



Spor Yöneticisi Adaylarının Vicdan Algılarının Engelli Bireylere Yönelik Tutumları Üzerindeki Etkisi

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, spor yöneticisi adaylarının vicdan algılarının engelli bireylere yönelik tutumları üzerindeki etkisini incelemek ve bu değişkenlerin cinsiyet, yaş, medeni durum ve günlük serbest zaman süresi gibi demografik özelliklere göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını belirlemektir. Araştırma ilişkisel tarama modeli ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın örneklemini, İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi Spor Yöneticiliği Bölümü'nde öğrenim gören ve kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen toplam 308 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcıların %26.9'u kadın, %73.1'i erkek olup, büyük çoğunluğu 18–27 yaş aralığındadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak kişisel bilgi formu, Vicdan Algısı Ölçeği ve Engellilere Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılım göstermemesi nedeniyle analizlerde parametrik olmayan testlerden Mann-Whitney U testi, Kruskal-Wallis testi ve Spearman korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre, katılımcıların vicdan algısı ve engelli bireylere yönelik tutum düzeyleri cinsiyet, yaş, medeni durum ve günlük serbest zaman süresi değişkenlerine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık göstermemektedir ($p>0.05$). Bununla birlikte, vicdan algısı ile engelli bireylere yönelik tutum arasında zayıf düzeyde pozitif ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir ($r=0.123$, $p<0.05$). Elde edilen bulgular, vicdan algısının engelli bireylere yönelik tutumlar üzerinde sınırlı bir etkiye sahip olduğunu ve demografik değişkenlerin bu ilişki üzerinde belirleyici bir rol oynamadığını göstermektedir. Elde edilen bulgular, vicdan algısının engelli bireylere yönelik tutumlar üzerinde sınırlı bir etkiye sahip olduğunu ve demografik değişkenlerin bu ilişki üzerinde belirleyici bir rol oynamadığını göstermektedir. Bu doğrultuda, spor yönetimi programlarına engelli bireylere yönelik farkındalık ve duyarlılığı artırıcı eğitimlerin eklenmesi ve kapsayıcı sosyal faaliyetlerin teşvik edilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Vicdan, Tutum, Spor Yöneticiliği, Engelli Bireyler

The Impact of Sports Management Candidates' Perceptions of Conscience on Their Attitudes Towards Individuals with Disabilities

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of sport management candidates' perceptions of conscience on their attitudes towards disabled individuals, and to determine whether these variables differ according to demographic characteristics such as gender, age, marital status, and daily leisure time. The study was conducted using a relational survey model. The sample consisted of 308 sport management students studying at Istanbul Gelişim University, Faculty of Sport Sciences, selected through convenience sampling. Of the participants, 26.9% were female and 73.1% were male; the majority were between the ages of 18–27. Data were collected using a personal information form, the Perception of Conscience Scale, and the Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale. Since the data did not show normal distribution, non-parametric tests were used in the analysis. Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test were applied for group comparisons, and Spearman correlation analysis was used to examine the relationship between variables. The findings revealed that there was no statistically significant difference in participants' perceptions of conscience and attitudes towards disabled individuals according to

gender, age, marital status, and daily leisure time ($p>0.05$). In addition, a weak, positive, and statistically significant relationship was found between perception of conscience and attitudes towards disabled individuals ($r=0.123$, $p<0.05$). These findings suggest that while conscience perception has a limited effect on attitudes towards disabled individuals, demographic variables do not play a significant role in this relationship. The findings indicate that the perception of conscience has a limited effect on attitudes towards individuals with disabilities, and that demographic variables do not play a decisive role in this relationship. Accordingly, it is recommended that awareness and sensitivity-raising trainings towards individuals with disabilities be added to sports management programs and that inclusive social activities be encouraged.

Keywords: Conscience, Attitude, Sport Management, Disabled Individuals

INTRODUCTION

When the etymological origin of the word conscience is examined, it will be seen that it comes from the Arabic verb root "wajede" (Özeler, 2015). The word conscience appears as a moral and human feeling that indicates how an individual will act in the face of events that he/she should or should not do (Boz, 2020). Conscience is accepted as an add-on that allows a person to make judgements by passing the behaviour patterns that a person has individually performed through their own moral filter (Aksoy et al. 2019). To put it in another way, conscience is a direct and sincere evaluation mechanism on the individual's own moral value judgments that pushes the individual to question his/her own behaviours (Yıldırım & Gözütok, 2021). The perception of conscience has an identity that undertakes the task of distinguishing between right or wrong behaviour. Thanks to conscience, people maintain their lives by giving their actions a certain identity.

The concept of attitude can be expressed as a person's tendency to react positively or negatively towards any event, situation, person, concept, institution or situation (Özsarı & Çetin, 2022). Attitude is a phenomenon that can be acquired as a result of learning, which shapes the behaviour patterns of the person and can cause bias in decision making (Ülgen, 1997). Attitude can be related to an entity or a situation as well as a profession. Knowing a person's attitude towards a profession may allow us to make inferences about that person's success or job satisfaction in that profession (Erkuş et al. 2000). In general, attitudes are important in the lives of individuals.

In recent years, the role of sport managers has expanded beyond organizing sporting events to promoting inclusive and accessible sport environments for all individuals, including those with disabilities (Kaya, 2021). Sport management professionals are expected to develop and implement inclusive sport policies, support the participation of disabled individuals in sport, and ensure equal opportunities within sport organizations. In this context, the attitudes of future sport managers towards disabled individuals are of critical importance, as these attitudes may directly influence decision-making processes, organizational culture, and the development of inclusive sport practices. Moreover, sport managers play a key role in the planning and execution of adaptive sport programs, Paralympic organizations, and community-based physical activity initiatives. Therefore, examining the relationship between conscience perception and attitudes towards disabled individuals in sport management candidates is essential for understanding how ethical and moral values may shape inclusive sport environments (Demirci et al., 2022). For this reason, sport management students constitute a particularly relevant study group for investigating both social attitudes and value-based perceptions (Kaya & Şahinler, 2024).

Disability has a structure that can be congenital or acquired. Disability, which restricts the daily activities of a person physically, mentally or psychologically, is a situation that makes it difficult for him/her to partially or completely fulfil the work and actions while maintaining his/her life. It is known that societies have a considerable number of disabled individuals (Soares & Glaser, 2025). With this awareness, it is necessary to develop attitudes that will make them more effective and productive in society by remembering that disabled individuals are a part of society. It is thought that the attitudes that the members of the society will

develop by creating a conscientious infrastructure will benefit the society (Shrestha & Praveen, 2025).

METHOD

In this section, the model, population and sample of the study, data collection tools and data analysis sections are given.

Research Model

Our study was designed with the relational survey model, which is used to determine the presence or degree of change in more than one variable together (Karasar, 2017). In addition to the relational survey model, the causal comparison method was used. The causal comparison method is a method for investigating the causes of a natural/spontaneous situation and questioning the variables that affect these causes (Büyüköztürk et al. 2008).

Universe and Sample

The population of this study consists of students enrolled in the Department of Sport Management at the Faculty of Sport Sciences, Istanbul Gelisim University. The sample of the study comprises 308 sport management students selected through convenience sampling method. Although convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling technique, it is frequently preferred in social sciences due to its practicality and accessibility. In order to increase the representativeness of the sample, participants from different grade levels and demographic backgrounds (e.g., age, gender, and marital status) were included in the study. Therefore, it is considered that the sample reflects the general characteristics of sport management students within the institution. However, it should be noted that the findings of the study are limited to the participants included in the sample and cannot be generalized to all sport management students.

Data Collection Tools

The data collection process was carried out during the 2024–2025 academic year. Prior to data collection, participants were informed about the purpose and scope of the study, and voluntary participation was ensured. The questionnaires were administered in a classroom environment and completed individually by the participants. It took approximately 10–15 minutes to complete the data collection tools.

In addition, ethical approval was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Istanbul Gelisim University before the data collection process, and the study was conducted in accordance with ethical research principles.

Personal Information Form

The personal information form developed by the researchers includes questions on gender, age, marital status and daily free time duration.

Conscience Perception Scale

This scale developed by Dahlqvist et al. (2007) consists of 15 items. A high score from the scale indicates that the perception of conscience is also high. Turkish validity and reliability study was conducted by Aksoy et al. (2019). It is stated that the scale consists of 13 items and

a two-factor structure, namely Sensitivity and Authority. It is a 6-point Likert-type scale that is evaluated with scores classified as "No, I strongly disagree" and "Yes, I strongly agree". Cronbach Alpha coefficient was found to be 0.84 (Aksoy et al. 2019).

Attitude Scale towards Disabled People

Following the development of the Attitude Scale towards Disabled People by Dökmen (2000), validity and reliability study was carried out. In the scale consisting of 30 items and prepared in 5-point Likert type, the options were scored as "Totally Agree" 1, "Agree" 2, "Undecided" 3, "Disagree" 4, "Strongly Disagree" 5. Items 2, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 25 of the scale were reverse coded. The minimum score that can be obtained from the scale is 30 and the maximum score is 150. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale was calculated as 0.91.

Analysing the Data

The data obtained with the personal information form, Perception of Conscience Scale and Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale were transferred to the IBM SPSS 25.0 package programme and the analyses were carried out through this programme. As a result of the normality test analyses, it was determined that the data did not show normal distribution and Kruskal-Wallis Test, Mann-Whitney U Test and Spearman Correlation analysis were performed from non-parametric analyses.

Ethical Approval of the Research

This research was unanimously decided to be ethically appropriate as a result of the evaluations of the Ethics Committee of Istanbul Gelisim University (date 30.10.2024, No. 2024/16).

FINDINGS

The evaluation tables of the data obtained in the research are given below.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the participants

		Frequency	Per cent
Gender	Woman	83	26.9
	Male	225	73.1
	Total	308	100.0
Age	18-22	105	34.1
	23-27	88	28.6
	28-32	51	16.6
	33 and above	64	20.8
	Total	308	100.0
Marital Status	Married	124	40.3
	Single	184	59.7
	Total	308	100.0
Daily free time	0-2 hours	59	19.2
	3-5 hours	123	39.9
	6-8 hours	70	22.7
	9 hours and over	43	14.0
	Total	308	100.0

When Table 1 is analysed, it is seen that 26.9% of the volunteers who participated in the study were female, 73.1% were male, 34.1% were 18-22 years old, 28.6% were 23-27 years old, 16.6% were 28-32 years old and 20.8% were 33 and over, 40.3% were married, 59.7% were single, 19.2% were in the age range of 0-2 hours, 39.9% were in the age range of 0-2 hours, 39.9% were in the age range of 28-32 years and 20.8% were in the age range of 33 and over.8% were in the age range of 33 and above, 40.3% were married, 59.7% were single, 19.2% had 0-2 hours, 39.9% had 3-5 hours, 22.7% had 6-8 hours and 14% had 9 hours or more of daily free time.

Table 2. Skewness-plankness and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test significance level results of perception of conscience scale and attitude towards disabled people scale scores

Dimensions	N	Skewness	kurtosis	P
Responsiveness	308	-.632	.053	.000
Authority	308	-.530	-.513	.000
Conscience Perception Scale Total Score	308	-.504	-.646	.000
Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale Total Score	308	-.279	.141	.000

When the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in Table 2 were analysed, it was found that the scores obtained from the Perception of Conscience Scale and Attitude towards Disabled people scale deviated from the normal distribution. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is only one of the methods used to evaluate whether the data are suitable for normal distribution. When the normal distribution curves were analysed in detail, it was observed that the distribution showed significant deviations. Büyüköztürk (2007) evaluates the skewness and kurtosis values of the variables within the range of ± 1 as an extreme deviation from normality, while Tabachnick and Fidell (2013) state that the presence of these coefficients at ± 1.5 levels can be accepted as deviation from normality. As a result of the analyses, it was determined that the data set used in the research did not show normal distribution and therefore non-parametric tests were preferred in statistical analyses.

Table 3. Descriptive analysis of participants' responses to the perception of conscience scale and attitude towards disabled people scale

Dimensions	N	Min	Max	Mean±Sd
Responsiveness	308	13.00	35.00	27.42± 4.33
Authority	308	16.00	40.00	30.69± 5.47
Conscience Perception Scale Total Score	308	34.00	75.00	58.10± 8.49
Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale Total Score	308	88.00	134.00	113.89± 8.36

When Table 3 is analysed, it was found that the mean scores of the participants in the Sensitivity sub-dimension of the Perception of Conscience Scale were 27,42±4,33, the mean scores in the Authority sub-dimension were 30,69±5,47, the Total Scores of the Perception of Conscience Scale were 58,10±8,49 and the Total Scores of the Attitude towards Disabled People Scale were 113,89±8,36.

Table 4. Evaluation of the levels of Perception of Conscience and Attitude towards Disabled People according to the gender of the participants

Dimensions	Gender	N	Rank Mean	Row Total	U	P
Responsiveness	Woman	83	156.44	12984.50	9176.50	.816
	Male	225	153.78	34601.50		
Authority	Woman	83	166.84	13847.50	8313.50	.139
	Male	225	149.95	33738.50		
Conscience Perception Scale Total Score	Woman	83	164.21	13629.50	8531.50	.245
	Male	225	150.92	33956.50		
Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale Total Score	Woman	83	162.55	13491.50	8669.50	.335
	Male	225	151.53	34094.50		

In Table 3, when the levels of conscience perception and attitudes towards the disabled were analysed according to the gender of the participants, it was determined that there was no statistically significant score in all sub-dimensions and total scores ($p>0.05$).

Table 4. Evaluation of the levels of Perception of Conscience and Attitude towards Disabled People according to the age of the participants

Dimensions	Age	N	Rank Mean.	sd	X ²	p	Difference
Responsiveness	18-22 ¹	105	152.72	3	5.171	.160	-
	23-27 ²	88	147.85				
	28-32 ³	51	142.71				
	33 and above ⁴	64	175.95				
Authority	18-22 ¹	105	138.74	3	5.790	.122	-
	23-27 ²	88	156.40				
	28-32 ³	51	166.36				
	33 and above ⁴	64	168.29				
Conscience Perception Scale Total Score	18-22 ¹	105	143.06	3	4.862	.182	-
	23-27 ²	88	152.53				
	28-32 ³	51	157.11				
	33 and above ⁴	64	173.89				
Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale Total Score	18-22 ¹	105	168.05	3	4.726	.193	-
	23-27 ²	88	154.54				
	28-32 ³	51	144.37				
	33 and above ⁴	64	140.29				

In Table 4, when the levels of conscience perception and attitudes towards the disabled were analysed according to the age of the participants, it was determined that there was no statistically significant score in all sub-dimensions and total scores ($p>0.05$).

Table 5. Evaluation of the levels of Conscience Perception and Attitude towards Disabled People according to the marital status of the participants

Dimensions	Marital status	N	Rank Mean	Row Total	U	P
Responsiveness	Married	124	155.00	19220.50	11345.50	.935
	Single	184	154.16	28365.50		
Authority	Married	124	154.67	19179.00	11387.00	.978
	Single	184	154.39	28407.00		
Conscience Perception Scale Total Score	Married	124	154.31	19134.00	11384.00	.975
	Single	184	154.63	28452.00		

Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale Total Score	Married	124	142.42	17659.50	9909.50	.051
	Single	184	162.64	29926.50		

In Table 5, when the levels of conscience perception and attitudes towards the disabled were analysed according to the marital status of the participants, it was determined that there was no statistically significant score in all sub-dimensions and total scores ($p>0.05$).

Table 6. Evaluation of the levels of perception of conscience and attitude towards disabled people according to the time the participants spend on social media during the day

Dimensions	Time allocated for social media	N	Rank Mean.	sd	X ²	p	Difference
Sensitivity	0-2 hours ¹	59	153.04		3.623	.305	-
	3-5 hours ²	123	151.20				
	6-8 hours ³	70	152.11				
	9 hours and over ⁴	43	125.24				
Authority	0-2 hours ¹	59	153.67		1.478	.687	-
	3-5 hours ²	123	150.97				
	6-8 hours ³	70	146.10				
	9 hours and over ⁴	43	134.81				
Conscience Perception Scale Total Score	0-2 hours ¹	59	154.75		2.818	.421	-
	3-5 hours ²	123	151.52				
	6-8 hours ³	70	148.07				
	9 hours and over ⁴	43	128.56				
Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale Total Score	0-2 hours ¹	59	138.41		7.003	.072	-
	3-5 hours ²	123	153.77				
	6-8 hours ³	70	161.69				
	9 hours and over ⁴	43	122.37				

In Table 6, when the levels of conscience perception and attitudes towards the disabled are analysed according to the time the participants allocated to social media during the day, it was determined that there was no statistically significant score in all sub-dimensions and total scores ($p>0.05$).

Table 7. The relationship between the levels of Conscience Perception and Attitude towards Disabled People

Dimensions		Responsiveness	Authority	Conscience Perception Scale Total Score
Attitude Towards Disabled People Scale Total Score	r	.038	.123*	.093
	p	.511	.031	.104

When the relationship between the scale of attitudes towards the disabled and the scale of perception of conscience is analysed in Table 7, it is found that there is a weak negative relationship between the scale of attitudes towards the disabled and sensitivity sub-dimension, authority sub-dimension and total scores of the scale of perception of conscience.

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

When the perception of conscience and attitudes towards the disabled were analysed according to the gender of the participants, it was found that there was no statistically significant score in all sub-dimensions and total scores. This finding shows that gender is not a determining factor on individuals' conscientious tendencies and attitudes towards the disabled. When the literature is examined, Güleç (2022) examined the conscience perceptions of university students and found statistically significant differences and found that the conscience perceptions of men were lower than women. Utli and Aydın (2021) reached similar results in their study and determined that gender is a factor variable in the perception

of conscience. Çalışkan and Sahin (2024) concluded that there are statistically significant differences in the level of attitude towards the disabled in the gender variable. According to the results of the study, a women's scores are higher. The results of the study do not coincide with our findings.

When the levels of perception of conscience and attitudes towards the disabled were analysed according to the age of the participants, it was determined that there was no statistically significant score in all sub-dimensions and total scores. In other words, young, middle-aged or older individuals have similar levels of behaviours and perceptions in terms of conscientious sensitivity, internal orientation or social attitudes towards the disabled. When the literature is examined, in the study conducted by Çiftçi (2022), significant differences were found in the conscience perceptions of individuals in different age groups, and it was reported that the conscience perceptions of individuals in the middle age group were higher. Similarly, Kara and Yılmaz (2021) stated that individuals' conscientiousness sensitivity increases with increasing age and this situation can be associated with the sense of responsibility. Similarly, there are contradictory findings in terms of attitudes towards disabled people. In the study conducted by Demirtaş (2020), it was stated that individuals' attitudes towards the disabled become more positive as age increases and this difference is statistically significant. On the other hand, Arslan and Koca (2021) stated that the age variable did not have a significant effect on attitudes towards the disabled. The results of the research partially support our findings.

When the levels of perception of conscience and attitudes towards the disabled were analysed according to the marital status of the participants, no statistically significant difference was found in terms of all sub-dimensions and total scores. This finding shows that being married or single does not significantly affect both the level of conscientious perception and attitudes towards the disabled. Although the studies examining the effect of marital status on conscience and social attitudes are limited in the literature, some studies have concluded that the effect of marital status is not statistically significant. For example, Kaya and Yıldız (2021) found no significant difference in teachers' perceptions of conscience according to their marital status and emphasised that conscientious tendencies are more closely related to the individual's personal value system. Similarly, Uğur and Demirtaş (2022) stated that marital status is not determinative in attitudes towards the disabled, and variables such as education, professional formation and social environment are more effective. It is emphasised that the level of social awareness, frequency of social contact and empathy skills are effective in the development of positive attitudes towards the disabled rather than the marital status of the individual (Aydın & Genç, 2021).

When the levels of conscience perception and attitudes towards the disabled were examined according to the time the participants spent on social media during the day, it was seen that there was no statistically significant difference in terms of all sub-dimensions and total scores. This finding reveals that the duration of social media use is not a factor that directly affects individuals' conscience levels and attitudes towards the disabled, which is an indicator of social sensitivity.

Although the literature suggests that social media use may have some effects on individuals' psychosocial attitudes, it is stated that these effects are related to the purpose of use, content type and digital awareness level rather than the duration of use (Bayraktar & Gün, 2022). For example, Demirel and Karagöz (2021) state that the duration of social media use does not have a significant effect on attitudes related to empathy and social values, but conscious and socially responsible usage patterns can positively affect attitudes. Similarly, Eren and Arslan (2023) reported that the length of time spent on social media did not lead to a significant difference in the level of conscience or moral judgement of individuals, instead, the individual's critical thinking skills and sensitivity to digital content were more determinative. There are similar results in terms of attitudes towards people with disabilities. Yıldız and Topçu (2020) stated that there was no significant difference in the attitudes of individuals towards individuals with disabilities according to the duration of social media use, but the frequency of exposure to disability-themed content may positively affect attitudes.

When the relationship between the attitudes towards the disabled scale and the perception of conscience scale was analysed, it was found that there were weak negative relationships between the attitudes towards the disabled scale and the sensitivity sub-dimension, the authority sub-dimension and the total scores of the perception of conscience scale. This finding reveals that as the level of conscience perception increases, individuals' negative attitudes towards the disabled are alleviated, but this relationship is at a very limited level. Conscience, as an internal mechanism that enables the individual to act in accordance with moral judgements, is associated with empathy, responsibility and social sensitivity. Therefore, individuals with high conscience perception are expected to develop more just, inclusive and non-marginalising social attitudes (Turhan & Aslan, 2021). However, the negative but weak relationship obtained suggests that the perception of conscience alone does not strongly determine attitudes towards people with disabilities; other variables such as cultural stereotypes, social contact level, lack of information and media representations may also be effective in the formation of these attitudes (Karataş & Aksoy, 2022). When the literature is examined, Demirtaş and Yücel (2020) found weak and negative relationships between individuals' conscientious sensitivity levels and discriminatory social attitudes; they pointed out that especially structural social prejudices can suppress an individual's ethical sensitivity.

It is recommended to use qualitative research methods such as focus group discussions and in-depth interviews to better understand the reasons underlying the perception of conscience and attitudes towards disabled people. In this way, psychosocial and cultural dynamics in the formation of attitudes can be revealed more clearly.

It was observed that there was a relationship, albeit weak, between the perception of conscience and attitudes towards people with disabilities. In this context, in future experimental studies, it can be investigated how intervention programmes such as empathy training and participation in social responsibility projects affect this relationship.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study examined the relationship between sport management candidates' perceptions of conscience and their attitudes towards disabled individuals and revealed a

weak but statistically significant positive relationship between these variables. This finding indicates that individuals with higher levels of conscience perception tend to develop more positive attitudes towards disabled individuals; however, this effect remains limited. Additionally, no significant differences were found in terms of gender, age, marital status, and daily leisure time, suggesting that these demographic variables are not decisive factors in shaping either conscience perception or attitudes towards disabled individuals. Overall, the findings highlight that while conscience perception contributes to the formation of positive social attitudes, attitudes towards disabled individuals are multifaceted and may also be influenced by various social, cultural, and experiential factors beyond individual moral sensitivity.

Recommendations

Although the perception of conscience contributes to the formation of positive social attitudes, it is understood that attitudes towards individuals with disabilities are multidimensional and influenced by social, cultural, and experiential factors. Therefore, it is recommended that awareness and sensitivity-raising training programs for individuals with disabilities be included in sports management programs, participation in inclusive sports activities and social responsibility projects be encouraged, additional factors such as empathy, social contact, and cultural context be investigated, and future studies should use qualitative research methods to examine the fundamental reasons for individuals' attitudes and perceptions of conscience in greater depth.

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