

THE EFFECTS OF MOBBING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE PRACTICES ON SCIENCE IN CANAKKALE EIGHTEEN MARCH UNIVERSITY

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Mehmet Rıza GEZEN

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi
Çanakkale Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu
Tıbbi Hizmetler ve Teknikler

ABSTRACT

Mobbing and psychological torture are unethical social behaviors that one or more people apply to one person or more than one person. Many researchers have investigated the social dimension of mobbing and psychological torture in universities, but they have not been able to examine their effects on science. The mobbing and psychological acts of torture applied to faculty members who worked at Canakkale Eighteen March University between 2011-2015 were investigated and the effects of these actions on science were investigated. For this purpose, 200 teaching staff participated in the sampling. They have shown that all the individuals involved in the sample are exposed to mobbing and psychological torture in different dimensions, and that they do not have the same worldviews as the university administration in question at the time.

Keywords: *Mobbing, Canakkale Eighteen March University, Psychological Torture*

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, mobbing, which can turn a person's nightmare for employees, includes many social behaviors such as emotional abuse, psychological violence, exclusion, humiliation, disturbance, work motivation and self-confidence in one or a group of people. Psychological torture is a systematic action against a person that is incompatible with human dignity and causes suffering in the physical or mental side, acts that will cause the perception or will ability to be influenced or humiliated. Many private and public sector employees have been identified in many researches where mobbing is applied. However, no studies have been found that show the effects of mobbing and psychological torture victims on scientific work in universities.



It was aimed to investigate the effects of the academic offender who directed Canakkale Eighteen March University between 2011-2015 on the scientific work of mobbing and psychological torture against their academicians, who were detained with the accusation of FETO / PDY in our research and some of which were still pending trial.

2. METHOD

Among the qualitative research sampling methods, snowball sampling method which is among the purpose sampling methods is used in the research. The purpose of the snowball sampling method is to detect the most knowledgeable people in order to reach the information source related to the probing and to reach the rich information by reaching the other persons in a chained way in the direction of the suggestions of the first opinion (Yıldırım ve Şimşek, 2008: 111). In addition, the evidence of the prosecutor's office of the FETO / PDY and the information in the local press were utilized. A total of 200 academicians who worked at Canakkale Eighteen March University formed the sample of the research.

3. RESULTS

Three of the academicians who are included in the sample of the research stated that they are members of Atatürk's Assumption Association, 4 of them are members of education and 6 of them are members of education and employment trade union.

There are 2 people who are prevented from applying to associate professorship, 15 people who are not given special education courses, 10 people who are provoked by students, 17 people who are investigated for their rights, 8 people who are constantly informed about their dismissal in local web site,, 5 persons who are not intentionally given paper documents, 3 persons who are not informed of the investigation files, 7 people who are exposed to abuse, 9 people who are threatened, 2 people who are seated in academicians' unfavorable branches, 2 people who have to use unqualified office materials, person, 15 people who have been forced to leave university due to psychological pressure, 18 people who have passed away from other universities, 5 people who have suffered from psychological stress, 5 persons who were forced to retire, 5 persons who were victimized, 3 persons who were negatively given records, 5 persons who were dropped from duty, 1 person who was temporarily held by the duty, 1 person who was examined by the doctor repeatedly, 1 person who intentionally did not enter surgery, 1 person who did not intentionally take medical equipment to do the surgery, 3 people who did not give a Master degree student, 8 people who complained to the prosecutor, 15 people who complained to Higher Education Institution, 8 people who complained to Prime Ministry Communication Center, 15 people who objected to the Administrative Court, 14 persons who sentenced to criminal investigation, 14 people who gave a complaint to the administration, 104 people who did not give academic staffs, 16 people who stated that they had to spend time to manage themselves, to struggle with investigation documents and to organize court papers, 67 people who declared that scientific motivation had fallen.

4. DISCUSSION

As a result of this research; Academicians who are exposed to mobbing and psychological torture while working at Canakkale Eighteen March University show that they have different ideological opinions with university administration as reasons for living mobbing.

Gönen and Acar (2008) report that mobbingin can negatively affect individuals' working lives and health and can cause many social harms. Gül (2009) states that stress and



depressive psychosomatic disorders, and even chronic diseases and cardiovascular problems can occur in workers exposed to mobbing. Mobbing victims are suffering from physical and mental health problems as well as physical and mental health problems as well as mental disorders and lack of self-confidence, depression, panic attacks, psychosomatic disturbances, high blood pressure, tachycardia, attention deficit, Feelings of chills, headaches, loss of appetite, skin rashes and pruritus occur (Tınaz, 2006: 154-155). During the dark period of Canakkale Eighteen March University, mobbing and psychological torture victims are in academicians; Psychological trauma, aggression, inward closure, suspicion, feeling of worthlessness, social problems in the family and panic attacks, as well as scientific activities were also affected in the negative direction.

5. RESULTS

Based on the findings of this research, it has been determined that Canakkale Eighteen March University Administration between 2011-2015 has been exposed to psychological effects of the academicians exposed to mobbing by 200 academicians who have been prosecuted or given unlawful investigations through their rights such as personal rights, scientific studies and lectures , Psychosomatic discomfort, which in turn has adversely affected their productivity, and some instructors have been subjected to acts of torture. Especially, it has been revealed that scientific activities have been prevented with mobbing and spiritual torture as well as creating very serious pressures on the teaching staff who do not think like themselves.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is thought that academicians should take legal support through mobbing centers and establish their organization in order to allocate time to scientific activities by reducing or preventing psychological injuries from mobbing and psychological torture as well as establishing a mobbing unit in universities.



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