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2nd
International Conference on Social Sciences
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The Book of ICSSER Abstracts

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Preface

ICSSER - 2nd International Conference on Social Sciences & Education Research is an academic and scientific conference which was held Radisson Blu Conference & Airport Hotel in Istanbul, Turkey between November 04-06, 2016. ICSSER was organized in collaboration with West Hungary University (Hungary) and Suleyman Demirel University (Turkey) and supported *IJSSER-International Journal of Social Sciences & Education Research* (ISSN:2149-5939) and *JTTR-Journal of Tourism Theory and Research* (ISSN: 2458-7583). ICSSER has provided a scientific assembly for all participants all over the world to explore and discuss the different topics. The conference also provided an opportunity to learn about the current issues such as trends, latest statistical methodologies, best practices, statistical design, analysis and conclusion in social sciences and education research.

The scope of the ICSSER includes the following major issues and other topics related to the Social Sciences and Education Research:

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- * Sports Science
- * Tourism
- * Vocational Training
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A TURKISH ADAPTATION OF SHORT VERSION OF INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITY INVENTORY-IPI: RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY ANALYSIS

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This study was realized with the participation of 539 university students in order to adapt short version of International Personality Inventory (IPI) to Turkish and test its reliability and validity. Confirmatory factor analysis, cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient and classroom correlational test methods were used to analyze the data of the survey to which test-retest method was applied by use of 513 students two weeks later. According to analysis findings the reliability and validity rates of the scale were adequate: Goodness of fit indexes acquired from two confirmatory factor analyses are in harmony with the model. Internal consistency coefficients of subscales of IPI were between .64 and .75; on the other hand, the rate for the whole scale was found 0.82. In addition, content validity ratio of the scale was %80 and CVR of all the items was %94 on overage while their Content Validity Index was %97. The factor loadings of confirmatory factor analyses of the scale are between 0.448 and 0.656 for extraversion sub-dimension, 0.408 and 0.606 for emotional stability sub-dimension, 0.387 and 0.629 for conscientiousness sub-dimension, 0.339 and 0.698 for openness to experiences sub-dimension, 0.290 and 0.589 for agreeableness sub-dimension, 0.466 and 0.690 for hostility sub-dimension. Depending on these findings it is clear that Turkish adaptation of short version of Internatioanl Personality Inventory is reliable and valid enough to be used in studies related to the subject.

Keywords: Short Version of Inernational Personality Inventory, Validity, Reliability



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**FACTORS AFFECTING THE ELECTRONIC EXCHANGE OF DATA THROUGH
VIRAL MARKETING (CASE STUDY: E-COMMERCE USERS IN RASHT CITY-
NORTHERN OF IRAN)***

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The purpose of this study is the factors affecting the electronic exchange through viral marketing. According to the research objectives is applied researches and the method of collecting data is field and according to the survey research is conducted. The sample comprised Rasht e-commerce users. The sample size of 384 was calculated by using simple random sampling. The instrument used to collect the required data, is questionnaire that its validity and reliability was calculated by validity method of content and determined reliability by Cronbach's alpha and were distributed after modifying questions and multiple regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses of this study, and collected data was analyzed by SPSS software. According to the research main question that factors such as capturing images, targeting resources, combining technology, ease of use of the product, needs to be part of a group, need to be different and altruism can be effective in use viral marketing, all hypotheses are confirmed.

Keywords: Viral Marketing, Electronic exchange, E-Commerce, Users of e-commerce.

** This paper was not presented*



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THE REFLECTION OF TURKEY'S LIBYA POLICY TO PRESS AS IDEOLOGICALLY IN THE ARAP SPRING PROCESS

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Arap Spring, which started in Tunisia and after that take hold of Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Bahrain, Algeria and Syria, express an important process about civil commotions in Middle East and North Africa. This process interrogated some political regimes justifications in the presence of public as historical, political and social-economical aspects that they construct their structure. So Arap Spring, which reveal new dynamics, structures and relations in the Middle East, has a qualification of revolution. However, a point to take into account is internal developments and extrinsic factors in this development. International actors were interested in closely with region and they supported revolutions some of directly and some of them indirectly in this term. These actors, based upon their national interests, perform military intervention to some countries. In this context Libya was the first country, which performed military intervention. Turkey, which has strong historical and cultural ties with Libya and have lived approximate 25.000 citizen in there, interested in Libya and developed some politics emerged crises in Libya. In this context Turkey political power developed new politics and hold positions and constructed political discourses depending on developments of related Libya in revolution process. This position brought with different evaluations by media institutions, which has different ideological views. These media institutions evaluated Turkey's Libya politics their ideological aspects. In this context research question is what is the approaches of media institutions, which has different ideological ideas, and how did base on their approaches about Turkey's Libya politics in Arap Spring process. Three national newspapers, which they assumed have different ideological ideas, had been chosen. In this context for conservative view Yeni Şafak newspaper, for the liberal view Hürriyet newspaper and for the left view Cumhuriyet newspaper had been choosen. Discourse analysis will be used as method in this research. Research contains 07 February 2011 and 20 October 2011 date ranges. Because the first date is starting events in Libya and the second date is capture of Sirte and killed Muammer Kaddafi and end of events. In the research firstly Arap Spring notion will discuss and after that will evaluate Turkey's Libya foreign policy as part of developments in Libya. After that how did media institutions, which have assumed different ideological view and above mentioned, evaluate Turkey's Libya politics as ideological aspects. For this purpose, the media institutions news and columnist's columns will analyse.

Keywords: Turkey's Libya Policy, Press, Arap Spring Process



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A NEW APPROACH TO TEACH THE STABILITY OF ANETHOLE IN DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS

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Anethole, having medical activity for a lot of diseases (1). Anti-inflammatory and antidiarrheal activities with the common mechanism in both models by inhibition of PGE2 production, that makes a great contribution to understanding the pharmacological properties of this species (2) and it is used in the food industry, is changing solubility in different solutions (water, ethanol, methanol especially in blood). We prefer safe, cheap and time-saving materials to teach the properties of the most important effective substances in plants. A new specialized developed software modules were integrated for all classroom especially graduate course curriculum in future classrooms by the experts of this programs having experience and content knowledge (3). We selected anethole to teach as a subject for this study to explain the properties in different solutions by using DFT method as theoretical.

Keywords: Natural Product, Anethole, Ethanol, Methanol, Water, blood, DFT



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COUNSELOR AND COUNSELOR STUDENTS' LIFE AND WORK VALUES

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This study examines the life and work values that students in counseling and guidance programs are intended to learn. Participants involved 195 undergraduate students and 112 counselors that comprised a total of 307. This research used Super's Work Values Inventory-Revised and Rokeach's list of values. The results found the students maintained that the most important work values were lifestyle, achievement, and independence, also they believed the most important intrinsic values were inner-harmony, self-respect, and family security, and instrumental values of honesty, independence, and responsibility. The counselors stated that the most important work values were lifestyle, achievement, and creativity, at the same time the most important intrinsic values were inner harmony, self-respect, and family security, and instrumental values of honesty, independence, and responsibility.

Keywords: Counselor, Undergraduate Students, Work Values, Intrinsic Values, Instrumental Values



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CHILDHOOD TRAUMA AND SELF-RESPECT

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This study aims to examine the rate of childhood trauma, gender distribution and the relation between childhood trauma and self-respect. The research data was produced out of 530 university students at İstanbul Gelişim University, Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences in the 2014-2015 academic year. In the research “Rosenberg Self-Respect Scale” and “Childhood Trauma Scale” were used and the data was analyzed by IBM SPSS 22.0. What was observed at the end of the research is as follows: The fact that childhood trauma exists decreases self-respect; as a determiner of self-respect level childhood trauma is a feeble factor to give reasons; all the sub-dimensions of childhood trauma (emotional abuse, physical abuse, physical neglect, emotional neglect and sexual abuse) decrease self-respect; childhood trauma and as subdimensions physical neglect and sexual abuse in male students are higher than in female students; emotional abuse, physical abuse, emotional neglect subdimensions don't differ when it comes to gender.

Keywords: Childhood Trauma, Self-Respect, Abuse, Neglect, Gender



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ANALYSIS OF DECISION DISCIPLINARY PENALTIES GIVEN BY CHAMBERS OF THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION AND TURMOB: 2009-2016

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Accounting profession, is in the process of institutionalization in the last 30 years. During this period, ethics and disciplinary penalty are performed institutionally and steps for retaining the reputation of the accounting occupation and raising the reputation are being carried on. TURMOB (Union of Chambers of Certified Public Accountants Turkey) profession engages with the disciplinary process Chamber of Certified Public Accountants 77 and Chamber of Sworn-in Certified Public Accountants 8. Discipline penalties such as condemnation, reprimand, temporarily suspension, ostracism from profession, cancelling of the internship and removal of the sworn title can be performed for the professionals. Penalties except condemnation and reprimand are promulgated in Official Journal and during the period of 1993- July 2016, 1698 discipline penalties are sentenced to 1354 accounting professionals. Professionals of the discipline process is an ongoing process until the closing stages of the case file, starting with the complaint or notice stage.

Descriptive statistical analysis was done in this study. The availability of disciplinary action taken by members of the profession in the years 2009- July 2016 was described. In the study, professional TURMOB in disciplinary action given by members of the Accounting Professional Chambers these decisions are compared to accept the situation. As a result, about 59% to 70% in the period of the disciplinary decision was approved by TURMOB given the Accounting Professional Chambers.

Keywords: Accounting profession, types of disciplinary penalties, disciplinary process, TURMOB.



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DETERMINATION OF IDEAL TEACHER'S CHARACTERISTICS IN LINE WITH THE OPINIONS OF İSTANBUL SABAHATTİN ZAİM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract: Teaching is a sacred profession performed by self-sacrificing individuals with high responsibilities who are aware of their roles, have undertaken the task of raising future generations, make easier individuals' process of becoming citizen in a way to ensure the peace and welfare of the communities, and allow them to learn knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviors. By Ataturk's saying, "Teachers are the most devoted and respectable factors of human society all over the world". In hadiths, the sanctity of teaching is expressed as, "Only those two people are admired enviously: The person who uses up and consumes the goods bestowed by Allah on him in the right way, and the person who properly rules over by the wisdom to him by Allah and who also teaches it to others." From early childhood to puberty, the person studying in public institutions establishes a spiritual association with his/her teacher. The psychical aspect of teaching is also quite predominant. The role of teaching is sometimes mixed up with the roles of mother, father, sister and brother. There are many students who keep fresh their relationships with teachers for many years although their education and training activities do not continue. Based on these, the starting point of the study is about which characteristics the teacher must have to become an ideal teacher. This study was carried out to determine the characteristics of an ideal teacher in line with the opinions of the participants of the faculty of education and pedagogical training program in İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University. The research was carried out in the screening model. The research data were collected through semi-structured interview technique to find out student opinions in a clearer way. The study group of the research was established in accordance with the voluntary basis from among the students from the psychological counseling and guidance department, Turkish teaching department, gifted children teaching department and English teaching department and the students who are enrolled in the pedagogical training certificate program in İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University in the 2015-2016 academic year. Face to face interviews were conducted with each participant in the researcher's working office

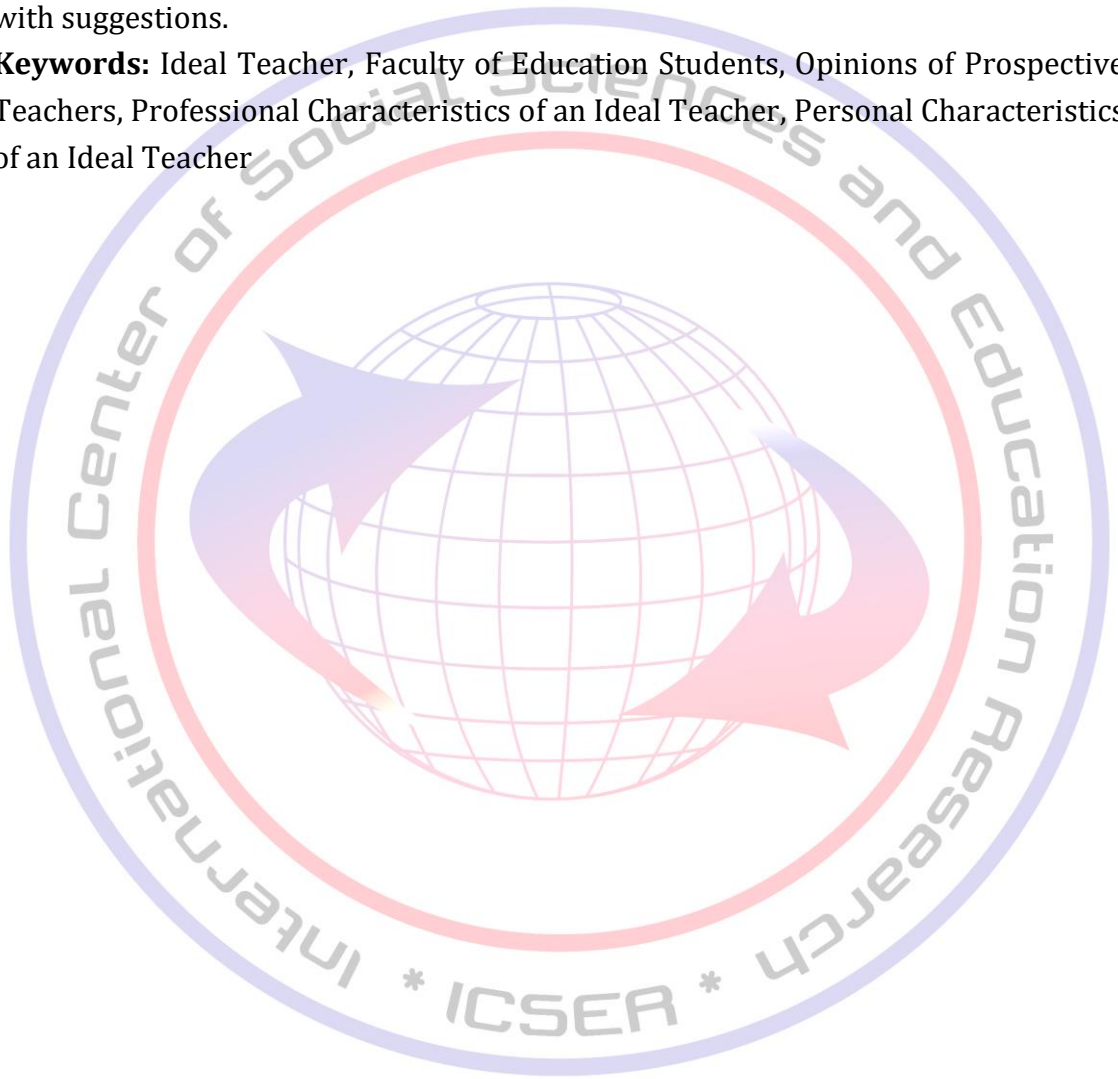


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for half an hour on an average. At the beginning of the interview, students were asked about their genders and the graduated university, department and faculty. Within the context of the interview, the question of "what are the characteristics of an ideal teacher for you" was posed to participants. The personal and professional characteristics that an ideal teacher should have were determined according to the opinions of İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University students. The discussion section was structured by the research findings in the literature, and the study was finalized with suggestions.

Keywords: Ideal Teacher, Faculty of Education Students, Opinions of Prospective Teachers, Professional Characteristics of an Ideal Teacher, Personal Characteristics of an Ideal Teacher





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VALUES AND INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATION

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Education plays an important role in the socialization process of individuals and mediates the reproduction of culture and social structure. Education does not only take place at school, includes also the transfer of some properties from the family. Educational background, can be spread through the school as institutional structure and can be reproduced. While individuals who are members of the privileged socio-economic class, come to school having acquired social and cultural signs loaded in the family, the children of the deprived classes come to learn this skill at school. School with this side is not a neutral institution; especially is a reflection of the experiences of a privileged class. Individuals belonging to deprived class, although they get the social, cultural skills of the middle and upper classes at school, mostly they do not develop a natural familiarity with the skills that others bring from their birth. Therefore, different applications observed among school students suggests that students have been gained different class skills. As Bourdieu says children from privileged classes as well, internalize these skills and knowledge in preschool years. Thus, they have the key to decrypt the transmitted message in the classroom. Therefore, the educational achievements of the social group is directly linked to the amount of cultural capital they have. The presentation "Value and Inequalities in Education" is based on the results of field studies conducted between October-December 2015. In the scope of research, in-depth interviews with 50 parents have been carried out in Istanbul provincial borders. This presentation, through the help of the data obtained from research, will try to demonstrate how comes transmitted cultural codes from parents to children in preschool and elementary school to affect their achievements in their education.

Keywords: Values, Inequalities, Education



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**THE IMPACT OF SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY
AND TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE (CASE STUDY: ENGINEERING NEW
ENTERPRISES OF GUILAN PROVINCE, NORTHERN OF IRAN)***

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Continuous performance improvement in a dynamic supply chain has become an important issue for suppliers, producers, and retailers who want to be able to compete and look for a sustainable competitiveness environment. The emphasis of literature review on supply chain on quantitative factors is more than other factors. To focus on quantitative factors results in ignoring qualitative factors which generally effect on competitive advantages creation and investigation in this research we aim to examine the qualitative factors which affect the supply chain management (e.g. plant location, supply chain uncertainty, and manufacturing practices) based on performance evaluation models and then give some solutions to improve the performance. The questionnaire has been used in order to collect data and we used regression statistical method to examine the research hypothesizes. Results show that petrochemical industry supply chain performance is being affected by plant location, supply chain uncertainty and manufacturing practices factors.

Keywords: Supply Chain, Industrial Efficiency, Technical Performance, New Enterprises, Guilan Province.

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THE PREDICTIVE ROLE OF AUTONOMOUS-RELATED SELF OF ADOLESCENT AND THE CRITICAL THINKING DISPOSITION OF PARENTS ON ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE

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The aim of this study is to determine the predictive role of autonomous-related self of adolescent and the critical thinking disposition of parents on adolescent psychological resilience. The study was carried out on 339 participants who were selected randomly including 113 adolescents (in the range of 14-18 ages; female 57, male 56) and 113 mother – 113 father of these adolescents. Adolescent Psychological Resilience Scale, Autonomous-Related Self Scale, Critical Thinking Disposition Scale and Demographical information form were used for data collection. Pearson Correlation, Independent Samples t-Test and Hierarchical Regression were used in analysis of data. The findings reveal that there was a statistically significant positive correlation between adolescent psychological resilience and critical thinking disposition of parents. Also there was a statistically significant positive correlation between adolescent psychological resilience and relatedness of adolescent. Furthermore there was a statistically significant positive correlation between family, peer and school support subdimensions of adolescent psychological resilience and relatedness. The results showed that there was no significant difference regarding to adolescent psychological resilience level according to gender. According to hierarchical regression analysis' results there was a predictive role of relatedness subdimension of self-construal of adolescent and critical thinking disposition of parents on adolescent psychological resilience. The results were discussed according to the limitations of the study and the suggestions were provided for future studies.

Keywords: Resilience, Autonomous-Related Self, Critical Thinking



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PERSONAL PENSION SYSTEM FROM VOLUNTARY BASIS TO OBLIGATION

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Personal pension system (PPS) is a new social security system which is complementary based on volunteering and contribution, and which came into force in 2001 with “Personal Pension Savings and Investment System Law”. Personal pension system emerged as complementary to the existing social security system in Turkey, not as an alternative one. And from the date of October 7th, 2003 it has been in force. Personal Pension System, in which work force is promoted through the discount on income tax, has taken a different shape after the abolishment of tax promotion and transition to the cash support. It is thought that this new enforcement, in which an additional payment of %25(state subsidy) over the participation share of every personal pension user is made, will affect directly the amount of contribution and the number of participants in the system.

PPS, by transforming savings for retirement into investments, plans to increase prosperity levels of individuals with the help of an additional income after retirement, provide long-term resources for economic development and increase employment. In this context, works have completed about a new personal pension system in which participation is obligatory and the employer pays half of the premium as share, and the new employees of personal pension system based on volunteering. The aim of the study is to determine details of the legal regulations to be done and the goals of the economy administration about making personal pension system obligatory predicting many positive outcomes for macroeconomic indicators like saving rate with the transition from voluntary basis to obligation by decommissioning the agents to a large extent, which will come into force after the legal regulations to be done. Also, besides its positive effects on the implementation indicators of state subsidy, these positive effects are aimed to be determined if they will continue after the personal pension system becomes obligatory.

Keywords: Personal Pension System(PPS), State Subsidy, Voluntary Basis



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**INVESTIGATION OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF
MATHEMATICAL ACTIVITY**

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Activity is one of the important components of constructivist approach and commonly referred in the elementary mathematics curriculum. In the literature, teachers' and pre-service teachers' views about activity were investigated and various definitions were suggested. It is important to define the concept of activity identified with the contemporary approaches of mathematics teaching, to determine its features, to clarify the roles of students and teachers and the effectiveness of in-class activities. In this study, it is aimed to examine the perceptions of pre-service primary and elementary mathematics teachers, before their in-service education, regarding the concept of activity as well as identifying the features should be included in an activity and roles of both students and teachers. The study group consists of 68 junior and senior pre-service teachers attending the primary education and elementary mathematics education programs of a university in Ankara. The pre-service teachers were asked to fill the sentence "the first thing in my mind when the term of activity is considered is ..." regarding mathematics teaching. It was seen that the responses of pre-service teachers vary considerably and gathered into three categories, namely as aim, qualification, and labeling. Further, it was investigated how pre-service teachers define the concept of activity with the questions to determine the components of activity and roles of students and teachers in an activity with an interview form. The responses of pre-service teachers were analyzed by qualitative methods and the codes and the categories were presented in the tables.

Keywords: Activity, mathematics teaching, pre-service teachers



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A STUDY ON THE MOTIVATION OF KYRGYZSTAN AUDIENCES FOR MOVIE- GOING AND THEIR MOVIE-VIEWING BEHAVIORS

Kadir Yoğurtçu

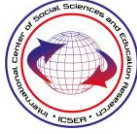
Kyrgyzstan -Turkey Manas University, KYRGYZSTAN

Movie is not a phenomenon exclusive to the field of aesthetics; it is addressed in relevant field studies as a socio-cultural and ethico-political phenomenon for its effect on perceptions, attitudes and values. Also, fields such as film criticism, film semiotics, political economy approaches, psychoanalytical approaches, aesthetic and artistic approaches and cultural studies can be found in studies on the movie. As a matter of debate, cultural and media studies benefit mostly from the approaches based on the individuals' failure to perceive some visual and mental cues. In fact, today's researchers, who conduct psychological, sociological and social-psychological analyses of visual culture, address the movie audiences' needs and try to make the facts in the cultural structure of the society understandable, keeping in mind the question "Why do people watch movies?" The audience analyses play an important role for this effort to become significant.

The concepts "motivation for movie-going" and "movie-viewing behaviors" emphasize the socio-cultural and psychological aspects of the relationship between movie and audience. Movie-going and movie-viewing are activities with different purposes (escape, relaxation, gaining knowledge, entertainment, self-presentation, socialization etc.) and can be enjoyed through different means (with friends, on the television or Internet, and in printed media, new media, etc.) In this respect, addressing movie-going and movie-viewing behaviors that are shown in movie theaters, a kind of "public area" viewing facility with a psycho-social component, makes sense.

This study aimed to examine the factors determining the motivation of Kyrgyzstan audiences for movie-going and their movie-viewing behaviors. While determining the fundamental questions of the study, subjects such as which variables and means affect movie-going and movie-viewing behaviors were considered. The scale developed by Yousry (2009) and Hassan et al. (2015) was used to prepare a substructure of questionnaire items used in the study. A total of 301 individuals living in the capital city of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek who had different socio-demographic characteristics participated in the study. The data obtained from the study were analyzed using multiple-variable statistical methods.

Keywords: Kyrgyzstan, Movie-Going, Film Audience, Audience Analysis



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ADAPTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLE: CONTEXTUALIZING TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN A NON-WESTERN COUNTRY*

Abdulfattah Yaghi

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Subject: Examining leadership style in United Arab Emirates.

Purpose: To map organizational leadership in a non-western context where public administration undergoes fundamental changes driven mainly by government's strategy to replace the service-delivery paradigm by the new public governance paradigm, which focuses on customers.

Research Question: Is transformational-transactional leadership theory applicable in a non-western context? How likely can organizational change affect leadership behavior?

Methodology and data: Triangulation of quantitative and qualitative research methods is used, namely questionnaire (MLQ), literature analysis, and in-depth interviews. Data for the statistical analysis utilized 1400 MLQ responses, and 25 managers were interviewed.

Theory/Conceptual Framework: The research will test Bass's (1997) argument about the extent to which the transformational-transactional theory is applicable firstly outside the western world and secondly when organizational change dominates the workplace.

Findings: The analysis reveals that the culture of the society and the way managers respond to organizational change lead to utilizing an adaptive leadership style with both dynamic and rigid dimensions. The analysis indicates that organizational change creates peculiar circumstances in the public sector making it thus imperative for managers to develop an adaptive behavior in order to, not only survive, but also to excel within their competitive workplace environment.

Keywords: Adaptive Leadership, Transformational Leadership, Arab, Public Sector, Organizational Change, MLQ

**This study was supported by the Center for Public Policy and Leadership at the United Arab Emirates University in 2016*



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ASSESSMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF CONTRACT WITH REGARD TO COMPULSORY INSURANCE CONTRACTS

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Contracts which are important with regard to the Code of Obligations, and which are one of the reasons generating debt, are legal operations which we are most frequently faced with in our daily lives. The principle of freedom of contract adopted by the Turkish law is also under protection by the 1982 Turkish Constitution. As a matter of fact, by virtue of art. 48/1 of the Constitution, everybody has the right to conclude contracts in the field it desires. Although this general principle is protected by the law, it does not confer an unlimited freedom. It is very natural to see some exemptions to this rule. Within the framework of legal regulations, in some cases, the parties have the obligation to conclude contracts. One of the areas where there is obligation to conclude a contract is Compulsory Insurances set out in the Insurance Law.

Nowadays, the importance of insurance is beyond dispute. At each stage of our lives, we can be faced with risk. As insurance is aimed at eliminating or reducing such risks faced with or likely to be faced with, it can be required at any time.

Insurance contracts are subject to the principles of the law of contracts addressed in the general section of the code of obligations. In this respect, the principle of freedom of contract adopted for contracts also applies for insurance contracts. However, there are some types of insurance which a person is obliged to conclude, like compulsory insurances. The study deals with the extent to which the existence of compulsory insurance contracts is compatible with the principle of freedom of contracts which is a general rule.

Keywords: Insurance Contracts, Obligation Law, Freedom of Contract, Compulsory Insurance



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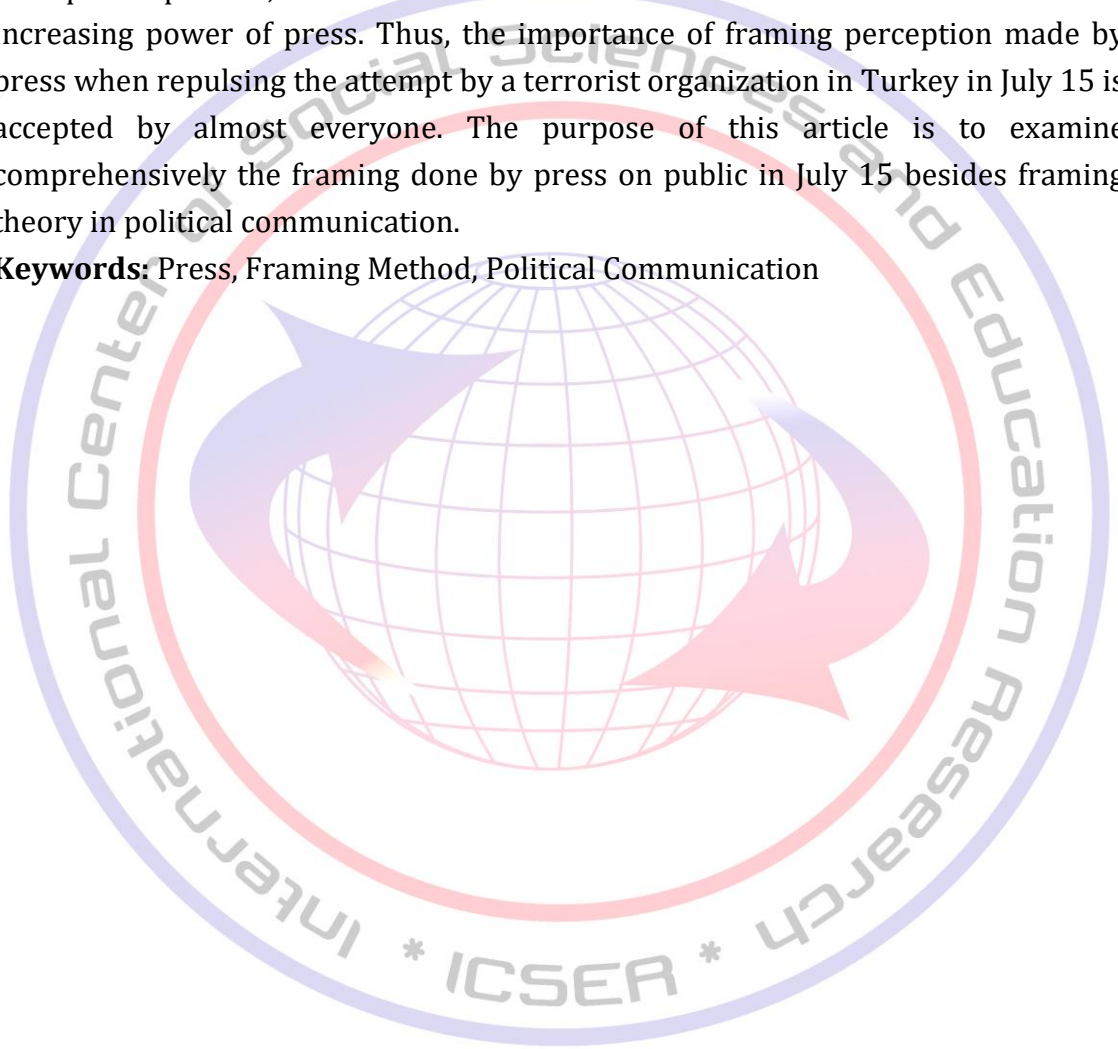
**FRAMING IN POLITICAL COMMUNICATION; A STUDY ON PRESS' FRAMING
SUCCESS IN JULY 15**

Mevlde Canan Can

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While framing has taken place in political communication and especially in press from past to present, it has been much more usable with the increase in courses and increasing power of press. Thus, the importance of framing perception made by press when repulsing the attempt by a terrorist organization in Turkey in July 15 is accepted by almost everyone. The purpose of this article is to examine comprehensively the framing done by press on public in July 15 besides framing theory in political communication.

Keywords: Press, Framing Method, Political Communication





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EXAMINATION OF CUSTOMERS' PERCEPTION OF SUPERMARKETS' LOYALTY PROGRAMS, DESIRE TO MAINTAIN CONFIDENCE IN AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THEM BY STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING (SEM); RIZE SAMPLE

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Mevlûde Canan Can

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Supermarkets, which are prominent in retail industry, have been offering loyalty programs to their customers in recent years. In this research, services and loyalty programs that supermarkets in Rize offer to their customers and relationship marketing practices were examined and acquired information was evaluated by structural equation model. As a result, it was concluded that loyalty programs of supermarkets have no effect on customers' loyalty, however, service, relationship marketing practices, social services and confidence have impact on it.

Keywords: Loyalty Program, Structural Equation Modeling, Service, Social Services



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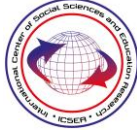
INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS AND POVERTY

Zehra Doğan Çalışkan

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The poverty is an issue involving all societies and; having social, economic, political causes and effects. Due to the complex nature of poverty it's requires a multi-face solution to research and study. In previous studies, the question of how the relationship might be between a society's institutions and poverty, were answered on the growth and development concepts. Accordingly institutions which is working effectively, growth and development process begins, income distribution and poverty problems are solved in this way. In other words, that is established an indirect relationship between institutions and poverty. The purpose of the study is to demonstrate the presence of a strong econometrical relationship between institutions and the poverty. In line with in the 2000–2010 it was established relationship between poverty indicators and institutional indicators for selected countries. By using panel data analysis, try to explain relationship between institutions and poverty. By the end of the study was reached institutional structure effects poverty and poverty rate.

Keywords: Institutional Economics, Institutions, Poverty, Panel Data Analysis.



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**THE ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTING AND TAXABLE PROFIT: EVIDENCE FROM
FIRMS INDEXED ON MBI10**

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Fitim Deari

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The purpose of this study is to examine the accounting versus taxable profit for selected firms. Totally nine firms are examined for the period 2010-2014. Selected firms are indexed on Macedonian Stock Exchange Index - MBI10 and belong to different industry sectors. Selected firms are the most liquid on Macedonian Stock Exchange, have better business performance and financial statements are prepared in accordance with IAS and IFRS. The analysis is focused on effects of additional fiscal costs (firm income tax) to net profit (loss). The analysis argues that despite the fact that formally Macedonia ranks among the countries with lower fiscal burden of 10% tax (personal income tax and profit tax), the level of real fiscal cost is much higher and very asymmetric. This additional fiscal cost and this fiscal asymmetry is the result of the fact that the law on profit tax in whole or part taxed in additional way 25 types of operating expenses which are considered irrelevant; and even these costs exceed the minimum limits set by the government of the country. In the case of Macedonia, fiscal provisions of the law on profit tax affect illogically situations that even firms operate with loss they should pay income tax; and consequently this increase the business loss on one hand and decrease the economic and financial performance on the other hand.

Keywords: Accounting Profit, Taxable Profit, Financial Performance, Listed Firms



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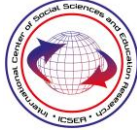
SME LENDING PRACTICES AND CREDIT DECISION PROCEDURES OF BANKS

Aysa İpek Erdoğan

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This study analyzes the SME lending practices and credit decision procedures of banks with content analysis method. For the study, 10 bank executives who are employed by banks that operate in İstanbul and Ankara were interviewed. Semi-structured in-depth interview technique was used for the interviews. As a result of the content analysis, it was found that banks make a preliminary assessment in the branch and collect financial intelligence after the loan application. The executives declared that although they request business plans from the SMEs that apply for bank loans, most of the SMEs can not present such a plan and the banks' staff are obliged to make the projections. Inadequate equity capital, a high debt ratio and being a newly established firm causes rejection in loan applications. All of the banks use credit scoring method in the evaluation process. Small-scale banks approach the SMEs more often with relationship banking method.

Keywords: SME, SME financing, SME loans, Commercial banks



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WILLINGNESS OF CITIZENS TO PAY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: A STUDY IN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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Exploring people's willingness to pay (WTP) in order to protect the environment has ethical dimensions in addition to its public policy relevance. The present study analyzed WTP in light of four main environmental theories, namely economic, attitude-behavior, public goods, and altruism. To this end, 1805 surveys were administered to a national random sample in United Arab Emirates. Descriptive and logistic regression analyses demonstrated that albeit environmental attitudes were generally positive, WTP was conditional, fluctuating, and inconsistent. The citizens have perceived environmental problems as 'social' rather than 'personal', thus they shifted its responsibility to the government (the other). The study found evidence that while the citizens trusted the government as a moral agent that does 'good' they were indeed over-dependent on it to protect the environment. The ethical and public policy implications of the findings were discussed and recommendations were outlined.

Keywords: Willingness to Pay; Environment; Attitudes; United Arab Emirates; Logistic Regression; Policy



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**THE EFFECTS OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY ON THE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION TRA2**

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TRA2, which is a sub-region of North-eastern Anatolia Region, contains the least developed cities which are Ağrı, Iğdır, Kars and Ardahan within itself. It is seen that applied policies and provided governmental incentive have not contributed enough to the development of the region; therefore, difference of development level between the region and other regions has been increased progressively. It is, in the globalising world, thought that agricultural and livestock industries have lost their significance. However, even in the most developed countries, agricultural and livestock industries become more of an issue both economically and socially. Livestock industry is very important for healthy and balanced nutrition of the increasing population in Turkey like all over the world. On the other hand, this sector has social and economic functions on providing rural development. These functions provide balanced growth in the country reducing unemployment in rural areas in conjunction with social problems such as preventing rural-urban migration, decreasing the non-planned urbanization and overpopulation, and fulfil the obligations providing raw materials for the sub-industries such as flesh, milk, leather, cosmetic, medicine and etc. Livestock sector is in the forefront in the area because the region has suitable, quality and wide pasturelands. Livestock farming is carried through with sophisticated techniques as well as it is one of the most important source of income. Livestock sector is of prime importance since it adds high level value into entity investment, employs with low cost, and provides input for many branches of industry sector. The current state of the livestock sector that has a very significant role in developing the region, and the encountered problems were determined in the study; fields of activity related with developing the sector were analysed SPSS survey programme; and solutions about certain problems were proposed.

Keywords: TRA2, Cattle Farming, Development, SPSS



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**THE EFFECTS OF AEROBIC AND ANAEROBIC TRAINING PROGRAMS APPLIED
TO ELITE WRESTLERS ON BODY COMPOSITION**

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The purpose of this study is to analyse the effects of aerobic and anaerobic training programs applied to elite wrestlers on body composition. 20 elite wrestler student whose average age is (experiment group; 15.20 ± 4.61 , $n=10$), control group; 15.90 ± 2.08 , $n=10$) participated to the study and they were divided into two groups randomly. Strength and durability training program based on “one day aerobic, one day anaerobic” principles was applied to the experiment group six days in a week for eight weeks. Control group continued to do normal routine wrestling technical training. Before and after eight weeks training program body analyse measurements were taken from experiment and control group (Tanita-TBF 300A).

According to the results of the study, impedance, body fat percentage and fat mass from body composition indicators of experiment group significantly decreased from pretest to posttest while fat-free body mass and whole body water increased significantly ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in body weight, body mass index and basal metabolic rate. ($p > 0.05$). However, for control group; body weight, fat-free body mass and whole body water values from body mass index indicators of control group significantly increased from pretest to posttest. ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in body mass index, basal metabolic rate, impedance, body fat percentage and fat mass ($p > 0.05$). As a result, pretest and posttest findings are similar in both groups and there was no significant difference between two groups. ($p > 0.05$). Paired- samples t test was used for in-group comparison and independent sample t test was used for intergroup comparisons in



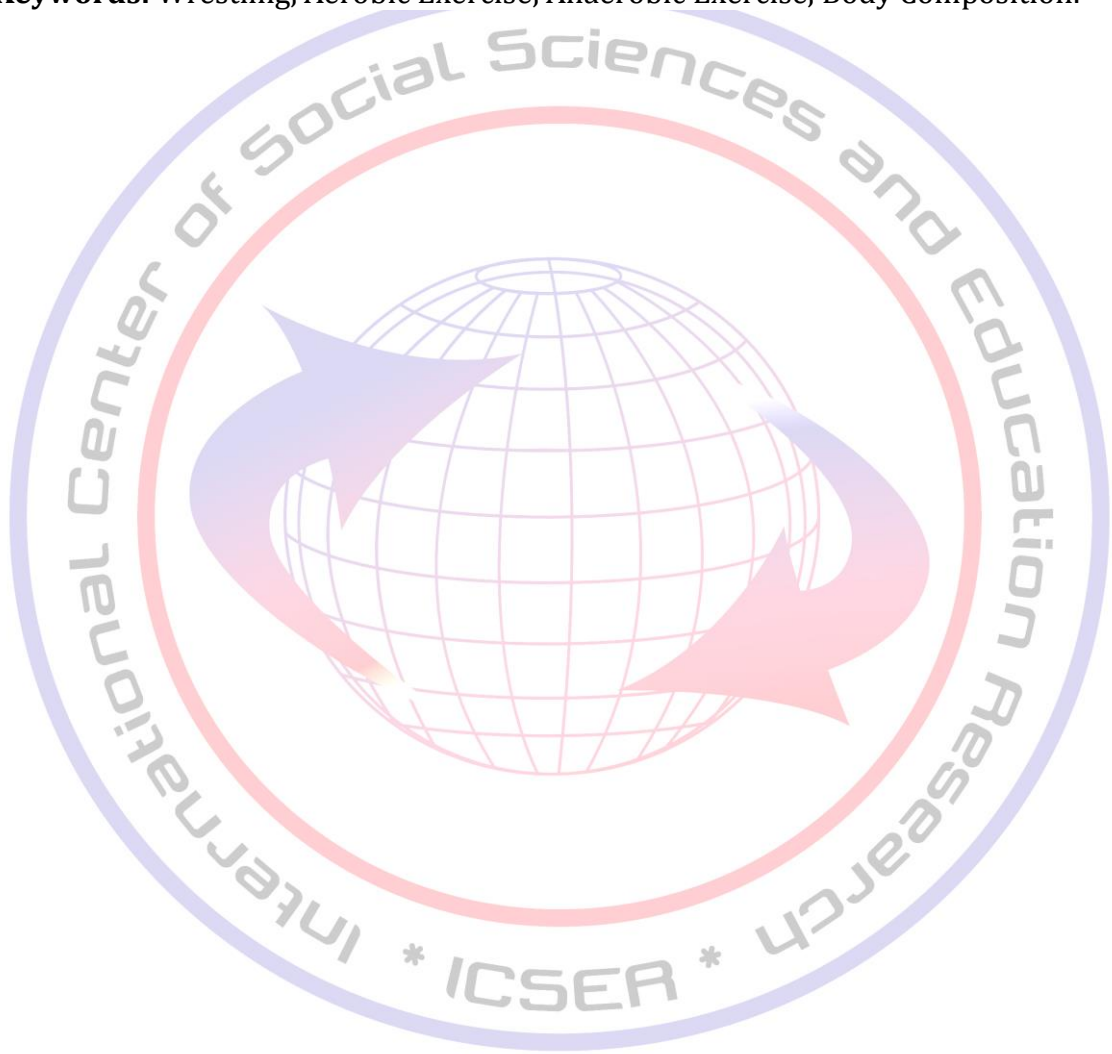
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statistical analyses. Significance level was determined as $p < 0.05$. Average and standard deviation were used for all values.

As a result, this study did not reveal a significant difference on control group athletes who practice regularly. However, training program which has variable types and volume made significant differences on experiment group. There was no significant difference between two groups even though positive changings in experiment group were clearer.

Keywords: Wrestling, Aerobic Exercise, Anaerobic Exercise, Body Composition.





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SYMBOLIC VIOLENCE IN COOKING-THEMED COMPETITIONS

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Presentation of violence on screen is an important social problem. Violence is subject to the lots of television programs such as news, films, serials, competitions and even cartoons in verbal and nonverbal ways so often. Symbolic violence which might be described as the 'gentle' form of violence is also frequent on screen. One of the television genres which symbolic violence has been seen frequently is reality TV shows and its subgenre cooking-themed competitions. Cooking-themed competitions are one of the popular formats of reality TV competitions worldwide. In these competitions symbolic violence which has been permeated in daily life is visible. This study aims to demonstrate the symbolic violence on TV in the case of cooking-themed competitions which the most popular example of the format is We're at Dinner (Yemekteyiz) in Turkey. In the study, signs of the symbolic violence have been analyzed in two steps. First, general formation of the competition has been examined. Secondly, it has been analyzed the effect of personal, cultural and regional differences of the contestants on implementation and presentation of symbolic violence.

Keywords: Symbolic violence, Reality TV shows, Cooking-themed competitions



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CROWDFUNDING AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

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Marmara University, İstanbul, TURKEY

With the recent developments in communication technologies, corporations have had to develop and implement new public relations instruments. Especially due to day by day increase in the number of users of the internet, corporations have focused on using new web-based communication devices. Web-based crowdfunding is used in many areas of the world to realise various public relations aims such as advertising, gathering volunteers and funding. How crowdfunding is used in the process of communicating with target market and why it is used is researched in this study; moreover, suggestions to use crowdfunding efficiently are offered to corporations. In conclusion, it is determined that many public relations strategies can be realised through crowdfunding.

Keywords: Public Relations, Crowdfunding, Corporate Communication



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**THE EXAMINATION OF 48-72 MONTHS OF AGE CHILDREN'S PROBLEM
BEHAVIORS ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES**

H. Gözde Ertürk Kara

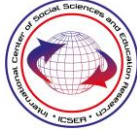
Aksaray University, Aksaray, TURKEY

Fatmagül Gürgen

Aksaray University, Aksaray, TURKEY

The aim of this research was to determine the behavioral problems of preschoolers according to some variables regarding teachers and children. Variables regarding children were age, gender, number of siblings, order of birth, mother and father education level. Variables regarding teachers were experience, social skills course attendance and avoiding problem behaviors course attendance. The research was in scanning model. Sample of the research consisted of 445 preschoolers whose age difference between 48-72 months of age in Kayseri. The data was collected by the kindergarten teachers using "Scanning Scale of the Behavioral Problems in Preschool Education" for each child. Results of the research showed that 60-72 months of age children's behavior problems regarding being ready to cry and being anxious were higher than 48-60 months of age children. Boys' aggressive, careless and hyperactivity behaviors were higher than girls'. Children who have siblings more than three had higher problem behaviors regarding being careless, hyperactivity, ready to cry and anxious. Children's order of birth, mother education level and father education level didn't make any significant difference between children's problem behavior scores. Children whose teachers had attended social skills course before had lower behavior problems regarding being anxious and ready to cry. Children whose teachers had attended avoiding problem behaviors course before had lower scores at all subtests of scanning scale. Last, teachers' experience didn't make any significant difference between children's problem behaviors scores.

Keywords: Early Childhood Education, Problem Behaviors, Children, Teachers.



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PROPORTIONAL TAX VS FLAT TAX AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS IN ALBANIA*

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European University of Tirana, ALBANIA

Ermela Kripa

European University of Tirana, ALBANIA

The inspired for the treatment of this topic is the debate regarding the effect of the two tax systems, flat and the proportional one that has been adopted in our country last two years. The impact of taxes is not only important in the economic side but they have their influence and in social side. The major competition between the countries and the compaction to attract foreign direct investments is the tax system itself with major economic and competition among countries to attract foreign direct investment is itself the country's tax system.

The most important factors affecting the state budget income, are income tax and personal income tax business. The goal this study is to analyze the effects that the change on the tax system has had on the impact on the income tax rates in Albania. For this reason will be analyzed the effects of income tax on inflows of foreign direct investment, creating a clearer idea of how these two models are been adapted into a taxation economic situation in Albania during their application. Studying and deal with the experience of both, tax systems will be understood the importance of change that has a country's tax system on foreign direct investment.

The research question raised in this study is: how and if the changes in the tax system, has impacted foreign direct investment?

Methodology: Literature review of the tax systems, analysis of the factors influencing the tax income and a linear singular regression through the empirical measurement

Keywords: Tax proportional, Flat Tax, Personal income tax (PIT), foreign direct investment (FDI)

** This paper was not presented*



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**INVESTIGATION OF NUMBER SENSE STRATEGIES USED BY EIGHT GRADE ON
THE SUBJECT OF NATURAL NUMBERS, DECIMAL NUMBERS, FRACTIONS,
PERCENTAGES OF EIGHT GRADE STUDENTS***

Zübeyde Er

Çukurova University, Adana, TURKEY

Perihan Dinç Artut

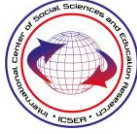
Çukurova University, Adana, TURKEY

In this research, the aim is to determine the strategies which the 8th grade students use in number sense problems involving, on the subject of natural numbers, decimal numbers, fractions, percentages.

In this research, a descriptive study was designed as a cross hatching model. There were two techniques used for data collection; which were quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative participants of the research consisted of 200 students who were attending at the 8th grade of three middle schools in Adana. The qualitative participants of the research consisted of 40 students who attending 3 different middle schools and identifying according to voluntary basis. Number sense test was used as the data collection tool. This test consisted of 26 items which were involved on the subject of natural numbers, decimal numbers, fractions, percentages. The data obtained through the data collection tool will be analyzed via quantitative and qualitative analysis methods. The process of data analysis continues.

Keywords: Number sense strategies, Natural numbers, Decimal numbers, Fractions, Percentages.

** This study is supported by Çukurova University BAP (Project ID:5641)*



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**THE MAIN FACTORS AFFECTED THE MARKET INSURANCE IN ALBANIA AND
THEIR IMPACT IN INCREASING VOLUNTARY INSURANCE PREMIUMS**

Ermela Kripa

European University of Tirana, ALBANIA

Orkida Ilollari

European University of Tirana, ALBANIA

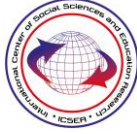
The market insurance as we all know has been long existed in the insurance markets entirety. Development of this market in Albania has started fairly late compared to other countries in the region. This market compared to banking system has been less developed than the banking market in the country. The current insurance market in Albania consists of nine insurance companies that operate to their area of life and non-life insurance. In this paper will be presented the market structure of the insurance division to see which segment dominates the market insurance. The purpose of this paper is to determine the factors that have contributed to increasing voluntary insurance premiums based on simple regression analysis of the factors, as well as identification problems that have accompanied this market over the years. This paper aims to analyze the insurance market in Albania.

Research question raised is: What are the main factors that have affected the growth of written voluntary premiums insurance in Albania?

Hypothesis: The main factors that have influenced the development of the insurance market have been, the gross domestic product (GDP), the rule of law and also his lifetime

Methodology: Literature review of the insurance market, has been analyzed the factors influencing the growth of market insurance and graphical and factorial analysis.

Keywords: Market Insurance, Economic Factors, Rule Of Low, Premiums Insurance.



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**STUDY OF THE PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG THE ORPHANS OF
UNKNOWN PARENTAGE IN INPATIENT INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR
RELATIONSHIP TO DEPRESSION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS**

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This study aimed to identify the nature of the quality of life for orphans of unknown parentage and depositories institutions inpatient as well as identify the impact of variables (type - stress - depression) to recognize the orphan of the quality of life, the current study sample consisted of (45) of unknown parentage who aged orphan between 14-16 years old, with an average chronological age of 15.02 years and a standard deviation of 1.8 years, all residents Aaoáúah institutions affiliated to the Ministry of Social Affairs in Jazan, and researcher relied on the following criteria: 1) quality of life scale as perceived by the orphans of unknown parentage. Setup / researcher 0.2) List Beck Beck for depression. Preparation / Beck, translation and legalization / Hamdi et al, 1988, and 3) the psychological pressure gauge for orphans. Setup / Mustafa Mohammed Harouny 2005, and found the results of the study to the lack of statistically significant differences in average grades the quality of life perceived differences among the total sample of the study due to the variable type (male / female), as well as the presence of statistically significant differences in average grades the quality of life perceived in a sample study differences when the college level $\alpha = 0.05$ = depression due to the variable and variable stress.

Keywords: Quality of life - orphans - Depression - Psychological Stress.



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THE EFFECTS OF USAGE OF EMOJIS ON SUCCESS OF SOCIAL MARKETING CAMPAIGNS

Volkan Yakın

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Oya Eru

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Social marketing can be described as non-profit organizations' marketing activities. With social marketing activities, it is aimed to create awareness of the campaign issues for create a useful behavioral pattern in society. As for business organizations, promotion is an important part of marketing activities in nonprofit organizations too. With the usage of the Internet in the marketing area, new channels have emerged to perform promotional activities. Social media can be described as one of these new channels. The most important reason of usage of social media as a promotion channel by nonprofit organizations is the possibility to reach more people on a tight budget. Also, social media provides to create an interactive communication, to measure campaign results and to transmit campaign messages to the right audience. Recently the newest concept using as a promotional tool can be described as emoji. Many companies including nonprofit organizations have started to use emojis in their advertising campaigns. The aim of this Study is to determine the effects of using emojis on the success of social marketing campaigns and to guide companies who are going to use emojis in their advertising campaigns in the future. Not to encounter studies about measuring the effectiveness of emojis in marketing literature, expresses the importance of the study. In the study, experimental design method has been used and a survey has been applied to the selected sample. According to the results of the study, it has been concluded that emojis is effective for social advertising campaigns. Participants expressed that, usage of emojis in advertising campaigns is suitable for social campaigns. And using emojis in advertising campaigns explains the Project successfully. They expressed that the transmitted message of campaign is informative and effective. And also participants expressed that these kinds of campaigns are attractive, creative and innovative.

Keywords: Usage of Emojis, Social Marketing, Campaigns



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THE EFFECT OF RELATIONSHIP MARKETING IN THE CONTEXT OF TRUST, COMMUNICATION AND EMPATHY TO CUSTOMER BASED BRAND EQUITY: AN APPLICATION ON GSM SECTOR USERS

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Firms aim to create a strong connection with the customer to decrease customer losses in order to have a sustainable competitive advantage in an increasingly competitive environment. A firm's target with this strategy is to have long term relationship which will bring a greater profit, rather than short term. With relationship marketing; trust, empathy, commitment in the minds of customers and communication factors create an effective communication between customers and the firm. This relationship created by the firm, not only makes the firm essential for the customer, but also motivates the customer. As a result of this, brand awareness, association of the brand, loyalty to the firm and quality perception will improve. This uniformity of the brand and the firm will affect perceived brand equity and therefore will create brand loyalty. Thanks to brand loyalty, attractiveness of the other alternatives against the brand will decrease, therefore costs of being a customer will decrease as customer creates a uniformity with the brand which is perceived as high brand equity. In addition to this, customer will share their positive experiences about the brand with their kith and kin and will help the brand to gain new customers. In this regard, the data obtained from 267 GSM users studying at the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences of Dumlupınar University were analyzed and it was tried to determine to what extent the relationship marketing applications affected the brand equity perceived by customers. The results show that empathy has a significant effect on brand associations and perceived quality, while communication has a significant effect on brand associations, brand loyalty and perceived quality which are the dimensions of brand equity. However, trust has been reached that there is no meaningful effect on brand equity dimensions.

Keywords: Relationship Marketing, Brand Equity, Marketing



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AN APPLICATION EXAMPLE ON THE REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

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In realistic mathematics teaching, mathematical subjects should be taught as real life problems. In line with this, it can be said that realistic mathematics teaching is a problem investigation, problem solution, organization of a theme, reorganization of a subject regarding new ideas and an attempt for a reification and rediscovery of a subject. This process starts by giving mathematics meaning in the mathematization, the most important principle and the student, himself, reaches the mathematical information. In the mathematization, there is an attainment from real concept to mathematical concept. This means that formal information is the last step. In line with this background, this research aims to investigate primary school teachers' point of views related to realistic mathematics teaching practices.

This is a qualitative study. The research was conducted with 8 primary school teachers (5 female and 3 male). The teachers were first given theoretical information about realistic mathematics education. Then, they worked in pairs on context problems. Before the practice session, the teachers' perspectives about realistic mathematics education were taken through pre-interview forms, then after the practice session, post-interview forms were used to get the teachers' point of views. Their pre and post perspectives were compared in order to observe the changes in their point of views. The data were analysed through content analysis.

The results showed that primary school teachers had limited knowledge about realistic mathematics education before the application session. After the application session, they expressed their positive ideas about realistic mathematics teaching.

Keywords: Primary teacher, Problem solving, Realistic mathematics education.



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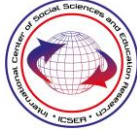
**COMPARISON OF PRESERVICE PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' ATTITUDES
TOWARDS FAMILY INVOLVEMENT WITH OTHER PRESERVICE TEACHERS'
ATTITUDES TOWARD FAMILY INVOLVEMENT**

Fatma Yaşar Ekici

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The aim of this study is to compare preservice preschool teachers' attitudes towards family involvement with other preservice teachers' attitudes toward family involvement. The study was conducted in the "İlişkisel Tarama" model. The population of the study consists of undergraduate students that are studying in education faculties of universities in İstanbul. The sample of the study consists of 302 undergraduate students that are studying in preschool teaching, guidance and counseling and english teaching departments of İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University in 2014-2015 spring period. The sample was selected by random sampling method. The tool that are used for data collection were "Personal Information Form" that are developed by the researcher and "Scale of Attitude Toward Family Involvement" that are developed by Yavuz Güler. In the analysis of the data, SPSS 20 package program was applied. At the end of the research, it is found that preservice preschool teachers' and preservice guidance teachers' attitudes toward family involvement are more positive than preservice english teachers' attitudes toward family involvement. Preservice preschool teachers' attitudes supporting collaboration are more positive than preservice english teachers' attitudes supporting collaboration. Preservice guidance teachers' attitudes supporting collaboration are more positive than preservice english teachers' attitudes supporting collaboration. Preservice english teachers' attitudes preventing collaboration are more positive than preservice preschool teachers' attitudes preventing collaboration.

Keywords: Preschool Education, Preservice Teacher, Family Involvement, Attitudes Toward Family Involvement



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**LOW-CASTE PARENTS AND EDUCATIONAL CHOICES IN RURAL PUNJAB,
PAKISTAN**

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Poor educational enrollment and inequality in educational opportunity and access continues to plague several South Asian countries, despite continued efforts of governments to expand educational access. Research in western contexts has revealed that an important factor in resurrecting inequalities in education has been class-based parental choices. However, such choices remain underexplored in the context of caste-based social structures, prevailing in several parts of Asia. This paper based on some findings of a funded study, in rural Southern and Central Punjab in Pakistan, explores low-caste parental choices regarding the schooling of their children, within the political economy of two villages. The data from 38 interviews with low caste parents, school heads, and key informants in the two villages, analysed within the framework of Bourdieu's social critical theory, revealed intra-caste differences in parental choices, as schooling costs were estimated the nature of which is not just economic but also psychological and social. The paper explicates the space of rational choice making in Bourdieu's social critical theory and highlights the role of agency and rationality in the 'habitus' which remains constrained by its sociocultural context. The habitus senses the continuity and historicity of the low-caste positioning and repeats the choices of the past until change in economic positioning triggers hysteresis, a dissonance with the past necessitating new strategies and choices.

Keywords: Low-Caste Parents, Educational Choices, Rural Punjab, Pakistan



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EXAMINATION OF PRESERVICE PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' LEVEL OF PROBLEM SOLVING AND SOCIAL SKILLS

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The aim of this research is to examine preservice preschool teachers' level of problem solving and social skills and to investigate relationship between level of problem solving and social skills of preservice preschool teachers. The study was conducted in the "İlişkisel Tarama" model. The population of the study consists of undergraduate students that are studying in preschool teaching program of universities in İstanbul. The sample of the study consists of 140 undergraduate students that are studying in preschool teaching program of İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University in 2014-2015 spring period. The sample was selected by random sampling method. The tool used for data collection were "Personal Information Form" that is developed by the researcher, "Social Skills Inventory" that is developed by Riggio (1986) and adopted to Turkish language by Yüksel (2004) and "Problem Solving Inventory" that is developed by Heppner ve Petersen (1982) and adopted to Turkish language by Şahin, Şahin ve Heppner (1993). In the analysis of the data, SPSS 20 package program was applied. At the end of the research, it was found that there is a significant difference between preservice preschool teachers' social skills and age, grade, place stayed during education and income level. Different from that, there is not a significant difference between preservice preschool teachers' problem solving skills and age, grade, place stayed during education and income level, number of sibling. There is not a significant correlation between problem solving skills and social skills of precervice preschool teachers.

Keywords: Preschool Education, Preservice Teacher, Problem Solving Skills, Social Skills.



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**COMPARISON OF THE WAYS OF COPING WITH STRESS OF UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS LIVING AND NOT LIVING WITH THEIR FAMILY**

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Bilge Donuk

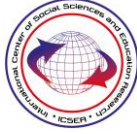
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Emrah Serdar

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The aim of this study is to compare the ways of coping with stress of university students living and not living with their family. The study sample is composed of a total of 310 people including 194 males and 116 females from Bartın University in 2015-2016 academic year. In the research, Scale of the Ways of Coping with Stress adapted to Turkish by Şahin & Durak (1995) was used. To understand whether the data show normal distribution or not Shapiro-Wilks normality test was applied and as a result of this, after the data were understood to have been suitable to non-parametric test conditions, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis were applied to determine the significant differences. It is seen that, in the sub-dimension of "self-confident" according to the sex of the students living and not living with their families, female participants had higher ratios than the male participants. It is detected that the participants between the ages of 18 and 22 had higher ratios than the participants between other ages in the sub-dimension of "submissive". The participants not living with their family had higher scores than the participants living with their family in the sub-dimensions of "optimistic approach" and "applying to social support" ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, while the female participants are observed to have been more successful than the males in terms of their ways of coping with stress, it can be said that the participants not living with their family use the ways of coping with stress more successfully than the participants living with their family.

Keywords: University Students, Living apart from the family, Stress



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**SURVEYING THE EFFECTIVENESS FACTORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR BY QUICK FIRMS***

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Esmail Galini

Islamic Azad University, IRAN

Mostafa Karbasioun

Shahrkord University, IRAN

The present research was performed with the aims of surveying the effectiveness factors on the development of the agricultural sector by Quick firms in the city of Garmsar. This study is applied in terms of objective, and in terms of methodology, was a causal -communication research. The research population; administrators and the members of quick impact Board On agricultural development in the city of Garmsar (N =70) and was used of a census method. The research tool was questionnaire that questionnaires get to professors supervisors and advisors in several stages and were performed the necessary amendments. In order to assess the reliability of the research questions, a total of 30 questionnaires to simple random sampling in the statistical population was distributed similar to the population of research and was estimated the Cronbach's alpha (0.76). The regression analysis was revealed in the field evaluation of development the agricultural sector by Quick impact firms in the city of Garmsar and other changes relating to factors that were outside the scope of this study.

Keywords: The Effects of Social, Economics, Quick Impact Business, Agricultural Development

** This paper was not presented*



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FACADE SYSTEMS IN TRADITIONAL HOUSES OF UŞAK

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Entrance arrangements and overhangs bow windows, which are an important element of old Turkish houses, are utilized in most of the Uşak's old houses. There are three types of entrance arrangements and they are shaped with designed in the same plane as the facade, frontal shot inside the gates and overhung the front gates. And similarly overhangs, which are constructed through plain and modest facade planning in the houses of the region to provide a relationship between the street and the living floor that is situated above the ground floor, are diverse and differ among buildings. In the study, it was determined that entrance arrangements and overhangs were generally concentrated on the front facade, and the examples of floor overhangs were higher in number. It was observed that despite the narrow street planning, houses with angular overhangs were also fondly preferred. In this study analysis was performed in Aybey District, Bozkurt District, Işık District, İslice District, Karaağaç District, Kemalöz District, Küme District, Özdemir District ve Ünalın District in Central District of Uşak Province with 112 traditional houses.

Keywords: Facade Sysytems, Traditional Houses, Uşak



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**SOLUTIONS FOR THE LABOUR MARKET PROBLEMS WITH THE ACCESSIONS
PROCESS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION AND REFLECTIONS TO THE
CONSTRUCTION SECTOR**

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Aslı Tezcan

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Construction sector has an important role in the Turkish economy due to the added value it creates and with its wide employment capacity. Being mostly dependent on national capital and being in close interactions with many sub-sectors, the sector itself involves many branches of vocations. For the Turkish construction sector to be continuously present in the international arena depends on the augmented quality of her human capital. On the downside, the allocation of insufficiently qualified workforce is one of the major issues that afflicts the Turkish construction sector. Lately, state policies support the training of a qualified workforce that would guarantee a minimum of quality, efficiency and sustainable growth in the sector. There are positive reflections of the reforms realized to support Turkey's candidacy to the EU. Despite the results of the analysis that targets qualitative and quantitative research for supply and demand based on the need for qualified workforce in labor markets and despite the fact that both the labor force and employer representatives acknowledge the lack of a qualified workforce in the sector, there is an unwillingness in the stakeholders to resolve the issue and it becomes apparent that a state authority is required to increase the supply and demand for professional certifications.

Keywords: Turkish Construction Sector, Certification, EU Standards, Vocational Qualification System, Qualitative and Quantitative Research



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STUDIES OF RESTRUCTURING IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Kubilay Özer

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Public policies changing in the world inevitably affect public administration of our country. Social state approach emerging after Second World War, after World Economic Crisis in 1970, have begun to change with new approaches and searches such as the use of techniques and practice of private sector in government structuring. Among these approaches, the one which has an important place doubtlessly has been approach of New Public Administration. New Public Administration Approach has a very important place between the approach of classic public administration and private sector management. This new technique applying the logic and management applications of private sector to public prioritizes to the management of human resources.

In this context, by beginning to give up socialization policies in health in 1980s, adopted in 1960s, in the years of 1981, 1983, 1987 and 1990, health policies that bring private sector into the forefront have become the main topic, however, an important progress was not recorded. In 2003, when Public Administration Basic Draft failed to become law, health environment in our country started to be restructured with the reform called Transformation Program in Health. From financial point of view, although it is said that program, supported by International Monetary Fund and World Bank, and in which World Health Organization is determinative, is toward solving health problems of Turkey, it is in compliance with the transformation in health in the world. With statutory decree numbered 663, issued in 2011, structure of central organization of Ministry of Health, argued as “triad structure and strong structure”, was turned into Subsidiaries, Board of Health Policies, and Service Units. The reflection of this to Provincial Organization of Ministry of Health have been the foundation of Health Directorships in the provinces as well as Directorships of Public Health, and Secretariat of Public Hospital Unity in the provinces. In this study, the effects of global transformation experienced in health on Central and Provincial Organization of Ministry of Health have been studied.

Keywords: Restructuring, Ministry Of Health, New Public Administration



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**FINANCIAL WELL-BEING, FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDE TOWARD
MONEY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN ESKISEHIR, TURKEY**

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Since financial well-being (financial satisfaction) is considered to be one of the most important factors which affect life satisfaction, it has emerged as an important subject of research in recent years. Financial well-being of households usually depends on the decisions and set of behavior of individuals concerning issues in spending, saving, investing, borrowing etc. (financial behavior). Moreover, financial behavior is deemed to be influenced by people's feelings and opinions about money (attitude toward money). The purpose of our study is to investigate financial well-being, financial behavior and attitude toward money of adults. We measured the latent variables of financial well-being/distress, financial management behavior and attitude toward money for adults (with a sample of 700 adults selected by stratified sampling) living in Eskişehir, Turkey using a survey. We modelled the interrelationships between these variables by employing "Structural Equation Models" in order to confirm the theoretical model. The findings of the study seem to support the theoretical model, which implies that there is a strong relationship between attitude toward money, financial behavior and financial well-being. The results are expected to be used in improving financial behavior and decreasing financial distress of households.

Keywords: Financial Well-being, Financial Behavior, Attitude Toward Money



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ORIENTATION OF WAR MOVIES IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONALIZATION OF FEMININITY: FEMININE CONTENTS OF HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY

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National narrative is a modern political view that still preserves its ideological effect today. Ideologies, frequently, utilize means of communication, particularly the motion pictures, in order to stimulate and canalize the society's reflexes on the thought process. Cinematic narratives, by means of the clichés that it enriches, on one hand feed the prejudices and on the other, are fed by these prejudices. In this regard, the memory trajectories, which will shape the societal structuring and national identity, sometimes on the grounds of reality and on other occasions, of fiction, with the stereotypes in the stories of the movies, are formed. National narrative and national identity can ensure continuity so long as such are commonized, interchanged and regenerated within the scope of daily life practices. The images, which form the national narrative and/or national identity, are constituted on the basis of societal gender and incorporate feminine contents rather than a masculine hegemony. Thus, it can be enunciated that national narrative constructs a gender-oriented organizational form, which aims to transform social equalities, national identity, national superiority and national power into a resource. In this context, the approaches by Floya Anthias and Nira Yuval-Davis on the roles assigned to women within the national narratives establish the core feature of this study in order to analyze the codes on feminine contents leaked into the daily life practices. The aim of this study is to reveal by comparison of movies, which are the productions of two different countries, *Son Mektup* (2015) by Özhan Eren, *Çanakkale Yolun Sonu* (2013) by Serdar Akar and *Çanakkale 1915* (2012) by Yeşim Sezgin, all of which were shot following the year of 2000, the contribution of these movies on the Turkish nationalism discourse, how the national narrative was rebuilt by means of the femininity construct and what is the effect of societal gender roles within the transformation process of identities situated by the image repertoires into national identities.

Keywords: Nationalism, Turkish nationalism, societal gender, other, collective memory.



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THE INFLUENCE OF EMPATHY AND VELOCITY ON CREATIVITY IN BRAINSTORMING

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Hamit Coşkun

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The aim of this study was to examine the influence of empathy and velocity on creativity in brainstorming. In the literature there have been some studies on the relationship between empathy and cognitive-social behaviors. However, no research was conducted on the effect of empathy on creativity. Empathy was manipulated by instructing the participants to put themselves in the place of a disabled person. The participants in the high empathy condition were instructed to write down their cognitions and feelings about the difficulties that a disabled person can face. However, those in the low empathy condition were objectively written down the difficulties of a disabled person. A total of 218 students from various departments at Abant İzzet Baysal University participated in this experiment for an experimental credit. After the typing speed and neutralization task, they were randomly assigned to the experimental conditions. After manipulations all participants were exposed to a brainstorming task that led them to improve the ways for the life conditions of a the ways for the life conditions of a disabled person for twelve minute session. Findings of this experiment showed that the participants in the high empathy condition generated more creative ideas than those in the velocity condition generated more deeper and unique (creative) ideas than those in the control condition. In addition, deep thinking played a mediator role for the relationship between velocity and creativity. Moreover, there was a positive relationship between cognitive empathy as a trait variable and creativity and this relationship was fully mediated by flexibility. Finally, some perception data confirmed the effects of independent variables. These research findings were discussed in the light of literature.

Keywords: Empathy, Velocity, Brain Storming, Creativity.



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DETERMINATION OF WHAT GAME MEANS FROM CHILDREN'S POINT OF VIEW

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The purpose of this study is identification of what game means from children's point of view. The research is a mixed design where qualitative and quantitative data are used. Population of the quantitative part of the research is composed of parent of entire third grade students of Ankara University Foundation Private Primary School (n=72), and the sample consists of 35 parents of those students returned within the scope of the surveys. For qualitative data of the research, sampling is composed of 14 people in total, of which 8 people, 2 girls and 2 boys, who can freely play games outside home, and their parents, as well as 6 people, 2 girls and 2 boys playing games their toys at home or on the computer without action and their parents. In collection of quantitative data in the research, providing information to parents and a survey study including 4 questions has been used in the research. Qualitative data of the research is composed of half-structured interview questions prepared for student (11 questions) and parents (6 questions) voluntarily attending to the research and identified according to the views of this questionnaire. Interview questions have been formed by considering the studies conducted in this field and taking experts' opinions. Voice recorder is used during interviews. According to the quantitative results of this survey; all parents emphasized that their children both played at home or in the garden. They played with toys, tablets, and etc. at home while they played with balls, skip ropes, and etc. in the garden. Their play mates are friends, siblings, or their cousins. There are parents, who prefer their children to play only at home or only outside home, in the research. According to qualitative results, children stated that games meant "entertainment" for them, they preferred "game groups" as types of games, mostly they played "at school and in the garden of their house", and they played with their friends and the same gender with them. According to the views of parents; they permitted their children freely and in an active way in their gardens outside their houses, they also brought them to big children's parks, and they encouraged their children to play, they did not have an obstacle for letting them play because they lived in a closed residential area; however, they were not keen to send their children out of their gardens due to traffic and security. They also stated that playing games made their children happy, and helped their children to spend efforts, improve their creativity, and encouraged them to share, and ensured socialization.

Keywords: Game, Child, Parent



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PERCEPTIONS OF CULTURAL IN LEADERSHIP

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The objective of this study is to investigate which leadership style has been performed by top management (leaders) in Turkey and reveal the importance of culture in leadership. Depth interview technique that is one of qualitative methods was used within the study. The questions used in the study were chosen from the question pool (Aslan, 2013; Bennis, 1959; Cheng, Chou, Wu, Huang, & Farh, 2004; Kağıtçıbaşı, 2000; Kozan, 1993; Likert, 1979; Tannenbaum, Kimberly, & Scott, 1998) that was obtained after scanning and evaluating the national and international articles. In this context, 11 open ended questions that include cultural evaluation, which were selected as to the aim of the study, were responded by 10 top managers. Encoding and classifying were used for evaluating the obtained data and the responses of the participants were presented directly. As a result of the study, cultural construction is an crucial variable in leadership and also affects on leadership styles.

Keywords: Leadership, Theory of Characteristics in Leadership, Qualitative Study, Depth Interview Technique



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**THE PERCEPTIONS OF THEORY OF CHARACTERISTICS LEADERSHIP IN
HEALTH CARE MANAGERS**

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Seda Uyar

Selçuk University, Konya, TURKEY

This study was designed to investigate research the theory of characteristics leadership in healthcare managers in Konya. In the study, the interview technich which is among the qualitative research technics was used. In the study, 9 top managers were reached and they were asked 10 questions about the cultural evaluation. As a result of the study, it was concluded that the theory of characteristics was an already processing variable in leadership and it affected the leadership styles.

Keywords: Leadership, Theory of Characteristics in Leadership, Female Leadership, Qualitative Study, Interview Method



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LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS AT 1960-1980 PERIOD IN TURKEY

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The political and economic events of the period between 1960 and 1980 military coup affected to the people's everyday life. The Democratic Party was closed after the 1960 coup and Justice Party formed the coalition with the Republican People's Party as a the result of the first election after military coup. This coalition can be considered that public opinion on impact political life of 1960's. During this period, especially the re-normalization effort of daily life is very important. This can be considered as an indication of the public's thoughts. In the following period, On 12 March 1971, government was forced to resign after the commanders of the armed forces delivered an ultimatum to the President. Overall, industrialization, internal and external migration, the student movement, political and economic changes, and The Peach Operation of Cyprus are subjects of the 1960-1980's period. In this period, at first, the people's daily life, sports and entertainment culture has changed in connection with growth of squatters. In addition, alternative lifestyles shaped against the traditional-modern lifestyles dilemmas. In this study, were examined people daily life, leisure activities, sports, and entertainment under the economic and political conditions of this period.

Keywords: Leisure, Daily Life, Social Change



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EXAMINING GYM MEMBERS' PERCEPTIONS OF LIFE QUALITY

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This research aims at examining gym members' perceptions of life quality. The research was conducted in the survey model. The study group of the research was composed of 100 individuals who are members of a private gym located in Mecidiyeköy, İstanbul. Percentage, frequency, and crosstab methods were used to find about the distribution of participant demographics. To test whether subdimensions of the scale exhibits normal distribution, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was performed and it was found that all subdimensions of the Quality of Life Scale exhibited normal distribution. ($p < 0.05$). Accordingly, the independent t-test and the One-Way Variance (ANOVA) test were applied for two-variable data at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ and multi-variable data respectively. Post-Hoc tests were utilized for finding the difference between the groups. As a result of evaluating the findings, participants' quality of life did not differ significantly by gender in the physical, psychological, social and environmental domains. When considered by the gender variable, a significant different was found in the psychological and environmental domains. In the psychological domain, the participants whose ages varied between 23 and 26 had a higher quality of life than those whose age were 31 and above. Those whose ages varied between 27 and 30 also had higher quality of life than those whose ages were 31 and above. In the environmental domain, the participants whose ages varied between 23 and 26 had higher quality of life than those whose ages varied between 18 and 22 and were 31 and above. On the other hand, a statistically significant difference was found only in the psychological domain in terms of the income level variable. The life quality of those whose income were lower than TRY 1500 were significantly found to be lower than those whose income were higher than TRY 3000.

Keywords: Gym Members, Perceptions Of Life Quality



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EXAMINING TURKISH PROFESSIONAL VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS' LEVELS OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT TO THEIR CLUBS

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The purpose of this study is to measure professional volleyball players' levels of organizational commitment to their clubs. The research was conducted in the survey model. The study group was composed of 100 athletes who are playing in League 1 and League 2. Percentage, frequency, and crosstab methods were used to find about the distribution of participant demographics. To test whether subdimensions of the scale exhibits a normal distribution, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was performed, and it was understood as a result that not all subdimensions of the Organizational Commitment Scale exhibited normal distribution ($p < 0.05$). Accordingly, Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test were applied for two-variable data at the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ and multi-variable data respectively. Post-Hoc tests were utilized for finding the difference between the groups. According to the results obtained by the examination of the findings, no significant difference was found between organizational commitment levels of the athletes playing at a club by their genders, ages and marital statuses while a statistically significant difference was found between participants' organizational commitment levels and their educational levels ($p < 0.05$), and the participants who graduated from a university had higher scores than the participants who graduated from a high school in the continuance commitment subdimension of the organizational commitment scale. In the literature of organizational commitment, the most desired type of commitment is affective commitment which is followed by normative commitment. According to the results of this study, the professional volleyball players had not been able to develop either affective or normative commitment to their clubs. Continuance commitment, on the other hand, is defined as the awareness of the cost of leaving the organization in the literature, and it is in a negative relationship with the intention of quitting the job. It is therefore concluded how professional volleyball players who graduated from a university felt higher levels of commitment than those who graduated from a high school is about the level of awareness acquired with education.

Keywords: Turkish Professional Volleyball Players, Organizational Commitment, Clubs



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OPERATING A LADDER PROGRAM ON PLC WITH THE HELP OF GRAPHICAL INTERFACE

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The aim of this study is making PLC ladder programming more apparent for students of “Programmable Logic Controllers” courses in vocational schools. The PLC experiments with ladder programming are visually limited that students just tend to follow the changes on outputs and inputs with the help of LEDs. This makes it difficult for students to follow mixed algorithms, understand the problem and solve. Therefore, a computer interface has been created to make the ladder program apparent to understand it better. Firstly, PLC has been programmed by using “TIA PORTAL” and then an experimental interface has been created by using “LabVIEW” for make it more visual. In this study, students have operated the programming platform more easily to design experiments related to “digital I/O”, “Counters” and “Timers”. Thus, it has been achieved that students learn ladder programming much better and also learning visual programming as well make them ready for “SCADA Systems”.

Keywords: A Ladder Program, PLC, Graphical Interface



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A CASE STUDY FOR THE TURKISH RADIO AFTER THE 1982 CONSTITUTION

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The aim of this paper is to examine the institutional development and broadcast policies of radio which is an important means of communication during the period from 1982 to 1991, in other words, from the acceptance of 1982 Constitution to private broadcast when radio was an important mass communication depending on the 1982 Constitution and Türkiye's socio-cultural and economic position. In order to gain this aim Radio TRT's sense of broadcast is analyzed through program formats starting from 1982. This paper also depends on the previous researches, written material as well as the interviews made by people who are worked for TRT for long years as directors and producers. The results of this paper can be summarized that in the period reaching the private radios TRT could not build a polyphony, plural, democratic, and educational public broadcast system.

Keywords: 1982 Constitution, Radio TRT, Public Broadcast, radio programming.



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INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL SOCIALIZATION BEHAVIORS OF MOTHER AND FATHER WITH THE PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S PEER RELATIONS

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The purpose of this research is to analyze whether the preschool children's peer relation (aggression levels, prosocial behavior levels, asocial behavior levels, anxious-fearful levels, exclusion levels and peer victimization levels) differentiate according to their parents' behaviors (emotion-focused, expressive encouragement, problem-focused, minimization, punitive, and distress reactions of parents) to socialize them emotionally or not. The research group is formed with 480 children aged 36-72 months and their parents whom are chosen with simple randomly sampling method from the children who go to pre-classes of primary schools and detached pre-schools in Elazığ city centre in 2014-2015 school year. The research was conducted in the frame of the relational scanning model. In the research, "Personal Information Form", "The Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale" and "Ladd and Profilet Child Behaviour Scale" were used as the data collecting tools. The data obtained from the research results were analyzed with the SPSS 20.0 software package programme. In analyzing the data CHAID (Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detection) (TREE) method was applied. According to the findings obtained from the research, it is suggested that parents should be informed by the experts of the field initially about emotionally socializing, the development and education of the children.

Keywords: Preschool Childrens, Peer Relationships, Emotional Socialization.



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THE IMPORTANCE OF TAXATION POLICIES WHICH AIMS ENVIRONMENTAL CARE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND GAINING COMPETITION POWER OF AUTOMOTIVE SECTOR IN TURKEY

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In Turkey Automotive Sector is the locomotive sector for the development of the industry. According to our survey results which was performed with over 30 professional manager, consultants and entrepreneurs from 25 different companies in the sector, it is concluded that taxation policies has a great impact on development and gaining competition power of automotive sector in Turkey and in this context the effect of the policies regarding the environmental care should be increased. One of the most important actions which can play an important role for environmental care is to reduce CO₂ emission. Taxation policies can be used to reduce the effect of negative externalities which cause environmental damages. In this respect the taxation of actions which cause environmental damages can force the taxpayes to shift alternative technologies which does not harm the environment and this will both reduce the environmental damage and provide new technologies for the country. This kind of taxation is generally called as carbon taxes or green taxes. As a result in Turkey, the current Motor Vehicle Taxes (MTV) is expected to evolve to a systematic which enables the taxation according to the level of carbon extraction of the vehicles. On the other hand with this new systematic of taxation, the factors like weight, cylinder power (cc) fuel type etc. Which can effect the carbon extraction of the vehicle can also be considered. With the change in the taxation policy which considers the level of carbon extraction a decrease in the demand for the vehicles with high carbon extraction is expected. Also, with the taxation income collected from the high carbon extracting vehicles, other actions which can support the environmental care can be financed. In this circumstances, in our study a new taxation systematic is proposed considering the applications in other countries.

Keywords: Taxation Policies, Environmental Care, The Development And Gaining Competition Power, Automotive Sector, Turkey



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POLITICAL CONSERVATISM, RELIGION, AND EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES IN TURKEY*

Ceylan Engin

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While a vast amount of research analyzes educational and employment disparities in Western societies, research on gender differences in education and employment status in predominantly Muslim societies still remains limited. This paper explores educational outcomes in Turkey, a democratic country with a predominantly Muslim population. This study asks the following research questions: What are the gender disparities in education and employment in Turkish society? How does political conservatism and religiosity impact Turkish individuals' educational outcomes? I use data that is derived from the 2011 World Values Survey, which measures changing values, beliefs, and attitudes impact on social, economic, and political life in Turkish society. The data was collected through face to face interviews from individuals who are 18 years of age or older and who are residents of private households, regardless of their language, citizenship, and immigration status. The total sample size includes over 1,600 respondents, and all the interviews were collected in Turkish. I posit that Turkish women hold fewer years of education, and they are less likely to work full time compared to their male counterparts. I also argue both religiosity and political conservatism are inversely related with educational outcomes.

Keywords: Political Conservatism, Religion, Educational Outcomes, Turkey

** This paper was not presented*



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RENEWABLE ENERGY ON DAILY LIFE; EXERCISE BIKE/ LIGHTING RESEARCH

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The energy requirements of the people are increasing due to the fast world population growth and technological developments. The fossil fuels used to produce the most of required energy, both are faced with extinction and cause environmental pollution. This study is on alternative energy production and an exercise bike that can use in houses, gyms, hotels etc. designed. Thus, the contribution of the individuals to energy generation while sports is aimed. While designing the required energy is calculated for 6 hours brightening of 3 rooms which are all 30 square meters. In this way, the mechanical design of the exercise bike started and the front and rear chains and the sprockets are calculated. To increase the transmission ratio, pulley system is designed and calculated between the dynamo and bike. The dynamo and the accumulator is selected for the required electrical energy. Also an inverter was added to design to transform direct current to alternative current. As a result, in this study, the required electrical energy has been met by using this design while a 4-person family use this exercise bike one hour per a day. By using designed exercise bike savings can be made on lightning energy that is the one quarter of the required energy consumption. As addition to this system, the use of alternative energy sources such as solar energy would increase productivity.

Keywords: Exercise Bike, Alternative Energy Production, Electromechanical Design



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**INVESTIGATION OF BRAND RELEVANCE FOR DIFFERENT CONSUMER
INNOVATIVENESS LEVELS**

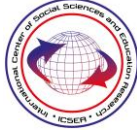
Taner Sığındı

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Brand relevance in relation to product category is defined as the value attached to the brand by the consumer while purchasing a certain type of product. Knowledge about the brand relevance value for different consumer groups helps decision makers in deciding their brand investments. Diffusion theory focus on the consumer's timing of adopting new products and classifies consumers according to their time of adoption of innovations. Knowledge about how the brand relevance determined for the product category varies according to classes of consumers existing in different adoption levels is believed to contribute to the development of marketing strategies. In this way, marketing managers can predict the value attached to the brand by consumers existing in different innovativeness levels and thus develop suitable strategies. Accordingly, as a result of resource allocation timing and more rational setting of the amount, efficiency of brand investments is expected to increase. In this regard, the purpose of the current study is to determine how brand relevance value will change for certain product categories depending on the adoption levels of consumers. It is expected to make contribution to the better understanding of the concept while analyzing the relationship between brand relevance and consumer innovativeness.

The current on-going study has a descriptive research design. The scale developed by Fischer, Volckner and Sattler (2010) will be used to measure brand relevance. For the measurement of consumer innovativeness level for a specific product category, domain specific innovativeness (DSI) scale developed by Goldsmith and Hofacker (1991) is adapted. The reason for the preference of product category-oriented scales instead of models evaluating general innovativeness is that brand relevance is determined according to the type of the product.

Keywords: Brand Relevance, Consumer Innovativeness Levels



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**STRUCTURING ACHIEVEMENT GOAL ORIENTATION THROUGH GROUP
PROBLEM SOLVING ACTIVITIES**

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Achievement goal theory (AGT) has emerged as a prominent framework to examine influences on students' motivation and achievement. The achievement goals are classified into mastery and performance orientation. Whilst mastery goals focus on self-improvement and emphasize on learning, performance goals are motivated by a desire for extrinsic approval and may lead to surface learning. This project focuses on creating a learning environment that is students-centered via incorporating AGT within the students' learning curve and examine students' satisfaction in learning and their performance due to these interventions. As the conventional grading system can be a stumbling block, this research employs grouping strategy that sets the classroom with the collaborative environment to promote the development of mastery goal orientation and intrinsic motivation. Besides, attention has been given to the design of assessment measurement so that the grades achieved can reflect a student's deep understanding of a content area. Various pedagogies suited for the encouragement of a mastery goal orientation have been applied. Surveys via the tools adapted from the Patterns of Adaptive Learning Survey (PALS), observational data, and interviews will be used to study the effect of the goal structure and the learning outcomes.

Keywords: Achievement Goal Orientation, Group Problem Solving Activities



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**EVALUATION OF THE RULE OF LAW OF SOME REGULATIONS OF LAW NO.
6723**

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Significant changes have been made in the High Court and the Supreme Administrative Court, by July 1, 2016 Date of Turkey Grand National Assembly Law No. 6723 Accepted. Both high court has entered a substantial reduction in the number of apartments, membership duration was limited to 12 years and selecting a member of the high court for the second time taken is blocked. Besides, accepted members of the High Court and the Supreme Administrative Court that membership duties will end. On the other hand accepted re-appointment of members By the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors and presedent. The judicial reform has been discussed widely in public Turkey. It is observed that much of the discussion in the framework of the rule of law. In this paper, these issues will be discussed briefly.

Keywords: The Rule of Law, Regulations, Law No. 6723



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EXAMINATION OF THE VARIABLES RELATED WITH INTERNET ADDICTION

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Internet addiction is becoming a major problem for different age groups. The aim of this study is to examine the variables associated with internet addiction. The Sample consisted of 120 participants including 57 male and 53 female people. To collect research data; Personal Information Form (PDF), Internet Addiction Scale (IAS), Life Satisfaction Scale (LSS), UCLA Loneliness Scale (UCLA LS) and The Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) is used. SPSS program for analysis of data utilizing; T-test, One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Pearson's correlation analysis is performed. According to the research; gender, age, education level, daily internet usage time, life satisfaction, self-esteem variables have no significant relationship between internet addiction. Loneliness and having information about cyber crimes have a significant relationship between internet addiction. Internet addiction in individuals increases related with increased loneliness and also decreases with decreased loneliness. We have also found that individuals, who have information about cyber crimes, are less dependent to the internet than who have no information about cyber crimes. According to these results, internet addiction must be interfered.

Keywords: Internet Addiction, Life Satisfaction, Self-Esteem, Loneliness.



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THE COPENHAGEN SCHOOL AND SOCIETAL SECURITY: THE CASE OF SEPTEMBER 11

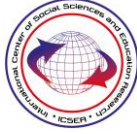
Samet Yılmaz

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Security is one of most important terms in the discipline of international relations. During the Cold War, security was seen as states' unity and independence. However, the term security has been widened and deepened following the Cold War, and also, security or securitization has been evaluated as a political process. Issues such as enemy-friend perception, or the effect of discourse, excluded by classical security approaches, have been harnessed as to conceive securitization processes. In this framework, the Copenhagen School, framed by Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and Jaap de Wilde, and then institutionalized as the Copenhagen Peace Research Institute, has called attention to securitization processes without losing the insights of classical approaches to security issues in international relations.

In this study, the case of September 11 will be handled in the perspective of the Copenhagen School. It is well-known the September 11 caused great fear and backlash in American society, and the Bush administration started a long-lasting war against terrorism. During this process, the American national identity turned into a security issue by the Bush Administration. In this framework, the September 11 will be examined in terms of the assumptions regarding the societal security of the Copenhagen School.

Keywords: Security, the Copenhagen School, Securitization, Societal Security, September 11.



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**THE FEAR OF THE OTHER AT SAMIH AL-QASIM LITERATURE "THE LAST
IMAGE IN THE ALBUM STORY" AS MODEL**

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Hiyam Taha Akkawi

Arab American University, PALESTINE

Samih al-Qasim Was a prominent poet in occupied Palestine, he is a well known poet . Samih al-Qasim has excelled in his prose and his poem. Al Qasim belongs to the Druze Denomination, and lived in the Galilee area (north of Palestine) , he enjoyed the same civil rights like all of Arabs residing with in the state of Israel .he had excellent communication, which is the hope of many intellectual Arab writers .He Gained this skills due to real life experience . however, we deduced from his literature a lot of gestures that indicated contrary, including: fear and its consequences and causes.

The fear of the other in this story, the researcher noticed several internal and external that influenced his writing implications such as:

- Israeli Jews fear of the Arabs.
- Arabs fear of Israeli Jews
- Jews fear from Nazi.
- Jews fear from Jews.
- Germans fear from Jews.

The story that we are studying reflects the humane social issue, trying to draw a picture of the relationship between the two peoples - Arabs and Jews - on the same land live together , both people with difference doctrine , ideas and social customs and traditions.

Keywords: Samih AlQasim, Image, The Image of other, Story



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FROM SYRIA TO TURKEY AND FROM CAMPS TO CITIES

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Aslı Gürel Üçer

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People's reaction to the restriction of personal freedoms and against growing corruption to the government in Syria, even attempted to keep it suppressed with arrests and torture methods by the security forces have triggered the growth of this response and has led to a civil war in the country. Syrians trying to escape the war first took refuge in Turkey in April 2011, and while the violence has increased in the country and due to the policy of denying asylum seekers by developed countries, the number of refugees has increased exponentially with each passing day in our country. In the face of this unexpected migration flows that turned into a global problem, temporary shelter centers have been set up in the border provinces, but all these camps were inadequate for convoys of immigrants. As of 2015, 2.2 million Syrian refugees have been living in our country, only 264,000 Syrians accommodated in temporary accommodation centers.

Refugees, especially for the reasons such as the lack of capacity of the temporary shelter centers and the fear of being sent back to their country, have been emigrating particularly to the big cities by escaping (often) from the camps. UN High Commissioner points out that the number of Syrians in our in the country would reach 2.5 million by the end of 2015. If these estimates are taken into consideration; it is seen that experienced waves of migration going beyond the humanitarian assistance and transform into urban problem matter.

When the habitat of Syrian refugees assessed; an important part of them live in urban areas, while struggling for their survival in the context of social, physical and economics, it is seen that they try to provide their basic needs such as housing, health and education in formal or informal way. But in this struggle, perception of "Our Syrian Siblings" of citizens of Turkey in the early years of migration evolving for the reasons of cultural differences, government policy implementations, news published in the media, reaction of local population in temporary camp areas and increasing crime rate.

In the study, this evolution are approached starting from temporary accommodation centers, the processes of compliance/non-compliance in their social, economic and



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physical experiences with refugee migration to urban areas are discussed. In this context, by considering various dimensions of Syrian refugees in urban areas face with adversities together with the transformation of the cities had against the presence of Syrians; struggles of refugees with city and struggle of city with refugees have been put forward.

Keywords: Syrian Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Temporary Accommodation Centers, Forced Migration, Adaptation To City





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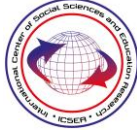
TWO DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING IN HORMONE BIOCHEMISTRY COURSE: UNDERGRADUATES' ACHIEVEMENT AND UNDERSTANDING

Ayfer Mutlu

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During the last decades, educators have discussed insufficiencies of traditional learning approach and emphasized that students should be more active in learning process by using active learning approaches. In the present study, it was aimed to compare effect of team-game-tournament and jigsaw, which are techniques of cooperative learning approach, on undergraduates' achievement and understanding in context of Hormone Biochemistry course. For this purpose, literature was reviewed, students' learning difficulties and learning objectives were identified, questions of tournaments and plan of instructions were prepared. Undergraduates were randomly assigned to Group-1 (N=23) and Group-2 (N=29). Instructions were conducted by using team-game-tournament in Group-1 and jigsaw in Group-2 during nine weeks. An open-ended type Hormones Concept Test consisting of eighteen items developed by researcher was used for data collection. Items were scored under the categories of understanding (2 point), partial understanding (1 point), no understanding (0 point) and no response (0 point). According to Mann Whitney U test results, while there was no significant difference between pre-test scores ($U=298.500$, $p>0.05$), it was found significant difference between post-test mean scores ($U=172.500$, $p<0.05$, $z=-2.974$, $r=0.42$) in favour of Group-2. Alternative conceptions were also identified in pre-test and these alternative conceptions were more remedied in Group-2 after the instructions. Moreover, frequencies and percentages of understanding, partial understanding, no understanding and no response categories for each question and it was identified that undergraduates in Group-2 had better understanding in contrast to Group-1. Results indicated that jigsaw was more effective than team-game-tournament for promoting undergraduates' achievement and understanding.

Keywords: Techniques Of Cooperative, Learning In Hormone, Biochemistry Course, Undergraduates' Achievement And Understanding



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**DAMAT RÜSTEM PASHA KHANS IN İSTANBUL: A STUDY OF THE
ARCHITECTURE HISTORY**

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Cairo University, Cairo, EGYPT

Mohamed Hamza Al-Haddad

Cairo University, Cairo, EGYPT

Ahmed Ragab Mohamed

Cairo University, Cairo, EGYPT

This paper presents a description and an analysis for the architectural plans of the Rüstem Pasha Khans as kind of the commercial buildings. Rüstem Pasha was the grand vizier between (1544-53 and 1556-61) and son-in-law of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent after he had been married to Mihrimah, Suleiman's favorite daughter. His khans were established in very important locations in Istanbul, on the north and south shores of the Golden Horn, which was the main port of the city. First Khan was established on the north shore of the Golden Horn in Galata and called as Kurçunlu khan, the leaded khan. It is a big khan and consists of a central Courtyard, surrounded by two stories. Other three khans were built near of his mosque on the South shore of the horn. Moreover a fifth one in the covered bazaar called Cebeci khan. The Ottoman khans were built as endowments for yielding income to meet the expenses of such charitable organizations, such as mosques, colleges, and hospitals in Ottoman cities. The research ends with the results and reveals about the multiple units and architectural elements which were used to build these khans. Furthermore, the buildings are in an adaptation with the surrounding environment. The materials, which were used in the constructions of it, are similar to that used in the design of the surrounding buildings. Both use the coverage style by domes and vaults.

Keywords: Architecture, Istanbul, Khan, Ottoman, Rüstem Pasha



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SCIENTIFIC FACE OF THE ARTWORK: INVESTIGATION OF THE PIGMENTS OF SOME OTTOMAN POSTAGE STAMPS BY ENERGY DISPERSIVE X-RAY FLUORESCENCE SPECTROMETRY

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The scientific studies of artworks can provide many valuable data, such as information about the nature of the object, pigments and dyes used as colorants, raw materials employed in their manufacturing process. Stamps, which are considered a cultural heritage, serve as recording source for information that illustrates the cultural, historical, social and artistic aspects of a society in their own unique style. Thus stamps can be used as a tool in history teaching. Many chemical pigments and dyes are used as colorant for the colored inks. Mineral-based or inorganic pigments and dyes, particularly those containing heavy metals, were widely used in past, but due to their toxic effect, environmental concerns have reduced the application of heavy metal containing pigments at the present time. In this study Duloz and Crescent series of Ottoman postage stamps, the first postage stamps of Ottomans, printed in 1876-1890 have been analyzed non-destructively, using Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence (EDXRF) method and K, Ca, S, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Ti, Ni, Cu, Ga, Se, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Sb, Ba, Mo, Hg, Te and W elements were analyzed. The results indicated that the stamps of Ottoman Empire contain mostly Pb, Hg and/or Zn containing pigments in highest concentrations. The fingerprint spectrum of each valuable stamp was characterized in order to distinguish from its counterfeits.

Keywords: Artwork, Ottoman Postage Stamps, Energy Dispersive, X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry



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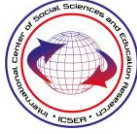
PIGMENT ANALYSIS OF THE OIL PAINTINGS AND DETERMINATION OF WHETHER THEY ARE GENUINE OR FAKE BY X-RAY FLUORESCENCE SPECTROMETRY

Tanıl Akyüz

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In museums, galleries or at private collectors there are very precious oil paintings of famous artists. In order to determine the authenticity of a painting, it should be analyzed by scientific techniques. The analysis performed to establish whether the age of the painting and the materials and techniques used are compatible with the presumed date of execution. One of the most used non-destructive techniques is X-Ray Fluorescence spectrometry. Energy-Dispersive X-Ray fluorescence spectrometry is a quick technique of analysis, widely used in art and archaeometry for the identification of the inorganic elements in pigments. The content of the pigments used in oil paints varies chronologically. The minerals used in pigments have been changed from 400 AD to nowadays. For example the mercury based red pigment (cinnabar; HgS) replaced by iron based pigment (hematite) and/or organic pigments, due to the toxic effect of the heavy metals to environment. In this talk the pigments of the main colors used in oil paints will be given chronologically and Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence analysis results of Turkish famous artist Feyhaman Duran's (1886-1970) Atatürk portrait will be presented.

Keywords: Pigment Analysis, Oil Paintings, X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry



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**INFORMATION LITERACY: EDUCATE THROUGH LITERACY (STUDY ANALYSIS
ABOUT SCHOOL OF LITERACY BY PODJOK BACA COMMUNITY, FACULTY OF
ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA)**

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The concepts and terms about "Information Literacy" has become general study in education studies. Information literacy is pivotal in this global world where the information literacy equips a person's ability to access, understand and use the information intelligently. In higher education, in the learning process, students should be able to get used to a new way in education. Students must independently by finding, training themselves and absorbing the education material from lecturers. The development of highly advanced information technology has resulted the explosion of information so every student receives any information and from anywhere without limits and filters. Therefore, every student is required to have the ability to fulfill the information needs which is called "Information Literacy". School of literacy implemented by Podjok Baca community aims to educate students so that they have the literacy skills because it is one of the basic needs to survive in the information age. In order to successfully fulfilling the need for information, it would require an understanding of information literacy through School of Literacy. Information literacy regarded as a very important skill and the key in solving problems which is known as "Problem Solving and Decision Making Skills". This paper focusing on school of literacy activities by Podjok Baca Community which aims to know how far the application of "Problem Solving and Decision Making Skills" in information literacy.

Keywords: Educate, Information Literacy, School of Literacy, Skills, Technology



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FAMILY MEDIATION, ITS ADVANTAGES AND A CRITICAL LOOK TO THE FAMILY MEDIATION SYSTEM IN TURKEY

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The concept of mediation in general - and family mediation in particular - is one of the concepts that has been stressed out lately. Mediation, which is an effective method when considered within the scope of family counseling, is used not only to solve familial problems but also for problems among peers in the school environment, among staff in companies and also for problems among different companies; briefly, in any environment where conflict arises. One of the most important features of the mediation method is that it is simple and well-structured. In today's circumstances, while mediation services can be provided by all licence degree graduates who have special training, in our country, this service is presented only by law faculty graduates with five-year-experience, neglecting the study areas such as psychology, social work, psychological consultation which offer special training in communication. However, it has both been experienced through personal counseling sessions and indicated by literature that mediation has proven to be an efficient method overall, particularly in planning the aftermath of divorce for families in the process of divorce. On one hand, this paper aims at discussing the contributions of family mediation to families in every stage from a scientific view, and on the other hand, it tries to provide a critical look to the mediation system in our country.

Keywords: Mediation, Family Mediation, Family Counseling, Divorce, Law



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THE PERCEPTION OF TECHNOLOGY USE IN ACCOUNTING EDUCATION OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS ON ACCOUNTING EDUCATION FIELD: EXAMPLE OF ORDU UNIVERSITY

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There are many technological tools developed to be used in everyday life as well as education life in the digital age we are in by developing technology. Facilities that these technologies, of which effectiveness and preference in our lives varies from one person to other, have brought are at a degree that cannot be denied without dispute. The number of methods used to facilitate the learning of students has also increased in parallel with the development of technology in recent years. Many technological tools have been developed to be used in education. Students' levels of learning, perceptions, learning styles are also changing in parallel with the development of these tools. Accounting is a science, which has a history of thousands of years. However, it has changed by developing since the past years. It has been inevitable that higher education institutions, the main purpose of which is to prepare students for the accounting profession, benefit from the use of technology throughout the education process in order to raise knowledgeable and equipped individuals with consciousness to adapt to development and changes in the profession and obtain competitive advantage. In this study, opinions of Vocational School (MYO) Students on Accounting Education Field regarding the use and effectiveness of information technology in accounting education were determined by survey questions classified with 5 point likert scale and tested by using (SPSS 16.0 for Windows) "Statistical Program for Social Sciences" and results were presented.

Keywords: Education, Accounting education, Technology



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THE INVESTIGATION OF DETERMINANTS, DIMENSIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF DISCRIMINATION IN TOURISM SECTOR

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The main purpose of this research is to analyze the reasons, dimensions and results (in terms of personal, organizational and social issues) of the discrimination being faced during employment which is performed by human resources department in tourism. The tourism businesses are the most common places where we may encounter with the discrimination matter in working life. Discrimination in tourism appears in two different steps. The first type occurs during the employment period of human resources and the second one is centered during the first six months of employment period. Discriminatory behaviors have been forbidden by the national and international provisions of law. Such a discrimination approach has a potential of creating irreparable cases such as not only organizational but also personal and social results. Demographic characteristics of individuals (age, sex, religion, language, ethnicity, country), physiological characteristics (mental disability, physical disability, height-weight balance, etc.), legal characteristics (former prisoners, foreigners, retirees, etc.) are often encountered as discrimination samples or practices. In this study in the first stage, the reasons, types, dimensions and results of discrimination and related studies are examined. In addition, legal, economic, social and organizational cases and their results has also examined. Research model conducted by using prior studies. The data obtained from the survey was analysed via the statistics program; content analysis as qualitative and explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis were performed within the framework of quantitative research method. Job advertisement, job application forms, evaluation forms and employee payroll of businesses evaluated by using content analysis. The data of dependent and independent variables were obtained from employees by using questionnaire in tourism businesses (five star hotels, A group travel agencies and 1st class Restaurants) in Antalya region. As a result, the factors, cases and reasons that cause discrimination in working life and also; dimensions and types of discrimination were obtained and its personal, organizational and social effects were presented.

Keywords: Determinants of Discrimination, Dimensions of Discrimination, Consequences of Discrimination Tourism Sector



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READING OF FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE CHARACTERISTICS WITH SPATIAL CONFIGURATION IN ANCIENT CITIES: THE CASE OF POMPEII

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Spatial configuration structure and factors affecting urban development are areas of growing interest for both city planners and archaeologists. The reading of historical eras of the city of functional structure in spatial organizational forms has a great importance in regard to primarily to produce information concerning the history of urbanization and to establish a cumulative, long-term view for perception of the cities we live in today. Today, ancient cities-related studies; usually examining the relationship at regional scale and examining the structural features of sub-scale issues due to the organization of space in ancient cities is achieved limited knowledge. The functional structure of the city in the formation of spatial organization that determines the properties of the schema using trends and space users place form features is important to the interaction between. Spatial configuration characteristics present directly accessible ways to user. In other words, the city features that characterize the spatial structure connect the form to the function of the city. The rate of movement of the users in a field explain both of the definition of the spatial form and the effect of the spatial configuration characteristics. Aim of this study is examine the relation between functional structure characteristics and spatial configuration in ancient cities with "Space Syntax" analysis which allows comparative research between spatial structure characteristics. For the study area, one of the best well-preserved ancient cities and have been unearthed largely by the excavations today, the Roman Imperial Period city of Pompeii was selected. In this context, spatial readings in Pompeii ancient city with space syntax model will be done and functional structure characteristics and spatial configuration will be examined based on city plan. As a result, for the reading of the ancient cities spatial organizational structure also can be used in the archaeological studies; a mathematical model of space syntax analysis method of availability will be discussed.

Keywords: Ancient Cities, Pompeii, Functional Structure Characteristics, Spatial Configuration, Space Syntax



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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF BURNOUT, WORK ENVIRONMENT SATISFACTION
AND PERCEIVED HEALTH**

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Aim: This study aims to investigate the correlation between burnout, workplace satisfaction, and perceived health among nurses.

Method: The study was conducted with 322 nurses working in a university hospital. All nurses, except those on annual or sick leave, were included in the study sample. Data were evaluated with a personal information form, the MBI, the Work Environment Satisfaction Scale, and the Perceived Health Scale. The study data were analyzed with mean analysis, correlation and regression analysis, and Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

Results : it was reported that the average emotional exhaustion score of nurses was 18.68, depersonalization score was 5.89 and self-actualization score was 20.54. It was also noted that 27.0% of the nurses in the study were satisfied with their work environment and 52.8% of the participants perceived their health in good condition. It was reported that work environment satisfaction was negatively correlated with emotional exhaustion ($\beta=-,534$, $t=-11,229$) and depersonalization ($\beta=-,269$, $t=-4,988$) while it was positively correlated with personal success ($\beta=,191$, $t=3,478$). Moreover, perceived health was also found negatively correlated with emotional exhaustion ($\beta =-,386$, $t=-7,487$) and depersonalization ($\beta=-,146$, $t=-2,642$) while it had positive effects on personal success ($\beta =,130$, $t=2,336$).

Conclusion. The study results indicated that burnout syndrome was influenced by work environment satisfaction and perceived health. It is suggested that nursing managers and nursing leaders can ensure early diagnosis of burnout by evaluating perceived health and work environment satisfaction of nurses.

Keywords: Burnout, Work Environment Satisfaction, Perceived Health



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**TEACHING TURKISH TO NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF
TURKISH ARMED FORCES PRACTICES**

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When historical, geographical and cultural domains of Turkish language are considered, it is commented that the interest of foreigners in Turkish language, especially in the dialect spoken in Turkey will gradually rise and the activity of Teaching Turkish to Non-Native Speakers will gain more importance. The historical process of Turkish Armed Forces' activities concerning teaching Turkish to foreigners has not yet been completely identified. However, the first known Turkish language education given to Guest Military Personnel after the foundation of Turkish Republic was recorded in the enactment signed by Ghazi Mustafa Kemal on 24 April 1933 and issued 14234 on "the admittance decree regarding the Saudi Arabia Government's wish to send students to "Türkiye Harp ve Tayyare Mektepleri" (Turkish Schools of War and Aviation) and this is acknowledged as the beginning of this practice. It was observed that in this Teaching Turkish to Non-Native Speakers activity performed by Turkish Armed Forces, "Eclectic Method" was applied and four language skills (reading, writing, comprehension, speaking) were allocated an adequate amount of time and the same amount of importance within the bounds of possibility while teaching Turkish. In order to make this exemplary practice of Turkish Armed Forces known in the science world, it would be beneficial to include topics such as "Teaching Turkish for Professional Purposes" and "Teaching Turkish to non-native adults for specific purposes," etc. in national and international workshops. There are certain relative problems in teaching Guest Military Personnel Turkish as a foreign language. It was determined that these problems were tried to be solved by means of additional precautions and that selecting the trainees from abroad according to TAS exams first applied in 2005 has has a positive contribution to the quality of Türkçe Tekâmül Kursu (Turkish Improvement Course). Precautions must be taken in order to increase the number of experimental research made to identify the problems encountered in teaching Turkish to foreigners. Training programs must be prepared by experts and Turkish Armed Forces staff should also be included in research groups to be founded for the update of the program. The opportunities provided by technology must be utilized at utmost capacity and the number and quality of websites rich in images and extensive contents must be increased. Language acquisition techniques instead of

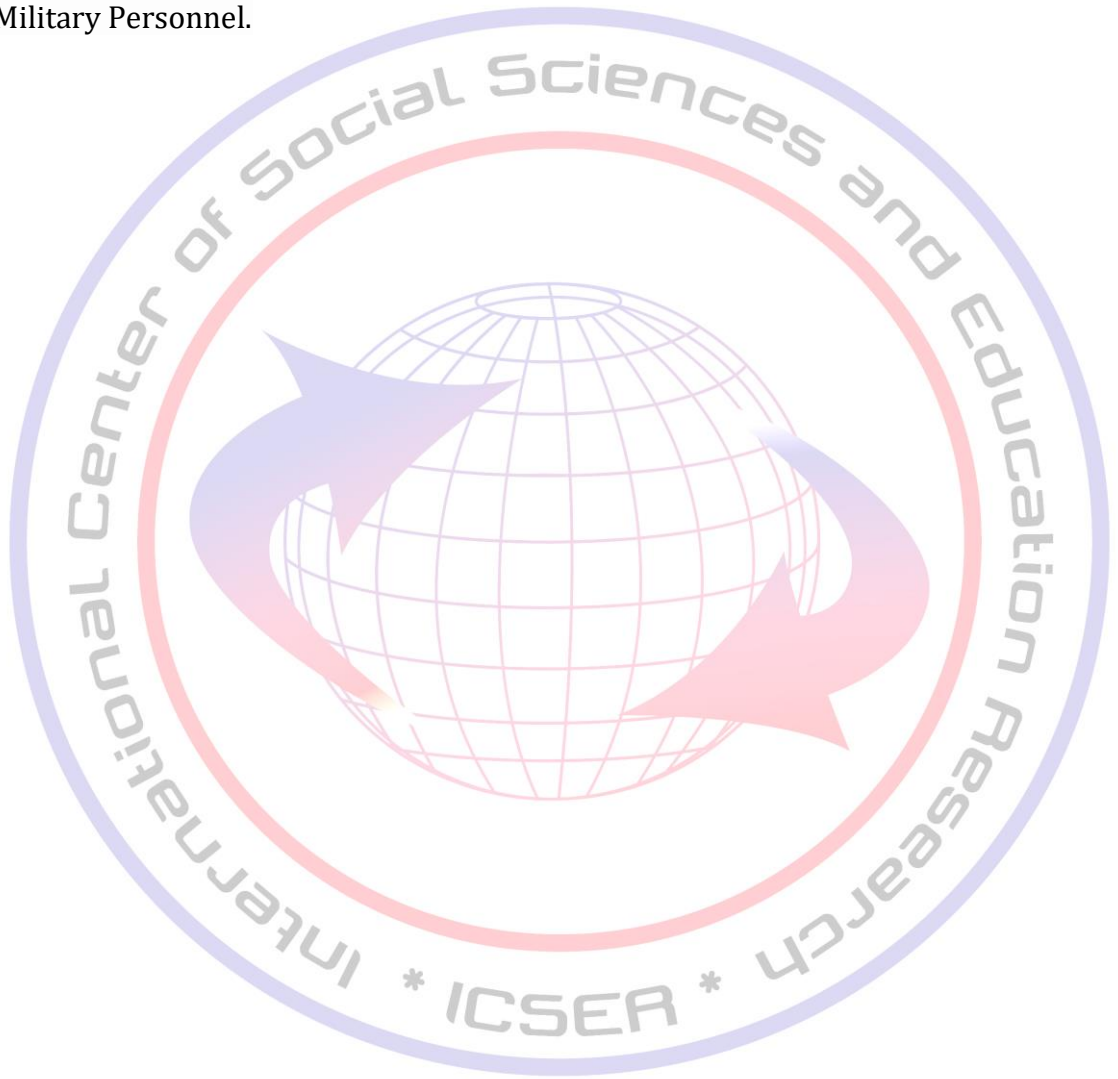


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grammar based methods must be embraced in this activity we call Teaching Turkish to Non-Native Adults. My aim in this study is to identify the outcome gained in the light of the accumulation achieved by 31 years of service as a Turkish language teacher and administrator at several educational institutions of Turkish Armed Forces teaching military students at various ages and teaching Guest Military Personnel Turkish for 11 years.

Keywords: Turkish Language Education, Foreign Language, Turkish Armed Forces, Military Personnel.





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ANALYSIS OF OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER AND INTERPERSONAL COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS THROUGH STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING

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The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between obsessive compulsive disorder and interpersonal cognitive distortions in adolescents. The working group of the study consists of 331 students from the high schools in Bayburt city center, selected with appropriate sampling method. In this study Obsessive Compulsive Disorder Scale and Interpersonal Cognitive Distortions Scale were used. On data analyses, pearson correlation and structural equation modeling analysis techniques were used. As a result of the study, it was determined that there is significant and positive relations between obsessive compulsive disorder and interpersonal cognitive distortions, and obsessive compulsive disorder has direct and indirect significant effects on the avoid proximity, unrealistic expectations of relationships and mind reading dimension through the latent variable of interpersonal cognitive distortions. In addition, it was determined that obsessive compulsive disorder is a significant predictor of interpersonal cognitive distortions and structural equation modeling complies with the data obtained (RMSEA=.06, CFI=.98, GFI=.96, AGFI=.93).

Keywords: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Cognitive Distortion, Structural Equation Modeling.



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GUIDED INQUIRY BASED LABORATORY ACTIVITIES FOR PROMOTING PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' INQUIRY SKILLS

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Laboratory instructions take an important place in science education and being have to carry out the laboratory activities in a particular sequence is very important. For this reason, guided inquiry based learning approach has gained importance. This study was aimed to investigate effect of guided inquiry based laboratory activities on pre-service science teachers' inquiry skills. For this purpose, eight guided inquiry based laboratory activities related to chemical kinetics, chemical equilibrium, thermochemistry, acids and bases, electrochemistry were developed. Worksheets for each activity were prepared as mentioned by Hofstein, Shore and Kipnis (2004). Participants were randomly assigned to experimental (N=17) and control groups (N=17). Instructions were conducted by using guided inquiry based laboratory activities in the experimental group and by using cook-book laboratory activities in the control group during eight weeks. Inquiry Skills Scale (Aldan-Karademir & Saracaloglu, 2013) was used before and after the instructions. According to Mann-Whitney-U test results, while there was no significant difference between pre-test mean scores (U=144.000, $p>0.05$), it was found significant difference between post-test mean scores (U=25.500, $p<0.05$, $z=-4.109$, $r=0.70$) in favour of experimental group. Furthermore, there was significant differences between post-test mean scores for sub-dimensions named acquisition of knowledge (U=36.500, $p<0.05$, $z=-3.734$, $r=0.64$), control of knowledge (U=64.000, $p<0.05$, $z=-2.787$, $r=0.48$) and self-confidence (U=32.500, $p<0.05$, $z=-3.898$, $r=0.67$) in favour of experimental group. Additionally, Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test results indicated significant differences between pre-and post test scores of experimental groups obtained from all scale and each sub-dimensions. Results underlined that guided inquiry based laboratory activities was more effective for improving the pre-service science teachers' inquiry skills.

Keywords: Laboratory Activities, Promoting Pre-Service, Science Teachers' Inquiry Skills



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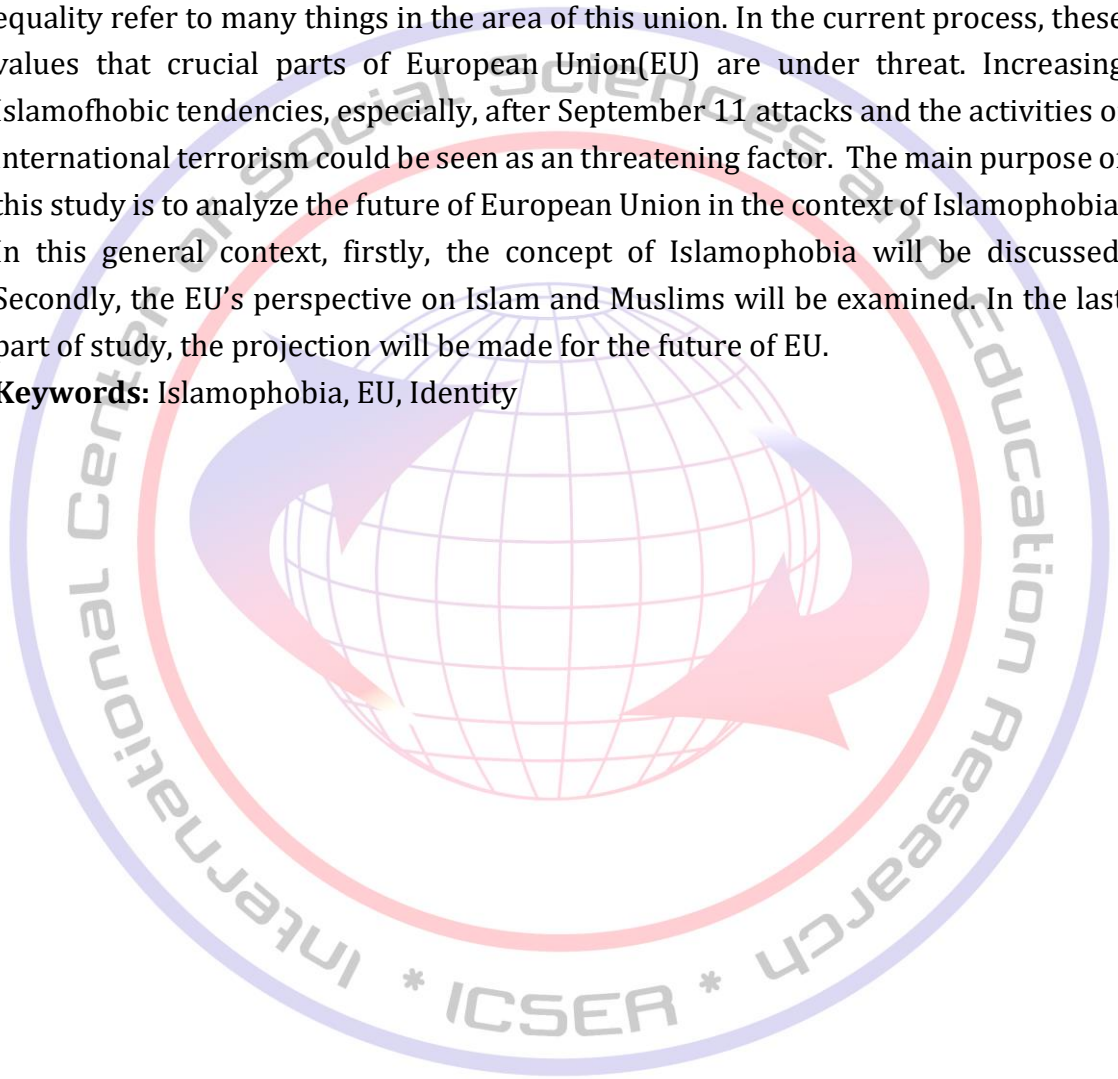
THE FUTURE OF EUROPEAN UNION IN THE CONTEXT OF ISLAMOPHOBIA

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The European Union is a process of transnational building of political economy. It is also political unity of values. The values such as democracy, liberty, justice, and equality refer to many things in the area of this union. In the current process, these values that crucial parts of European Union(EU) are under threat. Increasing Islamofhobic tendencies, especially, after September 11 attacks and the activities of international terrorism could be seen as an threatening factor. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the future of European Union in the context of Islamophobia. In this general context, firstly, the concept of Islamophobia will be discussed. Secondly, the EU's perspective on Islam and Muslims will be examined. In the last part of study, the projection will be made for the future of EU.

Keywords: Islamophobia, EU, Identity





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THE UTILIZATION LEVEL OF THE CITIZENS FROM E-MUNICIPALITY SERVICES: THE EXAMPLE OF İZMIT MUNICIPALITY

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Citizens are continuously in interactive communication with public institutions. Today, e-government and e-municipality practices, promising more effective and efficient public services, become widespread throughout the world. The municipalities are obliged to provide civilized and quality of life facilities to the citizens. Also, as a requirement of transparent management, they have to share with the public being produced by them. The municipalities seeking to provide healthy services which are based on information participated in the citizens. Therefore, Internet is one of the most effective methods that can be used to communicate between local governments and citizens. In this study, the concepts of e-government and e-municipality are discussed and e-municipality applications of İzmit Municipality are examined through a survey. The aim of this study evaluates utilization level of the citizens in which offered e-municipality services by the İzmit Municipality according to education, income, age, and professional groups.

Keywords: E-government, E-Municipality, Information Technologies, Citizen Information System, İzmit Municipality.



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CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR INFORMATION CENTERS

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Nowadays, rapidly changing pace enables people to have intensive communication and learn new things easily. Adaptation to new Technologies, service with insufficient sources, information production in global level force libraries to change and to be open-minded. Organizational behavior introduces the rules and principles of the relationships and helps to understand ourselves, people and miscellaneous groups we work with. Organizational behavior belongs to the people working in organization. Underlying purpose is to understand human behaviors within an organization and make an employee more successful.

Organizational behavior of information centers can be controlled as understanding the behaviors of employee, making predictions and controlling the behaviors of employees. Working atmosphere of information center and to what extent people are influenced by library and changed behavior can be examined. As a result of these researches, organizational behavior of information centers can be determined.

Globalization brings technological developments, new regulations and radical changes with rapidly changing world system. These changes require the restructuring of information centers. Restructuring occurs both in internal and external part of information centers. It is stated that biggest transformation is not seen in economy or government perception. But it is observed in the transformation process of the capitalist societies from industrial community into information community. This transformation is associated with the tendency to learn and inclusion of information in economy as a significant asset. Within this context, in our study titled "Change and Development of the Organizational Behavior of Information Centers" organizational behavior was dealt with under the titles of organizational culture, organizational culture and information centers, change and development of the organizational behavior of information.

Keywords: Change and Development, Organizational Behavior, Information Centers



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FEMALE IDENTITY IN GEORGE ORWELL'S A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER

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As a problematic concept, identity refers to versatile complexities in its definition and it is clear that there has been an explosion about searching the concept. The question of subjectivity together with its formation process has a great importance in the revelation of one's personality and in the representation of one's identity. It can be said that a psychoanalytically influenced feminism and cultural criticism shows itself as a result of this process. In this context, all kinds of cultural identity forms such as ethnic, racial, gender and woman etc., are suitable to be studied in terms of essentialist or anti-essentialist concept of identity. For Etienne Wenger, who is an educational theorist, the concept of identity is related with such terms like participation, non-participation, exclusion and inclusion. He claims that one's identity determines his/her ability or inability in terms of the meanings that shape his/her form of belonging. In George Orwell's *A Clergyman's Daughter*, Dorothy Hare is the main character in the novel and she is the clergyman's daughter living in a small village, Knype Hill, in the county of Suffolk. Although Dorothy performs good works, and cultivates good thoughts she has to regain her life. In the study, Dorothy's identity is analyzed in terms of essentialist and anti-essentialist identity forms both in order to show her ability in her adaptation to society and to define her position and her problems of identity as a female in Britain in the beginning of twentieth century.

Keywords: Female, Identity, Essentialist, Anti-Essentialist, Feminism, Participation, Non-Participation, Psychoanalytic, Ability



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**THE EFFECT OF PEDAGOGIC FORMATION TRAINING ON VOCATIONAL
ATTITUDES OF MATHEMATICS TEACHER CANDIDATES**

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The purpose of this study is to identify the changes in the attitudes of teacher candidates continuing pedagogic formation training certification programme, towards profession starting from the first stage within the process and to address the effect of this change on gender and type of school they graduated variables. This study was figured according to longitudinal panel searching model of developmental research which is one of the descriptive research method. As the population of study was formed by teacher candidates of different branches continuing pedagogic formation training certification programme of a public university, the sample was formed by 114 mathematics teacher candidates continuing this programme. In conclusion, with this study done to obtain the changes in attitudes of teacher candidates continuing pedagogic formation training programme, towards profession in period starting from the first stage and to address the effect of this change on gender and high school type variables, a conclusion was reached that a positive change occurred in attitudes of teacher candidates towards profession. Also, another important result obtained from the study is that gender and high school variables do not affect the attitude points of teacher candidates towards profession.

Keywords: Attitudes, Pedagogic formation training programme, Teacher candidate, Longitudinal panel searching model.

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**THE ANALYSIS OF ALGEBRAIC WORD PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGIES AND
MISTAKES***

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This research was aim to evaluate solution strategies of algebraic verbal problems and generated error types in terms of the point of views of teachers. Based upon this general aim, the answers of the questions mentioned below were searched:

- 1) What are the opinions of teachers regarding strategies used towards the solution of algebraic verbal problems?
- 2) What are the opinions of teachers regarding error types towards the solution of algebraic verbal problems?
- 3) What are the opinions of teachers regarding resolution of error types done in the solution of algebraic verbal problems?

This study is a study in which quantitative methods were used to obtain the point of views of teachers towards strategies and error types in solution of algebraic verbal problems. The primary school maths teachers working in schools of central counties of Adana province in 2012-2013 academic year formed the population of this research.

In sum, in the scope of this study it was found out that the teachers think the students can apply trial and error, systematic distribution, inverse operation, forming and solving equation strategies effectively and they can mostly make logical mistakes. In this study only the opinions of teachers were taken. Studies in which the opinions of students are taken, will also be done. It can be suggested that the teachers can concentrate on questions in class that can resolve logical errors and use activities that can develop their algebraic reasoning strategies.

Keywords: Algebraic, Problem solving strategies, Mathematics teachers

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INFORMATION TRANSFER BETWEEN BILINGUAL SPEAKERS

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Human is constantly able to build new sentences and to express himself in different ways, even with a limited vocabulary. Bilingual speakers, while expressing themselves verbally, have two language systems and their utilities. Since human brain works goal-oriented because of its nature, it utilizes this feature in an economic way and enables this bilingual source in the most productive way. Putting less effort is not always the purpose in productivity. Achievement of the intention of speech in the most effective way and avoiding misunderstandings are also productivity. Bilinguals switch from one language to other while talking among themselves in informal settings. This code-switching is not coincident. Based on audio transcriptions of bilingual speakers, this study aims to show, that code-switching moments are related with increasing productivity in speech.

Keywords: Bilingualism, speech economy, code-switching



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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN WOMEN'S POVERTY AS A RESULT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Globalization is the fact that the world becomes a small village as the borders disappear. Having been mentioned frequently since 1980s, globalization brings about both opportunities and threats. While growth markets and rapid improvement in information, communication and transportation technologies provide opportunities to improve standard of living, global crisis, however, brought about lots of threats such as poverty and income inequality. Whereas the countries which have assessed the opportunities created by globalization and which have been able to develop defense mechanisms against threats benefit the advantages of globalization, the countries that have failed to do so, face the risk of lagging behind others in country ranking lists. Opportunities and threats of globalization affect not only the countries but also the people live in them and it especially affects the women, the most disadvantageous segment of the society. For example, the women confront the problems such as not being able to benefit educational opportunities, being employed with low salaries and unhealthy conditions, working as an unpaid family worker, not possessing equal rights to men, being exposed to domestic violence by husband or family. As a result, such problems impoverish women. The most effective way to stop women poverty is to increase women entrepreneurship. The survey's aim is to emphasize the significance of entrepreneurship in the resolution of poor women's problems by exhibiting the issues which poor women face with in rural and urban areas in Turkey.

Keywords: Women, Globalization, Poverty And Entrepreneurship



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SOUL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP, ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION?

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In the last twenty years, entrepreneurship education has developed greatly in developed countries and it is quite effective in terms of entrepreneurial intention. This study aims to find out to what extent entrepreneurial education affects the entrepreneurial intentions of students at Trakya University. Entrepreneurial education has recently been added to the program at Trakya University, and positive results from this study will help to show the effectiveness of these courses.

The study found that students who have been in receipt of an entrepreneurial education have deeper entrepreneurial intentions to take action when compared with students who were not in receipt of an entrepreneurial education.

Besides, it was found that the percentage of those who are unclear as to whether to establish their own business or not, in terms of all the students who took an entrepreneurship course and those who did not, is rather high; besides, 23% of the students think that entrepreneurship can be learned.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Education, Entrepreneurial Intention, University Education



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**PROBLEMS OF AMATEUR FOOTBALL: A QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGICAL
REVIEW**

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Amateur football, generates “under stairs sector of football”. The elements of amateur football that evoke professionalism in working, make it mandatory to study the unique problems of this category. The purpose of this study is to reveal its own internal social and economic dynamics of amateur football and to discuss problematics identified in this context. The study was conducted using “Qualitative Method”. The reason why the editing built with qualitative method is, to show a “descriptive” approach in the topic which doesn’t have sufficient literature and scientific reference, moreover even beyond that is to expose an “exploratory” research model in relation to the research topic. It is thought that, in a research which is to be performed in original topic, this method offers opportunity to exceed the limitation of subjects by question options which are defined by questionnaire e.t.c data collection tools in the scope of quantitative method. In study “Semi-Structured in-depth interview” which is a research technique peculiar to qualitative method has been done with 6 football players, 2 trainers and 2 managers in total of 10 people who are active in amateur category. Interview data collected with voice recorder subjected to content analysis and converted to Word texts, as a result of this process by taking identified problems regard to topic in consideration, they were demonstrated in findings section with various “Theme” titles. Identified theme titles are listed as follows: 1. Precarious Oral Agreements 2. Lack of legal inspection 3. Quota Implementation 4. Economic issues and facility problems. Problems that we have set related to amateur football need to be analyzed. Of amateur football to come to a more functional state first people of our country, athletes, trainers, managers, clubs and in the sense of totally for Turkish sport, a review of these problems is seen to be mandatory. In considering amateur football with its current operating mechanism both health, physical activity and dissemination of “mass sport” that focuses on using leisure time and it is the infrastructure and kitchen of raising Professional football player, the sociological underpinnings of this necessity also inevitably emerges with clarity. We believe that this study will encourage



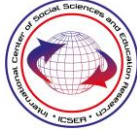
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people that the concept of “amateurism” to be subjected to a theoretical analysis in football and besides this it will lead to be topic of current scientific studies in the light of concepts of sports sociology, labour economics of sports and sports philosophy disciplines.

Keywords: Amateurism, Amateur Football, The Social Security Problem, Precarious Aggrement, Quota, Facility Problem





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**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEDIA LITERACY AS A MIND SETTING AND
JUSTIFICATION (CASE STUDY OF MARIO TEGUH AND KISWINAR TEGUH)**

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In order to have huge capabilities to comprehend enough what media drives us from the current personalities into brand new personalities, this paper research is subjectively written to provide enlightenment that media literacy is needed to face what we consume, attract, and spill statements based on mind setting. The current issue which is happening in Indonesia on September 2016 is took as an example and explanation for this paper research. It is the case study of most renowned motivator in Indonesian history, Mario Teguh. Mario was suspected and hardly didn't admitted Kiswinar Teguh as his biological son from the previous wife. He argued if Kiswinar is the son from his former wife's affair with another guy back in time. In the other hand, there were a lot of legitimate physical evidences revolve and able to prove if Mario has stated wrong. Thus, all medias with different background spot and deliver this issue to audiences aim to provide different perspectives too with high track elusive.

Keywords: Media Literacy, Finding and Strengthening Sources, Literated, Justification



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**UNDERSTANDING SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL LABOR FROM THE
PERSPECTIVE OF RURAL POVERTY**

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This study aims to understand the view of seasonal labor in Turkey in the framework of agricultural transformation processes and rural poverty concepts by examining field researches in Turkey on seasonal labor. Seasonal agricultural workers are defined as; labor groups who move from one region (the places where they live and work) to another agricultural regions mostly with their families during the peak seasons of agricultural works, in accordance with the agricultural product range and labor demand. As well as there has been a rapid increase in the number of seasonal agricultural workers especially since 1950's, their numbers has reached millions in 1980-90 and this group has become a must in agricultural production in different regions of Turkey. This situation prevented seasonal agricultural labor to be a marginal form of labor. The field researches on seasonal agricultural workers show that these groups are mainly from the Southeast of Turkey and especially the forced migration process in 1990 induce this fact. One of the basic concepts of this study is poverty. Most of the people living in rural areas are landless or small peasant. Therefore they feel poverty deeply. Also, this group gradually has been becoming poorer during the process of economic and social change. 75% of the poor in the world live in rural areas. "Seasonal labor" is perhaps one of the most serious view of the poverty in rural areas. The lack of legal regulations for seasonal agricultural workers increases the problems of this group. Therefore all kinds of efforts to develop a common mind related to the solution of seasonal work issue should be considered as a meaningful step.

Keywords: seasonal agricultural labor, poverty, rural area, rural sociology



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STUDY OF PERCEIVED TRUST IN ADMINISTRATOR

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This study aims to show to which extent of the teachers working in public primary, secondary and high schools trust in administrators and whether or not it varies depending on different variables (gender, age distribution, professional seniority, organization where teacher works, educational region, number of years of working at the school and field of study). Answers were sought for the following questions through the study designed using survey model. The study was designed using survey model. The study was conducted on 386 teachers working at public primary, secondary and high schools in the districts Bakırköy, Bağcılar and Küçükçekmece in the Anatolian Side of the province Istanbul in the second semester of the school year of 2015-2016. The study used, as data collection tool, “scale of trust in administrator” of 40 statements as designed by İslamoğlu, Birsnel ve Börü, (2007) to determine the level of trust in administrator. The results of data analysis showed that the levels of trust in administrator by teachers were at “moderate level” in terms of sub-dimensions and total score. And for the sub-dimension “trust in administrator”, the highest mean appeared to be for the sub-dimension “competence” and the lowest mean was for the sub-dimension “creator of a positive work environment”. Analyses of the levels of perceived trust in administrator in terms of gender, age, field of study and organization where teacher works showed no significant difference. In the analysis made for levels of trust in administrator by teachers, the highest score appeared to be for the teachers having a professional seniority of 16 years and above. The analysis made for the level of trust in administrator by teachers by the variable number of years worked in the organizations showed that the highest means of score is for the teachers having a number of years worked ranging from 0 to 1 year. When the levels of trust in administrator of teachers were analyzed by region of educational organization, it appeared that the highest mean was for the teachers working in Bakırköy while the lowest was for those who work in Bağcılar.

Keywords: Teacher, Administrator, Trust in Administrator



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STUDY OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE OF ADMINISTRATORS

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This study aims to show the extent of the perceived organizational justice of administrator by teachers working in public primary, secondary and high schools trust in administrators and whether or not it varies depending on different variables. The study was designed using survey model. The study was conducted on 386 teachers working at public primary, secondary and high schools in the districts Bakırköy, Bağcılar and Küçükçekmece in the Anatolian Side of the province Istanbul in the second semester of the school year of 2015-2016. The study used, as data collection tool, the “scale of organizational justice” of 19 statements as developed by Moorman and Niehoff, (1993) and translated into Turkish by Polat, (2007) to determine organizational justice. The results of data analysis showed that the levels of organizational justice of teachers were at “moderate level” in terms of sub-dimensions and total score. It appeared that for organizational justice sub-dimension, the highest mean was for the sub-dimension “interactional justice” while the lowest was for the sub-dimension “distribution justice”. Analyzing the levels of perceived organizational justice in terms of gender and age showed no significant difference. In the analysis made for organizational justice perceived by teachers by professional seniority, the highest score appeared to be for the teachers having a professional seniority of 16 years and above. An analysis of the perceived organizational justice of teachers by organization worked suggested that the highest mean was for primary school teachers while the lowest was for high school teachers. When the organizational justice perceived by teachers was analyzed by region of educational organization, it appeared that the highest mean was for the teachers working in Bakırköy while the lowest was for those who work in Bağcılar. The analysis of the perceived organizational justice of teachers by field of study showed no significant difference between their perceptions of the sub-dimension distributional justice. However, by the field of study of teachers, a significant difference was found out between their perceptions of the sub-dimensions procedural justice and interactional justice and their overall perception of organizational justice. The perceived procedural justice and interactional justice and the overall perception of organizational justice by teachers of math subjects were higher. Those of the teachers of non-math subjects were lower relative to the teachers of math and technical subjects.

Keywords: Primary school, secondary school, high school, organizational justice



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**REST FROM A MUDERRIS LIVING IN GALATA IN THE 18th CENTURY
OTTOMAN PERIOD: THE ESTATE OF ESSEYID MEHMED EFENDI**

Nisa Öktem

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Estates are one of the primary sources used as a historical data to reveal the socio-economic and cultural photo of a region. These sources are document types which are either issued in the form of records as detached, or commonly used in Kadi Registers. Estate records provide significant information for researchers about book culture and intellectual level. This study aims to shed light to cultural and intellectual aspects of the muderris named Esseyid Mehmed who lived in Kasımpaşa region of Galata in the 18th century Ottoman period via his estate record. Firstly, brief information will be given about Esseyid Mehmed's life and then a general evaluation of the estate will be done in this article. Since he is a muderris, his books will be emphasized more than his other items in his inheritance record and thanks to this, this study aims to shed light to book culture of his period as soon as possible.

Keywords: Muderris, Galata 18th Century Ottoman Period, The Estate of Esseyid Mehmed Efendi



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**THE EFFECTS OF INSTITUTIONS ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF
TURKEY (1996- 2014)**

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Institutions are considered to have a great effect on the difference between Economic Growth and Development according to one of the most important thesis defended by institutional economics, which especially during these last years has taken a very important spot on academic papers. According to Institutional Economic's thought; an institution that owns a constantly changing structure has an indispensable effect even on regulating human relations and in ensuring human development. The aim of this paper is to examine the effect that an institution and its structure have on human development. Trying to make this possible; we have analyzed the effect that institutional structure has on human development of Turkey, in a time period of 1996-2014 by using annual datas and excecuting VECM analysis. In this study, to represent institutional structure variable, the yearly published The Worldwide Governance Indicators have been used, on the other hand to indicate human development variable the Human Development Index, which is published yearly by United Nations Development Program are used.

Keywords: Institutions, Human Development, Turkey 1996- 2014



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HOW SUCCESSFUL WE ARE IN HELPING OUR STUDENTS TO MEET THE ATTAINMENT TARGETS REGARDING SCIENTIFIC PROCESS SKILLS APPEAR IN THE CHEMISTRY PROGRAMME?

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The Turkish National Curriculum sets out the subjects to be taught and the knowledge, skills and understanding required in each subject. As similar to other subjects chemistry programme sets the attainment targets for knowledge and skills to be acquired. At the end of each year children are expected to reach certain levels of skills specifically in terms of scientific process skills. For instance, they are expected to represent knowledge with graphs, control variables and design their own experiments. Yet instruction on skill acquisition appears to be attributed less importance as compared to instruction on knowledge. Thus whether the attainment targets concerning scientific process skills are achieved is the question that motivated the present study. The study was designed in the line of constructivist perspective thereby qualitative design was adopted in the study. Scientific process skill indicator was designed and distributed to 9 and 10 graders attending to different schools. Indicator involved 10 open ended questions that required students to draw or read graph, control variables and design experiments. Additionally, 15 students were practically assessed if they design and conduct their own experiments. Rubrics were used so as to find out students' individual process skills. Findings revealed that students outperformed in working with graphs. However, the same is not valid for other skills. They especially had difficulty in working with control variables. To this end, some of the students chosen a nonscientific way in designing their experiment.

Keywords: The Attainment Targets, Scientific Process Skills, The Chemistry Programme



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**THE EFFECT OF WORD OF MOUTH COMMUNICATION ON THE FITNESS
CENTER PARTICIPANTS DECISION MAKING PROCESS ABOUT NUTRITIONAL
SUPPLEMENTS PURCHASE**

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Suzan Dal

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Aim: This study aims to understand effects of word of mouth communication on Europe side of Istanbul sport centers participants decision making process about nutritional supplements purchase.

Method: The participants of survey chosen randomly are between the range of 16-51 and their average of age is 28. Totally 138 person were participated to study. Didem AYDIN makes validity and reliability test and survey form includes 30 questions and three parts. Five unit Likert scale is used. The datas were tested by SPSS 20. Frequency, crosstab, t-test-anova analysis were used.

Findings: We observed that when they are purchasing nutritional supplements, %83 of men and % 79 of women are considering experience, information, and advices. The participants considered experience, information, and advices and they preferred % 34.8 protein powder, % 10.9 amino asit, % 8.7 le-karnitin or cla products. Men participants are purchasing products via internet and they use respectively chat and forum websites, shopping websites and news websites. Women participants are purchasing products via internet and they use respectively chat and forum websites, video share websites and shopping websites. When participants of study are making purchase decision, %46.4 of them care expertness of source, %29.7 of them care consultants experience, % 15.2 of them care consultants information

Conclusion: We observed that men consider experience, information and advise more than women at their nutrition supplement purchasing process. Also it can be said that the sources experience, information and expertness has a significant role at consumers purchasing decisions.

Keywords: Word of Mouth Communication, Nitration Supplement Production, Purchasing Decision Process



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DOES ACT NO 6331 ON OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MAKE IMPACTS ON AGRICULTURE?

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Agriculture is still one of the most important sectors in Turkey. Those who work in the agricultural sector have various risks and even higher risks than other sectors due to its production circumstances. These risks result from different factors that are specific to agriculture. Some of these factors are: agriculture depends on natural conditions, the importance of seasonality, the density of unpaid family workforce, low education level, and the instability of income. Therefore, social security becomes more important for agricultural sector and those who work in this sector though it is vital for everyone. Agricultural sector workers are the last group that social security system tries to integrate in Turkey. There are high risks in some jobs in agricultural production and these risky jobs are classified under the highest risk group jobs. Thus, all measures of occupational health and safety are important as well as vital for agriculture. Act No 6331 on Occupational Health and Safety, which has come into force in 2012, involves all sectors with one and/or more workers. As a result, agriculture, forestry and aquaculture sectors, which are intermingled, have been also addressed. However, there are serious difficulties and obstacles to implement this law in the agricultural sector. The main reasons for these implementation problems are related to informal employment, and high level of women and children workforce. According to Turkish Statistical Institute's workforce statistics for May 2015, total employment level is 46,9 % and employment participant rate is 51,7%. There are 27,772,000 workers that means 534,000 more workers than the same period of previous year and 0,2 percentage increase that makes 46,9 %. Agricultural workers have a high percentage in this employment level since 21,3% out of 46,9% belongs to the agricultural sector. On the other hand, again, according to 2015 statistics 80,9 % of the agricultural workers are informally employed. It is 69,7% for male workers while it increases up to 95% for female workers. The level of informal employment drops to 21% in other sectors. This fact reveals that agricultural workers stay out of the social security system and deprived of occupational health and safety. "Act No 6331 on Occupational Health and Safety" does not make impacts on agricultural working conditions? This presentation will provide workforce statistics in agricultural sector, examine the situation of disadvantageous groups and the level of their official employment rate, and put forward recommendations for making impacts on agricultural sector through Act No 6331 on Occupational Health and Safety.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Agriculture, Agriculture Worker



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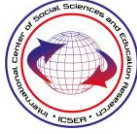
DO TURKISH STUDENTS PREFER POSITIVIST OR CONSTRUCTIVIST TEACHING APPROACHES?

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After the new educational programs launched in 2005, the new teaching methods used in science courses came to the fore. Constructivist learning, discovery learning, active learning methods, problem based learning methods and teaching strategies such as project based learning, conceptual conflict, learning circle, 5E, concept cartoon, scaffolding and bridging analogies highlighted in Turkish science teaching programme. These and similar methods have been (expected to be) used in primary science classes. The same vision has also been adopted in 2013 for secondary science courses (chemistry, physics and biology). Since then aforementioned instructional approaches have been (expected to be) used in secondary science classes. These methods and strategies have been new to both teachers and students. However, they have been involved in such teaching approaches for a while. Whether teachers and students prefer the old way of teaching or the new ones? Is the question that motivated the present study. The study is designed as a survey research. A questionnaire was designed where two different teaching episodes on the same topic were presented. Participants were asked to choose the one they prefer and explain the reason behind they preference. It was distributed to primary and secondary state school students (n=150) attending different schools. A group of science teachers also participated in the study. Findings revealed that majority of the students prefer constructivist teaching approaches. Yet the same ratio seems not to be valid for teachers according to the findings.

Keywords: Turkish Students, Positivist, Constructivist, Teaching Approaches



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POSITIVISM AND SOCIOLOGY IN KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ*

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Abdul Samih Guabri

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This study tries to present a dominant approach in sociology in Iraq which according to a primary presupposition is positivism. The study aims to verify this assumption through those dissertations and PhD thesis which have been carried out during two last decades in department of sociology in both university of Sulaimani and Salahaddin university. In result, it appears that the majority of the researches are quantitative, survey is the most widely used data-gathering technique and mostly they employed the language of variable. By these characteristics described above positivism can be named as a dominant approach. There is no clear theoretical framework in the researches that drive the research process and interpretation of resulting findings, Although, few claimed to follow structural functionalism. In this research we also shed light on the extent to which the researches meet the necessary requirements of quantitative method. In last years, it seems that there is an effort to use qualitative and method methods in dissertations and doctoral thesis.

Keywords: Positivism, Sociology, Kurdistan Region of Iraq

** This paper was not presented*



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THE VARIETY OF THE WORD DONKEY IN ANATOLIAN TURKISH

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From the very beginning, animals have always lived with human beings while serving us in real life or by appearing in stories, myths, legends, all in all, in all narrative genres either as heroes or as a matter of figures of speech. Some features of animals have caused them being prioritized in humans' world of thought. They (peacocks and swans) sometimes symbolized beauty, sometimes intellect (fox) and in other cases power (lions and elephants). Unfortunately, it was stubbornness that is left to the donkey's share. The donkey was of tremendous help to humans when the wheel was not found just as he helped transportation, farming, harvesting and water carrying. In that sense, the donkey was a heart's major property even in city life although humans' dependence on them lessened with the development of technology. However, because of its importance, many words, expressions and sayings included the word donkey. In Turkish, the word donkey was used to symbolize stubbornness and stupidity which is the subject of this present study which looked at the variety associated with the word donkey in Anatolian Turkish.

Keywords: Turkish, modern Turkish dialects, animals, donkey



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**GLOSSARY OF KADARE IN FRONT OF GLOSSARY OF THE ALBANIAN
LANGUAGE**

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Overview: It is spoken and written about literary and artistic values of Ismail Kadare . It is very much said about his language also. The reason has been and remains the nicely surprising style and language that distributes through his creations this master writer. In particular, excels the mastery in the area of vocabulary . He writes in standard literary language , which means that he adhere to the same spelling and grammar norms of the language of today , like the majority of Albanian writers , but that does not stop him at all to express the peculiarities of his language.

The uniqueness of Ismail Kadare , therefore , remains precisely in the field words and has to do with the subject he chooses and uses it , with spaces of lexical flowing coming from and word formation tools , but also with the process of permanent sifting and examining to add those kinds of words and expressions that go of his stature and topics he treats in his works . He observes and listens to what is said , browsing and gathering in ancient documents of albanian language , collects and then patiently select and , despite of the language diversities, he is dedicated to a processing ang creative job . All this he makes in order to enrich the language , clearing it from suffocating words.

Keywords : Kadare , Flow , Selection , Cleaning , Languages



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**CHEMICAL CASTRATION AS A SECURITY MEASURE IN THE CRIMINAL
LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

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One of the basic premises and main goals of any state criminal policy should be the successful struggle against pedophilia and the child protection. Led by this premise, with the Amendments of the Criminal Code from February 2014, Republic of Macedonia became the first country in the region to incorporate in its criminal legislation the security measure called Medical-Pharmacological Treatment or known as Chemical castration of pedophiles. The author in this article gives a legal overview of this security measure addressing respective articles of the Criminal Code and the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions of the Republic of Macedonia in order to reflect the conditions under which this measure will be imposed, the manner of its execution, institutions involved in this process and their responsibility for effective implementation. It is important to emphasize that this security measure is intended for perpetrators who commit sexual assault of a child under the age of 14 years and will be applied only in voluntary base, so the perpetrator should agree to undergo chemical castration in order to be reduced his prison sentence. If the perpetrator is recidivist, this measure is mandatory among prison sentence. Under this circumstances there have been major discussions in the scientific community of the Republic of Macedonia whether it is appropriate to incorporate such a measure into the Criminal Code or not.

Keywords: Chemical Castration, Sex Offenders, Security Measures, Criminal Legislation, Treatment



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AFFECTING FACTORS OF BRAND EQUITY ON YOUNG CONSUMERS: A SURVEY ON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN UŞAK PROVINCE

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Intensive competition environment of today entails verging new dispositions for supplying requests and needs of consumer in better way so that establishments could subsist and be preferred. One of these differential disposition is brand. But, distinction of brands by consumer in market that there are many competitors become difficult each passing day. Therefore consumers prefer brands that are significant for themselves. Also, brand equity for establishments is seen as set of values which reflecting power in the market of brand. In other words, it points out allurements ability for consumer and power of increasing market share. Brand equity has been examined pretty much from the point of different sector and products. In these reviews, consumer based brand equity model which developed by Aaker (1991) is taken as a basis. Model is consist of brand awareness, brand association, perceived quality and brand loyalty and used for about 25 years. Changes in marketing methods and strategies with technological developments causes changing of consumers' requests and expectations. For this reason, it is important to determine whether perceived brand equity dimensions has changed. In this study, it is examined that whether brand equity dimensions on young consumers has changed. Perception on mobile phone brands equity is asked to 454 high school students in center of Uşak Province. At the result of study, it is determined that quality, social impact, loyalty, sustainability and leadership dimensions affect brand equity for young consumers.

Keywords: Marketing, Brand, Consumer-Based Brand Equity, Young Consumers



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PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT AND ITS RELATION TO L2 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY AT A TURKISH UNIVERSITY CONTEXT

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It is quite recent phenomenon to focus on the pragmatic development in L2 since the trend in L2 studies had been centered on the observation of grammatical development of L2 learners. However, as there is a change in the construct of L2 development which focuses more on the communicative competence in recent years, the development of pragmatic competence gained more importance. In specific, the relation between the pragmatic competence and L2 proficiency has been studied exhaustively by a number of researchers (Bardovi-Harlig and Dornyei, 1998; Takahashi, 1996 among many others). The current study aims to account for the pragmatic development of Turkish native speakers with varying degrees of English proficiency. 40 participants who were students in FLED at a state university in Istanbul took part in the study. English Language Proficiency test (ELP) was employed as the first tool. The results of the test revealed two proficiency groups as High Proficiency and Low Proficiency. Discourse completion task (DCT) which comprised of three subheadings as advice, request, and apology was developed and administered by the researcher as the second but the major instrument. There were nine cases (three cases for each category) which asked for participants' reaction in English. Data gathered from the participants were analyzed qualitatively in line with Blum-Kulka, House & Kasper's (1989) categorization. Preliminary results revealed that even though there were some overlaps between two groups, preferences of High Proficiency participants varied more compared to Low Proficiency participants, which may be attributed to the fact that the former is more proficient; thus, they are equipped with a number of structures in L2 English for miscellaneous purposes.

Keywords: Pragmatic Competence Development, L2 English Proficiency, Turkish University Context



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INVESTIGATION ON ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK MIGRATION IN TURKEY

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Migration is a phenomenon which is very comprehensive and exposed people repeatedly by force or intentionally for centuries to a variety of reasons. Besides of many reasons, many kinds of immigrations are available. the latest migration statistics in Turkey were obtained by Turkish Statistic Institute (TUIK) in a population survey in 2011. In this study, internal migration in Turkey was estimated by using artificial neural networks for migration. In recent studies concluded that artificial neural networks give more consistent and accurate results than many other methods. This situation has made our research an important factor in terms of our use of artificial neural networks. Required data were obtained from the Turkey Statistical Institute. The data, which was obtained in Population and Housing Survey by Turkey Statistical Institute in 2011, was carried out by compiling the eligible ones. In this section, the reasons for migration were associated between the personal characteristics of individuals and the characteristics of owned households. A model has establish by considering the target variable of the reasons for individual's migration. Artificial Neural Networks method were made by prediction. 1 dependent variable and 10 independent variables are located in this model. The dependent variable of the model were based on the reasons of migration in previous year. Education, age, marital status, gender, province, province of one year ago, migration direction, business status, looking for work has been used as an argument. The accurate rate for the neural network model is 77,46%.

Keywords: Migration, Artificial Neural Networks, Forecasting



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**EFFECT OF PROGRAM OF PSYCHO-EDUCATION OVER ANGER AND ANGER
MANAGEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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Binaz Bozkur

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Nurcan Çiçek Gökçakan

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The purpose of this research to examine the effect of psycho-educational programs which prepared for anger management over anger and anger control level of secondary school students. Research is quasi-experimental research "pretest-posttest control group design" is used. The study group consistt of 16 student. For experimental and control groups 8 students were selected taking into account gender and class levels. In this study, the members constituting the experimental group participated in the one hour each time, and based on cognitive behavioral therapy consists of 8 sessions on anger management group counseling program. There was not any program application to control group. The research results showed that the score of "state anger and anger out" of secondary school students who participating anger control training program decreased compared to the control group.

Keywords: Program Of Psycho-Education, Anger, Anger Management, Secondary School Students



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A HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE SOCIAL JUSTICE

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Discussions of the meaning of justice has continued to the present day, dominated by the thought of living together and we have called that a “society” since the process of the emergence of rational order by dressing up different meanings. On this concept which is in the agenda of philosophy and political theorists studies have been done throughout history. So the issue was constantly discussed that how it should be fair social order. Especially, due to globalization the binding location for anyone, it has become difficult to determine the principles of social justice. In this study, what are the main issues the focus of ongoing discussions justice from the past up to the present? How accurate is to evaluate justice concept only as a legal concept? What are the changes of concept of social justice in the chronological process? Is it possible to imagine a society, intercultural transition easier, a world order in which multicultural life spread, who legally binding for everyone and every individual is provided with equal rights, in which the domination of the principles of social justice? will discuss in the context of the above questions issues which related to the concepts of justice and social justice, theorists of justice who from Yusuf Has Hacib to David Miller. Our study is formed by the literature review method. Discussions will be evaluated in a systematic axis. In this study, it is intended to create a systematic information reservoir and to provide a perspective for researchers interested in the subject for justice.

Keywords: Historical Approach, Theoretica Approach L, Sociological Approach, Social Justice



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**INNOVATION AND PROBLEMS RELATED TO BANK FINANCING: A STUDY ON
TURKISH SMES**

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This study analyzes the relationship between innovation and the perception of SME executives about the frequency that their firms make high interest payments for bank debt, fall into bank credit related bankruptcy risk and have difficulty in paying off loans. The statistical analysis of the results of the questionnaires that are applied to 486 SME executives shows that firms that are involved in process innovation activities encounter the problem of making high interest payments for bank debt more frequently than firms that are not involved in such activities. Firms that are involved in process or product/service innovation activities that are new to the firm face with high interest rates for bank debt more frequently than firms that are not involved in such activities. In our analysis, we find that innovation activities do not have a relationship with the frequency that firms face bankruptcy risk caused by bank credit and have difficulty in loan payment periods.

Keywords: SMEs, Bank credit, Interest rate, Bankruptcy risk



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INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL INTERACTION IN THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

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Man, among all creatures, is the only one who is held responsible for his deeds due to his wisdom – a gift given by Allah. It is an undeniable fact that there are social factors as well as individual choices affecting responsibilities directly. The question of whether or not to share the responsibility in behaviours through individual or social interaction is an issue handled and explained in differing surahs and verses in the Holy Qur'an. This study aims to show the way divine message follows in terms of sharing responsibilities. Tendency to ignore responsibilities and preferences by leaning on the causes of undesired behaviours, which we often face in the society, leads to the weakening of spiritual responsibilities. The verses in different surahs will be considered in our study in an inductive method and in accordance with the principle of the wholeness of Qur'an. The views of glossators of different periods in history will be included so as to reach the probable meanings of the verses. Camiu-ı Beyan by Taberi and Mefatih-u-ı Gayb by Razi will especially be referred to, and when necessary, other glossators will also be cited. An attempt will be made to explain Surahs Fatir 35/18 and Ankebut 29/12, and Ankebut 29/13 and Nahl 16/25 based on the above mentioned glossators' views. The extent to which behaviours displayed in consequence of social and individual interactions influence people is considerably important. Therefore, what Holy Qur'an recommends in this respect needs understanding with the help of the glossators' comments.

Keywords: Qur'an, individual, social, interaction



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EFFECTS OF INSTITUTIONAL LOGICS ON STRUCTURE AND CULTURE OF ORGANISATION: A RESEARCH ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS IN MUĞLA

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There are lots of study that have been done separately in the field of organisation theory and organizational behaviour. In this research, the institutional logics subject, one of the major organisational theories of institutional theory, that one of the main issues of institutional theory, its effects on structure and culture of organisation have been examined. This research basically puts forward that institutional logics is the main actor behind organisations' structure, process and behaviours. The main purpose of this study is to research the interaction between structure and culture in organizations that have different institutional logics. Healthcare industry is the practice area of this study. Because former studies show that there are several institutional causes of the healthcare industry in Turkey(business-like logic, market logic, public services logic). Survey data is obtained by staff members of public and private hospitals in Muğla actively in service through survey method. Total 393 survey results are analysed. In consequence of this analysis, it indicates that there are also differences between organizational structure and culture of the public, private and teaching hospitals due to the institutional logic. It is concluded that the multi-institutional cause is acceptable in hospitals because of the fact that occupational groups, which have different specialties and subcultures (doctors, nurses, healthcare technicians, administrative personnel), are in the same organizational field. Very few people in Turkey study the issue of institutional logics and in general these studies are only about finding out the logics. This study with quantitative research methods are expected to provide important contributions to the literature gap in the field of institutional logic.

Keywords: Institutional Logics, Organizational Structure, Organizational Culture



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**THE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERPRETATIONS OF ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY
SPORTS FACULTY STUDENTS ABOUT THE MAGAZINS USED AND UNUSED
CELEBRITY ACCORDING TO THE PERSUASION KNOWLAGE MODEL**

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Aim: The aim of the study is to examine the factors affecting İstanbul University Sports Science Faculty's students purchasing behavior of sporting goods, in terms of persuasion knowlge which variables are topic knowlge, persuasion knowlge and agent knowlge. The effect of use of celebrity on the magazin ads on the process of consumers persuasion were explained. There has been no work in Turkey, for sports consumers in terms of persuasion knowlge model reveals the importance of the study.

Method: 77 girls and 98 boys, totally 175 students having an average of 22.9 years from IU Faculty of Sport Sciences who was randomly selected. The scale which reliability and validity anlysis proved by Burcu Şahin was used. The questionnaire with 34 questions and 4 items were measured by using a seven-point Likert scale. The datas were tested with SPSS 20 program. The frequency, t-test and Anova were used in analysis.

Findings: Gender, has no impact on persuasion knowledge and topic knowledge, but the agent knowlge was found to be more effective on($p<0.005$). It wasn't detected any differences between classes but it was observed that agent knowlge reduces with student life decreases. ($p<0.005$) When comparing departments, the results showed that sports management and trainer education department students persuasion, topic and agent knowlge about ads 1, increase more than the first and second year students of common programme ($p<0.005$).

Conclusion: The recall rate of ads 1 used the celebrity, is higher than the ads 2 which not used the celebrity. Particiants topic and persuasion knowlge about ads 1 is significantly higher than ads 1. Increasing agent knowlge with students life progress revealed that students skeptical inclination about ads used celebrity increas with their professional knowlge.

Keywords: Persuasion knowlge model,



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**DETERMINATION OF THE LIFE GOALS OF ADOLESCENTS IN TERMS OF
VARIOUS VARIABLES**

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The aim of this research is to examine adolescent's life goals in terms of gender, class and perceived parental attitudes variables. The research was carried out on 348 students who continue their education in the former period of 2016-2017 years in Erzurum. In order to collect data Adolescents' Life Goals Scale with Respect to Positive Psychotherapy and Personal Information Form prepared by the researchers was used. T test and one way anova were used in order to analyse the data. According to the findings of the study, it was observed that there were significantly differentiation between adolescent's relationship-based goals, the total score of the scale and gender; in addition, there were significantly differentiation between adolescent's body-senses goals, the total score of the scale and class. Another result of the study it was determined that it was not a significant differentiation between adolescent's life goals and perceived parental attitudes.

Keywords: Life Goals, Adolescence



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**NOISE LEVEL IN KINDERGARTEN AND EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL
PRACTICES: ACTION RESEARCH**

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It is known that noisy environments negatively affect especially pre-school children who have incomplete hearing and language development. The aim of this research is to determine noise levels in nursery classes and to evaluate educational practices for controlling noise. The research is an action research that is conducted with 23 students who are 5-6 years old in a nursery class in a nursery school. The main data of the study are generated from measurements made by decibel meter, observations and interviews. The first measurements established that the noise level at the nursery class was [83.79 dB(A)], which is significantly above the standards. At the end of the education program for reducing noise in nursery school, measurements made with a decibel meter [74.52 dB(A)] indicated that there was almost 10 dB(A) decrease in noise levels. Both interview and observation results also show that noise awareness and sensitivity had some positive influence on student attitudes and behavior changes about noise pollution. In the light of these findings, in order to create tranquil learning environment in schools, it is recommended that noise awareness and sensitivity training should be provided, starting from preschool. Promotion and dissemination of noise educational practices in the kindergarten are discussed.

Keywords: Early childhood education, noise awareness of students, science education.



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VIOLENCE IN CARYL CHURCHILL'S SEVEN JEWISH CHILDREN PLAY

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In this study violence will be discussed within the famous British playwright Caryl Churchill's play *Seven Jewish Children*. Churchill was grown up in the 20th century by seeing the pains of living for the longest period of violence and war. Stressing in her plays that violence develops in dominating relationships, she reveals her anti-war stance in *Seven Jewish Children* staged in 2009, although she was accused of anti-Semitism. With the idea that art should be universal writers, Churchill is aware that artists hold a great responsibility making all people to catch happiness. So Churchill's basic aim of the play is to show the rotten institutions in the community and create a peaceful world by correcting them. Aware that wars threaten human life and democracy, Churchill describes violence which will transform our present and future life to a nightmare in a poetic language in *Seven Jewish Children*. Churchill, in this contemporary mystery game, tries to emphasize the negativity created by the war on humanity. In this context, the author, highlights the responsibility of loading the spiritual requirements of society to live in peace in *Seven Jewish Children*.

Keywords: Caryl Churchill, *Seven Jewish Children*, Violence



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**A RESEARCH ON TALENT MANAGEMENT IN TERMS OF HUMAN RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT IN THE BANKING SECTOR**

Pınar Göktaş

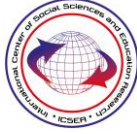
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Today, increased international competition and technological developments with the impact of globalization brings about the necessity of change in terms of businesses. One of area where change is most felt is human resource management. The need for high potential and skilled workers is increasing to meet the requirements of the era of the business. One of the new concepts resulting from these needs is "Talent Management". The concept of talent management is encountered as a new vision between business strategies to incorporate global workforce of the organization, to protect in the current situation of workforce and to management. In this context, one of the service-intensive industry which aims to bring together the most talented employees is the banking sector. The banking sector by investing in human resources to achieve this target and is expected to reach maximum profitability and efficiency as a result of it. This study aims to reveal the impact on human resources of talent management practices. In this context, data were collected through interviews with human resources experts in talent management unit who working in 3 bank that leading position in Turkish banking sector. Opinions about the talent management in the Turkish banking sector has been determined by evaluating data. The findings obtained from this study showed that effective talent management practices have a significant impact on the human resources who have critical importance to maintain existence of financial institutions that operating in the banking sector.

Keywords: Banking Sector, Human Resources Management, Talent Management, Talent Management Practices, Human Resources



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THE ROLE OF ONLINE AND OFFLINE FACTORS AS PREDICTORS OF CUSTOMERS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARD USING RETAIL BANKING IN KUWAIT

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Introduction: In a modern world, the majority of adults has bank accounts and use banking services. In most countries, consumers are faced with a choice regarding which bank they will use and banking industries operate as commercial entities in deregulated sectors. In these circumstances, the issues of market share and comparative attractiveness become key considerations for banking executives. **Purpose:** This study builds on previous work which has sort to examine factors that impact the perceptions of consumers toward individual banks. Many of these studies have analyzed the role of either online factors or offline factors for predicting customers' perceptions toward retail banking services usage. However, there is also a need to study the influence of both online and offline factors on customers' perceptions toward using retail banking services. Hence, the purpose of this study is to capture a more complete picture of the complicated relationships of both online and offline factors that influence customers' perceptions toward retail banking services usage. **Methods:** An online survey is designed and data collected through convenient sample consisting of retail banking customers from 5 different Kuwaiti banks. SPSS and AMOS were used to test the hypothesized relationships. **Results:** Customers' perceptions towards retail banking services usage is relatively associated with the trust, image, and delight of customers that can be easily achieved through online and offline factors. **Conclusion:** Customers' perceptions is directly associated with the improvisation of offline and online factors.

Keywords: Online Factors, Offline Factors Customers' Perceptions, Retail Banking, Kuwait



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PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILDREN RIGHTS

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The aim of the study is to identify attitudes of prospective teachers towards children rights and investigate the factors which have impact on these attitudes. Participants were chosen with survey method among a sample of 256 teacher candidates from education faculties of one state and one foundation university composed of preschool teaching (119) and classroom teaching (137) programs. Data is collected with Karaman Kepenekci (2006) "Scale of Attitude Toward Child Rights". Reliability and validity measures were conducted by Karaman Kepenekci (2006) previously, and additional reliability and validity ensured with confirmatory factor analysis and Cronbach Alpha test. Results revealed high levels of positive attitude of prospective teachers toward child rights. Although attitude was not predicted by the program of prospective teachers, female candidates were appeared to have more positive attitudes compared to male candidates. Prospective teachers raised with 3 or more siblings appeared to have more positive attitudes towards child rights compared to prospective teachers raised alone or with less than 3 siblings. One factor appeared to have a significant effect on attitudes of prospective teachers was having read the "child rights article". Prospective teachers who have read the Children Rights Article exhibited more positive attitude toward children rights, compared to prospective teachers who have not.

Keywords: Prospective Teachers, Children rights, Attitude



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SAINT VENERATION AND RELIGIOUS PRACTICE OF KURDISH ALEVIS IN TURKEY: EVLIYÂ-E SIRRÎ AND DAQQA H YEMINE AS A POPULAR BELIEF

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Based on the Ocak (Religious oriented household), Alevi people has practiced various form of saint veneration and religious rituals in Varto sub-province in Eastern Anatolia for a long time. These saint veneration and religious rituals have a function which structures the relationship between Alevis themselves and strengthens their awareness of Alevi identity. These religious practices are divided into two categories. First one is rituals practiced by villagers and organized by Seyit (religious authority of Alevis who is descended from the Prophet's family) and his Rehber (religious guide who is appointed by Seyit) like weddings, funerals, circumcision, Nevruz (spring festival) and Cem rituals (the most important Alevi religious practice). The former is well known in the media broadcasted and published by Alevi cultural associations based on the big cities. Even non-Alevi outsiders can participate in these religious rituals. Concerning these religious practices, we can access to a lot of previous studies.

However, the latter is completely kept secret for outsiders. People practice these rituals and religious practices only within their village communities. They are different from the former practices which are practiced as a popular belief. Even villagers cannot participate in these religious practices in some case. In other word, if he or she is not a member of Ocak as a ritual group, he or she cannot participate in these rituals. At the same time, if Seyit who is descended from the Prophet family does not organize the ritual, participants cannot have Keramet (miracles). In this paper, I introduce the case of saint veneration as a popular belief in the village communities in Varto sub-province. Then I analyze the current social situation around Alevism in Kurdish community from the view point of Cultural Anthropology.

Keywords: Kurdish Alevis, Alevism, Popular Beliefs, Saint Veneration, Cultural Anthropology



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**EXAMINATION OF PLANS STRUCTURED FOR INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES
AND MATERIAL DESIGN COURSE**

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The innovative world of our age is constantly changing and has an evolving rhythm. Many technological and intellectual opinions as well as the products and ideas they bring along touch upon our lives from various aspects. This, in return, also has an impact on our world of education and our outlook on it. This interaction is sometimes on purpose and sometimes comes as a need. Therefore, it is of great importance for prospective teachers to improve themselves in terms of technology and material design and also to acquire different perspectives towards this matter. In light of this, it is believed that the educators, who are raised in faculties, should possess a good competence in terms of instructional technologies and material design. Taking this expectation into account, the aim of the study consists of elaborately examining the lesson plans prepared by prospective biology teachers, who are at the fifth year students at their department, for the instructional technologies and material design course. This study was carried out with 23 fifth year students, who study at the biology teaching department of a university in the Black Sea region of Turkey. The prospective biology teachers were asked two open-ended questions, which were employed as the data collection tool of the study. The data retrieved from the open-ended questions were analyzed through content analysis. The content analysis is implemented as a technique, in which information can be elaborately examined through codings and categories. In consequence of the results obtained from the study, some interpretations were made and suggestions were given in order to light the way for other researchers.

Keywords: biology education, science education, instructional technologies, developing materials, prospective teacher



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PROSPECTIVE SCIENCE TEACHERS' LEVELS OF CATEGORIZING AND EXEMPLIFYING EXPERIMENTAL PROCESS SKILLS

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The research was conducted with 3rd year prospective science students, who study at the science education department of a university in Istanbul province. In this study, 40 prospective science teachers studying at university were randomly chosen. In this research, the prospective science teachers were expected to correctly categorize the experimental process skills, which is one of the scientific process skills, and to give accurate exemplifications to this categorization. Therefore, the aim of the study is to determine the levels of prospective science students at correctly categorizing they experimental process skills, which is one of the skills of scientific process, and at accurately exemplifying these categorizations. This open-ended question was created by two experts, who are component in their field of expertise. The data obtained from the study were analyzed through content analysis. In content analysis, existing case can be elaborately analyzed through themes and codings, thus the raw data obtained from the study can be examined in depth. Therefore, in this study themes were created and the data obtained from the study were indicated in frequency based on the themes created. These themes include correctly categorizing experimental process skills level and accurately exemplifying for each categorizations level. Moreover, in this study we tried to provide examples regarding experimental process skills of prospective science teachers. In consequence of the data retrieved from the study, it was observed through the themes that various answers came to light, thus they were interpreted.

Keywords: Science, Scientific Process Skills, Science Education, Prospective Teacher



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FORMAT PREFERENCES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN ACADEMIC READING: PRINTED OR ELECTRONIC?

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Depending on the technological developments, reading activities on digital media has been increasing gradually. This has an impact on academic reading activities, too, and students now read more texts present on digital media. When considering that majority of students have smart phones with internet access, it is more obvious that the subject will be important for future reading activities and material design. Yet, printed books remain important despite all these developments. Then, it is of importance to know about students' motives of preference and their preference of media for what purposes. Hence, the main purpose of the study is to reveal which reading media students prefer by which variables when reading. The Academic Reading Inventory was used to collect data to this end. The research was designed in the survey model. It is aimed in the research to reach about 200 teacher candidates studying at the Faculty of Education in Düzce University in the academic year of 2016-2017. When the research is complete, it is thought that the criteria used by students to prefer paper or digital media will be obtained. It is expected that the findings to be obtained will be discussed in the light of the literature and related assumptions will be made.

Keywords: Electronic Texts, Reading, Digital Reading



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IMPLEMENTATION OF UBD MODEL: A CASE STUDY ON PRESCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES

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Throughout preschool stage children utilize language in their interactions with the environment, constructing their learnings, identifying resemblances and differences and building cause effect relations. During the preschool years, teachers are the second powerful influencer on a child's language development following his/her family. Since teachers' knowledge and skills, gained during education, have influence on children's future success, preschool teachers' education possesses a critical importance. To make the effects of education long lasting, it is required to let both theory and practice take part in teacher education. From this perspective, a student-centered instructional model, the Understanding by Design (UbD) model, created by Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe, emphasizes how knowledge transfer to daily experiences effects learning. In this study, 12 hours of class on language development under Early Childhood Development-I course was prepared by the principles of UbD model. The aim was to investigate the effect of implementation on teacher candidates' attitudes and views. Mixed method was utilized, both quantitative and qualitative data set were used. Sample was formed by 26 second graders of a private university's preschool education program. Data was collected through needs analysis form, Teacher Attitudes Scale (Çetin, 2006), interview form, and reflective diaries. According to the findings, a positive development on teacher candidates' attitudes towards teaching profession was found. In addition, teacher candidates' views on instructional design was defined under the following themes; the specifications of instruction process, the role of participant in instruction process, contribution of instruction process on teacher candidate and development of instruction process.

Keywords: UbD, preschool education teacher candidates, language development



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THE MOTHERHOOD RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN THE WORKING LIFE IN TURKEY: OBSTACLES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Family is the first fundamental element which states the access, quit, and career path of women in the working life. Being family and the continuity of generations as a physiological role and social duties which women undertake, thoroughly affects both the working life of women and the women in working life. Thus, protection of women in the working life regulated by law. One of the most important subjects of protection of women in the working life, in terms of the period, content, and necessity is the motherhood status. While the Omnibus Bill came into force by 2016, some considerable regulations have actualized in the motherhood rights of the women workers who work both as an employee and as a civil servant. Additional paragraphs and clauses directed to motherhood rights have added to the Labor Law (4857) and the Civil Servants' Act (657). The most important changes related to the motherhood rights, which Omnibus Bill include, are the short term part-time employment and the long term part-time employment. In this manner, children supported with their parents until their compulsory education age. Additionally, mothers who have disabled babies have extended rights. Adoption leave is the other important improvement that supporting and encouraging adoption related parenthood. Besides these, some rights extended for men who became a father, both by biologically and by adoption. These changes bring some matters like, shortage of labor force and temporary employment agencies which mediate to the temporary labor relations besides flexibility to the agenda. In this statement, the statutory changes directed to motherhood rights which are important to ensure work-family balance will be evaluated in terms of its various obstacles and opportunities.

Keywords: Women, working life, motherhood, Omnibus Bill, Turkey



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**ANALYZING FATHERS' INVOLVEMENT LEVEL IN THEIR CHILDREN'S
EDUCATION ATTENDING TO EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS**

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It has been known that parental involvement in their children's education has positive effect on their development. Fathers' involvement in their children's education gained a considerable interest during last decades. These studies also support the idea of taking equal responsibility in children's education between parents. Fathers' behaviors such as having quality time with their children, participating in activities, helping childcare and being in communication with school is necessary for children's healthy development and academic success. This study aimed to analyze fathers level of involvement in their children's education attending to early childhood institutions. For this purpose, father level of involvement survey has been developed. Fathers' involvement behaviors were analyzed under four sub-dimension: Tendency, level of involvement, childcare and communication with school. Fathers' involvement preferences and type of activities were examined under the tendency sub-dimension. Fathers' interaction frequency and interactional features were observed under the involvement level sub-dimension. Fathers' participation in childcare were analyzed under the childcare sub-dimension and fathers' participation in school based parental involvement activities were analyzed under the communication with school sub-dimension. Descriptive studies were presented using frequency and percentages. Correlations were tested between total scores of involvement and variables of age, education level, income and having a child took preschool education before. Results showed that fathers had different involvement levels under the four sub-dimensions. There wasn't meaningful correlation between fathers' educational involvement in their children and variables of age, education level, income and having a child took preschool education before. Descriptive statistics and correlational analyzes are presented in the study.

Keywords: Fathers' Involvement Level, Children's Education Attending, Early Childhood Education Institutions



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THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE MANIFESTATION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOLESCENTS AGED 15

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The main purpose of this study is to explore the impact of domestic violence in the manifestation of aggressive behavior in adolescents. Through this research study is aimed to promote research in this area for the purpose of awareness of people and society in Kosovo for consequences of domestic violence in general and children in particular. The reason for such study lies in the fact that the Kosovo society as a society in transition that still suffers from the consequences of war and extreme Serb violence, increasingly being spread phenomena that are based on violence, such as domestic violence, violence children, school violence, youth delinquency, etc.. The case study is designed to experience a unique perspective on family violence and the impact it has on the behavior of a teenager aged 15. Case Study is conducted primarily through semi-structured interview. The data are filled with interviews with other people, and also review documentation and personal experiences are analyzed. Data analyses are made through interpretative phenomenological analyses. The main question in which study was based was: Why teenagers age 15 from families with domestic violence manifest aggressive behavior towards others? This case study shows that adolescents in this age because of violence experienced, along with other problems manifest aggressive behavior, often modeling the behavior of parents.

Keywords: Domestic violence, child abuse, aggression, adolescent



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**USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN A TOURISM DESTINATION: USERS GENERATED
CONTENT IN #turkeyholiday**

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The developments in new communication technologies and that internet turns into one of the indispensable dynamics of people within a short time has caused the emergence of social media channels which enables interaction. Social media users, traditional media can create content on their own knowledge and experience in the new media and share content with other users wriggling from unilateral communication and patterns which its content was predetermined. The share under "Hashtags" used in social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram "that's content tags that users identify" are fed by users from many parts of the world and the mean of the content gains diversity. This diversity allows to connect more people and to develop their own ideas positively or negatively benefiting from other people's experiences. In this study, it is examined the images of user generated contents on tourism. Whether they are content with Turkish touris, what type of tourism they prefer and the profiles of tourists visiting Turkey are examined with content analysis examining photos foreign users share under hashtag #turkeyholiday in Instagram.

Keywords: Social Media, Tourism Destination, #turkeyholiday



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THE INVESTIGATION OF DREAM CONCEPTS AND CONTENTS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN*

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This study aims to present how 5-6-year-old preschoolers describe the dream phenomenon and what the contents of their dreams are. Children's dreams support a rich understanding on dream development and could contribute essentially to our comprehension of intellectual and psychological areas of child development. Therefore, investigating the contents of childhood dreams which suggest many details about the cognitive development of children is quite important. This research was sought to understand "how 5-6-year-old preschoolers describe the dream phenomenon and what the contents of their dreams are?" and to shed light on the following research questions. To find out the research questions, 158 preschoolers were interviewed and asked them to describe the dream and to share a dream that they had. The qualitative research model was used to determine the children dreams as it is. The dream descriptions and contents of children were voice recorded then transcribed by researcher and descriptive analysis was used to reveal the main characters, main actions, settings and time. The findings reveal that children describe the dreams as, seeing something when asleep, unreality, imagination, nightmare-horror, pleasant and some children used analogies. Furthermore, children dreams' are analysed for main characters, main actions, dream settings and time. According to findings, children sorted their main dream characters as themselves, family members, television - cartoon characters, strangers, friends, thieves and teachers. Almost all the children had dreams which include actions they could have frequently in daily routine such as playing, walking, arguing.. Most children mentioned their dreams in a place context but small number of children told their dreams in a specific time.

Keywords: Early Childhood, Dream Phenomenon, Dream Contents

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**CENTRAL BANK INDEPENDENCE AND INFLATION TARGETING: A POLICY
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS FOR TURKEY**

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Emine Özge Yurdakurban

Abant İzzet Baysal University, Bolu, TURKEY

In the wake of recent global financial crisis, growing emphasis has been put on central bank reliability and independence, especially for the developing countries. In our paper, we built a macroeconomic model to test the impact of central bank reliability on the inflation targeting performance by the bank. To this end, we utilized the index developed by Cukierman, Webb, and Neyapti in 1992 to calculate a measure of Turkish Central Bank reliability for the past two decades. We, then, ran a multi-equation time series regression to analyze the effect of institutional independence and reliability on inflation targeting performance, while controlling for other macroeconomic indicators that impact inflation. We found that higher degrees of perceived independence of the central bank has a positive effect on the inflation targeting performance. We also discovered that the 2006 policy change that requires an official announcement of targeted inflation by the Turkish Central Bank has led to a better performance record by increasing the perceived independence and reliability.

Keywords: Central Bank Independence, Inflation Targeting, Policy Performance Analysis, Turkey



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GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: THE CASE OF BURSA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

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It is commonly observed that the principles such as centralized, hierarchical, bulky used in defining the traditional public administration have come to undergo changes especially since 1980s. This particular change has secured the adoption of principles enabling the inclusion of sections of the society in making and implementing the public decisions. The decentralization, flexibility and participation are the most important principles. In fact, it is clearly seen that the new concept of public administration and the concept of governance that this new concept is based on are based on participation and support it as well. As an extension of this, new approaches have started to emerge in the field of budgeting. One of those approaches is gender-responsive budgeting. This approach, which is based on the idea that men and women do not have equal opportunities in the communal, social, cultural and business aspects of life supports the view that the governments both at central and local levels should deal with the budgeting policies that reflect their socio-economic priorities based on gender. In this connection, it is essential that the perception of gender is inserted within whole of budgeting process and the expenditures are restructured in such a way to ensure equality amongst the genders. In this context, the present study aims to investigate whether the Metropolitan Municipality of Bursa has prepared a budget with a gender-responsive perspective and taken into consideration the recommendations of non-governmental organizations operating in this particular field with a view of participation during the preparation and application process of the budget. In an attempt to materialize all these, the strategic plans, performance programs and annual reports of the municipality, based on the previously defined indicators, has been examined. Throughout this process, whether the recommendations of non-governmental organizations have been taken into consideration especially in the preparation of strategic plans and to what extent the activities defined in the performance report have been materialized and how much financial resources have been allocated for all these. Furthermore, the findings obtained as a result of the interviews with the representatives of the relevant non-governmental organizations through the in-depth interview technique have been presented in an attempt to determine the level of participation within the scope of the study.

Keywords: Gender-Responsive Budgeting, Local Governments, Bursa Metropolitan Municipality



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**BUSINESS ECONOMICS DISCIPLINE AND ACCOUNTING: A STUDY ON EARLY
PERIOD BUSINESS ECONOMICS BOOKS**

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The first publications on business field were based on the French sources in Turkey and it was about accounting. And later on from the beginning of 1930s Germany based "Business Economics" sources were articulated. The field named as Betriebswirtschaftslehre (BWL) in Germany and it is called "Business Economics" in Turkey has made significant effect generally on business administration and specially on accounting between years of 1930-1950. Alfred Isaac is a pioneer in the development of business economics discipline who migrated to Turkey after World War II and has made significant contribution to the development of accounting thought in contemporary understanding. In addition to Isaac, effect of famous authors of the period like Ismet Alkan, Muhlis Ete and Ahmet Ali Özen had continued with the business economics books from the beginning of the 1930s. In this study, how the accounting field find place in business economics, the weight of the issues related to accounting and development of the field will be examined based on these books. The content of the related books also will be analysed for this purpose and especially inferences to be made according to the field of business. Content analysis of qualitative research methods will be used in this study.

Keywords: Business Economics Discipline, Accounting, Early Period, Business Economics Books



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**THE INFLUENCE OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHER IDENTITY AND PERSONALITY
TRAITS ON TEACHER SELF-EFFICACY**

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The present study investigates the predicting effects of pre-service teacher identity and five personality traits (extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience) on teacher self-efficacy among pre-service teachers of English as a foreign language. It was conducted at a state university in Turkey at the spring term of 2015-2016 academic year. A total of 155 students (sophomore $N = 77$; junior $N = 78$) participated in the study. In order to measure early teacher identity level of participants, Early Teacher Identity Measure (Friesen & Besley, 2013) was employed. Personality traits were measured by Quick Big Five Inventory (Vermulst & Gerris, 2005) while Teachers' Sense of Self-efficacy scale (Tschannen-Moran & Woolfolk-Hoy, 2001) was used to find out participants' self-efficacy in terms of their student engagement, instructional strategies, and classroom management strategies. Pearson correlation coefficients revealed that each variable has positive correlations with each other. Standard multiple regression analysis indicated that early teacher identity was the best predictor for teacher self-efficacy ($\beta = .486$, $t = 6.856$, $p < .001$) which was followed by openness to experience ($\beta = .288$, $t = 4.296$, $p < .001$). As the various individual differences were seen to have interrelations in the development of teaching skills, the study concludes that individual differences may help pre-service teachers to acquire one of the most important components of being a teacher: teacher-self-efficacy.

Keywords: Teacher self-efficacy, Early teacher identity, Personality traits



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**PLURALISTIC CULTURE AND IDENTITY CONCEPTS IN THE MOVIES OF
FILMMAKERS WITH TURKISH MIGRATION BACKGROUND IN THE NEW
EUROPEAN CINEMA - WITH MOVIE EXAMPLES OF FATİH AKIN AND YASEMIN
ŞAMDERELİ**

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The departments for Teaching of Foreign Languages and Philology, especially the German Department are creating in their subject areas new intercultural oriented didactic concepts that are tracing the changes in cultural and identity concepts depending on the sociocultural globalization processes since the 1990s. Besides literary writings movies also being examined from a pluralistic cultural studies perspective. While the Turkish-German cinema in the 70s and 80s ground their stories on subjects like identity crisis, and problems arising from non-compliance and customs, the impact of globalization in the 1990s shows an arising transnational and transcultural perspective in the movies of a new generation of film and filmmakers. Also called as New European Cinema (or global cinema / world cinema), multi-perspective concepts with different forms of perception, subjectivity approach and so-called "double occupancy" - that can be defined as the installation of double identity - in these films has come to the foreground. Understanding the 'dynamic identity' (Hall 2000) postmodern concepts within cultural studies are reflected in the film aesthetics, both drama and comedy (Gokturk 1999; Seeßlen 2000). In my presentation I want to deal with the main lines of the history of Turkish-German cinema and outline the traces of this change. Some examples of postmodern concepts being used in immigrant movies of the turkish-german filmmakers Fatih Akin and Yasemin Şamdereli will be examined in order to understand how they have been applied.

Keywords: Pluralistic Culture, Identity Concepts, New European Cinema, Fatih Akin, Yasemin Şamdereli



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**THE COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES OF SHOPPING CENTERS IN PROACTIVE
AND REACTIVE CRISIS COMMUNICATION**

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The crisis that may threaten the existence of the entities and lead to unfavorable impacts on their future can be overcome via successful crisis communication strategies. The foresight of the aspects of crisis in advance and taking leading precautions related to them have been described as pre-crisis proactive crisis communication when the reactive crisis communication is described as the studies on creating impacts on crisis perception, revitalizing the image or creating a positive impact on the image. Within the scope of this study, the shopping centers' proactive and reactive crisis communication strategies are going to be assessed as they represent the areas where most people usually gather with the purpose of either spending time on social and leisure activities or entertainment. The crisis communication strategies on possible crisis that may be experienced at Shopping Centers (SC) are going to be examined. During the interviews with SC managers, the inquiries related to whether they have a proactive and reactive crisis communication strategy and what kind of communication strategy they follow up. The purpose of this study is determining the crisis communication strategies of SC managements in case of possible crisis. How conscious strategies are followed by the SC managements against recently experienced unfavorable conditions that either betray peoples' trust or threaten their lives are going to be examined. Accordingly, both the existing relevant practices and improvement areas are going to be determined.

Keywords: Crisis, crisis communication, proactive crisis communication, reactive crisis communication, shopping centers.



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DETERMINING THE STATE AND TRADE VOLUME OF PORT OF ISTANBUL AFTER WORLD WAR I (1930)

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Throughout history, Istanbul, has always been an important port due to it's linking of Black Sea and Mediterranean to each other, it's provision of access for Russia, Romania and Bulgaria to the open sea and it's functioning as a connection point between Asia and Europe through land and sea routes together. After examining the tonnages of ships which had commercial relations with the Istanbul Port or passed through without any call in 1930, it was found out that a total tonnage consisting of 4.978.074 gross tonnage had commercial relations with the Port and a total tonnage of 12.202.771 gross passed through without any commercial activity. These figures indicate that 71% of ships preferred to transit without any commercial activity with the Istanbul Port. Hence the factors that reduced the preference of ships to call the Port of Istanbul in the aftermath of World War I has been analysed in detail in this study. Besides the technical problems such as the dock which a harbour did usually include, lack of mechanical tools, inefficiency of the warehouse area, having closed down most of the shipyards in which repair and maintenance jobs could have been done and inefficiency of the remaining shipyards with regard to tools and equipment; at the management part the fees were high, customs formalities were complicated and these altogether identified as the deterring factors for ships to prefer the Istanbul port. In this study, within the scope of the problems identified, a final evaluation has also been made by comparing the Istanbul port with European ports such as Genoa, Piraeus, Trieste, Hamburg, Dunkerque, Le havre and Thessaloniki.

Keywords: Istanbul Port, Commercial Operations, Pier, Tools & Equipment, Mode of Management.



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**EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF LANGUAGE TYPOLOGY ON THE PROCESS OF
ACQUIRING SIMILAR LEXICAL ITEMS**

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Researchers have been looking for ways to classify languages, which have a shared historical origin, into same groups based on their similarities and differences since the birth of historical linguistics. This tendency opens the path to the spread of typological studies by which classifications of languages based on similarities and differences are to be made. In line with this tendency, the current study aimed to explore the process of learning Turkish as a foreign language (TFL) by a learner whose native language shares the same language typology with Turkish. By identifying lexical similarities between Turkish and other Turkic languages as the main concern of the study, it focused on the perceptions of 32 Kazakh or Uzbek learners of TFL about the influence of lexical similarities between Turkish and their native languages on their Turkish competence level. It, additionally, tried to find out whether their perceptions changed based on gender and nationality, and whether the duration of learning Turkish and the levels of Turkish had an influence on their perceptions. Perceptions of participants levels were elicited through a specifically developed questionnaire. Through the statistical analysis of data, it was discovered that participants had positive perceptions of the influence of similar lexical structures between Turkish and their native languages on their competence in general. Only gender appeared to have a differencing effect on the participants' perceptions. The study concluded that similar lexical items could be used as facilitators in language classrooms, especially with the learners whose native language is in the same language typology with the target language.

Keywords: Language Typology, The Process Of Acquiring, Lexical Items



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**KHALWA AS A METHOD OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION (THE CASE OF
GUMUSHANEVI)**

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Khalwa is an experience of spiritual education which carried out under the supervision of a sheikh and in private spaces called cilehâne. During this education, abstraction of the murid from earthly feelings, thoughts and desires, cutting off all the contact with the world and being alone with the Lord are targeted. Khalwa is based on forty-day retreat of Prophet Musa on Mount Sinai and the days of Prophet Muhammed in the Cave of Hira. Khalwa has been effective for centuries in Sufi education. Ahmed Ziyauddin Gumushanevi (d. 1893), one of the representatives of the Naksibendi order in Anatolia, has implemented khalwa in spiritual education. Ahmed Ziyauddin Gumushanevi, raised by entering into khalwa, provides important information about the importance and application of khalwah in his work, *Câmiu'l-usûl fi'l-evliyâ*. This book deals with many issues such as preparation for seclusion, the properties of khalwa space, the principles and procedures of khalwa and prohibitions of khalwa. According to the description of Gumushanevi, khalwa is a sufi education which carried out under the supervision and permission of a mentor. Khalwa is based on eating less, sleeping less and talking less. Every emotion and thought about the world is left outside of the khalwa room. To get closer to Allah, a lot of zikrullah is needed. There are fasting at daytimes and praying at nights during a khalwa. After forty-day training, murid emerges from khalwa and goes among people. According to Gumushanevi it is unacceptable to continuously live isolated from the community.

Keywords: Spiritual Education, Khalwa, Arbaeen, Gumushanevi.



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**THE SOCIALIZED FACE OF GLOBAL CAPITALISM: THE CASE OF POST-2015
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA OF UNITED NATIONS**

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The report of United Nations published in 2013 “A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development” reveals the new post-2015 goals. The report sets forth a universal agenda to fulfil the promises of eradicate extreme poverty and sustainable development. In this study, it is argued that the Post-Washington consensus which aims to provide sustainability of the capitalist system by decreasing the appearance of social destructions stem from the brutal nature of the global capitalism forms the basis of the goals of UN and these goals target a sustainable capitalist system under the name of sustainable development. In the context of the aim for giving a social face to global capitalism, through these goals the appearance of social problems especially poverty is tried to be decreased however the fundamental reasons inherent to the the system are not underlined.

Keywords: Poverty, Sustainable Development, Post-Washington Consensus, Capitalist Economy



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DEBATES REGARDING THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF BEING VALUE FREE IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

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The aim of this study is to discuss about the impossibility of being value-free which has been one of the main debates of social sciences that have developed theoretically and methodologically since the 19th century. Social sciences emerged after the Enlightenment that had led to many social changes and transformations in western societies. Social sciences which are younger than natural sciences relatively have been influenced by natural sciences crucially in terms of methodology. Moreover, it could be seen that social sciences still have intensive debates regarding theory and methodology because of being new sciences. They developed under the influence of positivist philosophy which accepted the knowledge and methodology of natural sciences in the 19th century. On the other hand, in the 20th century, social sciences' theories that were affected by the interpretive approach, which was supported by M. Weber, asserted that the researcher who studies a society is the object of the society at the same time, and therefore, the researcher cannot be value free while he/she studies on the society. Classical and contemporary sociological theoreticians have argued intensively regarding being value or value free of social sciences' methodology. Furthermore, this study is a critique of positivism in respect of its methodological approach that supports to be value-free in social researches.

Keywords: Social Sciences, Value, Value-free, Positivism, Methodology,



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AN INSIGHT INTO PROFESSIONAL IDENTITIES OF TURKISH EFL INSTRUCTORS

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Professional identity constitutes a central concept for the teaching profession. Due to their enormous impact on the learners as well as on the whole process of learning and teaching, professional identities of teachers are worth being researched especially in the field of foreign language education where teachers' identities are also influenced by the linguistic and cultural aspects of a foreign language. Departing from the constituents of teachers' professional identity, this study aimed to investigate the professional identities of Turkish EFL instructors. The study was conducted at a major state university in Turkey in the fall term of 2015-2016 academic year. Data were collected from a total of 32 Turkish EFL instructors (28 female; 4 male). A questionnaire developed by the researcher based on the theoretical framework and expert opinion was administered to the instructors. The gathered data were subjected to statistical analyses. The results revealed that the participant instructors have highly developed professional identities. Among the dimensions of professional identity, pedagogical expertise was reported to be the most developed, followed by didactic expertise, subject matter expertise and continuation of professional development respectively. The study found no significant difference between the levels of development of professional identities based on the instructors' undergraduate area of study, latest graduation degree and teaching experience. As the present study showed that the instructors have well-developed professional identities by means of self-report data, further studies may investigate to what extent these perceptions reflect their actual professional identities and the way these identities affect the teaching practices.

Keywords: Professional Identities, Turkish Efl Instructors



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THE STRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABILITY OF EXTERNAL DEBT IN THE EURASIAN ECONOMIES

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İnançOne of the fundamental problems in many developing countries, capital stock is insufficient. As it is a matter of developing countries are in the low income and low propensity to save. Therefore, internal resources remain insufficient to finance economic development. The necessary investments for accelerating economic growth in developing countries could not be met from domestic sources, so the demand for the external debt of these countries is steadily increasing.

A country, which has less capital stock and fewer saving, has deficits in the balance of payments. In order to ensure the capital stock, increase savings and payments, the outsourced resources to close the deficit in the balance are temporary solutions. Among the most basic objectives of the developing countries, there is that performing actions by using their own resources. Therefore, it plays an important role in the development of the productive resources of whether outsourced.

It is very important at this point that being able to pay the debts of a country's external debt. Rate of GDP and the external debt stock of the country remaining stable shows that a country that taken on loan can pay its debts. This means that their sustainability of external debt and foreign policy.

This study aims to examine the structure and sustainability of external debt of the market mechanism of the former socialist planned economic system of the Eurasian countries. (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) The years between 1995-2014 will be taken into consideration in this study. The concept of external debt in the first study and related literature will be examined in this context. In the second part, how the change of external borrowing needs will be assessed in this country's debt structure will be handled. At the last part, it will be put forward that whether the above mentioned countries have a sustainable external debt.

Keywords: External debt, External debt structure, Eurasian Economies



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**LEGAL REVIEW IN TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE AGREEMENTS
AIMING TO PREVENT VESSEL-MADE SEA POLLUTION**

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Freight shipment has become widespread, as a result of developing industry and growing need for oil in the last century. Many issues have emerged due to freight shipment becomes widespread for especially coastal states. The sea pollution that occurred because of ship accidents in the last fifty years, became importance as a major international issue. Therefore states approved many local and international contract and protocol thereby frequently meetings for solution seeking. Although approved contracts, gradually increase ship accidents occurring in different types and sizes with ship-source sea pollution, have made an international issue that's constantly on the agenda. For this reason it's quite important, the analyzing of preventive contracts for ship-source sea pollution in international law.

Keywords: Sea pollution, ship, international law, oil, energy law.



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**JOB SATISFACTION IN TERMS OF SOCIAL GENDER EQUALITY IN EMPLOYEES
AND ITS EFFECT ON THE CORPORATE REPUTATION: SAMPLE OF ERU
ACADEMICIANS**

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Kürşad Gölgeli

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Corporate reputation consists of the total of emotions, opinions and perceptions of all the shareholders of the institution. Company employees, who has an important place within these shareholders also play an effective role in success and continuity of the company by being affected from the activities, directly or indirectly. At this point, in the forming of the emotions, opinions and perceptions of employees, job satisfaction that is achieved in time has the key importance. Thus, the employees who are the internal shareholders contribute to the corporate reputation through job satisfaction. In this study, job satisfaction, which is created via the effect of many variables, is evaluated through "social gender equality". Such that, gender equality and how the company carries this variable will contribute to the corporate reputation by differing positively in the trust in the company, sense of justice and job satisfaction of the employees. In the Erciyes University Sample, which is found in the application part of the study, perceptions of academicians, who are a profession group that have an important place in society, on corporate reputation and job satisfaction levels will be analyzed through social gender equality by survey scanning as an empirical method and some evaluation and suggestions will be made.

Keywords: Social Gender Equality, Job Satisfaction, Job Satisfaction, Corporate Reputation, Academic Employees.



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GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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Globalization, a term referring to an continuous integration of the countries into a unique and homogenous system, has been affecting the whole world for decades. Its main component is the economic integration of the world economies, which results in a rising interdependence by means of minimizing borders and intensifying free trade of services and commodities. The chief goal is to incite the flow of international capital and stimulate the markets so as to provide incessant expansion. Therefore, the key element of globalization is economic integration via free flow of manufactured goods and services. Related to its main constituent, economic integration, globalization has also had a great impact on other fields such as communication and media. Due to the process of globalization, the role played by media in the world economy has changed and the function of communication in the international arena has gained importance. Within this new global perspective, significance of communication across nations has been underlined and cross cultural communication has been an issue of debate. Accordingly, the economic structure of global media and flow of information across borders by means of new technologies are the topics of academic discussion since globalization has a significant influence on media ownership. Thus, this paper discusses the impact of globalization on international communication and media by considering its effects on economic and political spheres. It focuses mainly on its two objectives such as a homogenous society and standard production in the field of global media and communication.

Keywords: Globalization, International Communication, Global Media, Homogenous Society, Standard Production



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SOCIAL MEDIA AS A COMMUNICATION MEDIUM: A STUDY FOR THE FACULTY OF COMMUNICATION OF USAK UNIVERSITY

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Like the steam engine, which has led to the industrial revolution, the computer/internet has revolutionized communication. Computer/internet has made it easier for the individuals to communicate with each other and to obtain information. As a matter of fact, people now can get the information directly from the source without any intermediary persons and taking into consideration the suitable options for their own situation. The man who has been trying to prove himself in the world that has become the domain of a small village can reach the most remote areas without being gatekeeper and time limitation by minimizing the cost of information from computer/internet.

Stakeholders have been coming together through communication technologies independent of time and place, creating communities, and thus “The Global Village” idea of Mc Luhan has been taking shape by implementing socialization processes effectively and widely all over the world.

Besides being user-based, virtual media, which is also called social media, is of vital importance in terms of bringing people together and enhancing their interaction. In this virtual reality, people have been living their lives by spending much time, trying to meet their requirements, and also building a new world in this environment. Sometimes the fine line between the virtual world and the real world can not be recognized. The virtual media is rapidly rising, especially among young people in terms of value in use. On the other hand, today, the social media is rival to the traditional media, even threatens it.

This study consists of two parts. In the first part, new communication technologies, the definition of social media, its features, and its importance in communication will be discussed. In the second part, a survey consisting of closed and open-ended questions will be carried out. Survey results will be applied in sampling from the students of the Faculty of Communication at Usak University and the thoughts of the students for the social media as a new communication medium will be analyzed.

Keywords: Social Media, Communication Technologies, Communication Medium, Communication



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**TEACHING LANGUAGE THROUGH THE USE OF LITERATURE IN ESL CLASSES
WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CEFR**

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For language teaching many resources have been used as a vehicle to teach the language more efficiently in the course of time. It is, however, widely accepted that literature has proved to be the best and the most beneficial resource in language teaching. It is of great value in this sense. This paper will first present some ideas about the use of literature in language teaching, then, I will explain why we use literature, and how we should choose literary texts in our language classes. In the following part, I will present the second part of the paper, which is composed of the literary genres like novel, short story, drama and poetry. And in the closing part, I will give an interpretation of Common European Framework of References (CEFR) and how the use of literature can be implemented into CEFR in language teaching.

Keywords: English language teaching, literature in language teaching, Common European Framework of References (CEFR)



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**AN ANALYSIS OF JUNCTURES AS A PRONUNCIATION PROBLEM IN SYNTACTIC
PHONOLOGY**

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The learning of intonation seems to be the most difficult topic in foreign language education since it consists of the trio, namely, pitch, stress and juncture. Although the problems of fossilized intonation are undoable because they exert impacts of negative transfers from L1, the suprasegmental errors can also be rehabilitated if the non-native speakers get a certain degree of awareness in each of them. Therefore, in this empirical study, the aim is to determine whether (a) non-native advanced speakers of English are able to recognize different functions of five terminal junctures in different types of discourse, (b) giving instruction will be effective to help the participants recognize and understand the functions of terminal junctures, and (c) the fossilized errors of pronouncing terminal junctures are curable. The data have been collected by audio recordings through the administration of two authentic texts. The recordings have been evaluated by the researcher herself, and then subjected to statistical analysis. The results reveal that although there is not a complete improvement in the pronunciation of terminal junctures, there is still a change. It can be concluded that given the enough amount of input and training, even supra-segmental elements can be taught properly in foreign language education.

Keywords: Junctures, Non-Native Speakers, Pronunciation, Language Education



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MATERIALS FOR USE IN TEACHING TURKISH TO FOREIGNERS TEXTBOOKS

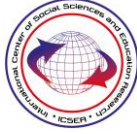
Murat Aydın

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Materials are the tools used in the making of any business. In particular, it is one of the most highlighted skill in program changes made in recent years in the field of education. Materials are used to support education, to enrich the educational process and to facilitate learning by providing information in the perception of concreteness. It will do to appeal to more senses for students and thus in achieving the goal of education is very useful. Today has worsened relations between countries and foreign language teaching consequently it has gained great importance. To strengthen Turkey's relations with other countries in the world and especially in its region, Turkish to learn by foreigners has led to becoming a desired language as well. Also indispensable to the textbook language teaching in the educational environment has a very important place. Textbook is the basic material of teachers both the main language of teaching as well as foreign language. The textbooks used in teaching Turkish as a foreign language should be reflecting the Turkish language, culture, life style and beliefs.

In this study, material concept, the concept of teaching material, the concept of education and the use of the material in Turkish, material concepts in teaching Turkish to foreigners and the use of textbooks was investigated. The aim is to identify the material elements of the textbooks from different publishers and make comparisons between books. Document analysis technique which is one of qualitative research methods were used as a method of research. In results and discussion section is focused on the evaluation can take place on the material in the textbooks

Keywords: material, teaching Turkish to foreigners, textbooks



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EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS AND DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS ON CLEVELAND FINANCIAL STRESS INDEX (CFSI)

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The Cleveland Financial Stress Index (CFSI) is a coincident indicator of systemic stress by combining 16 measures of conditions in 6 major types of financial markets: credit, equity, foreign exchange, funding, real estate, and securitization. Since there is a high interaction between various financial markets, some of the variables included in the CFSI can measure different aspects of a same underlying variable and this causes miscalculation and misinterpretation of the financial stress in a market. Thus, in this study, principal component analysis (PCA) and common factor analysis (CFA) are conducted. The PCA and CFA results show that the components of the CFSI do not fully match with the major types of financial markets. Principal components explain more (86%) of the variation among the variables than CFA (79%). Surrogate variable is a predictor variable that has the highest loadings on a component or factor. Considering 2000-2007, 2008-2009 and 2010-2014 periods as three groups, surrogate variables for the extracted factors are identified and summated scales for the factors are generated. Using these two and the factor scores, the existence of statistically meaningful differences over the three time periods is tested. Results indicate that both the mean and the variances are statistically meaningfully different among the three groups. Lastly, considering the same three periods as groups, a linear discriminant analysis is run and results show that discriminant functions are statistically significant. When we examine the predictive accuracy (hit ratio) of the discriminant function, a very high hit ratio (99.3%) is achieved indicating that these three periods clearly demonstrates the discrimination of pre-crisis environment, 2008-09 financial crises and post-2008 economic recovery on the financial markets.

Keywords: Factor Analysis, Principal Component Analysis, Discriminant Analysis, Cleveland Financial Stress Index



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**SMARTPHONE ADDICTION OF UNIVERSITY YOUTH IN TERMS OF THE
ELEMENTS OF LONELINESS AND SHYNESS**

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Smartphones which combine cell phone and palmtop computer technology into a single device are popular technological tools of today. Tools which have higher functionality such as smartphones are rapidly increasing duration of use daily thanks to interest and curiosity for communication and information technology of university students within the user location and main target group of the new generation of technology. Long-term usage of this tools has raised the issue of smartphone addiction. The purpose of this study is to examine smartphone addiction level in terms of shyness and loneliness. The sample of the study consists of students in college who are smartphone users and studying at Communication Faculty of Selcuk University. In the study, the datas will be obtained using Smart Phone Addiction Scale, UCLA Loneliness Scale and Shyness Scale. In the light of the data obtained, in analyses such as factor analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis were used. According to the results of the analysis; students use less to play the game and read e-books while using a purpose to more surf the web, to use social networking services and listen to music. Smart phone addiction a significant positive correlation between shyness and loneliness factors. There is a significant positive correlation between loneliness and shyness with smart phone addiction factors. Also "information/the entertainment, shyness and loneliness of the differentiating variables makes it different which is variable positively and significantly, it is observed that smartphone addiction. In additon, the dependent variables in the regression analysis are positively and significantly affected in the independent variable.

Keywords: Smartphone addiction, loneliness, shyness.



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**VALIDITY TEST OF ENVIRONMENTAL KUZNETS CURVE FOR TURKEY:
GRANGER CAUSALITY ANALYSIS**

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Environmental Kuznets Curve Hypothesis asserts that environmental pollution and destruction increase with positive economic growth until a certain income level. When reached such a certain level, environmental pollution begins to decrease. In this study, the validity of Environmental Kuznets Curve Hypothesis is tested for Turkey. Annual data for 1980-2011 period is used for analysis. The relationship between CO₂ emission and per capita income is analyzed with Granger Causality Test. According to the test result, it is found that Environmental Kuznets Curve is not valid for Turkish economy as the variables has no causal correlation between.

Keywords: Environmental Kuznets Curve; CO₂ emission; Granger Causality Analysis



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**THE CAUSALITY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH: THE CASE OF TURKEY**

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The concept of foreign trade is related with the flow of goods and capital out of the country. As well, it is in a close relation with economic growth which is just annual increase in country's real income. The importance and the causal relationship between these two variables change according to years and country's structure. Within this framework, this study aims to clarify the causality between foreign trade and economic growth for Turkish economy. Quarterly export, import and GDP data for 2002:01-2016:02 period is used for the analysis. Granger causality analysis result shows that one-sided causality from imports to economic growth exists for the period in Turkey. Besides, there is one-sided causality from imports to exports. These results prove "import-push growth" and "import-based export" hypotheses for Turkish economy.

Keywords: Import; export; economic growth; Granger Causality Analysis



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THE REFLECTIONS OF POSTMODERN ART MOVEMENTS ON ADVERTISING IN CONSUMER SOCIETY

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In consumption societies, there are many strategies in use to affect target market in the society. Art constitutes an important place among these strategies. Postmodernism, which comes into scene as a revolt against modernism and typically mentioned with the concept of 'consumer society', started to take place in ads as well as art movements.

This study touches upon how social life is rebuilt in postmodern era and how a new type of consumption culture is created simultaneously. The development of postmodernism and postmodern art, in relation to consumption culture, will be examined detailly in theoretical and artistic dimensions. As pioneers of postmodernism, perspectives of Jean François Lyotard and Jean Baudrillard will shape the path of the study. Advertising and the reflections of postmodern art movements on advertising will be explained with examples.

Keywords: Consumer society, postmodernism, postmodern social theorists, postmodern art, postmodern advertising



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TIME SCHEDULING PROBLEMS IN UNIVERSITIES AND AN IMPLEMENTATION OF EXAM PROGRAMME AUTOMATION

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Preparation of exam programs in universities includes timetabling problem with multiple constraints within the literature. In this problem, solution to assign existing group of students into the right places and invigilators to these places at the same time not more than once at a time is searched. Due to problems that arise while preparation stage and implementation, it is quite difficult to compose manually the exam programs that contains many constraints in, and has a complex structure. In this context, eliminating all the problems that may arise and creating an automated system that to be able to make optimal scheduling is the starting point of this study. In this direction, in order to solve the scheduling problem, a software was developed that is providing cooperation with both side of problem. A university was chosen as application area. The developed computer software was provided making assignments electronically with considering constraints. C# software language and MSSQL relational database system were used during developing software. Software includes two dimensions. As at first dimension, assignments are made, at second dimension making reassignments between proctors are provided. This software was designed in such a way that exam responsables, responsible lecturers and faculty management can see and report each stage. Developed software targets to solve problems due to non-regular exam program, especially at intense exam periods.

Keywords: Exam Scheduling, Exam Programme, Software



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INVESTIGATION OF VOCABULARY IN TERMS OF THE UNIT OF HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TEXTBOOKS

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One of the biggest problems of today's world is environmental pollution. Environmental education should be given in an effective way from an early age for solving the environmental problems, the world appeared to be a more livable and environmentally literate individuals to be trained. In this regard, the unit of human and environment is located in the secondary school science and technology textbook. In the mentioned books environmental education is examined within unit of human and environment and three subhead as ecosystems, biodiversity and environmental issues.

The vocabulary means the stock of words, thesaurus and the body of words. Idioms, proverbs, stereotyped phrases, translated words, reduplications, proper names and terms are the elements included in vocabulary. The basic language skills reading, listening, speaking and writing affect not only language skills but also affect other disciplines. The vocabulary has a great importance in the book in the main lesson material. As long as the rich vocabulary is more appropriate to gain the training which will be provided is more qualified.

In this study, the vocabulary has been examined in terms of the topics on Human and Environment in the grade 7 Science and Technology textbooks. The aim of the study is to identify the vocabulary in the textbooks which is published from different two publishers in the mentioned topics and to make comparisons between books. The document analysis technique, one of qualitative research methods was used in this study. The conclusion and discussion section involves the elements of vocabulary that can be used for the topics on Human and Environment.

Keywords: Vocabulary, Environment, Textbook



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DESIGN OF INTRODUCTION TO EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES COURSE USING UNDERSTANDING BY DESIGN: THE EVALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' ACHIEVMENT, ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS ABOUT THE COURSE

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This study aims to determine the changes in achievement, attitudes and opinions of prospective teachers created by an Introduction to Educational Sciences Course using UbD. The research has a mixed method design. The study group consists of a total of 66 prospective teachers attending first class at Faculty of Education, 44 in the control group and 22 in the experimental group. Participants were given the course achievement test developed by researchers and the Attitude Scale for Introduction to Educational Sciences developed by Önen and Koçak (2011) and SPSS 21.0 was used in order to analyze the data. In the collection of qualitative data, the semi structured interview form was utilized and content analysis was performed in order to analyze the data. The findings indicated that in the subscales of Sympathy for the Course and Importance, prospective teachers' attitudes significantly differ in favor of experimental group. In addition, the experimental group's attitude scores in the subscale of the Antipathy has significantly decreased. However, a statistically significant difference between experimental and control groups was not found in terms of the analysis of course academic achievement tests. Prospective teachers' responses to the open ended questions revealed that Introduction to Educational Sciences Course using UbD activates the affective features of students and increase active participation in the course.

Keywords: UbD, Attitude, Achievement, Opinion, Prospective Teachers, Introduction to Educational Sciences Course



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**A STUDY OF WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTION IN TURKEY: KALDOR GROWTH MODEL APPROACH**

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Selahattin Güriş

Marmara University, İstanbul, TURKEY

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Kaldor (1966) has proposed an approach that looks into the relationship between industry sector and growth, in the framework of growth models, believing that the development of industry sector affects the other sectors and that the industry sector, as a result of its idiosyncrasies, creates positive externalities in economy and to this end, he suggested three different models. The first model focuses on the relationship between the manufacturing industry and economic growth, while the second model looks into the relationship between productivity and the increase in industrial production. The third model demonstrates that growth is interrelated with the increase in productivity in manufacturing industry as well as the increase in productivity in sectors other than manufacturing industry. This study will look into Kaldor's second growth model, and it will scrutinize the idea that there is a statistically significant, positive and strong relationship between the increase in industrial production and the workforce productivity in the industrial sector, as suggested for Turkey by the model, through cointegration and causality analyses according to the structural fraction and unit root analyses. This relationship was first identified by Verdoorn (1949); however, it drew interest after Kaldor tested this relationship in 1966, and was thereafter referred to as Verdoorn law in the literature.

Keywords: Kaldor's Growth Model, Workforce Productivity, Increase in Industrial Production



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**SELF-LEADERSHIP, SELF-ESTEEM, SELF- EFFICACY AND LIFE SATISFACTION
IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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İlknur Maya

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Self-leadership is a concept which emerged in the mid 1980s in the field of leadership and which has been studied in recent years. It lays emphasis on individuals' leading themselves before leading others. It means that individuals – having recognised themselves with their weaknesses and strengths- set goals to themselves and lead themselves to achieve those goals. This study assumes that individuals with skills of leading themselves would get more life satisfaction and have higher levels of self-efficacy and self-esteem. The research sample was composed of 350 university students of 18-27 age range 252 of whom were female and 95 of whom were male. The findings demonstrated that life satisfaction, self-efficacy and self-esteem levels rose depending on the increase in the levels of self-leadership skills. This study aiming to exhibit the correlations between variables found that self-leadership predicted significantly life satisfaction along with self-esteem and self-efficacy.

Keywords: Self-leadership, Self-esteem, Self-efficacy, Life satisfaction



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THE IMPACT OF E-SPORT ON SOCIALIZATION OF DISABLED PEOPLE

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With the rapid proliferation of the use of internet, the increasing popularity of social networks, the conduct of communication via these networks as a result of technological developments, social media and digital games have gained a place for themselves among the agents of socialization. Among these digital games, e-sport is a new sports branch. E-sport, in its most general sense, is the name given to the computer games played online which has made substantial progress in the last twenty years. While physical contact and strength, face-to-face communication and interaction come into question in most recognized sport branches, e-sport includes no contact and communication is sustained virtually. Rather than physical strength, mental endurance comes into prominence. In that respect, it is easier for the physically handicapped to participate in e-sport instead of other sports. Therefore, e-sport proves to be a sports branch which has potentials to help these people form new friendships without feeling an obligation to go into social and public sphere, cooperate with each other and take action collaboratively.

The exclusivist or inclusivist approaches in public towards the physically handicapped lead to the exclusion of these people from the public sphere and the narrowing of their social spaces. The reasons for this situation can be found in individuals' attitude and behaviours towards the handicapped and the inefficacy of landscaping. As a result of this, the handicapped people are forced to experience their socializing processes differently compared to those who are not.

The aim of this study is to understand if e-sport has an impact on the socializing of the physically handicapped. In the study, the views of the physically handicapped people about the effects of e-sport on their socializing will be pinned down. Books, magazines, newspapers, websites and other documents will be made use of in the study. The primary source of the study will be semi-structured interviews. In addition to this, other data collection techniques of qualitative research such as observation and conversation will be used.

Keywords: E-sport, Physical Disability, Socialization



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TRAINING AND GAINING SKILLS AT GREEN JOBS IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EMPLOYMENT

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Yeliz Yeşil

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The Kyoto Protocol applications, investments in renewable energy sources, carbon tax, efforts to create new types of jobs and environmental awareness have revealed many new professions. This environment-related jobs, green jobs (jobs) and working in these jobs are also called green collar. some examples can be given to them like renewable energy consultants, renewable energy engineer, wind energy expert, green marketing consultant, green human resources director, environmental and energy law specialist, organic agriculture engineer, green (ecological) tourism and vacation specialist. Green Jobs are seen as the future of the profession and green jobs will be dynamic jobs which consist of mixed disciplines or work, creativity and require lifelong training-changing-development. It is necessary to research green jobs for developing human resources which labor market will need in the future and building training units which train human resources for these jobs.

Aim: Researching green jobs are necessary for helping staff development at labor market and building training units which train human resources for these jobs. The aims of this study are examining the development of green jobs and their characteristics and differences from existing professions and evaluating training and gaining skills activities about green jobs.

In this study, it appears that requires a different educational and training process of the characteristics of green jobs. The educational process will have the following characteristics;

- Dynamic, shows continuous change and development,
- It offers multiple skills and knowledge,
- It consists of an interactive process,
- It requires the cooperation of different institutions and bodies,
- It is interdisciplinary.

Keywords: Green Jobs, Green Collars Training, Environmental Employment.



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ROLE OF HUMAN CAPITAL AND SOCIAL CAPITAL TO STRENGTHEN EMPLOYMENT OF ESOĞÜ ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE FACULTY GRADUATES

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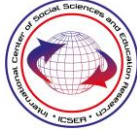
Eren Can Aybek

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The main purpose of this study is to emphasize the importance and role of social capital and human capital to strengthen employment and regional development. Universities equip students with knowledge and technology throughout the education and training. At the same time, having relations and making bonds with industry, chambers, NGOs and public institutions through mutual trust they supply "social capital" and with the applications they make (such as internship), they supply "human capital". This study is based on a point of view that the college graduates who are equipped with these capitals take place in the labor market in a shorter time and more effectively.

The study consists of three stages. The first phase is determining the knowledge of students about social and human capital endowments. At the end of this stage a student state analysis is conducted. The second phase (Business Workshop) is about to obtain level of social and human capital awareness of the companies in Eskişehir, their relations with universities including their views about internship and their expectations from the university and the alumni. The third stage (Department Workshop) is about developing a roadmap that provides Social and human capital endowments to the students of the department.

Keywords: Social Capital, Human Capital, Employment, Development, Engineering Education,



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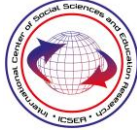
**SOCIAL SUPPORT AND EMOTIONAL CONTAGION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON
MALE AND FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

Sana Nawaz

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A comparative study was designed to investigate gender differences in emotional contagion and social support among university students. The relationship between social support and emotional contagion was also investigated. The emotional contagion was measured by emotional contagion scale developed by Doherty (1997). Whereas social support was measured by multidimensional scale of perceived social support developed by Zimet (1998). The demographics were measured through demographic sheet. The sample consisted of 200 students including 100 males and 100 females from different universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad with age ranged from 18 to 24 years. The data was analyzed through t-test and correlation analysis. The results implied that females are more susceptible to emotional contagion than males. However for social support, the results did not reveal any significant difference. The social support and emotional contagion were found out to be significantly related with each other.

Keywords: Emotional contagion, Social support, Gender



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MASS MEDIA AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN

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This study explores Pakistani media's social responsibility in times of natural disasters. For the study, natural disasters of varying predictive nature have been selected in order to observe the role of Pakistani media vis-à-vis disaster management, in both pre and post disaster phases. In-depth interviews of various top-ranked disaster managers have been conducted in order to document the role of Pakistani media in the times of natural disasters. The study has been conducted within the theoretical framework of social responsibility theory. It was found that the media reported the natural disasters after their occurrence and the role of media was almost absent in the pre-disaster periods of even predictable disasters. Gender-related issues were severely unnoticed during disasters. In the post disaster times, media frequently overlooked highlighting policy-related issues. It was found that media frequently provided support to disaster managers but also complicated their work due to creating hype and sensationalizing the issues. The research suggests that Pakistani mass media should formulate a code of conduct regarding disaster reporting and should rationalize its reporting priorities in the times of disaster(s). In this way, media may become a great support for disaster management.

Keywords: Natural disaster, Pakistani media, pre-disaster phase, post-disaster phase, and disaster management



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ATTEMPTED TURKISH COUP AND MASS MEDIA OF PAKISTAN

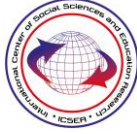
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The governments of Pakistan and Turkey retain pretty friendly relationship with each other. In Pakistan, the social and political development of Turkey is appreciated not only at governmental level but also at public level. Since Pakistan has a frail democratic history, therefore, the maturity in democratic process of Turkey is especially valued in Pakistan. For the reason, the recent attempted coup in Turkey was a matter of great concern and anxiety in Pakistan, which was highly deliberated at journalistic, political, academic and intellectual circles of country. Especially, mass media of Pakistan extensively debated this attempted coup, its motives and consequences.

The current study intends to examine the coverage of Pakistani mass media regarding the attempted coup. In this regard, the top ranked English and Urdu language newspapers of Pakistan have been selected and content analysis of their news reports and editorials is conducted. The study has been accomplished within the theoretical structure of agenda setting theory of mass communication.

Keywords: Turkish coup, democratic process, media coverage, agenda setting, editorial coverage, and news reports



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GENDER INFLUENCED LEADERSHIP

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Women in the leadership of business organizations represent a distinct approach, especially during the last decade, mainly because of positive results in the performance of such organizations due to their presence in top leading roles. Studies based on the behavioural theory indicate that some of the traits that women show make them more successful in an ever changing world. Traditional leadership theories reveal their limitations concerning the understanding of relations between leaders and their subordinates in the business world, meanwhile the new theories go beyond those limitations explaining the influence of gender on leadership.

There is a worldwide attention given to developing leadership within organizations and CEOs of various important business groups are directly involved in this process. Leadership is the focus of different research all over the world, including a variety of studies conducted by the McKinsey & Co.

The objective of this research is to put forth a different interpretation of leadership styles viewed from a gender perspective and to understand the influence of gender on those styles. The research question applied is: "What is the predominant leadership style of women?", whereas the hypothesis is: "In leadership roles, women tend to lead in the same way as men". This research is based on studies undertaken by prestigious organizations, as well as on a primary research, the base instrument of which was a questionnaire. The quantitative methodology used, where the sample studied is comprised of a randomly and stratified selection of managers of businesses in various cities across Albania, has made it possible to identify the answers for the questions raised in the paper.

Keywords: Leadership, Transactional Style, Transforming And Laissez-Faire Style, Gender



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**THE IMPACT OF LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF
ALBANIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS DURING THE PERIOD 2005-2015**

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This study is focused on liquidity risk analysis in order to identify if this risk affects the profitability of Commercial Banks operating in Albania. The paper includes the identification, the analysis and the management of this type of risk. Through numerical analysis it will be studied the quantitative effect of liquidity risk on the profitability of commercial banks in Albania during the period 2005-2015. Following the study, liquidity risk is expected to have a considerable effect on the profitability of Commercial Banks operating in Albania. The analysis is based on an empirical study with secondary qualitative and quantitative data. This study provides a contribution within the identification of liquidity risk factors that affect more the profitability of the Albania Banks and the finding of a scientific solution in order to manage this risk in a more efficient way. The recommendations derived from this study will serve to young researchers of academic area and professional field. Also, this paper will create new discussions on risk management instruments used in the Albanian banking system.

Keywords: Profitability, Liquidity risk, Commercial banks, Albania



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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT
UNDERSTANDING AND PATRIARCHAL ADMINISTRATIVE CULTURE OF
TURKEY**

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State is one of the most important notion in the Turkish politics. It occurs from some specific meanings of powerful, transcendent, metaphysical and holy etc. State is on the top of all the social and political notions and issues in Turkish political culture. State spreads over a wide area in Turkey. There are some specific proverbs is also about the state in Turkish literacy. There is a new public administration concept in the world since 1980s. Political scientists made a new explanation of state under the name of new public management. This new state depends on some liberal understanding in political and social life. It offers a limited state. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between the new public management understanding and patriarchal administrative culture of turkey. Is the Turkish political culture handicap for the new public management? This is the main question of this study.

Keywords: Turkish Political Culture, New Public Management, Public Administration



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**THE EFFECTS OF CONCEPT BASED LEARNING APPROACH TOWARDS
STUDENTS' ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES**

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The study is performed to determine the effects of the concept based learning approach which has been carried out at 8th grade science lesson "Living Things and Energy Connections" unit, towards students' environmental attitudes. The study has been carried out with totally 39 students, being 20 of them are the experimental and 19 of them are the control group attending at a public secondary school in Samsun. The control group has been taught by existing practices and the experimental group has been taught by the concept based learning approach practices formed considering the learning attainments as part of the unit. Environmental attitude scale (five point likert) consisting 25 questions and qualitative measurement instrument 9 semi-structured open ended questions have been applied to the experimental and control groups before and after the practices. The datas acquired from the environmental attitude scale have been analyzed using SPSS 17.0 package programme, qualitative datas have been evaluated by content analyses. As a result of the data analyzes acquired from the environmental attitude scale it has been determined that there is no significant difference between the experimental group which has been applied context based learning approach and control group about environmental attitudes. In addition, it has been determined that there are differences between before and after learning in either the experimental group which has been taught by the concept based learning approach practices or the control group and there are changes in each groups towards carrying out scientific evaluations instead of personel and emotional evaluations which has been carried out before learning.

Keywords: Concept based learning, Environmental attitude



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**TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON INFORMAL PRACTICES CONDUCTED AS PART OF
THE 'LET'S TRAVEL AND LEARN ABOUT THE LIVING WORLD' UNIT**

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Tohit Güneş

Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, TURKEY

The study was carried out to determine the opinion of science teachers regarding informal practices conducted as part of the 'Let's Travel and Learn About the Living World' Unit. To this end, a total of 58 fifth grade students studying in three secondary schools, including a state school and a private school in Samsun city center and a village school in the Bafra district, took part in informal practices. 11 teachers, who joined these practices voluntarily and participated in them actively, were also included in the study extending over two days. During the practices, the 11 teachers who voluntarily attended the study were given a Student Observation form, consisting of half-elaborated questions that once completed were analyzed separately. According to the findings, the teachers actively participated in the study observed that informal practices were effectively in education, had positive cognitive and affective impact on the students and indicated that they had positive opinions on informal practices. Teachers expressed that informal practices were important also because of enabling students hands on learning. Given that science is a life-oriented subject, it is important to integrate with educational activities because of the fact that science involves informal rather than formal acquisition of knowledge by the individual during one's lifetime. It is found out remarkable that teachers who are executors of their lessons have positive opinions on informal practices enabling hands on learning on life oriented science. Therefore, it is thought that it could be educatory making these types of practices widespread.

Keywords: Informal education, Environmental education, Teacher opinions



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**HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' HOPELESSNESS LEVELS TOWARDS PHYSICS
LESSON**

Tohit Güneş

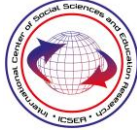
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Fatma Taştan Akdağ

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The objective of this study is to research the hopelessness levels of high school students about physics lesson in terms of different variables. The study was conducted on a total of 300 10th grade students studying at Science High School, Anatolian High School, Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School in the city center of Samsun. Hopelessness scale and demographic information form were used as data collection tool. The data obtained were statistically evaluated with Spss-17 package. The results of the study showed that variables such as academic achievement levels, type of school, and state of non-formal education caused differences. Determined that hopelessness levels increased due to the academic achievement level degrees, Girls' hopelessness levels were higher than boys' and there were differences depending on school types. The perception of Physics lesson depends on the type of school and this affects achievement. High levels of students' hopelessness for a lesson causes being unsuccessful in that lesson. Considering these results, high school students' hopelessness level about Physics lesson depends on many variables.

Keywords: Hopelessness level, Physics education, High school students



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AN ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT ENERGY DEFICIT PROBLEM ON ECONOMY IN TURKEY

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Energy comes across us as a significant problem in Turkey as well as many developing countries in the world. Demand for energy has shown increase day by day due to the reasons the gradual increase in industrialization with secularization especially in 1980s, fast increase of population and urbanization movements, etc. Especially in developing countries where high growth numbers are realized, the increased energy consumption ultimately increases the energy import, so the increased import leads to significant deficit of current account in countries like Turkey not having enough foreign exchange inflow. When the process of the current account deficit in Turkey is examined, it is possible to say that a large amount of the current account deficit originates from the energy inputs for numerous years. Turkey, which can not provide its ever-growing energy consumption from domestic resources, imports about three fourth of its requirements. Especially Turkey, which imports almost the total of oil and natural gas it consumes, has become a country being dependent on abroad in terms of energy. This situation causes problems in the balance of payments and continuous fragility in economic and fiscal balances. In this study, general energy balance of Turkey is evaluated and the issue of Turkey's energy deficit is revealed in general terms. Also, we will focus on the energy problem creating significant effects in Turkish economy and as a solution offer, on alternative energy sources whose use has not become widespread enough yet. In this context, in order to see Turkey in and to continue the economic growth give the necessary importance to the energy the strategic plan must be realized as soon as possible

Keywords: Turkish Economy, Energy Deficit Problem, Alternative Energy Source



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DEVELOPMENT OF "ENVIRONMENT SCALE FOR CHILDREN"

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At the phase of development of the scale, the items of the scale were determined by consulting with pre-school teachers, experts and environmental engineers. A pilot study was conducted with 106 children, ages between 48-72 year old, attending independent preschools under the authority of Ministry of National Educations. Some items were not clear to understand for children and therefore these items were retaken. After statistical analysis of the findings, the scale was finalized. Analysis of the data obtained from Environment Scale for Children was conducted using ITEMAN analysis of statistics program. Item discrimination power index calculations was calculated as a double series of correlation coefficient. Test retest was conducted with 98 children and the mean of the items was found as 11.85. These results indicate that the test retest reliability of the scale could be considered adequate level of reliability. Total score correlation of the evaluation criteria of the test and Kuder-Richardson 20 (KR-20) reliability analysis was also conducted.

Keywords: Pre-school, Environmental Education, Environmental Attitudes



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SHELTER SERVICES IN THE EYES OF WOMEN WITH SHELTER EXPERIENCES

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This study has been conducted on two shelters in a metropolitan city of Turkey which is left anonymous due to confidentiality policies of the attending shelters and safety risks of attending women. In this study, physical conditions of shelters, types and sufficiency of social and economic supports women receive, the functioning of shelters and the attitude and behaviours of the employees towards the women are examined based upon the women's own statements and relative deficiencies and malfunctions are manifested. Semi-structured interview forms have been practised with 15 women currently staying at the shelter and 7 more who had previous shelter experiences. A second round of interview has been made with 3 women after their stay at shelters and their answers are compared to their previous answers given during their stays at the shelter. So 25 interviews are made with 22 women. As per the examined area, grounded theory is used for the study. As no study exists on women after shelter experience and no theoretical ground has been encountered, this method is deemed more suitable. Descriptive analysis of the findings of the study has been performed and the correlations are shown by mind maps.

Keywords: Shelter Services, Women, Shelter Experiences



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PERSONALITY TRAITS IN EATING DISORDERS

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Eating disorders are mainly located in the psychopathology studied intensively in recent years. Biological, psychological, socio-cultural variables are known to be effective for eating disorders. Considering the studies in this field, some personality traits or characteristics are common in eating attitudes and disorders. For this purpose, identification of the various personality traits that linked to eating disorders, are thought to have an important role in understanding, treatment and prevention in these disorders. The results of researches are shown that a number of personality traits such as perfectionism, anger, low self-esteem, difficulty in expressing emotions, alexithymia are observed to be associated with eating pathology. The effect of family dynamics and family interactions in development of personality traits are quite large. Therefore, this article is a review, consisting of studies on eating disorders and personality traits.

Keywords: Eating disorders, personality traits, family dynamics



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**PREDICTING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE LEVELS OF COLLEGE
STUDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER ROLES, INTERCULTURAL SENSITIVITY
AND RISK FACTORS**

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This is a descriptive study intended to examine how college students' psychological resilience levels are predicted according to gender roles, intercultural sensitivity, risk factor and personal variables. The study group consists of 519 students attending Yıldız Technical University. To obtain the data required for the study, the researchers used the "Psychological Resilience Scale", "Gender Roles Attitude Scale" "Intercultural Sensitivity Scale", "List for Identifying Risk Factors" and "Personal Information Form". In order to determine whether the psychological resilience levels of college students are significantly predicted according to gender roles, intercultural sensitivity, risk factor and gender, the study employed a Simple Regression Analysis. Further, it also used the Variance Analysis Technique to identify the impact of attended faculties upon the psychological resilience levels of college students. The study reveals that the variables of gender roles, intercultural sensitivity and risk factors are significant predictors of psychological resilience levels. In addition, it was also found out that gender itself does not significantly predict psychological resilience level and attending different faculties does not have any significant impact upon psychological resilience levels.

Keywords: Psychological Resilience, Gender, Intercultural Sensitivity, Risk Factor, College Students



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EVALUATION OF TURKISH INCOME TAX TARIFF IN TERMS OF TAX JUSTICE

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A purpose of fair taxation is to ensure a balanced and fair distribution of the tax burden. Income tax tariff is an effective tool in achieving this goal. Because rate or/and tariff are one of the main elements of taxation. Tariffs are different according to the economic structure and understanding of country. The tax tariff is important how it should be regulated for the provision of tax justice. The subjective progressive income tax tariff is applied to access the financial resources in our country. A certain portion of the income of the taxpayer remains outside of taxation with the minimum living allowance. In our study, the applicable income tax tariff in Turkey has been analysed in terms of justice. Turkish Income Tax tariff prepared on the basis of German Income Tax Act has been examined in comparison with other countries. Our tariff structure has been put forward problems and the solutions proposals to this problem have been developed.

Keywords: Income Tax Tariff, Tax Rate, Minimum Living Allowance, Increasing Rate Tariff, Tax Justice,



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**THE RESEARCH OF THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION OF UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS**

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Nowadays, social media has become an indispensable part of our daily lives. Although there are many useful applications of social media, the excessive use of this medium led to live personal, social and occupational problems. With these problems, it began to lead social media addiction which describes as a new kind of addiction. In this regard, The survey will be applied 501 students who study at Communication Faculty of Inonu University through social media selected via simple random sampling online via social media to measure social media addiction. The aim of the study is to identify whether there is a statistically significant differentiation between social media addiction levels of users; according to gender, age and educational situation, daily social media use time and tool used to connect to social media

Keywords: Addiction, Social Media, Facebook, Scale



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DISCUSSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMPULSORY ENTREPRENEURSHIP COURSE: DOES NOT ENTREPRENEURSHIP TENDENCY CHANGE?

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Nesrin Şalvarci Türeli

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The subject of entrepreneurship is very important and critical for developing economies that wish to reduce the foreign trade deficit and establish the added-value on their own without purchasing it. The significant incentives and training supports of the state for entrepreneurs in recent years are the products of a policy oriented towards entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs. Universities care about this education at the undergraduate and graduate level, and even many universities compulsorily teach this course with one-semester or two-semester contents in each department. The problem addressed in this study is to open the effectiveness of this course which is compulsorily taught to everyone in one semester up for discussion. The purpose of this study is to reveal whether the entrepreneurship course which is compulsorily taught in one semester has caused any change in entrepreneurship tendency. The research was carried out on business students who are at the undergraduate level and potential entrepreneur candidates at Süleyman Demirel University. The experimental and control groups were formed in this research which was designed in an experimental design. In a class of 39 individuals representing the control group, education was provided by an expert faculty member, who had previously lectured in his field and carried out researches, for 14 weeks. The experimental group is another class of 42 individuals. The entrepreneurs were invited to this group every other week, and direct experience sharing was performed. A scale modeled by Liñán & Chen (2009) that measured the entrepreneurial tendency was applied to both groups at the beginning and end of the period. After observing that pre-test and post-test groups failed to comply with the given normal distribution, they were compared with non-parametric Wilcoxon Paired Samples test. According to the findings of the analysis, no significant difference occurred in terms of the entrepreneurial tendency factors (entrepreneurship capacity, entrepreneurship attraction, entrepreneurship intention) with regard to the beginning and end of period scores in both groups. The inference made according to this result of the research is the fact that only this course which is compulsorily taught to everyone in one semester may not be effective.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial tendency, Entrepreneurship course



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**A COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION OF TEACHER CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKING
ANXIETY**

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Individuals and community conversations is an important phenomenon in terms of life, not an inborn talent; a skill that is acquired and developed later. Effective and good conversation, and therefore has the right to talk on the basis of effective communication. Effective communicator is a known fact that teachers and students become more successful. At this point, it is important that teachers' self-efficacy for talking. In this context, the aim of this study Dumlupınar University, School of Physical Education and Sports and the Faculty of Education is studying pre-service teachers to identify their concerns to talk.

Keywords: Teacher Candidates, Speaking Anxiety



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MIGRANT SPACES AND CHILDHOOD: GROWING UP IN KREUZBERG

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Mikhail Bakhtin describes the relationship between place and people as a dialogical matter. There is a certain reciprocity between those two and they transform each other in the process of their interactive relationship. Migration, as a phenomenon, which effectively and endlessly changes the place with people's touch, and the people with the place's dynamics in turn, is an important variable in terms of place – people relationship. This study focuses on the relationships of the II. Generation of Turkish immigrants with the neighborhood called Kreuzberg in Berlin where their parents have settled as guest workers in 1960's. In this sense we examine immigrant children's growth and acculturation processes in the context of place, culture and identity. The analysis has been made around three main axes: 1. Homeland Image; 2. Game; 3. School. This study is part of a broader ethnographic research on II. Generation of Turkish immigrants in Berlin that is in process since 2013.

Keywords: Migrant Spaces, Childhood, Kreuzberg



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**CORRELATIONS BETWEEN STUDENTS' SELF EFFICACY, RESISTANCE TO
CHANGE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

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Self-efficacy concept was first introduced by Bandura (Bandura, 1977). Self- efficacy faith is defined (Bandura 1982, 1992, 1993, Zimmerman 2000, Lorig, Chastain, Ung, Shoor and Holman 1989, Schwarzer, Bassler, Kwiatek ve Schroder 1997, Hackett and Betz (1981); as a person "The belief that they have the skills and abilities needed to do the job". The resistance to change is fed from six main sources (Oreg, 2003): (a) checks on loss aversion, (b) cognitive rigidity (stiff attitude), (c) psychological resistance loss, (d) changes in the process are needed intolerance, (e) do not prefer low levels of innovation and incentives and (f) a reluctance to leave old habits. Arikan (2002), as noted in the concept of entrepreneurship "Entreprendre" is derived the word from French and in Turkish its mean is 'take over'.

The aim of the study is about two hundred university students to determine the relationship between the attitudes of self- efficacy and to change this perception by measuring the perception of entrepreneurship. The following scales will be used in the study. For entrepreneurship nine questions prepared by Canbaz, ankır and evik (2013), for self-efficacy ten questions prepared by Schwarzer and Jerusalem (1995) and made their adaptation by Yeşilay, Schwarzer and Jerusalem (1996), and for self-efficacy and resistance to change six-item scale by Oreg (2003).

Keywords: Self-Efficacy, Entrepreneurship, Resistance to Change, Change Management, Entrepreneurship Training



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STRATEGIC ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE COORDINATION - COOPERATION PROCESS

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The aim of this article is to understand cooperations in order to reduce the risks of their fail. Thus, understanding the governance of alliances can provide critical insights into how such ties can be better managed: we focus on the coordination-cooperation relationship. The first part of this article, we will give a theoretical background about cooperation and coordination. A conceptual framework of the coordination/cooperation process is developed. Then, based on action research of alliances projects, we explain a part of strategic alliance management thanks to our management of an alliance project of 14 partners from 7 countries. In order to maximize our comprehension, we realize surveys and interviews. This study highlights the existence of a process coordination-cooperation which is sequenced and cycled that allow to achieve objectives of strategic alliance and also partners objectives. For improving the performance and the success of the alliance project, based on efficiency and effectiveness, it is necessary that the coordination-cooperation process go through different strategic level of different partners engaged in the alliance project.

Keywords: Strategic Alliance Management, Performance Coordination, Cooperation Process



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THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION, ENTREPRENEUR AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP PERCEPTIONS

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The researches on how young entrepreneur candidates can be more directed to entrepreneurship are important in countries with a significant young population including Turkey. In recent years, while it was noticed that awareness of entrepreneurship is an intent based on conscious process, the researchers are more discussed this issue within the framework of environmental factors, background features and entrepreneurial personality traits, and relatively ignored entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship perceptions. It has been gradually common the discussions in literature that entrepreneurship education has a positive effect on the perceived attractiveness to establish a new business. Because perceptions developing and changing in a positive direction may also influence entrepreneurial intent, a combination of these variables should be considered in researches. Therefore, the main purpose of this research is to investigate “the young entrepreneur candidates’ perceptions of entrepreneur and entrepreneurship, the possible relationships between these perceptions and entrepreneurship intents, and the role on entrepreneur and entrepreneurship perceptions of entrepreneurship education”. In this study conducted with quantitative approach, one-group pretest-posttest pre-experiment research design were used and the data was collected based on complete count method, pretest-posttest towards entrepreneurship education by means of a questionnaire from 1340 Aksaray University students. The data were analyzed by factor analysis, Pearson correlation and paired sample t-test techniques. The findings pointed out entrepreneur perception consists of three sub-dimensions as perceptions of the entrepreneurial characteristics, perceptions of the positive role in society of entrepreneur and negative perceptions of entrepreneur; and entrepreneurship perception consists of two sub-dimensions as perceptions for the conceptual meaning of entrepreneurship and perceptions for individual and social benefits of entrepreneurship. It was reached important results indicating that entrepreneurship education has a positive effect on nearly all sub-dimensions of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship perceptions. The results are thought to be worth considering in terms to reveal the importance of entrepreneurship education frequently discussed in the literature in recent years.

Keywords: Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship Perception, Entrepreneurship Intent, Entrepreneurship Education.



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INVESTIGATION OF THE THIRD-PLACE EXPERIENCES OF CONSUMERS

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Today, places of consumption is one of the most important areas of human life experience is often discussed. In this sense, the “third places” come to the forefront as the area where people almost spend most time outside of their homes and jobs and lived numerous subjective experiences. Oldenburg define “third place” as place people can access all day long except their homes and work, and live diverse social experiences. In this sense, especially bakeries, cafes or restaurants in urban attract attention as places where people spend time outside home and work, live a large number of subjective experiences especially social experience. But it draws attention that enough empirical research is not conducting on demonstrating the importance of these places for consumers in terms of subjective experience in relevant literature. It is understood that few studies have done even on third place phenomenon in the general especially in Turkey, in this regard the need for an investigation is clearly felt. The aim of this research from this point of view is examined consumers live what kind of experiences in bakeries, cafes and restaurants, what is the most important kind of experience towards these places in terms of place satisfaction and attachment, and these experiences differentiate depending on personal characteristics on the basis of the third place theory.

In the study adopting quantitative approach, the data was collected by means of a questionnaire created for the purpose from consumers in Aksaray through sampling method. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, factor analysis, correlation analysis, regression analysis and Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA). The results point out consumers live in a wide range of subjective experiences such as emotional content of social, entertainment, escape, aesthetic and freedom experience, and these experiences play an important role in the sense of place satisfaction and attachment. In addition, this experience can be differentiated according to certain personal characteristics.

Keywords: Third Place, Third Place Experiences, Consumer Satisfaction, Place Attachment



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**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BOOK RES GESTAE BY ROMAN HISTORIAN
AMMIANUS MARCELLIANUS FOR THE TURKISH HISTOGRAPHY**

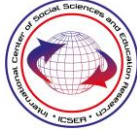
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The work of Ammianus Marcellinus *Res Gestae* is one of the most important sources in IV. Century. Ammianus Marcellinus has pagan beliefs. In the work we can see the traces of this ancient pagan tradition. Ammianus, mentioning in the work of the Huns assess them in this context. *Res Gestae*'s 31. Part is particularly important information on the Huns available in book. 375 after the origin of the Huns in this section discussed the detailed information. Apart from this, the pressure of the Huns in battle with the Goths and Huns about the Fields mentioned to. *RES Gestae* is mainly consists of 31 books. But nowadays it is missing the first 13 books. Thus, we have books that are between 353-378 years. *RES Gestae* published pieces at different times, but first modern edition was published in Berlin in 1911 by Clark C.U. *RES Geste*a the importance of Turkish history of the origin of the Huns and talking about from the first Roman who source directly.

In this paper the most important of the period and objective sources of release is considered to be one of this resource is referred to the importance in terms of the history of Turkish-Hun.

Keywords: Rome, Huns, History



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**THE EFFECTS OF GREEN MARKETING ON PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR OF
CONSUMERS IN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS**

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The rapidly developing globalization has brought along many problems with it. The biggest ones of those problems are the environmental problems that directly affect all humanity. These problems that have a negative effect human health caused the consumers to worry about their futures. With the consumers starting to understand the consequences of the damages they impose on the environment due to their own actions, changes occurred in their purchasing behaviors and they started to turn to green products. This change in the consumer behavior provided the marketers to make revisions in their general marketing techniques and to bring about the green marketing approach. The marketing of environmental friendly products started to be performed with green marketing techniques thanks to this approach and it was aimed to minimize the environmental damage caused by the consumers and manufacturing companies.

In this research, 160 persons answered the survey that measures the influence of green marketing works on the purchasing behaviors. As a result of this research it has been found that the green marketing purchasing behavior of female consumers is significantly different than the male consumers. However, there is no relation between the age, educational status, income and professions and their other relevant sociodemographic properties and their green purchasing behaviors. In addition to all this, it has been conferred that the consumers could pay more for the green products.

Keywords: Green Marketing, Consumer Purchase Behaviour, Green Marketing Mix, Green, Marketing Tools



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HOW CHILDREN SPEND THEIR TIME: PLAY OR MEDIA?

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Many theorists such as Froebel, Vygotsky, and Piaget claim that play is an essential part of development in childhood. Through the play in early years of life, children acquire great progress in physical, cognitive, language and social development. But today's children have a wide-variety of media and technological alternatives compared to past generations. In addition to television, from an early age, children have electronic media, such as computers, laptops, tablets, PlayStation, and PSP, on which they spend a great amount of their time. This study set out with the aim of assessing and comparing, by age and gender, the time 4- to 10-year-old children spend using media and the time they spend for active play. The study was conducted on 425 children between the ages of four and ten years old. The data for determining how much time the children spent in front of a screen and active play were collected through time-use diaries sent to the families. The statistical analysis indicate that on weekdays, children spent significantly more time using media than active play. The amount of time children spent using media and playing actively did not differ on weekends. Compared to weekdays, the time children spend using electronic media and playing actively nearly doubled on weekends. The children in older age groups spent significantly more time using electronic media than did the children in younger age groups on weekends. Boys spent more time using electronic media than girls on weekdays and weekends significantly. This study supported by Çukurova University Scientific Research Projects Unit, Participation in Scientific Events (PSE) by project No. SBA-2014-1986.

Keywords: Active play, using media, early childhood



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THE VALUES THAT THE GOVERNORS NEED TO GAIN IN KUTADGU BİLİĞ

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Values, provide integration of the individual to society and sustain communities by transferring from generation to generation. In this study, which is one of the most important tasks of educators for the purpose of assisting in the transfer of values, has been concentrated on values of teaching. The work named Kutadgu Bilig, penned by Yusuf Has Hacib includes what the required values are the governors should have, to determine how to teach these values investigated in this study, qualitative methods as the method and document analysis and descriptive analysis patterns as the research design has been adopted. Analysis of the findings can be summarised as follows:

- 1-To be fair, accuracy, to be well-informed, manage by knowledge, be beneficial, to be far-sighted, to be modest, listen to proverbs are the values that stand out.
- 2-Yusuf Has Hacib taught the values by associating with each other instead of teaching separately.
- 3-Yusuf Has Hacib stated that education should start at young ages and recommended the use of clear and understandable language.
- 4-During teaching had benefited from symbols, tips, literary arts, proverbs, sayings of Turkish statesman and rulers, religious motives.
- 5-Yusuf Has Hacib while teaching values has adopted approaches of the value suggestion, highlight the value and value analysis; has used the methods of lecture, case study and discussion, has put to work question answer and drama techniques.

Keywords: Value, Teaching Values, Kutadgu Bilig, Yusuf Has Hacib.



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RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND SECURITY OF PERSON IN DECISIONS OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICATION

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Right to liberty and security of person that guarantees freedom of somatic movement is inherently constitutes a guarantee against arbitrary detentions and arrests. The right which regulated detailed exceptions of it in European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) Article 5, has got another mission that is equilibration between individual and state. Because of this ECHR art. 5 is mentioned to a lot of decisions of European Human Rights Court (ECHRC). Especially arbitrary detentions and arrests cause major traumas on individual for years. It's necessary to say that decisions of ECHRC about article 5 draws of limits of the subject right. On the other hand Right to Individual Application inured in 2012 in our domestic law. In this paper we will express these decisions.

Keywords: Liberty And Security, Individual Application



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SERVICE QUALITY GAPS & SIX SIGMA

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Nowadays almost all organizations are realizing the significance of customer centered philosophies. One of the key challenges they are facing is how to manage service quality, which holds a great importance to customer satisfaction. This paper has attempted to investigate the gap between customers, service providers and managers in terms of service quality dimensions. For this purpose, gaps 1 and 6 of the SERVQUAL model have been studied, as well as two new gaps, proposed for comparing customer perceptions and employee perceptions of customer perceptions. Service quality dimensions have been analyzed, considering a case study in Customer Centric Group Company (CCG Co). The empirical data has been gathered through in dept interviews. The role of Six Sigma has also been investigated in this paper and it has been highlighted that how such advanced quality engineering approach could tighten service quality gaps. The results imply that among studied service quality dimensions, assurance has the highest gap and tangible has the lowest. Additionally, it has been found that Six Sigma might not have a direct impact on service quality gaps, rather it affect them indirectly through customer satisfaction, i.e. customer perceptions.

Keywords: Service quality gaps, SERVQUAL, Customer, Expectations, Perceptions, Six Sigma



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**ANALYZING THE LEVEL OF MINDFULNESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF THE
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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The aim of this study is to analyze mindfulness and entrepreneurial orientation of university students. The sample of the study involves 534 people in total, 364 of them are males and 170 are females, who studied in Bartın University, School of Physical Education and Sports in 2015-2016 academic year. "Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale", which has been developed by Brown and Ryan (2003) and adopted into Turkish by Özyeşil et al. (2011) and "Entrepreneurship Scale for University Students" developed by Yılmaz and Sümbül (2009) have been used in the study. Shapiro Wilks normality test has been applied as to whether or not the data demonstrated normal distribution and accordingly as the data was in compliance with the non-parametric test conditions, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis tests have been applied. No significant difference has been found between the mindfulness and entrepreneurship orientations of the students according to their genders. However, mindfulness and entrepreneurship scores of female students are higher than those of male students. No significant difference has been found between the mindfulness and entrepreneurship orientations of the students according to their age range. According to the department variable, there is a significant difference between the mindfulness and entrepreneurship orientation of the students who study in the recreation department and other departments ($p < 0.05$).

As a result, we can conclude that mindfulness and entrepreneurship level of the female students are higher than those of male students and that age factor is not influential on mindfulness and entrepreneurship orientation, that mindfulness and entrepreneurship orientation of the students of recreation department are higher than those who study in other departments.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Entrepreneurship, University Students



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ANALYZING THE OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS EXPERIENCED BY HOUSEKEEPING PERSONNEL IN HOSPITALS ACCORDING TO SOME DEMOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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In recent years, along with the remarkable developments in the tertiary sector in the world, there have been changes in the perception of occupational health and safety, and the tertiary sector has also entered into the study field of occupational health and safety. Health services, which are included in the tertiary sector, are the services that have different departments and are carried out by various occupations. Works done by the housekeeping personnel, who are among the workers of health services, involve risks and dangers, thus, the personnel have the risk of having occupational accidents. Therefore, for the purpose of analyzing the occupational accidents experienced by housekeeping personnel in hospitals according to some demographical characteristics, this study was prepared in descriptive type by benefiting from the data of 41 personnel, who had occupational accidents, among 400 housekeeping personnel who agreed to participate in the study and work in 14 hospitals, the inpatient bed availability of which is over 50, affiliated to universities and the Ministry of Health in Ankara city center, except for the hospitals specialized in certain fields, military hospitals and private hospitals within the borders of Ankara province. In the study, males, the ones in the age group of 35 and below, primary school graduates, the ones having the lower level of education and married people precede among the housekeeping personnel who had occupational accidents. Among the personnel, the ones exposed to 'sharp object injuries' and having occupational accidents while 'collecting waste' take place on the top. Furthermore, the relationship between the type of the occupational accident the personnel had, the work they were doing when they had an accident, their opinions on the cause of the accident and opinions regarding the hospital administration's status of care on "implementations regarding occupational health and safety", and the gender, age and educational level of the personnel was found to be statistically insignificant ($p>0,05$).

Keywords: Occupational accident, housekeeping personnel, cleaning personnel, sharp object injuries



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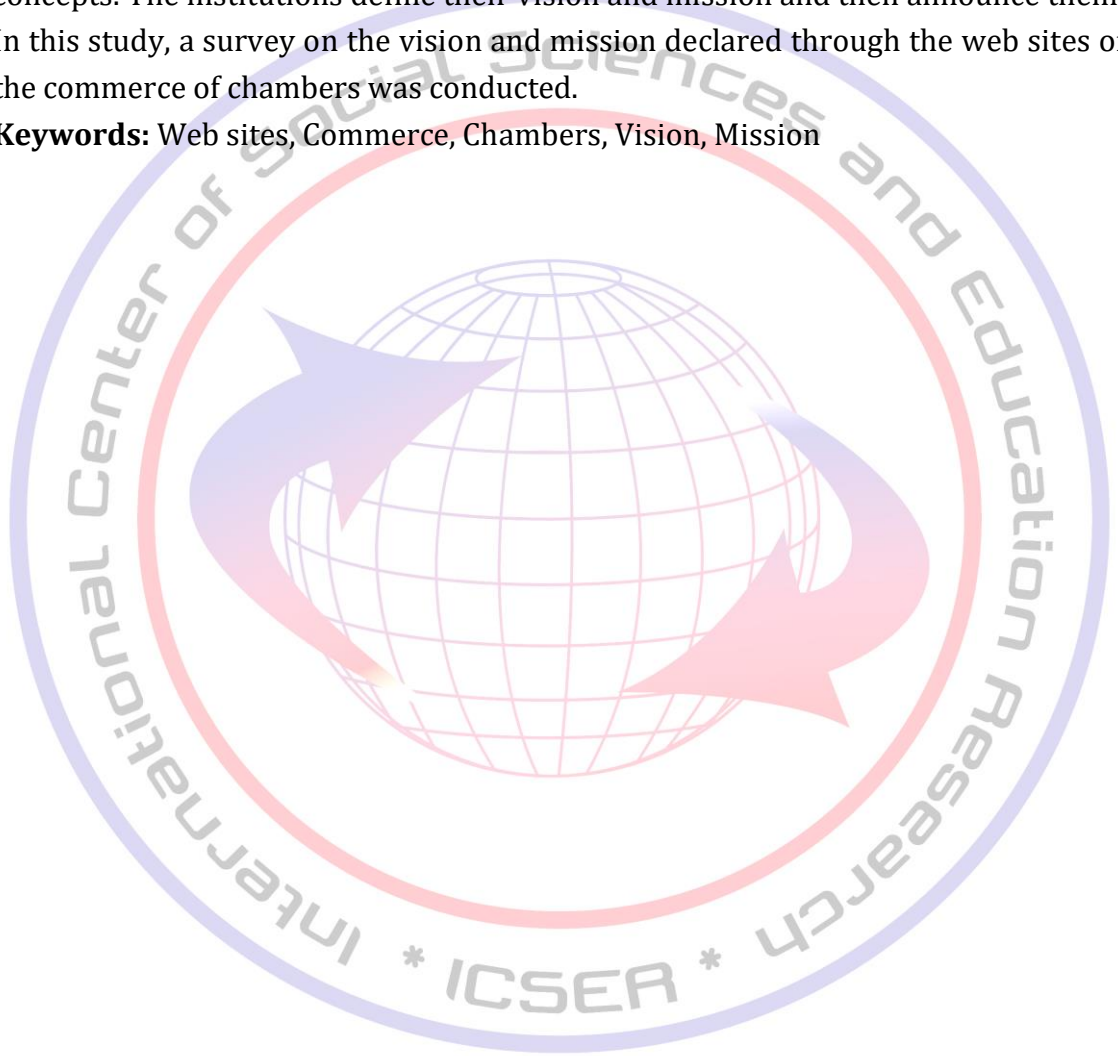
A SURVEY ON THE VISION AND MISSION OF COMMERCE OF CHAMBERS

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The concepts of vision and mission have become the topics that are focused on in last years. From the respect of the institutional development, they are important concepts. The institutions define their vision and mission and then announce them. In this study, a survey on the vision and mission declared through the web sites of the commerce of chambers was conducted.

Keywords: Web sites, Commerce, Chambers, Vision, Mission





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CONTENT KNOWLEDGE OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS REGARDING SOME CONCEPTS ON THE SUBJECT OF PROBABILITY: DISCRETE-CONTINUOUS EVENT, DEPENDENT-INDEPENDENT EVENT

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Recently, studies on mathematics education have directed to the quality of the students' content knowledge. Considering the fact that the teacher is in the role of an educator, it is important for the teacher to have content knowledge related to the subject. One of these subjects is probability which is one of the learning domains of mathematics. The fact that teachers do not have necessary knowledge regarding probability and do not have enough experience for teaching probability complicate teaching of the concepts related to the probability subject. Therefore, it is possible to say that teachers should graduate from the pre-service undergraduate education being qualified on this subject. In this study, the content knowledge of elementary mathematics pre-service teachers regarding some concepts on the subject of probability was examined. In this respect, the most confusing concepts in the subject of probability, discrete-continuous event and dependent-independent event, were addressed. The study participants included 40 pre-service teachers studying in the 3rd grade of elementary mathematics teaching program of a state university in the Western Black Sea region. The findings of the study were obtained from written statements of pre-service teachers and from interviews with 6 pre-service teachers selected among the pre-service teachers. This study, in which the case study was carried out, was conducted in the spring term of the 2015-2016 academic year. In the analysis of the data, qualitative data analysis techniques were used. Based on the findings obtained as a result of this study, it was found out that the content knowledge of most of the pre-service teachers was inadequate about the concepts of discrete-continuous event and dependent-independent event and they confused these concepts.

Keywords: Probability, discrete event, continuous event, dependent event, independent event.



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**THE EFFECT OF THE FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUE ON 7TH CLASS
STUDENTS' ACADEMIC SUCCESS PERMANENCE "SOLAR SYSTEM AND
BEYOND: SPACE PUZZLE"**

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The purpose of this study was to identify the impact of formative assessment techniques on permanence of 7th grade students' academic success in the unit of "Solar system and beyond: Space puzzle" of Science course. The sample of the study in which qualitative research methods used was composed of 60 students continuing to a central secondary school in Agri. In the study semi-experimental design was used as a research method. The research data were collected by an Academic Achievement Test taken from the literature. The validity and reliability of the work performed again and Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient was calculated as 0.77 of the "Academic Achievement Test ". The permanence test was given to both groups at the end of eight weeks after application. The data obtained from the research were analysed by means of SPPSS 21 packet program. Independent t- test was used for analysing the inter-groups assessments and paired t- test for analysing intra-grops. At the and of this study it was found that the formative assessment technique has been found to increase the students' academic success permanence ($P>0,05$). Giving more place to the formative assessment based activities in teaching practises are among the recommandations of the study.

Keywords: 7th grade students, formative assessment, permanence test.



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**THE LATITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS'
ATTITUDES TO SCIENCE COURSE "AĞRI SAMPLE"**

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The aim of this research was to investigate the comparison of secondary schools students' attitudes against science lessons latitudinally. In this research the case study method was used latitudinally and it was carried out in the center schools of Agri in 2015-2016 academic year. The sample of the study was composed of totally 649 students; 161 students from 5th Class, 174 students from 6th class, 152 students from 7th class and 152 students from 8th class. An "Attitude Scale Test" taken from the literature was used as a data collection tool in the study. Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the test was calculated as 0,82. SPSS 21,0 packet program was used to analyse the data and the results were assessed on 0,05 significant level of independent t-test. In the study it was determined that the average points of students' attitudes were maximum 53,99 in 5th grades and minimum 50,24 in 8 th grades over 60. In the research while secondary school class level getting grater the decrease in the science attitude scores were found to be statistically significant. ($P < 0.05$).

Keywords: Secondary school students, Science Course, Attitude



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**A RESEARCH ON HOW CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE INFORM PUBLIC THROUGH
WEB SITES**

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Chambers of Commerce are professional public associations founded to enable their members carry on the occupational facilities in the order and perform the services specified in the regulations. Trade merchants registered and industrialists have become members of chambers. The members have to pay the registry fee of the chamber and yearly contribution. The chambers are important actors of the commercial life and while realizing this task, they use a great deal of funds. Today, precautions about disclosing public from the respects of the private and public sectors and it has been settled on legal basis. In this context, the web sites of the chambers are one of the important tools in disclosing the public. In this study, how the Chambers present the fiscal and operating reports via web sites was searched and evaluated.

Keywords: Disclosing the public, Web Sites, Chamber of Commerce



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REPRESENTATIVES OF CHILDREN IN KYRGYZSTAN PRESS: REVIEW ON RIGHTS AND ETHICAL ISSUES

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How children will grow as healthy individuals in physical, mental, emotional and social aspects is a fundamental precondition of healthy society. It is extremely important to be conscious on every child is subject of the right as an individual, and to shape public perceptions and policies in this direction. The family, society and state have a responsibility in this context, and media as well. First of all media is expected to be sensitive to health, development, education and socialization of a child and taking into consideration his advantages to create consciousness on disregards and abuses toward child. This study is based on content analysis on news related with children from newspapers like 'Super Info', 'Kyrgyz Tuusu', 'Vecherniy Bishkek' and 'Delo No' from March 1, 2016 to August 31, 2016. In this context, the paper reviews on how children be represented in term of rights and ethical issues in press.

Keywords: Kyrgyzstan, Press, Children, Children's Rights, Ethical Issues.



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CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN SMES: A FIELD STUDY IN ORDU

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Strategic changes in societies around the world directly affects countries , communities and organizations which are one of the basic units that make up the society The changes and developments in technologic,economic,political and socio-cultural areas and diversity in social demand and needs which depends on the ones we discussed above determines all structural elements and functions of the organizations .The essence of this work is ,during crisis, assessment of contribution level determination of strategic management concept process indetermining and maintaining of the positions of SMEs having remarkable contributions to economies of developing countries.

The study aims to determine the probable contibutions of strategical management to crisis management process. In the theoretical part; the concept of crisis,the crisis is an uncertainty situation and the necessity of strategical management system in reducing uncertainty was explained.So,the importance of strategical management system and its contibution to crisis management were emphasized. In the application part of the study, the questionnaire prepared to determine the relation between the strategic management system and crisis management was applied via e-mail to the sample group chosen from SMEs in Ordu. The data obtained presented in table in the form of frequencies and percentages and thanks to via t- test it was tested in which stages of the crisis management process the strategic management process support the managers.

In the study, it was found out that in the crisis management process, the startegic management system partly supports the managers in the stages of avoiding crisis,resolving crisis and benefiting from crisis and it was determined that it doesn't support in tha stages of detection of crisis and creating a crisis to rivals.

Keywords: Crisis Management, Strategic Management, SME



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THE EFFECTS OF RUSSIA-TURKEY CRISIS ON MIXED FAMILIES IN İSTANBUL

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After 1990's, Russia-Turkey migration system has developed and a great number of Russian women and Turkish men have started to cross the border for various purposes. Within this mobility, new social, culturel, economic and political realities have emerged. One of the most important realities is increasing of Russian-Turkish couples and their important roles on the Russia-Turkey migration system. Just like Ley and Waters (2004) said, migrants not only move from one place to another, but also move from one set of social relations to another. In this context, I'd like to mention about what has happened in lives of mixed families in İstanbul after an aircraft belonging to Russian Federation Air Forces was shoot-down by Turkish Air Forces on the November 24TH, 2015. This study based on interviews with marriage migrants, their couples and representatives of Russian institutions in İstanbul. In conclusion, the crisis between Russia and Turkey has affected lives of Russian women in İstanbul both negative and positive ways. These women are foreigners in Turkey and their limited social environments have imprisoned them to a narrow area during the crisis. But they have tried to bring into connection with two parts of the crisis and have tried to stand between Turkey and Russia by using their institutional networks which also have supported their collective identity.

Keywords: Russia-Turkey Crisis, Marriage Migration, Mixed Families, İstanbul

Ley, D. & Waters, J. L. (2004). Transnational Migration and the Geographical Imperative. *In* Jackson, P., Crang, P. & Dwyer, C. (Eds.) *Transnational Spaces*. Londra: Routledge, 104-121



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**EXAMINATION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERPERSONAL COGNITIVE
DISTORTIONS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING AMONG EMERGING
ADULTHOOD INDIVIDUALS**

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The main purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between cognitive distortions and psychological well being in emerging adulthood university students. The research was carried on 253 university students who continue their education in Kazım Karabekir Education Faculty in 2016-2017 education years. Interpersonal Cognitive Distortions Scale and Psychological Well Being Scale were used in the research. On the data obtained in the survey the relationship between cognitive distortions and psychological wellbeing is examined with Pearson correlation analysis, and the predictive effect of cognitive distortions in psychological wellbeing is examined with hierarchical multiple regression analysis. Research results indicate that there is a negative significant relationship between interpersonal rejections sub scale of interpersonal cognitive distortions scale and psychological wellbeing and a positive significant relationship between mind reading and unrealistic relationship expectations sub scale and psychological wellbeing. Besides interpersonal rejections and mind reading are significant predictors of psychological wellbeing.

Keywords: Emerging Adulthood, Cognitive Distortions, Psychological Wellbeing



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PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES REGARDING SPECIAL EDUCATION

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This study was carried out in order to find out perceptions of teacher candidates regarding 'special education' through metaphors. Working group of the research; consists of 44 volunteer teacher candidates that study science teaching at Atatürk University in 2016-2017 education term. Research data were obtained with the qualitative research methods. Phenomenology was used as research design in the study. With the aim of revealing perceptions of teacher candidates about the identified concepts, in order to collect data, forms which consisted of two open-ended questions were used. Each teacher candidate was asked to complete the sentence "Special education is like/similar to because" The data that was obtained from the interviews with the science teacher candidates were examined through the technic of content analysis. The teacher candidates were seen to have generated 32 different metaphors intended for 'special education'. These metaphors were collected in the conceptual category in terms of common features. The developed metaphors were analyzed under six different categories as aspects of 'hope', 'exceptionality', 'compassion', 'labor', 'need' and 'totality'. According to the survey results, the category in which the teacher candidates produced metaphor most is "aspect of compassion" (f;15) and they were also observed to use the metaphor "mother" (f;7) most. The teacher candidates can also be said to have positive perceptions in general with regard to the concept of special education.

Keywords: Science Teacher Candidate, Special Education, Metaphor.



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TRAINEES' PERCEPTIONS OF VIDEO USE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: DIGITAL NATIVES' TURN

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The use of video in foreign language learning is known to support learning process in many different ways. Being rich and valuable resources, videos have many benefits such as providing authentic language input, bringing real world into the classroom setting, contextualizing language, grabbing students' attention, focusing students' concentration, generating interest, increasing motivation, enhancing comprehension, introducing target culture, and fostering learning. Yet, despite the widely accepted benefits of videos in Foreign Language Teaching (FLT), even in today's English Language Teaching (ELT) classrooms, learners are not exposed to such materials often. It is found out that English language teachers are either hesitant or unable to use video for language teaching purposes in classes. Triggering by this fact, the present study aims at identifying English Language Teaching (ELT) teacher trainees' perceptions of video use in ELT classrooms. Basing on the qualitative data gathered from 135 second year ELT teacher trainees', trainees' preliminary concerns of video use are sorted out. It is revealed that actually ELT trainees have positive attitudes towards video implementation. Furthermore, possible advantages and disadvantages of using video are categorised and ELT teacher trainees' suggestions on how to integrate video to our EFL situations are sorted out.

Keywords: Videos, Using videos in ELT, Video use and language teaching, Videos and Language Learning



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**THE IMPORTANCE OF EBIT- EBITDA DISCLOSURE IN ANNUAL REPORTS: A
COMPARISON FROM TURKEY**

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Financial statement analysis is the process of reviewing and analyzing a company's financial statements to make better economic decisions. When analyzing company's financial performance and calculating some ratios, it is better to use EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes) information rather than net income. This is a measure of a firm's profit that includes all expenses except interest and income tax expenses. It is the difference between operating revenues and operating expenses. This is an important factor contributing to the widespread use of EBIT is the way in which it nulls the effects of the different capital structures and tax rates used by different companies. By excluding both taxes and interest expenses, the figure honest in on the company's ability to profit and thus makes for easier cross-company comparisons. EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization) is also popular among highly leveraged and capital-intensive firms that require lots of depreciation calculations, such as utilities or telecommunications companies. This is because these firms have high depreciation rates and large interest payments on debt, often leaving them with negative earnings In this study evolution of EBIT and EBITDA disclosure in the financial data part of the annual reports of companies listed in BIST 50 (Borsa Istanbul) by comparing the year 2000 and year 2015 information.

Keywords: Financial Statements, Financial Statement Analysis, EBIT, EBITDA, BIST, Turkey



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PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES FOR VALUE EDUCATION

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The research has made over 4rd class 103 teachers candidates in Bartın University Faculty of Education Classroom, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies Education department. The research goal is determine perceptions of teacher candidates for value education. For this purpose, it is to answer the following sub-problems:

1. Is there a significant difference by gender perceptions of teacher candidates for value education?
2. Is there a significant difference by their learning science branches perceptions of teacher candidates for value education?
3. How is the public perceptions of teacher candidates for value education?

Screening model used in this study. The collection of data was used Akbaş (2004) developed by consisting of 34 items five-point likert-type measurement instrument. Items limitations:

I totally agree: 4,20-5,00, I agree: 3,40-4,19, I Undecided: 2,60-3,39, I do not agree: 1,80-2,59, I never disagree: 1,00-1,79.

In the analysis of datas used the statistical processing of the data from independent groups t-test n done-way anova. As a result of the research was found nonsignificant difference between sex variable and perceptions of teacher candidates for value education It was found a significant difference among the departments their studied. This difference is made in order to determine which groups according to the Scheffe Test results, was found significant difference in favour of Mathematics Education between Mathematics Education and Science Education department. It was found significant difference in favour of Social Studies Education between Science and Social Studies Education department. It was found significant difference in favour of Education Classroom between Science and Education Classroom department. It has determined " I agree" option, which is located general perception score ($x=3,84$) of teacher candidates for value education.

Keywords: Value, Teacher Candidate, Value Education



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**THE OPINIONS OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS ON THE USAGE OF GAMES IN
MATHEMATICS TEACHING**

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The aim of this study is to analyze the opinions of pre-service teachers on the usage of games in mathematics teaching. The participants of this study consist of 7 fourth-grade students studying at the Primary Mathematics Teaching Department of a state university in a province in the Western Black Sea region. The pre-service teachers prepared games related to certain subjects included in the Secondary School Mathematics Curriculum (2013) for a period of two years and these games were applied to the students studying in 7th grade of a public school. The qualitative approach was taken as a basis in the study. An interview form consisting of 7 open-ended questions was used as a data collection tool. In the interview form, the pre-service teachers were asked about their opinions on mathematics teaching with games, the difficulties they encountered while preparing games and whether they would use games during mathematics lessons when they became teachers. The findings of this study were obtained from the semi-structured interviews with pre-service teachers. The analysis of the data was conducted with the content analysis which is one of the qualitative data analysis techniques. At the end of the study, pre-service teachers stated that they had some difficulties in preparing games (finding a game suitable for each learning outcome and each subject in the curriculum, creating rules of the game, adaptation of a game played in daily life to the class level, preparing necessary teaching materials, etc). Moreover, it is identified in the study that pre-service teachers think that the use of games in mathematics lessons is necessary and useful, the fear for mathematics lessons can be reduced in a fun learning environment and thus mathematics lessons can become more concrete and comprehensible.

Keywords: Mathematics teaching, games, pre-service teachers, opinions

¹This study includes a part of the project conducted within the context of the Scientific Research Project between the years of 2014-2016. This paper was supported by Bartın University, Scientific Research Project Commission (Project No: 2014-SOS-A-006).



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EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL WALL CLIMBING AS A LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY ON UNDERGRADUATE'S PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS

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The main objective of the study is to determine the effects of university students' artificial climbing wall experiences, which is considered among experimental learning (learn by doing) activities and defined as "high activity", on their problem solving skill levels. Artificial wall climbing emerges as a learning point which is both a game as of its content and an activity providing people to be active, not passive, through experimental learning activities and creating people opportunities to know better about themselves and others as well as their limits.

Pretest- posttest control group experimental model was used in this study. Experiment group participated into the practice twice in a week, totally for eight weeks. During this time, the control group continued their normal daily routines and not joined any activity. To collect data, Problem Solving Inventory developed by Heppner and Peterson (1982) was used. As a result of statistical analysis, statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) were found between subscales and total scores of hasty approach, confident approach and planned approach. Consequently, activities done during artificial wall climbing have been causing positive development in problem solving skills & perception levels of university students.

Keywords: Problem Solving Skills, Experimental Learning, Artificial Wall Climbing



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EFFECT OF HIGH ALTITUDE CLIMBING ON ANXIETY LEVEL*

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Anxiety defined as subjective tension which occurs with physiological stimulation as a result of threat perception. People who exposed to high altitude show physical symptoms (short of breath, heart-throb, exhaustion, nuisance, anxiety, insomnia) triggered by oxygen shortage. Except from psychological symptoms high altitude also affects motor skills, mental competence, mood state, including anxiety, negatively. Anxiety is needed and important for climbers in terms of not reacting to the sudden changes and warning for a pause to worry about falling from mountain. For this reason it is important to find out the changing anxiety level during climbing. In this study, experimental model was used. 3 different questionnaires applied before climbing (t1), during climbing (t2) and after climbing (t3). The research group was the population. Research group consisted of 60 people who had 1-3 years climbing experience and had $21,35 \pm 1,58$ average of age. Data were collected with State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, developed by Spielberg and et al (1970) and adapted by Öner and Le Compte (1995).

The results of the study indicated that there was no statistically significant difference between the base measurements of control group and experimental group. There was no statistically significant difference between timewise change measurements of constant and state anxiety scores. There was no statistically significant difference between timewise change measurements of trait anxiety scores of experimental group. On the other hand there was statistically significant difference between timewise change measurements of state anxiety scores and this difference was between the first and the second measurements.

Keywords: Altitude Climbing, state anxiety, trait anxiety

**This study was supported by Abant Baysal University BAP unit Project number of 2014.12.03.*



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REDEFINING THE CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND CORPORATE COMMUNICATION: AN EXAMINATION AND CRITICAL APPROACH OVER THE CORPORATE COMMUNICATION PROFESSIONALS ASSOCIATION OF TURKEY

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New requirements which emerge as a result of the developments in the field of communication also lead the academics and practitioners to a search of new concepts. Concepts such as “stakeholder communications”, “corporate identity management”, and “integrated marketing communications” are the consequences of distinct perspectives and practices about communication. And while the term “corporate communication” had emerged because of the developments achieved in communication, it is also related with the communication activities of the organization.

However, although “corporate communication” takes part mainly under the umbrella of public relations activities, it is seen that the concept, as a separate area of expertise was tried to be considered as distinct from the public relations discipline. Starting from this point the study aims to discuss the reasons of foundation of the Corporate Communication Professionals Association (Kurumsal İletişimciler Derneği /KİD) which has activities in Turkey or its necessariness.

In the study which is considered in order to examine the corporate communication activities and to pose its relationship with the public relations discipline, first the theoretical and practical framework of the concepts of “corporate communication” and “public relations” are handled. The conceptual framework which is determined by literature analysis is analysed and debated within the context of the activities of the “Corporate Communication Professionals Association”. In the study although the concepts of “corporate communication” and “public relations” are considered with all their dimensions, mainly, the approach of naming the same practice with different titles is assessed with a critical perspective.

Keywords: Communication, Corporate Communications, Corporate Communication Professionals Association of Turkey, PR, Public Relations,



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MUGHAL IMPACT ON INDIAN MINIATURE ART

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Indian miniature paintings have a feature that admires anyone who sees their magnificence and perfect artwork. Because they have been drawn with very fine detail and formed with color. Sometimes these pictures depict the portrait of a king and sometimes describing a scene from daily life. In the Indian sub-continent, this painting is divided into two groups that on the wall of photos (mural) and the thumbnails. Miniature art has been a tradition in India since many years. At first, they draw on the surface of the walls of caves and leaves these images are developed with the influence of other cultures took its present shape. Sources also told us that they exist at all stages of this picture are actually the most important cave is located in Ajanta between 1 BC and the 6th century AD. However, these pictures in 1526 under the leadership of India, Babur Shah entered the territory remained under the influence of the Mongol empire. We will try to analyze this in our study is how effect of the socio-cultural aspects of Indian miniature art.

Keywords: Indian Painting, Mughal Empire, Ajanta and Ellora, Rajput Painting, Indian Art.



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**PUBLIC DEBT AND CORRUPTION RELATIONSHIP IN SOME EU COUNTRIES:
PANEL COINTEGRATION AND CAUSALITY ANALYSES**

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The most widely accepted definition of corruption in literature is “the abuse of public office for private gain”. Corruption a social concept is seen a crucial issue especially in the period of social events such as economic crisis and war for both developed and developing countries. The fact that there exists an environment of high corruption and high public debt in the same time, countries get into a vicious circle and they cause to economic crisis. At the some published report, corruption played a important role in the euro area’s debt crisis. The aim of this study is to analysis the relationship between public debt and corruption index for the fourteen founder countries of the EU by using panel cointegration and panel causality methods for 1995-2012 period. Analysis results showed that it can be seen the causality from corruption to public debt, on the other hand causality doesn’t exist from public debt to corruption.

Keywords: Public Debt, Corruption, Panel Data, Cointegration, Causality, Panel VAR



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THE INVESTIGATION THE EFFECTS OF THE BRAND COMPETITION OF UNIVERSITIES ON STUDENT CANDIDATES' SCHOOL CHOICE

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The main purpose of present research is to investigate the effects of the brand competition of universities on student candidates' school, department or program choice. However, there are also several secondary purposes in this project. First, What are the factors of attractiveness universities for students? Second, what are the other motivation factors for students to prefer the universities? And third purpose of this research is to analyze the competition strategies between public and private universities and compare the competition tactics in 10 top public and private universities of OSYM exams 2015-2016. This project is a significant road map not only to help higher education institutions in Turkey to reach qualified student candidates but also to facilitate students with their school choice.

This research explores the dynamics of competition in higher education in Turkey. The brand competitions in public and private universities are distinct, but feed into each other. Higher education institutions produce 'positional goods' (Marginson, 2006) that provide access to social prestige and income-earning. Both public and private universities purpose is to maximize their status as producers of positional goods. Therefore, universities' vision and mission are important. Universities, in general, will be an innovative institution responsive to the needs of all their constituents through a participatory culture that embraces diversity and freedoms. They will have an interdisciplinary educational infrastructure that will create and disseminate knowledge. The universities in Turkey aspire to become a national and international reference point for innovation in education and research. Universities mission is to develop internationally competent and confident individuals enriched with the ability to reflect critically and independently, combined with a strong sense of social responsibility and to contribute to the development of science and technology on a global level, as well as disseminating the knowledge created to the benefit of the community.

The educational quality set which maximizes the total utility and determines the preference level of student candidates in brand of universities is very important. In



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this project, it was reached that the relation between brand competition of universities and students' choice of higher education institution. The findings can contribute both universities and student candidates. Universities can benefit from the factors affecting students' school choice decision. On the other hand, student candidates know what universities offer them and what qualifications they have or what is the difference each others.

Keywords: Brand Competition, Universities, Student Candidates, School Choice





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AN ANALYSIS ON CARICATURES PUBLISHED FOR THE EDUCATION OF SOCIETY IN AZAT BUKHARA (IN VOLUMES BETWEEN THE YEARS 1923- 1924)

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Emirate of Bukhara was occupied by Soviet Russian on September 2, 1920. Young Bukharians who involved in anti- Emirate activities collaborated with Soviet Russia during this invasion. Following this People's Republic of Bukhara which was supported by Soviet was established after the annihilation of Emirate. However, Soviet rule put an end to this Republic's political life on October 27, 1924, it had Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic established on October 31, 1924 instead.

Azat Bukhara served as an official press organ of People's Republic of Bukhara during this period. It was published under the name of Bukhara Ahbari from September when Emirate rule was handed over until October 1923. It was published under the name of Azat Bukhara till 1930. Because both newspapers were the official press organ, they included anti- Emirate articles. The newspaper concentrated on spreading Communist ideal and establishing it in society during the time it took its Azat Bukhara name.

In addition to political articles, Azat Bukhara also allowed political caricatures aimed at educating society. In this study, 163 volumes published between October 16, 1923 and November 14, 1924 were scanned and related caricatures were analyzed. The reason of this limitation is that People's Republic of Bukhara was destroyed on October 27, 1924. The study focused on political background of the time the newspaper was appeared on the press, the publishing policy and caricatures. The independent works of Kemal Rahmanov in Uzbekistan on Azat Bukhara were also exploited in this study.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Azat Bukhara, Bukhara, Yash Bukharians



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AGING CONCEPT AND ELDERLY PRIORITIES IN HEALTH

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Aging is a process that the systems in the body slow down functionally. In old age, depending on the lengthening of lifetime, physical, mental and social health problems vary. Although ageing is classified as middle age, old age and advanced age, it is generally accepted that those above 60 years old as elderly. Depending on the progress of medicine and the lengthening of lifetime, the elderly population has increased in the society. Therefore taking some measures have gained importance to analyze age-related health problems, to cover health care needs of the elderly population and to improve their health. While some of the problems seen in elders emerge depending on physiological, mental and economic conditions of them, the others emerge according to the environmental factors they live with. In this respect, health problems often faced by the elderly are stated as falling, osteoporosis, vision, hearing and nutrition problems, mental problems, chronic pain, sleep disorders and taking unnecessary drugs. Experiencing such problems deeply affects the daily activities and quality of life of the elderly. Additionally, depending on the reduction in income in old age economic problems arise, social adaptation problems and loneliness are confronted as a result of that the individual's turning in upon himself by withdrawing from his environment, and according to the severity of the health problems, health care needs arise. The communication between the elderly and healthcare staff and cooperation between sectors is very important to solve these problems. Considering that old age is inevitable and quality of life is important in the old age, in this article the concept of old age and its characteristics will be focused on and aging problems and solution of these problems will be handled.

Keywords: Elderly Health, Priorities of the Elderly, Health Management



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MICROFINANCE IN ISTANBUL: HOW DO MICROCREDIT PROJECTS SUPPORT POOR WOMEN?

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The microcredit programs designed by Muhammed Yunus in 1976 aim to support the poor in their endeavors to establish small businesses, earn income, and pull themselves out of poverty by giving them small amounts of credit. These programs, whose aims are poverty alleviation and socioeconomic development, target mostly women because in the development literature women's impoverishment is shown to be graver than that of man. Since the declaration of the year 2005 as the "International Year of Microcredit" and Yunus receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 thanks to his idea of microcredit programs and their implementation, development agencies and literature have been underlining the importance and success of microcredit programs

In Turkey, the biggest and most important institution that gives microcredit to women is the Turkish Grameen Microfinance Program (TGMP), established jointly by the Turkish Foundation for Waste Reduction (TISVA) and the Grameen Foundation of Bangladesh. This paper is based on the research that explore the difficulties in the lives of poor women living in Istanbul, their struggle with the difficulties, and the effects of the Turkish Grameen Microfinance Program (TGMP) on their lives. The following questions will be answered: In what ways does the program support women in their struggle with poverty? Does it really lead to empowerment of women as it claims and aims; if it does, how does it do it?

Keywords: Microfinance, Istanbul, Microcredit Projects, Poor Women



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TIME, VIDEO, AND THE END OF CINEMA

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The question or the hypothesis of the end of cinema is usually debated in relation to audience behavior, the political-economy of film industry in a global digital mass culture, or the current irrelevance of the older auteur cinema. This paper proposes to look at this question through the idea of the “medium” as an alternative key. What defines the medium of film is the recording of the “passage of time.” However, the genetic element of cinema is still the photogram that is essentially related to the function of memory and which was in the service of preserving “instant appearances” in photography. The intrinsic relation of film culture with “audience” and “national memory” might in turn be taken as an evidence of this genetic affinity. My main argument in this paper will trace the idea that video, in a way that is already visible in television technology, can only be understood in its different and direct participation into time-matter. An immediate or “live” visibility that depends on the instantaneous transmission of “electronic signals” has defined the medium of television in such a way that foregrounds the “simultaneity” of all memory. My paper will argue that video, establishing itself on the same technological terrain as television, moving beyond the function of memory as “preservation of the past,” and directly participating in the matter of time or a cosmic memory, defines a new medium against whose backdrop the limits and the possibilities of cinema must be measured. It concludes, therefore, that its strategies of time rather than the influence of any external factor determines the future of cinema.



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CONCEPT OF DISASTER AND AN OVERVIEW TO THE MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES IN DISASTERS

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Disasters are events which can lead to injury, illness or even death. Disasters occur out of people's control, ruin social harmony, exceed the capacity of society to adapt and raise the need for external assistance. Although there are different point of views to the types of disasters, disasters are generally classified as natural disasters and man-made/artificial disasters. While natural disasters occur due to natural events such as earthquake, volcanic eruption, flood, drought and hurricanes, man-made disasters occur as a result of people's activities such as nuclear war, nuclear accidents, mining accidents, dam collapse which people realize sometimes on purpose and sometimes due to reasons such as negligence. Although the process and management of the disasters differ according to their types, generally disasters consist of five main periods as quiet period, alarm period, isolation period, external aid period and rehabilitation period, and measures to be taken against disasters are shaped according to these periods. Considering the problems caused by the disasters, it is seen that health regulations have gained importance and some solutions have been developed. In this context, some compulsory steps should be taken such as reduction of death rates, care and triage of casualties, prevention of secondary diseases and deaths due to disasters, reaching the usual level of health care, dissemination of preventive services and the reorganization and construction of the healthcare service infrastructure. Apart from these regulations, it should be taken care of the aspects affecting the health state of the society directly such as housing security, the provision of clean water, sewage work, collection of waste, prevention of infectious diseases and immunizing. In this article, written based on the reality of that Turkey is a country with a high risk of disaster, the concept of disaster, disaster types, management of healthcare services and regulations for improving of the public health status during disasters will be explained.

Keywords: Disaster, healthcare services in disasters, health management.



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USING OF MOBILE DEVICES AS AN EDUCATION MATERIAL: CONTRIBUTION OF CORRECTLY DESIGNED MOBILE EDUCATION APPLICATIONS TO LEARNING

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Mobile devices are used by lots of people in their daily lives in today's world. Technological development of these devices and increase of the number of people who want to take education, led the use of many devices like television, video and computer for education. Presentation of information together with graphics, animation, sound and video increase interaction and decrease process of understanding. Students transport their learning processes to mobile media thanks to tablets and PCs. Students can determine the place and time of learning thanks to mobile education. Although these personal devices are technologically developed in today's world, they cannot turn into education materials without necessary educational software. When teaching software is compared with other teaching materials, we see that they are difficult to develop and expensive materials for teachers. Those limits led the transformation of traditional and e-learning materials as exactly same to content as education materials. This situation turns the aimed education to a more complex and unpractical situation. When it comes to visual and audial interaction, tablets and PCs seem as they serve the purpose. But, when we come to mobile education; since the contents do not have visual design and multimedia characteristics, they cannot turn them to developed devices but just traditional education materials.

Under the light of these, aim of this study is to examine the advantages of tablets and PCs as education materials. These devices have a visual, audial and physical communication with the user. Besides, they led an education method which students can determine education place and time. In this context, this study aims to present goals about contribution of tablets and PCs to educational processes throughout the correctly designed education software and the development methods of educational level.

Keywords: Application Design, Mobil Education; Education Applications, Education Technologies, Mobile Devices



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**SOCIAL CHANGE RESEARCH: COMPARISON OF SOCIOLOGICAL FIELD STUDIES
AND CINEMA FILMS IN TURKEY**

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This study aims to examine the comparison of selected empirical field studies and cinema films on social change in Turkey between 1950 and 1985. Depending on sociological imagination, we can think that the use of cinema films in sociological research enables fast and effective analysis of the social issues and their fast and effective transfer to the audience. According to this, the individual can comprehend social issues effectively throughout sociological imagination. Moreover, we can think that social issues can be searched through the subjects that are narrated and characters that are represented in cinema films.

With this aim, firstly socio-economic developments and developments of empirical studies in sociology discipline between 1950 and 1980 in Turkey will be examined. Then, sociological imagination and cinema and their contribution to sociological research will be examined. Finally, five empirical field studies and five cinema films will be selected and compared throughout the concepts and issues they focused.

Keywords: Sociological Imagination, Film Studies, Empirical, Field Studies, Social Change



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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGEMENT MODELS AND ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATIVENESS*

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Today, acting as a traditional organization is not enough to survive in the marketplace. Organizations have to create new business models and new management models to differentiate themselves from their competitors. They have to innovate in order to adapt with the new path of doing work.

The critical role of management on the creation of an internal environment which fosters organizational innovativeness has been the main emphasis in many studies. Despite of the changing conditions introduced to the contemporary business environment, most organizations are still using the same old practices and adopting the same old principles while designing their management models. Therefore it is suggested that current management models should be reinvented through combining and smartly choosing the management principles in accordance with the company's organizational objectives to fit to the new competitive environment.

Following this vein of thought, the main purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between four generic management models; namely; discovery model, quest model, science model, and planning model; and organizational innovativeness dimensions; namely, product, market, process, behavioral, and strategic innovativeness. The framework is discussed with reference to the management models suggested by Julian Birkinshaw. To provide a framework for further research, a thorough literature review followed by a conceptual discussion around a research model and related propositions, will be presented.

Keywords: Management Model, Innovativeness, Contemporary Management, Modern Management.

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RESHAPING THE WORLD FINANCIAL SYSTEM: LESSONS FROM THE PAST

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International financial system became more integrated and capital flows have been accelerated during 1980s and 1990s. As a result of financial liberalization and deregulation processes, international capital movements reached to high levels. Since 1990s a number of economic crises emerged in the world. These crises have triggered debates on the need for a new international financial architecture. Especially, the global crisis of the 2007-08 caused a hot debate on the need for a new international financial system. In this study, we tried to answer the following questions. Was the international financial system a major cause of the global crisis of 2007-08? Does the current international financial system generate systematic risks to the world economy? Can negotiations among countries give rise to the emergence of new global financial system? Are radical reforms possible in the near future? How governments can overcome the conflict of interests and international asymmetries among countries? The aim of the study is to provide some answers to these questions and discuss some conceptual issues in financial integration.

Keywords: International financial system, financial liberalization, global crisis, Bretton Woods, capital flows



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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE HEALTH BY IMPROVING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

Elham Hadipour

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This study aimed to investigate the relationship between health and education staff, city of Jerusalem was the administrative and descriptive - it was. The study population included all staff education holy city, which has a sample size of 260 was chosen Morgan. The research shows that: The safety and effectiveness of administrative staff, there is a significant relationship. To this positive relationship and its intensity is weak. The safety and effectiveness of administrative staff, there is a significant relationship. To this positive relationship and its intensity is weak. Administrative staff satisfaction with the health of the client, there is a significant relationship. Means that the administrative staff of health are more, clients are more than satisfied. Pearson correlation test positive relationship between job satisfaction and health office shows. This means that the greater the health office staff will be more job satisfaction. There is a staff of administrative health and social capital. This means that the health office staff will have a positive impact on social capital. There is the health office staff performance. This means that the health office staff will have a positive impact on social capital.

Keywords: Health Official, Employee Performance, Social Capital, Job Satisfaction, Customer Satisfaction



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**THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL COHESION AND SOME PERSONAL VARIABLES ON
CYBER BULLYING AND CYBER VICTIMIZATION LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS**

Fulya Yüksel Şahin

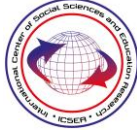
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Eyüp Sabır Erbiçer

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The aim of this descriptive study was to examine the effect of social cohesion and some personal variables on cyber bullying and cyber victimization level of university students. The sample of study consists of 476 students in Yıldız Teknik University. Social Cohesion subscale of Hacettepe Personality Inventory, Cyber Bullying and Cyber Victimization scale and Sociodemographic information form were administered. In order to examine how the level of cyber bullying and cyber victimization change in terms of social cohesion (family relations, social relations, social norms and antisocial tendencies) and some personal variables MANOVA (Multivariate Analysis of Variance) which is a parametric analysis was used. To compare group average scores Wilks Lambda (λ) test was used. Scheffe test, the Games-Howell test and t-test was used to find the source of the difference. Results of the study revealed that cyber-bullying and cyber victimization levels were varying significantly according to social cohesion, sex, hiding the identity and parental attitude.

Keywords: Social Cohesion, Cyber Bullying, Cyber Victimization, University Students



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**THE BRIEF SYMPTOM INVENTORY: A VALIDITY-RELIABILITY STUDY OF A
SAMPLE FROM AZERBAIJAN**

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The aim of this research was to adapt Brief Symptom Inventory developed by Derogatis (1983) into Azerbaijani language. Data were collected from 309 college students to determine psychometric properties of inventory. Samples in the study have been selected separately. The package programs of SPSS 18.0 and Lisrel 8.80 were used for the analysis of the data. The Cronbach's Alpha (α) internal consistency coefficient was calculated for the scale ($\alpha=.95$) and for each subscale: Somatization ($\alpha = .80$), Obsessive-Compulsive ($a = .70$), Interpersonal Sensitivity ($\alpha = .65$), Depression ($\alpha = .81$), Anxiety ($\alpha = .82$), Hostility ($\alpha = .81$), Phobic anxiety ($\alpha = .60$), Paranoid ideation ($\alpha = .61$) and Psychoticism ($\alpha = .65$). The 9 factor structure of the inventory was tested through CFA.

The nine factor structure of the scale was tested through CFA. As a result of CFA, the fit indices were generally observed as good or perfect in 9 subscale BSI. Although international literature presents some findings on these factors, they may have different effect levels based on cultural differences.

Keywords: Brief Symptom Inventory, Azerbaijani culture, reliability, validity



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**AN INVESTIGATION OF REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN TURKEY IN
TERMS OF VARIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS**

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Background: In this study, we aimed to examine the level of depression, psychological well-being, self-esteem and perceived social support level of refugees and asylum seekers in Turkey.

Methods: The study sample consisted of 83 (38 male and 45 female) refugees and asylum seekers living in Batman, Turkey. Sociodemographic information of the participants were collected and Psychological well-being Scale-short form, Beck depression inventory (BDI), Rosenberg self-esteem scale and Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale- R were administered. All variables were screened for the accuracy of data entry, missing values, and homoscedasticity using SPSS version 23 for Windows. Descriptive statistics are expressed as means \pm standard deviations. Regression analysis independent sample t-test, correlation analysis and Chi square test were used to report results of the study.

Results: Multiple linear regression analysis was used to find the best predictive factors of the psychological well-being. According to the results, confidence in people subscale of Rosenberg Self-esteem scale, depression and multidimensional perceived social support level best predicts Psychological well-being ($R^2=.380$, $F(3,72)=16,167$, $p<.001$). Self-esteem level of male participants was significantly higher than female participants. Another important result of present study revealed that 55.2% of men and 40% of women have a severe depression level and the difference between men and women in terms of depression level found to be statistically significant ($K^2=10.461$, $sd=4$, $p=.033$).



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Conclusions: After wars, although feelings of fear, dread and helplessness decrease, they may still effect lives of some people. That's to say, trauma factor disappear after a certain time, but experiences may cause to psychological distress and disorders. Furthermore, there are a significant effect of confidence in people, self-esteem, depression and social support level on psychological well-being.

Keywords: Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Psychological well-being, Depression





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**MEASUREMENT OF RELATION BETWEEN CONSUMER DECISION MAKING
STYLES AND VOLUNTARY SIMPLICITY LIFE STYLE**

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Consumer decision making style is defined as the cognitive tendency which characterizes the decision making attitude of the consumer. Consumer styles inventory contains the following dimensions:

1. Perfectionism-high quality orientation,
2. Brand orientation,
3. Novelty-fashion orientation,
4. Entertainment-pleasure orientation,
5. Price-value orientation,
6. Shopping without thinking-planlessness,
7. Experiencing variety confusion,
8. Habit-brand loyalty orientation (Sproles & Kendall 1986).

Voluntary simplicity is avoiding to have an existence that is not in accordance with the main purpose of life and wasting energy (Elgin and Mitchell, 1993). There are 5 main values of voluntary simplicity;

1. Physical simplicity (the behaviors against consumption)
2. Self identification (the desire of having more control over their life for individual future)
3. Ecological sensitiveness (being aware of the mutual dependency between resources and people)
4. Humane scale (the desire of smaller institutions and technology)
5. Individual development (the desire of exploring and improving the inner world)

The goal of this study is to measure if there is a relation between consumer decision making styles and voluntary simplicity life style and the severity and direction of this relation. After the literature review it was seen that there are no studies that measures the relation to consumer decision making styles and voluntary simplicity lifestyle. Therefore this study has an importance in terms of contributing to the literature. This research was conducted by using survey method on the applicants



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who were determined with convenience sampling method. Number of the valid surveys collected is 275.

According to the results of the analysis it was seen that perfectionist-high quality orientation, price-value orientation and avoiding shopping decision making styles have a positive relation with voluntary simplicity lifestyle. On the other hand it was seen that, the other four dimensions of consumer decision making styles, which are novelty-fashion orientation, habit-brand loyalty orientation, experiencing variety confusion and brand orientation have no relation with consumer decision making styles.

Keywords: Consumer Decision Making Styles, Voluntary Simplicity Life Style, Consumer





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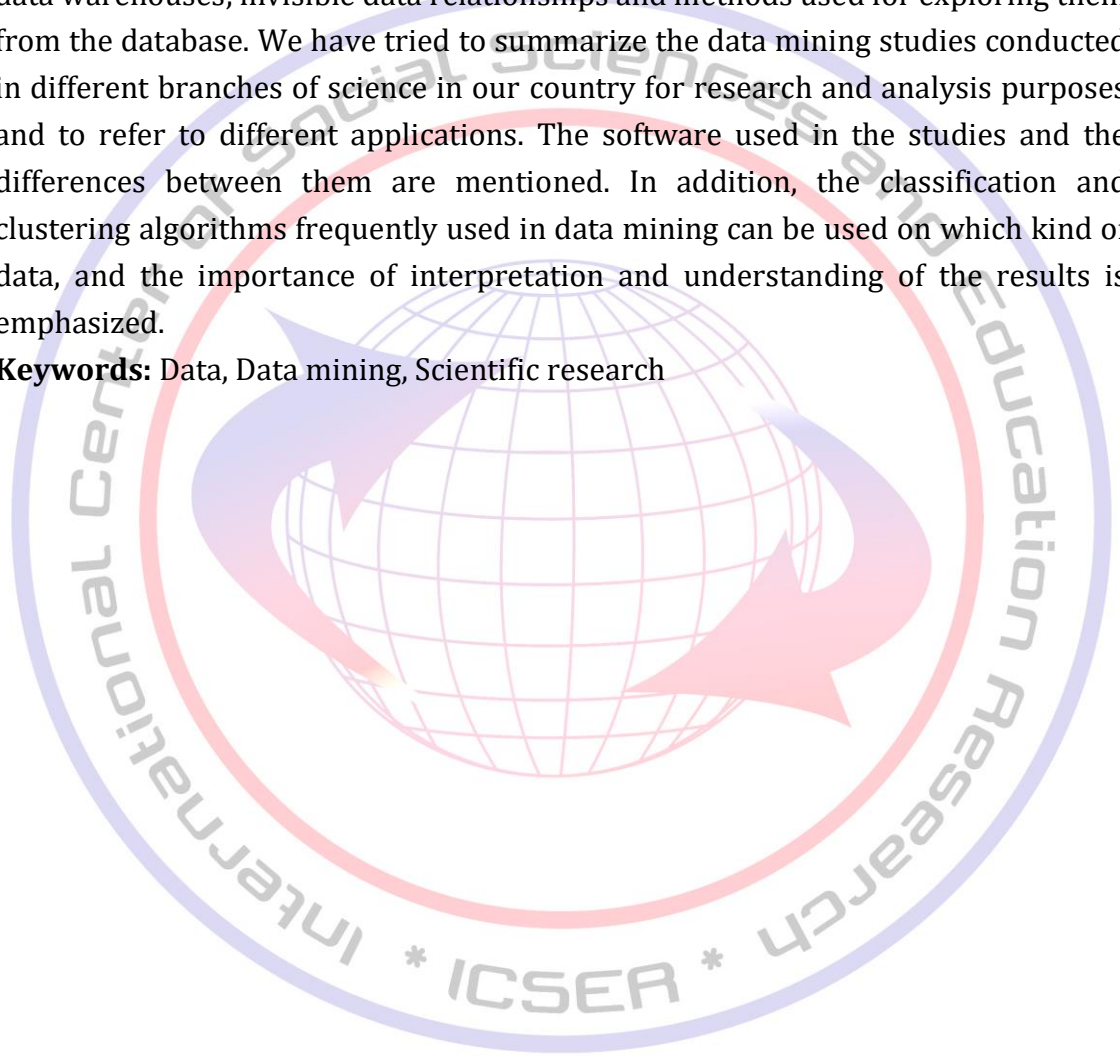
THE USE OF DATA MINING IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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In this study, we have discussed the large data that have become increasingly important in recent years, the methods used for data processing in databases and data warehouses, invisible data relationships and methods used for exploring them from the database. We have tried to summarize the data mining studies conducted in different branches of science in our country for research and analysis purposes and to refer to different applications. The software used in the studies and the differences between them are mentioned. In addition, the classification and clustering algorithms frequently used in data mining can be used on which kind of data, and the importance of interpretation and understanding of the results is emphasized.

Keywords: Data, Data mining, Scientific research





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