horowitz's (1991) Four Categories of Adult Attachment Model was taken as basis in this study.

2.3. Parental Attitudes

Family is in the centre of the interactions in child's psychic world. Experiences, behaviours and attitudes of parents influence children's behaviours in future, in other words in adulthood. Hence, parents are effective on the determination of children's specific attitudes. Parent's ethical values and attitudes play a significant role in children's social, psychic and emotional development. Namely, parental attitudes and behaviours are influential on children's conscience and moral development and determine whether they would be passive or active, autonomous or dependent, extroverted or introverted. As children grow up, they interact with peer groups in the environment or schoolmates. Despite they interact with the people from the out of family context, influences of parental attitudes are basically protected (Öztemel, 2009, p. 25). Kuzgun and Eldeleklioğlu (2005) conducted a study about parental attitudes and they identified three parental attitudes towards adolescents and young adults as democratic, authoritarian and protective-demanding. Those three kinds of parental attitudes influence individual's development either negatively or positively and determine the course of individual's behaviour.

2.3.1. Democratic Parental Attitude

Democratic parents are very sensitive concerns and needs of their own children. They follow their children's behaviours, they grow their children as the children will become capable to stand alone and they can tolerate changes in children. Therefore, they love their children unconditionally and they permit children to act autonomously. They avoid harsh control and use logic instead of oppression in order to educate their children and those parents serve as an accessible source that provides support to children (Baumrind, 1966, p. 901). A child grown by democratic parents has developed sense of trust, self-respect and respect toward others, ability to express thoughts and that child is also active initiative and willing to develop himself and create creative ideas (Kulaksızoğlu, 2004, p. 141). Therefore, children grown up in democratic family context will become fearless and independent (Özguven, 2001, p. 62).

2.3.2. Protective-Demanding Parental Attitude

Protecting a child is accepted as a normal attitude for parents. However excessive protective behaviours that exhibited as a result of perceiving environment more

dangerous than it was, inhibit child's development and self-actualization. A parent who has this attitude dictates if how the child should act in an over-controlling manner that inhibits child's developmental course. Parents who have protective parental attitudes attempt to compensate their own emotional deprivation by threatening their children as an extension of themselves. Those parents think that children were not capable at coping with their needs by themselves and they attempt to be better parents by responding all needs of their children. Children raised by those parents experience difficulties in forming healthy relationships in the out of family context. Those children experience difficulties in decision making and, applying process due to inhibition of responsibility feeling and they feel fearful towards life and changes. Hence, they are expected to develop a dependent, withdrawal and insecure personality in adulthood. (Kulaksızo lu, 2004, p. 144; Kaya, 1994, p. 62).

2.3.3. Authoritarian Parental Attitude

Authoritarian parents exhibit their love towards children on conditions. Personality characteristics, concerns and needs of children are not regarded. Those parents use love as a reinforce that reinforces behaviours that expected to be performed by the child. As a result of harsh discipline applied in those families children's desires are oppressed, rules are made without explaining any reason and children are forced to obey those rules. Children are punished when they defied authority (Kuzgun, 1972, p. 44). Individuals with authoritarian parents experience a fear of being punished in case they act contrary to expectations of family and they tend to conform. In those families, protection traditional values such as obedience, respecting authority is emphasized whereas children's strive for developing autonomous personality and individualization is not supported. Hence, children repress feelings and thoughts, fails to exhibit anger feelings apparently. This repression is thought to trigger passive aggression among children (Kulaksızo lu, 2004, p. 110). Moreover, it is possible for the child to be rebel or conforming towards uncertainty. Children grown up by those parents are thought to develop externally controlled, conforming, adaptive, passive personality and also thought as unable to express him in adulthood (Yavuzer, 1994, p. 118; Özgüven, 2001, p. 33).

3.METHOD

3.1. Aims of the Research

It is aimed to investigate components of early phase relations involved in political decision making process such as attachment styles and parental attitudes.

3.2. Hypothesis

- i. It is expected for voters, whose secure attachment subscale score is high, to vote for different parties, and for voters, whose fearful/anxious attachment subscale score is high, it is expected to vote constantly for the same party.
- ii. It is expected for voters with high secure attachment subscale score to vote for CHP, and for voters with high fearful attachment subscale score to vote for AKP.
- iii. It is expected for voters to vote for different parties, if democratic parent attitude score is high in their Perceived Parent attitude, and to constantly vote for the same party, if authoritarian parent and protective-demanding parent attitude scores are high.
- iv. It is expected for voters with high democratic attitude score in their Perceived Parent attitude to vote for CHP, and for voters with high authoritarian attitude score to vote for AKP.

3.3. Participants

87 voters within the age group between 27 and 62, who are citizens of Turkish Republic; residing in Istanbul, Ankara and Isparta, and voted in June 7, 2015 General Parliamentary Election, March 30, 2014 General Local Elections and July 22, 2007 General Parliamentary Election are accepted for the study as participants by using Snowball Sampling method, which is a type of non-probabilistic sampling. 19 voters who have constantly voted for AKP without changing their voting preference in the last 5 elections, 32 voters who have constantly voted for CHP, and 36 voters who have changed their voting preference at least once in the last 5 elections have participated in the study.

Table 1

Distribution of Participants on Whom Tests Are Conducted, According to Their Voting Behaviour

Exhibiting the Behaviour of Voting for the Same Party		Exhibiting the Behaviour of Voting for Different Parties	
AKP	CHP		
19	32		36
Total	51		

The number of the voters participating in the study is 87 in total. 19 of them having voted for Justice and Development Party (AKP) during the last 5 elections; 32 of them having voted for Republican People's Party (CHP) during the last 5 elections, and 36 of them voting for a different party at least once during the last 5 elections.

3.4. Instruments

3.4.1. Demographic Information Form

This form was developed by researcher and items about socio-demographic variables such as age, education, job, marital status and political preferences.

3.4.2. Relationship Questionnaire Scale (RSQ)

Attachment Styles were determined by the RSQ with seven likert developed by Griffin and Bartholomew (1994) and adapted to Turkish by Sümer and Güngör (1999). Inventory reveals four basic attachment styles: secure, fearful, preoccupied and dismissive attachments. Internal consistency coefficient (alpha) level of sub-scales varies between .27 and .61. Inventory has sufficient test re-test reliability.

3.4.3. Parent Attitudes Scale (PAS-ABTO)

Parent Attitudes Scale is a 40 itemed scale with five likert system that developed by Kuzgun (1972) and re-mastered in terms of validity and reliability by Kuzgun and Eldeleklio lu (2005). Scale measures perceived parent attitudes. Scale has three subscales named as Democratic (15 items), Protective/demanding (15 items) and Authoritarian (10 items). Internal consistency and indecisiveness coefficient numbers

were found as .89 for democratic, .82 for protective/demanding, and .78 for authoritarian; indecisiveness coefficient numbers were found as .92 for democratic, .75 for protective/demanding and .79 for authoritarian.

3.5. Analysis of Data

3.5.1. Statistical Analysis

Objective test results of 87 participants were evaluated in this study by using SPSS 13.0 software. Frequencies, Independent Sample T-test, One-way Anova and Chi-square methods are used for test results.

3.6. Procedure

Parental Attitude Scale and Relationship Scale Questionnaire applied to participants after providing information about the study and taking informed consent from the participants. Following the application of tests, information about demographic characteristics and political attitude of the participants will be taken by the way of Socio-Demographic Form.

4. RESULTS

Table 2

Demographic Characteristics of Participants

Demographic Characteristics (n= 87)	AKP N(%)	CHP N(%)	DP N(%)
Gender			
Woman	8 (%9,2)	16 (%18,4)	15 (%17,2)
Man	11(%12,6)	16 (%18,4)	21 (%24,1)
Age			
27-34	9 (%10,3)	22 (%25,3)	26 (%29,9)
35-46	9 (%10,3)	5 (%5,7)	8 (%9,2)
47-62	1 (%1,1)	5 (%5,7)	2 (%2,3)
Marital Status			
Single	5 (%5,7)	17 (%19,5)	23 (%26,4)
Married	14(%16,1)	14 (%16,1)	13 (%14,9)
Divorced	0	1 (%1,1)	0
Monthly Income			
0-1499	4 (%4,6)	6 (%6,9)	5 (%5,7)
1500-2999	8 (%9,2)	13 (%14,9)	6 (%6,9)
3000 vet	7 (%8,0)	13 (%14,9)	25 (%28,7)

The 39 of the participants (44.9%) are female and the 48 of the participants (55.1%) are male. Assessing the age distribution, there were 57 participants (65.5%) in the age group between 27 and 37, 22 participants (25.2%) in the age group between 35 and 46, and 8 participants (9.1%) in the age group between 47 and 62. The 45 of participants (51.6%) were single, 41 of them (47.1%) were married, and 1 of them was (1.1%) divorced. Assessing average monthly income, there were 15 participants (17.2%) with a monthly income between 0 and 1499 TL, 27 participants (31%) with a monthly income between 15,00 and 2999 TL, and 45 participants (51.6%) with a monthly income more than 3000 TL.



4.1. Comparison Between The Results of Voters Voting for AKP, CHP or Different Party

Table 3

The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Fearful Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	F	df	p
AKP	19	30,36	9,96	0,37	2	,964
CHP	32	29,96	11,48			
DP	36	30,72	12,14			

*p<.05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Fearful Attachment Subscale were compared by One way Anova. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of fearful attachment subscale (p=,964).

Table 4

The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Dismissing Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	F	df	p
AKP	19	26,63	8,68	0,354	2	,703
CHP	32	30,21	8,11			
DP	36	31,38	7,42			

*p<.05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Dismissing Attachment Subscale were compared by One way Anova. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of dismissing attachment subscale (p=,703).

Table 5

The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Secure Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	F	df	p
AKP	19	36,47	8,14	1,584	2	,211
CHP	32	36,62	7,48			
DP	36	33,77	6,41			

*p<.05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Secure Attachment Subscale were compared by One way Anova. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of secure attachment subscale (p=,211).

Table 6

The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Preoccupied Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Grou_2	N	Mean	SD	F	df	p
AKP	19	21,68	5,68	,302	2	,740
CHP	32	20,96	5,70			
DP	36	20,44	5,60			

*p< .05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Preoccupied Attachment Subscale were compared by One way Anova. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of preoccupied attachment subscale ($p=,740$).

Table 7

The Comparison Between the Mean Score of Democratic Mother Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Grou_2	N	Mean	SD	F	df	p
AKP	19	64,21	7,83	3,108	2	*,050
CHP	32	54,56	16,65			
DP	36	58,88	12,48			

*p< .05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Democratic Mother Subscale were compared by One way Anova. It was found that there was a significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of democratic mother subscale ($p=,050$). According to these findings AKP voters were higher democratic mother subscale scores than CHP voters. In the advance analysis with Tukey, there was a statistically meaningful difference in terms of Democratic Mother attitude between voters voting for AKP and those voting for CHP ($p=,041$).

Table 8

The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Democratic Father Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Grou_2	N	Mean	SD	F	df	p
AKP	19	52,78	12,67	,341	2	,712
CHP	32	49,18	17,25			
DP	36	50,94	14,51			

*p< .05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Democratic Father Subscale were compared by One way Anova. There was not any

statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of democratic father subscale ($p=.712$).

Table 9
The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Protective-Demanding Mother Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Grou.I?	N	Mean	SD	F	di	p
AKP	19	34,26	9,41	,061	2	,941
CHP	32	35,15	9,94			
DP	36	35,25	11,43			

* $p < .05$ ** $p < 0.001$

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Protective-Demanding MotherSubscale were compared by One way Anova. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of protective-demanding motfieicssubscale ($p=.941$).

Table 10
The Comparison Between, The .Afean Score of Protective-Demanding Father Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Grou.I?	N	Mean	SD	F	DJ	p
AKP	19	34,78	11,69	,202	2	,817
CHP	32	32,78	10,64			
DP	36	32,86	13,07			

* $p < .05$ ** $p < 0.001$

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Protective-Demanding Father Subscale were compared by One way Anova. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of protective-demanding father subscale ($p=.817$).

Table 11
The Comparison Between the Mean Score of Authoritarian Mother Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Grou.I?	N	Mean	SD	F	DJ	p
AKP	19	15,68	3,45	3,315	2	*,041
CHP	32	21	9,38			
DP	36	19,08	6,16			

* $p < .05$ ** $p < 0.001$

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Authoritarian Mother Subscale were compared by One way Anova. It was found that there was a significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of authoritarian mother subscale ($p=.041$). In the advance analysis with Tukey, there was a

statistically significant difference between voters voting for AKP and those voting for CHP, also in terms of Authoritarian Mother attitude ($p=.031$). According to these findings CHP voters were higher authoritarian mother subscale scores than AKP voters.

Table 12

The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Authoritarian Father Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	F	df	p
AKP	19	21,68	6,84	,121	2	,887
CHP	32	22	9,39			
DP	36	21,05	7,29			

* $p<.05$ ** $p<0.001$

In the present study voting behavior (AKP, CHP or Different Party) and mean score of Authoritarian Father Subscale were compared by One way Anova. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of authoritarian father subscale ($p=.887$).

4.2. Comparison Between the Voters Who Constantly Vote for the Same Party and The Voters Who Could Vote for Different Parties

Table 13

The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Fearful Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	30,11	10,83	-,239	69,929	,812
DP	36	30,72	12,14			

* $p<.05$ ** $p<0.001$

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Fearful Attachment Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of fearful attachment subscale ($p=.812$).

Table 14

The Comparison Between the Mean Score of Dismissing Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	30	8,24	-,821	80,017	,414
DP	36	31,38	7,42			

* $p<.05$ ** $p<0.001$

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Dismissing Attachment Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of dismissing attachment subscale ($p=.414$).

Table 15

The Comparison Between the Mean Score of Secure Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	36,56	7,65	1,844	82,411	,069
DP	36	33,77	6,41			

* $p<.05$ ** $p<0.001$

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Secure Attachment Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of secure attachment subscale ($p=.069$).

Table 16

The Comparison Between the Mean Score of Preoccupied Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	21,23	5,65	,646	75,886	,520
DP	36	20,44	5,60			

* $p<.05$ ** $p<0.001$

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Preoccupied Attachment Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of preoccupied attachment subscale ($p=.520$).

Table 17

The Comparison Between the Mean Score of Democratic Mother Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	58,15	14,70	-,250	82,027	,803
DP	36	58,88	12,48			

* $p<.05$ ** $p<0.001$

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Democratic Mother Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of democratic mother subscale ($p=.803$).

Table 18

The Comparison Between the Mean Score of Democratic Father Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	50,52	15,66	-,127	78,891	,899
DP	36	50,94	14,51			

*p< .05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Democratic Father Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of democratic father subscale (p=,899).

Table 19

The Comparison Between the Mean Score of Protective-Demanding Mother Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	34,82	9,66	-,182	67,257	,856
DP	36	35,25	11,43			

*p< .05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Protective-Demanding Mother Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of protective-demanding mother subscale (p=,856).

Table 20

The Comparison Between the Mean Score of Protective-Demanding Father Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	33,52	10,97	,251	66,895	,803
DP	36	32,86	13,07			

*p< .05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Protective-Demanding Father Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of protective-demanding father subscale (p=,803).

Table 21

The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Authoritarian Mother Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	19,01	8,10	-,042	84,484	,967
DP	36	19,08	6,16			

*p< .05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Authoritarian Mother Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of authoritarian mother subscale(p=,967).

Table 22

The Comparison Between The Mean Score of Authoritarian Father Subscale and Voting Behaviour

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	p
SP	51	21,88	8,46	,487	81,559	,628
DP	36	21,05	7,29			

*p< .05 **p<0.001

In the present study voting behavior (Same Party or Different Party) and mean score of Authoritarian Father Subscale were compared by Independent Sample T-test. There was not any statistical significant differences between voting behavior and mean score of authoritarian father subscale (p=,628).

Table 23

The Comparison Between The Monthly Income and Voting Behaviour

Monthly Income	Voting Behaviour		Total
	Same Party	Different Party	
0-1499	10 (66.7%)	5 (33.3%)	15 (100%)
1500-2999	21 (77.8%)	6 (22.2%)	27 (100%)
3000-1	20 (44.4%)	2 (5.6%)	4 (100%)

$\chi^2=8,214$, df=2, p=0.016

In the present study voting behavior (same or different party) and monthly income were compared by Chi-Square. There was statistical significant differences between voting behavior and monthly income ($\chi^2=8,214$, df=2, p=0.016). While 33% of the participants with a monthly income between 0 and 1499 TL and 22.2% of the participants with a monthly income between 1500 and 2999 TL vote for different parties, 55.6% of the participants with a monthly income more than 3000 TL vote for a different party.

The participant whose monthly income were 3000 TL and higher, more likely to voting different parties.

5. DISCUSSION

The aim of this study is to examine the impact of attachment styles that are acquired in early ages, and of parent attitudes on voting behaviour. In this section, findings of the present study are discussed in the light of relevant literature.

Fraley et al. (2012) found out the probability of children of families approving authoritarian parenting attitudes to be conservative, and of children of families approving egalitarian parenting attitudes to be liberal to be higher. Firstly, we were expecting voters with high Secure Attachment and Democratic Parents subscale scores to vote for different parties. Depending on a liberal attitude, and voters with high fearful attachment, preoccupied attachment, Authoritarian Parents and Protective-Demanding Parents subscale scores to constantly vote for the same party by taking on a conservative attitude. Because, Block and Block (2006) found out that children exhibiting harsh and anxious characteristics in early childhood period make contact with conservative ideologies when they are 23 years old. However, our findings do not support our hypothesis. NO statistically significant difference was found when voters voting constantly for the same party, and those voting for a different party have been compared in terms of Democratic Parents, Authoritarian Parents, Protective-Demanding Parents subscale average scores, and of Fearful, Dismissive, Preoccupied and Secure Attachment subscale average scores. Differences between our research and the literature can be explained by cultural differences. For instance; a research shows that the level of similarity of political choices of the child and parents was 28% in France and 82% in the USA (Karakoç, 2000, p. 39).

Secondly, we were expecting voters with high Secure attachment and Democratic Parent subscale scores to vote for CHP, and voters with high Fearful attachment and Authoritarian Parent subscale scores to vote for AKP. According to our findings, our hypothesis could not be supported, and findings in the research that are contradicting with our expectations have been found, although there are differences between parties. According to our findings, a statistically significant difference was determined in Democratic Mother and Authoritarian Mother subscales between voters voting for AKP, CHP and different parties. Democratic Mother scores of voters voting for AKP are found out to be higher than score average of voters voting for CHP. Authoritarian Mother attitude scores of voters voting for AKP were found out to be lower than scores

of voters voting for CHP. Conservative families also might be traditional, and the attitudes toward the child might be democratic, but their religious attitudes about developing the child could cause the child to become conservative. On the other hand, the father seems ineffective in the choice of party, while the mother has significant differences.

At the first look, it seems that our culture is based on fathers' decisions but for children, mothers' thoughts are more important for future choices. Because all obstacles and permissions for children are determined by mothers. For that reason, mothers could be perceived as more authoritarian figures. Female voters who vote for CHP have higher activities on business life than those who vote for AKP, so they are more active and direct the process of choices. That is why mothers who vote for CHP can be perceived as more authoritarian figures.

Fraley et al. (2012) determined that children of families with a low socio-economical level are related with the conservative ideology. In our study, no statistically significant difference has been found between gender, age and voting behavior. However, a statistically significant difference was found between voting for the same party and for a different party in terms of the level of monthly income. According to our findings, voters who have high income have selected different parties according to their favor. They can change their parties according to their benefits, because they are less attached to one party. This situation especially shows the influences of economical conditions on voting behaviour.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are differences between the results of our research and the literature. The fact that the size of sample group is insufficient for representing the population is thought to have resulted in this difference. Another noteworthy point is that since it has been the ruling party for a long period, we thought of AKP as a party of conservative tendencies trying to retain its power and position; and since it is a member of Socialist International, and it is the main opposition party for a long period, we thought of CHP as a party with tendencies towards liberal policies. Therefore, it is an important deficiency and limitation of the research that we have regarded voters of AKP as more conservative people, and voters of CHP as people interested in more liberal policies. In order to overcome this problem, it will be beneficial in following researches to provide participants with a scale to determine their ideological tendencies; and, thus, it will be possible to examine effects of their ideological attitudes on their voting behaviours more extensively.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix.1. Informed Constant Form

Bu alı na Yakın Do u Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Fakóltesi Uygulamalı (Klinik) Psikoloji yüksek Lisans Programı Ö rencisi Psikolog Adem Üstünda tarafından Yrd. Do. Dr. rem Erdem Atak Danı manlı nda yürütölmektedir. alı manın amacı anne ve baba ili kisinin politik tutumlara etkisinin incelenmesidir.

Ara tırma sonuçları bilimsel amaçla kullanılacak, ki isel bilgileriniz gizli tutulacaktır. Bu alı maya katılmama ve katıldıktan sonra çekilme hakkınız bulunmaktadır. Ek bilgi talebiniz olursa sözlü olarak kar ılanacaktır. Bu alı maya katılmayı kabul ediyorsanız lütfen aşağıdaki bölüme adınızı soyadınızı ve tarihi yazıp, imza atınız.

Yukarıda belirtilen ko ullar çerçevesinde psikolojik testlerin uygulanmasını kabul ediyorum.

ADI-SOYADI

Telefon:

TAR H:

MZA:

Appendix 2. After Participation Disclosure Form

Bu alı ma Yakın Do u Üniversitesi Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans Ö rencisi Psk. Adem Üstünda tarafından Yrd. Do. Dr. rem Erdem Atak danı manlı ında yürütölen bir tez alı masıdır. Bu tez alı masında, anne ve baba ili kisinin politik tutumlara etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Bu alı manın 2016 yılında bitmesi beklenmektedir. Elde edilen bilgiler sadece bilimsel ara tırma ve yazılarda kullanılacaktır. alı manın sonuçlarını ö renmek ya da bu ara tırma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak için a a ıdaki ileti im bilgilerinden ara tırmacıya ula abilmeniz mümkündür. Bu ara tırmaya katıldı ınız için tekrar te ekkür ederiz.

Psk. Adem Üstünda
Klinik Psikolojisi Yüksek Lisans Ö rencisi,
Yakın Do u Üniversitesi
Lefko a
E-posta: ademustundag@gmail.com

Appendix 3. Socio-Demographic Form

Görüşme Tarihi:

Ad:

Soyad:

Yaş :

Doğum Yeri:

Doğum Tarihi:

Mesleği:

Medeni Durumu:

Aylık Ortalama Kazanç:

Oy Verdiği Parti: 2007(G): 2009(B): 2011(G): 2014(B):
2015 June (G):

Appendix 4. Relationship Scales Questionnaire (RSQ) (İlişkiler Ölçeği Anketi - ÖA)

Aşağıda yakın duygusal ilişkilerinizde kendinizi nasıl hissettiğinize ilişkin çeşitli ifadeler yer almaktadır. Yakın duygusal ilişkilerden kastedilen arkadaşlık, dostluk, romantik ilişkiler ve benzerleridir. Lütfen her bir ifadeyi bu tür ilişkilerinizi düşünerek okuyun ve her bir ifadenin sizi ne ölçüde tanımladığını aşağıdaki 7 aralıklı ölçek üzerinde değerlendiriniz.

- | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 1----- | 2----- | 3----- | 4----- | 5----- | 6----- | 7 |
| Beni hiç | | | Beni kısmen | | | Tamamıyla |
| tanımlamıyor | | | tanımlıyor | | | beni tanımlıyor |
1. Başkalarına kolaylıkla güvenemem. ()
 2. Kendimi başkasız hissetmem benim için çok önemli. ()
 3. Başkalarıyla kolaylıkla duygusal yakınlık kurarım. ()
 4. Bir başkasıyla tam anlamıyla kaynaşıp bütünle mek isterim. ()
 5. Başkalarıyla çok yakınlık kuramamış olmamdan korkuyorum. ()
 6. Başkalarıyla yakın duygusal ilişkilerim olmadıkça sürece oldukça rahatım. ()
 7. İhtiyacım oldu unda yardıma koacakları konusunda başkalarına her zaman güvenebileceğimi emin de ilim. ()
 8. Başkalarıyla tam anlamıyla duygusakyakınlık kurmak istiyorum. ()
 9. Yalnız kalmaktan korkarım. ()
 10. Başkalarına rahatlıkla güvenip başlanabilirim. ()
 11. Çok u zaman, romantik ilişkide oldu um insanların beni gerçekten sevmedi i konusunda endişelenirim. ()
 12. Başkalarına tamamıyla güvenmekte zorlanırım. ()
 13. Başkalarının bana çok yakınlık ması beni endişelendirir. ()
 14. Duygusal yönden yakın ilişkilerim olsun isterim. ()
 15. Başkalarının bana dayanıp bel başlaması konusunda oldukça rahatımdır. ()
 16. Başkalarının bana, benim onlara-verdiğim de er kadar de er vermedi ini kaygılanırım. ()
 17. İhtiyacınız oldu unda hiç kimseyi yanınızda bulamazsınız. ()
 18. Başkalarıyla tam olarak kaynaşıp bütünle me arzumu bazen onları ürkütüp benden uzakla tırıyor. ()
 19. Kendi kendime yettığimi hissetmem benim için çok önemli. ()
 20. Birisi bana çok yakınlık tı nda rahatsızlık duyarım. ()
 21. Romantik ilişkide oldu um insanların benimle kalmak istemeyeceklerinden korkarım ()
 22. Başkalarının bana başlanmalarını tercih ederim. ()
 23. Terk edilmekten korkarım. ()
 24. Başkalarıyla yakınlık olmak beni rahatsız eder. ()
 25. Başkalarının bana, benim istedi im kadar yakınlık makta gönülsüz olduklarını düşünüyorum. ()
 26. Başkalarına başlanmamayı tercih ederim. ()
 27. İhtiyacım oldu unda insanları yanımda bulacağımı biliyorum. ()
 28. Başkaları beni kabul etmeyecek diye korkarım. ()
 29. Romantik ilişkide oldu um insanlar, genellikle onlarla, benim kendimi rahat hissetti imden daha yakın olmamı isterler. ()
 30. Başkalarıyla yakınlık mayı nispeten kolay bulurum. ()

Appendix 5. Parent Attitudes Scale (PAS - ABTÖ)

Bu ölçek anne ve babanızın size karşı tutumunu nasıl algıladığınızı ölçmek amacıyla hazırlanmıştır. Ölçekte 40 tane ifade vardır. Her bir ifade için cevaplar 1'den 5'e kadar sınıflanmıştır. Sizden ricamız, her ifadeyi dikkatle okuyup ifadenin ailenize en uygun olanına bir "X" işareti koyarak cevaplandırmanızdır. Araştırmanın bulgularının geçerliliği açısından cevaplarınızı içten ve dikkatli vermeniz çok önemlidir. Yardımlarınız için çok teşekkür ederim.

Anketi,

Anneme ()

Babama () göre cevaplandırıyorum.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5
Hiç Uygun De il Çok Az Uygun Kısmen Uygun Oldukça Uygun
Tamamen Uygun

1. Bana her zaman güven duygusu vermi ve beni sevdiğini hissettirmiştir. ()
2. Çok yönlü biri olarak büyümem için beni olanakları ölçüsünde desteklemiştir. ()
3. Her yaptığımı in olumlu yanlarını de il kusurlarını görmü ve beni ele tirmiştir. ()
4. li kimiz problemlerimi ona açamayacağım kadar resmidir. ()
5. Arkada larımı eve ça ırmama izin verir onlara iyi davranırdır. ()
6. Çevremizdeki çocuklarla beni kar ıla tırır, onların benden daha iyi olduklarını söylerdi. ()
7. Her zaman ba ıma kötü bir ey gelecekmi gibi davranır. ()
8. Bana hükmetmeye çalış ırdı. ()
9. Her konuda benim fikrimi de almaya özen göstermiştir. ()
10. Problemlerimi rahatlıkla konu abilirim. ()
11. Evde bir konu tartışırken benim de görüşlerimi söylemem için beni teşvik eder. ()
12. Bugün bile alı veri e çıktı ım zaman, beni kandıracağı endişesiyle kendisi de gelmek ister. ()
13. Benden her zaman gücümün üstünde ba arı bekleme tir. ()
14. Fiziksel ve duygusal olarak kendisine yakın olmak istedi im zamanlar so uk ve itici davranırdı. ()
15. Yapmamam gereken eylerin nedenlerini bana açıklar. ()
16. Sevmedi im yemekleri bana zorla yedirirdi. ()
17. Sınavda hep üstün ba arı göstermemi istemiştir. ()
18. Benim gibi bir evladı oldu u için mutsuz oldu unu dü ünüyorum. ()
19. Küçükklü ümden itibaren ders çalış ma ve okuma alış kanlı ı kazanmam konusunda bana yardımcı olmu tur. ()
20. Birlikte oldu umuz zamanlar ili kimiz çok arkada çadır. ()
21. Her gitti i yere beni de götürür, evde yalnız kalmamı istemezdi. ()
22. Beni kendi emellerine ula mak için bir araç olarak görmü tür. ()
23. Cinsiyet konusunda kar ıla tı ım problemleri kendisine anlattı ımda çok ilgisiz davranırdı. ()
24. Ona yakla mak istedi imde bana sıcak bir ekilde kar ılık vermi tir. ()
25. Küçükklü ümde bana yeterince vakit ayırır, parka, sinemaya vs götürmeyi ihmal etmezdi. ()
26. Bana önemli ve de erli bir insan oldu um inancını vermi tir. ()
27. Paramı nerelere harcadı ımı ayrıntılı bir ekilde kontrol eder. ()
28. Her zaman her i te kusursuz olmam gerekti i inancıdadır. ()

29. Cinsel konularda çok tutucu oldu u için onun yanında bu konulara ilgi gösteremem. ()
30. Benimle genelde sert tonda ve emrederek konu ur. ()
31. Kendi istedi i mesle i seçmem konusunda beni zorlamı tır. ()
32. Aile ile ilgili kararlar alınırken benim de fikrimi sormu şur. ()
33. Benim iyili imi istedi ini, aı:ı1;11)enim için iynin ne oldu unu ancak kendisinin bilece ini söyler. ()
34. Beni yapabilece ğnden fazl1;1 1.1'.1;xl;1pmaya zorlar. ()
35. Beni oldu um gibi kabul etmi tiy ()
36. Ba kalarına benden daha çokömem verir daha nazik davranır. ()
37. yi bir i yaptı ımda b.e.ni Ö\Til}~Y~.1'.1.19(k, daha iyisini yapmam gerekti ini söyler. ()
38. Her zaman nerede oldu umu vene yaptı ımı merak eder. ().
39. Günlük olaylarla ilgili anlattıklarımı ilgi ile dinler ve bana açıklayıcı cevaplar verirdi. ()
40. Okulda ba arılı olmam konusunda beni zorlar, kırık not aldı ımda cezalandırırdı. ()

Appendix 6. Ethical Approval Form



EK: 29a-2015

YAKIN DOĞU ÜNİVERSİTESİ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR DEĞERLENDİRME ETİK KURULU

ARAŞTIRMA PROJESİ DEĞERLENDİRME RAPORU

Toplantı Tarihi : 30.04.2015
Toplantı No : 2015/29
Proje No : 191

Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi Patoloji Bölümü Öğretim Üyelerinden Yrd. Doç. Dr. İrem Erdem Atak'ın sorumlu araştırmacısı olduğu, YDU/2015/29-191 proje numarası ve "Politik Karar Alma Süreci ile Erken Dönem İlişkilerinin Bilişenleri Arasındaki İlişki" başlıklı proje önerisi kurumumuzca değerlendirilmiş olup, etik olarak uygun bulunmuştur.

1. Prof. Dr. Rıdvan Onur

(BAŞKAN)

2. Prof. Dr. Tümay Sözen

(ÜYE)

KATILMADI

3. Prof. Dr. Nerin Bahçeciler Önder

(ÜYE)

4. Prof. Dr. Tamer Yılmaz

(ÜYE)

5. Prof. Dr. Hasan Besim

(ÜYE)

KATILMADI

6. Prof. Dr. Şahan Saygi

(ÜYE)

7. Prof. Dr. Filiz Baba

(ÜYE)

KATILMADI

8. Prof. Dr. Şanda Çali

(ÜYE)

9. Doç. Dr. Uğur Dal

(ÜYE)


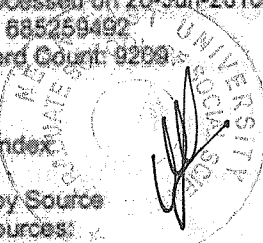
10. Doç. Dr. Çetin Lütfi Baydar

(ÜYE)

11. Yrd. Doç. Dr. Emel Mammackiv

(ÜYE)

Appendix 6. Plagiarism Report

 <p>Turnitin Originality Report tez5 by Adem Ostundag From tez (thesis)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processed on 20-Jun-2016 11:00 EEST ID: 685259492 Word Count: 9209 <p>Similarity Index: 7% Similarity by Source: Internet Sources: N/A Publications: 7% Student Papers: N/A</p>	
sources:	
1	
<p>1% match (publications) CAPAN, Bahtiyar ERASLAN, "ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ KİŞİLERARASI İLİŞKİLERİ ve BAĞLANMA STİLLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ", Anadolu University Journal of Social Sciences/13030876, 20090601</p>	
2	
<p>1% match (publications) Frasley, R. C., B. N. Griffin, J. Belsky, and G. I. Roisman, "Developmental Antecedents of Political Ideology: A Longitudinal Investigation From Birth to Age 18 Years", Psychological Science, 2012.</p>	
3	
<p>< 1% match (publications) Fernandes, Daniel, and Naomi Mandel, "Political conservatism and variety-seeking", Journal of Consumer Psychology, 2013.</p>	
4	
<p>< 1% match (publications) Annie Bernier, "Social factors in the development of early executive functioning: a closer look at the caregiving environment: Caregiving and child executive functioning", Developmental Science, 01/2012</p>	

Autobiography

Adem Üstünda was born in Soke 1990. In 2008 He started Near East University Psychology Department and he completed his bachelor studies by submitting his group thesis on “ TRNC the Prevalence of Substance Abuse in Lefkosa at 2013. He completed her internship at University Hospital of Ege in Mental disorders department. In 2013, he started at Near East University Graduate School Of Social Sciences Applied (Clinical) Psychology Master Program, started his internship at Hospital of Samsun in Mental & Neurological disorder department, University Hospital of Ege in Mental disorders department, Bakırköy Prof. Dr. Mazhar Osmanin Mental disorders department and he was able to complete her internship. He attended to several psychology conferences and seminars.