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Aquaculture is one of the important nutrients that provide protein to humans. In recent years, fishing activities have gained a new dimension with aquaculture. Providing the growing population's protein needs and internal and external commercialization, employment and foreign commerce fisheries have become even more attractive. Growing fish consuming cultures and demand for aquatic products, widespread transportation and cold storage vehicles, this economic activity has become even more important. The subject of this study is the cultural fisheries activities in Balıkesir. It has been tried to put forward the problems and strengths of the sector. Findings obtained from field work in the study and aquatic products statistics had used as data sources. Balıkesir, has the Marmara and Aegean coasts, and such as Susurluk small and some big rivers is an important production center in terms of aquaculture with freshwater and sea water resources. Potential for being an important sector in terms of fishing activities due to its advantages such as the Balıkesir province is located on the main

Keywords: Balıkesir, Aquaculture, Commerce
ASSESSMENT OF Z-BOOK INCLUDED IN B2 LEVEL OF “SEVEN CLIMATE TURKISH INSTRUCTION SET” USED TO TEACH TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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"This study aimed to assess the Z-book included in level B2 of “Seven Climate Turkish” set which is one of the Turkish instruction sets used to teach Turkish as a foreign language. Descriptive survey model was utilized in the study. At B2 level during Turkish instruction, students can take part in discussions in their own fields of expertise and they can grasp and interpret complex text content related to concrete and abstract themes in Turkish. They can point to positive and negative aspects of various possibilities and speak fluently with Turkish speakers. They have the language competence that allows them to express their views on a topic clearly and in detail. Constructive theory in education and training process is related to the use of activities that enhance organization of prior knowledge by activating meta-cognitive skills in order to recreate cognitive processes. Textbooks significantly contribute to the recreation of intellectual and cognitive processes during language instruction. In this context, “Seven Climate Turkish Instruction Set” was prepared to teach Turkish as a foreign language in Yunus Emre Institute Turkish Culture Centers and various Turcology Departments. Yunus Emre Institute Directorate of Turkish Instruction which maintains its work in different parts of the world continues activities to teach Turkish as a foreign language in Turkish Culture Centers and various institutions. Sample of this study was composed of 20 students learning Turkish in Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Application and Research Center for Turkish and Foreign Language Instruction. It was possible to access the whole universe in the framework of the study. “Learning Object Evaluation Scale for Students” was used as the data collection tool and the results were analyzed with the help of SPSS package program. According to the data obtained from the analyses, it was found that Z-book increased interest in Turkish instruction and encouraged, accelerated and facilitated learning."

Keywords: Computer assisted language instruction, Z-book, Turkish instruction, teaching Turkish as a foreign language, Seven Climate Turkish textbooks
Abstract No: 1004

DELEUZE’S READING OF NIETZSCHE’S ARGUMENT FOR THE ETERNAL RETURN

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Unlike the generally accepted view, for Gilles Deleuze, Nietzsche’s argument for the eternal return does not negate the possibility that there is selection or personal choice in life. Although, for most scholars, ‘eternal return’ indicates the deterministic idea that everything returns and returns as ‘the same’, Deleuze underlines that eternal return is, above all, a selective principle; and hence, it indicates the return of ‘difference’. Nevertheless, the fact that the notion of fate has a crucial role in Nietzsche’s philosophy is not denied by Deleuze either—which makes the issue a matter of philosophical complexity. To specify, even in a deterministic conception of time and becoming, Deleuze finds room for personal choice and selection. By ‘selection’ he understands the selection of what can constantly be affirmed and the elimination of what is negative; i.e., nihilistic principles. Since these views are better understood in light of Nietzsche’s affirmative philosophy and Deleuze’s ontology of becoming, in this article I will concentrate on both Deleuze’s own conception of difference and Nietzsche’s quest against nihilism. Finally, I will arrive at the conclusion that in Deleuze’s account, eternal return is not an argument against the human capacity to make change in the way things become, on the contrary, it is an argument for the affirmation of selection and fate together.

Keywords: Deleuze, Nietzsche, Eternal Return, Fate, Selection
Abstract No: 1006

GÜNÜMÜZDE GENÇLIK SORUNLARI, TUTUM VE DAVRANIŞLARI: TUNCELI ÖRNEĞİ

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In this study, the differing dimensions of the youth, their properties, priorities and expectations, based on the importance of examining the sociological perspective, the study of youth cases in Turkey aims to contribute to the Tunceli sample. Tunceli youth, unemployment, remain outside the school system at an early age, inequality of opportunities in education, lack of places of leisure can be spent effectively and efficiently is alone with problems such as. The end result could not be integrated into society, who feel themselves belonging to any social group, using drugs and substances in space, working to resolve tending to marginal groups or terrorist organizations, is a youth prone to crime and violence. The aim of this study is also relevant academic literature, both play a role in the formation of a national youth policy, including the relevant ministries in particular, the point is to contribute to guide other institutions and stakeholders in her position. Unemployment is the most important problem of youth at research group that they suffer from. Compared with research carried out in different regions of Turkey, it seems to be at the forefront of the Alevi identity in Tunceli youth. The level of Tunceli optimistic about the future of the youth is below the average in Turkey. The majority of the young people participating in the research is to rely on any government agencies. Universities and the municipalities are the associations that they trust most.

Keywords: Youth, youth of Tunceli, social identity and belonging, the life and future expectancy.
Abstract No: 1009

A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA - SURVEILLANCE

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Today, “social media” plays a very significant role in the daily life of individuals. It has been an important part of the daily life of young people, especially in Turkey, where the young population is quite large. Social media is crucial for bringing the masses together. “Surveillance”, however, is not a new application, which is unique to nowadays. It has come into prominence with the development of technological tools. Depending upon the development of information technologies, which has increased dramatically, all the everyday life and social relations in private and public spaces have been affected by this process. Being influenced by the advanced information technologies, the concept of “surveillance”, which has become a central feature of sociological aspects, should be examined. By examining the current literature, it can be seen that field researches regarding the relationship between “social media and surveillance” are not sufficient. For this reason, it is required to carry out field researches on this topic and to analyse and evaluate it sociologically. Accordingly, the aim of acquiring such data in this study is extremely important. Through this study, it has been tried to help to fill the gap of sociological evaluation, which has been considered as a deficiency in the current literature. In this study, it has been aimed to evaluate the relationship between the social media and surveillance by the viewpoint of university students and the topic is limited to the Adnan Menderes University ( Aydın/TURKEY). The method of questionnaire was used in the research and the questions, which were prepared in accordance with the purpose, were replied by 400 university students. In this context, data pertaining to the relationship between social media-surveillance has been tried to obtain from the perspective of university students with quantitative research.

Keywords: The Internet, Social Media, Surveillance, University Students
Abstract No: 1010

THE EVALUATION OF 21ST CENTURY SOCIALISM IN LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE

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The USA introduced neoliberalism through World Bank and International Money Fair to Latin American countries in the early 1990s. However, the policies implemented within the framework of Washington Consensus brought these countries economic depression, social and political crises. Political, economical and social grievances led to a change of governments and emergence of new Latin American left. Leftist leaders ascended to the presidency of Venezuela, Bolivia, Argentina and Equador. The policies implemented by these leftist leaders were denominated as the rise of 21st century socialism by many intellectuals such as Marta Harnecker and Heinz Dieterich. However, latter governments of mentioned countries have been unable to maintain the policies of former governments. Therefore, they have encountered similar economic, social and political crisis as they were faced with in 1990s. In this respect; this study questions the sustainability of 21st century socialism and its independency from governments. Primarily, the study reveals the key features of 21st century socialism via printed and online sources. The following part analyzes the experiences of Venezuela, Bolivia, Equador and Argentine and discusses the attainment and sustainability of 21st century socialism. The study claims that 21st century socialism is limited to the policies of leftist leaders and the concept is quite far from sustainability.

Keywords: 21st century Socialism, Latin America, Venezuela
GUIDANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING SECTION STUDENTS' SPEAKING ANXIETY

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The purpose of this study is to reveal the effectiveness of the activity-based oral presentation course on the guidance and psychological counseling section students’ speaking anxiety. The study’s study group consisted of 90 students in the first year of the Guidance and Psychological Counseling Department of a Faculty of Education located in the west of Turkey in the spring semester of 2016-2017 Education period. The data of the quantitative research carried out using Single Group Pre-Test-Final Test Model were collected by applying “Speech Anxiety Scale of Teacher Candidates” developed by Kinay and Özkan (2014). The Oral Expression lesson, which is performed two hours a week, is based on activity. During the first and last weeks of the 14-week period, the scale was applied. During the first 12 hours of the course, the researcher gave theoretical information on oral expression. During the second lesson, the students were divided into groups and performed activities in which they demonstrated their speaking skills in front of their classmates. The post-test psychological state scores ($\bar{x} = 3.976$), pre-test psychological state scores ($\bar{x} = 3.527$) were calculated according to the analysis results of the subscales used. Post-test physiological symptom scores ($\bar{x} = 4.034$), pre-test physiological symptom scores ($\bar{x} = 3.791$); anxiety scores ($\bar{x} = 3.744$) related to post-test skill, anxiety scores related to pre-test skill ($\bar{x} = 3.323$); post-test speech anxiety scores ($\bar{x} = 3.957$) were higher than pre-test speech anxiety scores ($\bar{x} = 3.569$). At the end of the activity-based oral expression course, it is thought that the growth of the students’ speaking anxiety is caused by their speech experience in the community. Various suggestions have been made for the Oral Expression lesson in the light of this thought.

Keywords: Speaking, speaking anxiety.
Abstract No: 1014

LOVE, AFFECTION AND BEAUTY IN MARIANELA

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Coming into prominence with his realistic fictions and character depictions in his works of Spanish Literature in XIX century, Benito Pérez Galdós addresses to individual psychology in detail which is not known in that period. Galdós who had a chance to travel many countries and meet with many people from various occupations and classes made substantial analyses on human spirit and psychology with the help of his flexible and graceful state of mind. While he observes human's state of being in two minds, mental and emotional confusions as well as spiritual depression and reflects them in his works, he also analyzes universal feelings such as affection and love. In his Marianela, he tells the relationship between Marianela whose life is full of misery and poverty and Juan who is a rich, good-hearted but blind man for whom she serves. This relationship which is full of affection sometimes surprises the readers through discourses of love and changes its dimension when Juan starts being able to see. Because the concept of beauty will be included in this relationship and shapes Juan's affection and love towards Marianela who is not beautiful — is ugly —. When Juan is possessed with the beauty of Florentina who is much more beautiful than Marianela, he will feel that he is in love with her and ignore his feelings towards Marianela which he previously defined as love. Writing his works of Spanish Literature in XIX century by accepting people with their emotional and spiritual confusions as well as natural uncertainties without judging them at all, Galdós analyzes the concepts of love, affection and beauty based on two young people in different social classes. While he questions the concepts of inner beauty and physical beauty, he also emphasizes what determines/can determine love and affection at the first stage. This study is to examine and interpret these three concepts in parallel with human relations by looking over the characters which are dealt with in a realistic manner.

Keywords: Spanish Literature, Benito Pérez Galdós, Love, Affection, Beauty
Abstract No: 1015

GENDER PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: ÇANAKKALE ONSEKIZ MART UNIVERSITY EXAMPLE

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Proceedings of the subject is to discuss the basic solution regarding young people's perceptions of gender and cultural studying in Higher Education Institutions to prevent the deepening of gender inequality referring to the liberal feminist perspective. The purpose of the Declaration of university students from the seven components of the cultural and liberal feminist perspective (education, culture, marriage, violence, political participation, working life and liberty) to determine the trend in terms of gender. Masculine domination of the impact of social, cultural, political, economical, everyday life, public space, private space, etc. It is possible to see almost every field. Moreover, it does not need to be of the male sex. Therefore, many disciplines have a vital importance of this issue (Sociology, Women's Studies, Psychology, Education, Political Science, Anthropology, Cinema, Theater, etc.) Has been the object of study. Each of the different disciplines have been discussed from different points of the social problems experienced by the female subject and tried to bring different solutions. Because the development and the welfare (social / economic) problems should be resolved as real as if according to mention that if half of the female half of the population -World also known that men lived only because of the woman's sex. The Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University of the research is University students. The study sample (n), while 300 students from thirteen schools in Çanakkale Onsekizmart University (150 girls and 150 boys) are. Survey as quantitative research techniques in research (questionnaire-survey) was applied. All data obtained from the survey results, the Windows T SPSS 17.0 program, independent groups t test, variance (ANOVA), Chi-square (Crosstabs) Test of Independence, was evaluated using multiple regression and factor analysis.

Keywords: Gender, Cultural Feminism, Liberal Feminism, Higher Education, Students
Abstract No: 1017

EARLY BRONZE AGE CULTURAL REMAINS FROM KÜÇÜKTEPE HÖYÜK ON THE PLAIN OF AYDIN

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Küçüktepe Höyük, located in the Aydın Plain to the South of Aydın, has provided evidence for a settlement from Early Bronze Age. Küçüktepe Höyük was already known from the previous surveys of Engin Akdeniz and Sevinç Günel. Excavations at the site have been carried out under the scientific direction of Serap YAYLALI from Adnan Menderes University, headed by the former Director of Aydın Archaeological Museum. In 2014, with the beginning of Küçüktepe Höyük Excavations, the remains of Early Bronze Age was found in Aydın Plain. New investigations at Küçüktepe Höyük revealed stratified deposits belonging to this period. The focus of this oral presentation is to evaluate the finds of daily activities and burial practices found in the Early Bronze Age level at Küçüktepe Höyük.

Keywords: EBA, Ancient Aegean, Protohistoric Aydın
Abstract No: 1018

EVALUATION OF THE SUPPLIERS IN THE SOUTH AGEAN REGION WITH REGARD TO THE CRITICAL FACTORS OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM)

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Suppliers have a high potential of rapid growth due to the progress in the legislation and infrastructure. Moreover, as the suppliers serve in all sectors, they can take the pulse of both the business life and the economic atmosphere. By this means, they can predict the risks. This feature forms a strategical value. Suppliers make plans by considering many positive and negative effects faced in daily life, in detail. In uncertain conditions, suppliers determine the strategies by taking many possibilities into account. Under this study, we applied a survey through face to face interview method to 50 suppliers in Aydın, Muğla, Denizli which we believe to have the mentioned vision. In this study, following an analysis of the long term labour policies, quality of work and communication skills, perception of these 50 suppliers regarding the system will be put forward.

Keywords: Critical Factors of Total Quality Management, Evaluation of the Suppliers, Supply Chain Management
Abstract No: 1019

PRE-SERVICE MUSIC TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE TEACHING PROFESSION

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This research examines music teacher candidates’ attitudes towards the teaching profession. Its sample included 240 teacher candidates in the music education departments of Balıkesir University and Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University. The Attitude toward the Teaching Profession Scale was developed by Üstüner (2006) and used in this research. The t-test and one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to analyze the data. The research found that the statement, I agree, characterized the students’ attitudes towards the teaching profession. Their attitude scores were found to differ significantly in favor of the male students. The mean score of the first-year students was significantly lower than that of the second-, third- and fourth-year students.

Keywords: Teacher training, teaching profession, music education, attitude
DETERMINING MUSIC EDUCATION TEACHER CANDIDATES’ VIEWS ABOUT CRITICAL THINKING

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This research’s aim is to determine music education teacher candidates’ views about critical thinking. The data were obtained using the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory, which was translated into Turkish by Kökdemir (2003). The sample included 200 students in the music education departments of Balıkesir University and Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University. Descriptive statistics, the t test and one-way analysis of variance were used for data analysis. The research found that the music education teacher candidates’ critical thinking dispositions were low. The female teacher candidates had more positive opinions of critical thinking than the males.

Keywords: Music education teacher candidates, thinking, critical thinking
Abstract No: 1022

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EMPATHIC COMMUNICATION: A STUDY WITH POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN FACULTY OF COMMUNICATION
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Empathy is a concept which is frequently used in many fields of science. Occasionally, the empathy is confused with some concepts such as empathy, altruism, identification, and forgiveness. The most important reason for the confusion with other concepts is due to the lack of a precise definition of empathy. The word empathy took its place in the literature on 1902 by Titchener’s translation. The word “einfühlung” was translated into English as the “empathy” by making use of the ancient Greek word """"empathia"""”. Titchener (1902) believed that a person’s consciousness cannot be understood by comparing one’s behavior with another, yet he stated it could only be realized by intrinsic and deep sensory imitation which is mental processes. The concept of empathy was defined by Lipps (1909) as a process in which the person should feel and assimilate within itself so that Freud (1920) described as a special identity between the subject and the object. Today the empathy is defined as the ability or tendency to understand feelings or thoughts of another person when the particular situation is shared. As it is seen in the definition, both a cognitive and emotional process is defined by Hogan (1967). The definition of cognitive empathy is studied as two fundamental aspects by expressing the ability to read the signals related to the context in which the person is present and by Hoffman’s (1977) definition of affective empathy while referring to the person’s inner state (emotions, attitudes). Another important issue regarding the concept of empathy is the success of men and women in empathic communication. Usually, women and men stereotype, and the reflection of popular culture create a perception that women can communicate empathically better than men. On the other hand, when it is researched in the literature, while studies are pointing the empathy level of women are higher compared to men, additional studies are revealing the data as there is either a little or no difference at all. In this study, it is aimed to determine how women and men use empathic communication, which the empathy dimensions are used and how they are used by using structured interview method based on Scales of empathy questionnaire.

Keywords: empathy, communication, empathy questionnaire, gender differences
Abstract No: 1023

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE PERCEPTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS: AN EYE TRACKING APPROACH

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It has been discussed that there is a difference between women and men which is often related to socialization process, in other words, the gender roles. In recent years, socio-biological and social psychological research has revealed the cognitive functional differences between brains of women and men. A signal transmitted to the male and female brains with the same stimulus results in a different interpretation in consequence of the different perception due to the sex hormones and the functioning of various centers in the brain. Therefore, women and men have different characteristics in terms of understanding emotions, ability to speak, perception, attitude, response to stress, etc., as they have different choices and preferences though. At this point, it is observed that women and men have different perception and interpretation for the same advertisement. Particularly in the postmodern consumer structure, women’s and men’s decision-making processes related to purchases are affected by the differences in information processing processes. Recognizing the needs during the decision-making process of women and men related to purchases, and noticing stimuli of the advertisements they meet during information collection process lead to showing a primarily tendency/attention to which one/ones among these stimuli which cause different consumer behaviors to occur.

In this study, it will be analyzed that how male and female subjects are ads are targeted by ads regarding how is it read by the male and female subjects in the target audience, which elements in the advertisement are particularly focused and how the perception of advertising is shaped in consequences of the reading. It will be analyzed by eye movement tracking, which is one of the most accepted neuromarketing methods in advertising research in recent years. Within the scope of the study, in which in-depth interview techniques will be used, the eye movements of the subjects will be analyzed first with the eye movement monitoring device, and then the level of consistency between the responses given by the subjects to the questions they will be asked, and the physiological responses will be measured. As a result, by comparing cognitive and physiological responses of the male and female audience to the advertisements, the data will be acquired in accordance with the physiological-cognitive responses and within the context of gender variable.

Keywords: gender differences, neuromarketing, eye tracking,
THE STUDY OF "SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS' COMPETENCIES SCALE" DEVELOPMENT

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MEB, Tekirdağ, Türkiye

School administrators must perform their managerial duties adequately in their schools. Katz (1978) based effective managerial competencies on three core competencies: technical competencies, human competencies and conceptual competencies. With today's changes, school administrators must have technological competencies in addition to Katz's three qualifications. In this regard, "School Administrators' Competencies Scale" have been developed in order to evaluate the managerial competencies of school administrators.

The aim of this study is to develop a valid and reliable measure for evaluating the level of school administrators' competencies. The working group of this research consists of 256 school administrators who are working in public schools in 2015-2016 academic year. School administrators were asked to assess themselves to realize their competencies. The scale consists of 65 items was reduced to 50 items after the validity and reliability analysis. The assessment of the scale, KMO (Kaiser- Meyer- Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy) as 0.960, Bartlett Test as 10185.15 and Cronbach Alpha value as 0.978 were founded. The findings of the study revealed that scale is valid and reliable for evaluating the competencies of school administrators.

Keywords: School Administrators, Managerial Competencies, Scale Development
Abstract No: 1030

CONCEPTUALISM IN THE 20TH CENTURY RUSSIAN LITERATURE
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In recent years, the issue of learning modern Russian literature in the process of contemporary literary development is highly important and relevant. Therefore, in this study, we aimed to reveal the formation characteristics of Russian literature in the last quarter of the twentieth century, summarize the properties of ideological-artistic orientations that emerged in literature in the 70's of the 20th century, called conceptualism, and clarify contextual content of the concepts of "conceptualism", "sos art" and "pop art". Since conceptualism emerged as part of the the mainstream postmodernism, we tried to define the postmodern development of post-Soviet literature in contemporary socio-cultural reality and literary art, and describe the transformation of Russian literature under post-Soviet conditions. During the study, it was found that Russian postmodernism, which is represented by different genres interconnected with each other, does not allow to make a clear distinction between sos-art, pop art and conceptualism. However, based on the idea of conceptus, which drives its origin from Latin, conceptualism, with its own conceptual perspective, presented a basic difference. Conceptualism purifies ideas, symbols, thinking forms and stereotypes of certain ideological thought from mythological elements by imitating them. During the study, it was found that basic signs of post-Soviet Russian literature were literary centrism, textuality and patterned art. It was concluded that the main problem of Russian literature in the late 20th century was focusing on removal of myths.

Keywords: conceptualism, post-Soviet literature, sos-art, pop-art, literary style
Abstract No: 1031

THE EVALUATION OF THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP ABILITY BY SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS

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In this research it is aimed to examine the opinions of social studies teachers about the ability of entrepreneurship. It can be said that it is expected to raise the opportunities in his environment and to evaluate these opportunities from a person who has gained the ability of entrepreneurship. At this point it is taught that it is important to study on this ability which is inside the social studies programme. The study is established with phenomenology pattern which is one of the qualitative researchs. The data of the study was collected by half structured interview method in order to collect deep and detailed information. Literature study was made about the subject while the interview questions were prepared. A questionnaire pool was established as a result of the gained information by the researchers. The prepared questions were re-studied and edited. After preparation of the questions is finished the opinions of the scope experts were taken. After the form is edited due to the scope experts' opinions a pilot practice with a social studies teacher was made for half an hour. During the practice the participant was asked some questions about if there is a problem on understanding of the questions except interview questions. Regarding to the feedback of the pilot practice the final shape was given to the interview form. The education programme was examined due to the fact that social studies teachers enter the courses of 5th, 6th and 7th class students' social studies lessons. When the programme was examined it was seen that this ability must be given to 5th and 6th class students. Because of this reason criterion sampling method which is one of the aimed sampling methods is used in the research. The fact that social studies teachers enter the lessons of 5th and 6th classes was determined as the criterion of the study. Centering this criterion 10 social studies teachers who work in different schools and have different career periods joined this research. The teachers were given necessary information about the research before the interview. It was said that this interview was made for scientific aims and personal informations won’t be decaded. And also a permission was taken from the participants about a voice record of the interview. During the data collection the interview places physical conditions arrangement was elaborated. And also it was elaborated to collect the data at the suitable time periods of the participants. The data is now in analysis process and the result of the research will be declared in the congress.

Keywords: Social Studies, Entrepreneurship, Ability
Abstract No: 1033

ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS AS PREDICTORS OF WORK EXHAUSTION AND OCCUPATIONAL COMMITMENT: AN EXTENSION OF THE JOB DEMAND-CONTROL-SUPPORT MODEL

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The purpose of the study is to examine the influence of organizational variables (organizational injustice, unfavorable organizational career growth, alienation, work overload, and unfavorable work environment) on individual outcomes of work exhaustion and occupational commitment. Work exhaustion is the fundamental stress component of burnout representing a feeling of energy loss and a sense of being completely drained out of emotional and physical strength at work. As exhaustion is at the core of burnout, it is important to add our understanding of the psychosocial and other factors in the work environment that may contribute to exhaustion among employees. The Job Demand-Control-Support (DCS) Model is often used in studies examining work-related psychosocial exposures. Job demands act as psychological stressors in the work environment and have been found to be associated with high levels of exhaustion. From the extant literature, organizational injustice (procedural and relational injustice), blocked career in organization, alienation, work overload and unfavorable work environment which is characterized with psychological harassment were indicated to be related with work exhaustion since they manifest as job demands. Furthermore, occupational commitment was defined as career commitment as one's attitude to one's profession or vocation. In this study, affective occupational commitment concept has been examined based on the idea of psychological attachment, like a psychological contract between the individual and the occupation. Fundamentally, the theoretical framework of the study was developed by suggesting that each of the organizational variables would act as psychological stressors and lead to higher level of work exhaustion and lower level of occupational commitment. The research model was tested using survey data collected from educational staff members (school teachers and managers) in various educational institutions in Istanbul-Turkey. A micro-level analysis was performed utilizing a structured questionnaire following the convenience sampling method.

Keywords: Work exhaustion, Occupational commitment, DCS Model, Psychosocial factors, Workplace stressors
TRANSFER OF VALUES IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF GOODNESS IN LUIS SEPÚLVEDA'S WORKS "THE STORY OF A SEAGULL AND THE CAT WHO TAUGHT HER TO FLY" AND "THE STORY OF MIX, MAX AND MEX"

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The notion of goodness is one of the essential values for the individual to grow existentially. Apart from its importance in the individual and social context, the forming of the awareness of goodness especially in children is a must. Literature plays a key role in creating and shaping an awareness of benevolence and doing good. As what individuals experience during their childhood may affect their future personalities, literary works help children get ready for the life and they also help children realize the positive factors created by the goodness. Chilean writer Luis Sepúlveda is an outstanding talent of Contemporary Latin American Literature. Making use of literature in order to raise awareness and create consciousness about doing good, Sepúlveda analyses goodness in its global aspects and successfully offers it both to children and adults. This study sets out to examine how the concept and awareness of goodness are transferred to readers in Luis Sepúlveda's works called ""The Story Of A Seagull And The Cat Who Taught Her To Fly"" and ""The Story of Mix, Max and Mex"

Keywords: Contemporary Latin American Literature, Luis Sepúlveda, goodness, values, children's literature, awareness.
Abstract No: 1036

PERIPHERAL MANAGEMENT FIELD IN THE CONSULTING ROOM: PSYCHOANALYTIC VIEW TO DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS IN TURKEY

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The main concern of this study is to understand how the dynamics of the historical roots of the management concept are influenced while being translated into the contextual narrative in Turkey. Mainstream Historical periods in Turkish management thought are examined with a triple distinction. In this work, management has been placed in a single narrative that takes into account the non-linear flow of history in order to be able to effectively demonstrate past, present and future interdependence. In the narrative covering the years 1923-1950, the process can be described as completely neurotic for the thought of the management. In solving the narrative, a critical stance and a satirical touch were exhibited. We consider the satirical attitude as a way of asking a question to explain the evolutionary dynamics of the management concept. Taking into account the complex transformation process of management theories and practices in Turkey, especially in recent years, the satirical approach can be a powerful way to study this contradiction with a parodic and satirical touch.

Keywords: Turkish management thought, psychoanalysis, peripheral management, management history, satirical touch
The middle income trap is defined as the misfeed of national income per capita in a certain income range in an economy. Countries that are caught up in this trap are becoming stagnant economically when they reach a certain level of income and cannot rise to a high-income country. As of 2016, according to the World Bank calculations, low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita of $1,025 or less, lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between $1,026 and $4,035; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between $4,036 and $12,475; high income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $12,476 or more. Turkey is rank among the upper middle income economies according to the this classifications. Although the income level per capita is an important factor in the classification of the middle income trap, the durations of remain at the middle income of the economies’ are also of great importance. There are many factors that prevent exceeding a certain level of income and the rise of the upper income group for many years. In this framework, the main purpose of this study is to demonstrate the relationship between per capita income levels, public expenditures, savings, inflation and R&D expenditures using the panel data analysis for selected upper middle income group countries included Turkey and selected high income group countries.

Keywords: Middle Income Trap, Turkey, Panel Data Analysis
Abstract No: 1072

ECLECTIC APPROACH TO URBAN PLANNING AND REMAINING ON THE MEASURE: AN ANALYSIS FROM BERLIN CITY PLAN / KENT PLANLAMASINDA EKLEKTİK YAKLAŞIM VE ÖLÇÜNÜ BÂĞLI KALMA: BERLIN KENT PLANI ÜZERINDEN BİR ÇÖZÜMLEME

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There are a number of planning approaches to urban planning. However, none of these approaches has yet been able to produce a flawless planning action. Some of the outstanding aspects of each approach are emphasized, but these approaches also have negative sides that are subject to criticism. Perhaps this can be attributed to the multidimensional nature of the social fabric to which planning action is touched. With the plan for the city, it is desirable to orient all dimensions of the social structure in relation to the future. In this action, in which public interest is prioritized, to make sound predictions by making sound analyzes and to develop plans and implementation programs for the future requires a serious workload and self-sacrifice. It is precisely because of this that the planning activity should be seen as an important public action that does not fit into a single approach. Taking urban planning action in an eclectic manner and in accordance with the measure will ensure that the built environment recovers. At the same time, this approach will lead to a healthier process of urban functioning and a more healthy texture of everyday life flow in the city. For this plan action should be cleared from a shallow point of view. The measure must not be compromised by loyalty. In this study, it is argued that urban planning should be addressed with an eclectic approach. In addition, the study claims that urban planning action will enhance the ability to solve urban problems if adherence to the measure in the planning process. In this theoretical work, an analysis will be made in Berlin city planning in the light of the researcher’s direct observations on urban planning in Berlin. This analysis, which will be based on Berlin’s planning experience as a city that has solved the infrastructure problems to a large extent and has given considerable functionality to the city functions in a relative sense, will give us a chance to test the validity of our argument.

Keywords: Urban Planning, Eclectic Approach, Adherence to Measure, Berlin Urban Planning.
Abstract No: 1038

"HUMAN GOVERNANCE" IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND SOCIAL EQUALITY UNITS

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“Human governance” defines transparency, accountability, effectiveness, rule of law, protection of human rights and fight against discrimination as the basic targets. On the other hand, “"Social Equality Units”” are institutions established by some municipalities as mechanisms for promoting the participation of disadvantaged groups, fighting against discrimination and ensuring gender equality. The aim of this study is to evaluate the activities of the “Social Equality Units” and their role in the solution of the social problems, in accordance with the ""human governance"".

Keywords: Public Administration, Human Governance, Participation, Social Equality Units
Abstract No: 1039

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS’ EXPERIENCES IN TAIWAN: A FOCUS GROUP STUDY

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In THE World Ranking, internationalization factor has a significant impact in the methodology and proportion of international students is 5 % weight (Khalid, Ali, Islam, Khaleel & Shu, 2017). Many schools included the international students in order to respond to the trends of internationalization and globalization. This study will explored the social-culture adjustment of the students who come from the Confucianism culture circle. 7 students were included in this study with focus group to discuss their life in Taiwan. The focus group met for 90 min and an audio recorder was used to collected data. Thematic analysis is used in this study. There are four themes about the adjustment in Taiwan:

1. Environmental adjustment
2. Modified the language system
3. Reconnect Social system
4. Academic career connection

Hung (2011) found the overseas student who returning to Taiwan had personal and social adjustment. In this study, we found there are four adjustment issue-environment, language, social system and academic connection. Beyond the culture shock problem how to live and learn in Taiwan is most important for those international students from the same culture background.

Keywords: International student, culture, mobility
Abstract No: 1041

ANIMAL STYLE IN HUNS

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Since pre-historical times, religious beliefs, geographical conditions, life styles and natural events have come foremost among the most important aspects playing role in emergence and development of sense of art in the communities.

It is contemplated that the spiritual values of step communities and their tendencies to supernatural powers have played an important role in emergence and development of Animal Style reflecting the religious beliefs and social life styles of Middle and Internal Asia Step Cultures. One of the most important communities reflecting life style, socio-cultural structure, religious beliefs and sense of art of Step cultures is Huns. The information about Hun Culture and Art, which occupies an important place in terms of Step Cultures, comes from findings obtained from archaeological excavations. It is a clear fact that the emergence and development of Animal Style which has an important place in Hun art comes from their dependence on nature and animals.

Within the context of this study, in the light of findings obtained from archaeological excavations, the reasons why Animal Style appeared will be tried to be evaluated by considering historical development and characteristic properties of animal descriptions depicted on various art works in the course of time.

Keywords: Step Cultures, Animal Style, Hun Art, Religious Beliefs, Archaeological Excavations
Abstract No: 1042

‘LAW OF THE FATHER’ IN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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In Lacanian psychoanalysis theory the term ‘law of the father’ is used to represent cultural and social laws we obey which determine us as ‘normal’ and give us a status in society. Due to it is inherited from generation to generation; the law of the father has a historical character which processes at unconscious level. At first glance, it is understood that the term refers to a gender role; however in Lacanian theory, father refers the whole society and cultural norms which are transcend as against the subject. On the other hand, father has been chosen to point out culture’s masculine establishment that based on a deficiency since hunter and collector tribe. The main concern of this study is to understand the impacts of the law of the father on education management processes. With this aim, 15 college students are chosen for depth interview. The results of the interviews show us the students’ interactions with educators who can be accepted as authority figure in education management process have a lot of commons with the interactions with their parents which dominate over the subject.

Keywords: management, Lacan, education, authority, psychoanalysis
Based on some philosophers lived in that period and their experiences, in this proceeding, we aimed to discuss how democracy emerged and developed in Ancient Greece, and coup culture created. In the political history of the world, Ancient Greece had been one of the first civilizations in which different forms of government came to power, such as monarchy, aristocracy, republic, timocracy, oligarchy and democracy. Unfortunately, the coup culture has also created and developed everywhere democracy being a form of government based on the representation, the majority and the election is established. However, democracy and coup are two opposing concepts. One cannot be mentioned the coup at a place where the democracy is. One cannot be talked about the democracy at a place where the coup is. The first coup attempts were staged in there as the first experiences of the democracy were in ancient Greece. There is no common consensus since democracy is founded on human nature, conscience and wisdom in ancient Greece. In this period, while Pythagoras, Herakleitos, Parmenides, Plato and Aristotle are the leading anti-democratic philosophers, Empedocles and Protagoras are the leading pro-democratic philosophers. In ancient Greece, democracy was implemented in an inclusive and effective manner during the period of Pericles, bringing Athens to the summit of power. He was able to develop an advanced form of government in which all the powers were directly held in the hands of the people through the democracy he established in Athens. Many people agree that the coup is one of the biggest obstacles to the democracy. In contrast to this, some philosophers had regarded the coup as a means of coming into power. Even some philosophers were actively involved in the coup attempt. Eleanor Zenon is the main among these. As a result, democracy, which is a history of about 2500 years, may survive until today at the end of a long, difficult and exhausting journey. The way of protecting the democracy is passed through a political system based on not a coup, but a fair, egalitarian, libertarian, participatory, pluralist, and election. The coup must never be a democratic means to come into the power. On the contrary, the coup is one of the most important factors that lead to violence and totalitarianism in the society. The coup is one of the biggest hurdles not only to the democracy but also to wisdom, science, technique, growth, development, and progress. "

Keywords: Ancient Greece, Democracy, Coup, Violence, Totalitarianism
Abstract No: 1044

THE DISSERTATION JOURNEY: “PHD STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVES”
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PhD thesis is a very important journey in higher education, and also in this journey, the support provided to the doctor students are to influence the future academic life. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the problems of the doctoral students in the thesis process. In this study, 5 stages were used for writing the thesis suggested by Määttä (2011). This research was organized as a descriptive study based on qualitative method. In the research, criteria sampling method that is one of the purposive sampling methods, is used. Interviews were held with people who have received 10 Ph.D. students that were determined in accordance with being appropriate to these criteria. The data were analyzed descriptively. As a result of the data analysis most of the Ph.D. students point outed that they had many problems.

Keywords: Doctoral Dissertation Process, PhD Students, Challenges
Abstract No: 1046

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OTTOMAN MUSEOLOGY FROM CEBEHANE TO MÜZE-I HÜMAYUN (I.E. THE IMPERIAL MUSEUM)

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In the Ottoman State, a common attitude was created not only towards Turkish-Islamic Civilization, which was inherited by the Ottoman State as of its early years, but also towards the thousand-year old civilizations before it. Although few in number, the exhibition centers where selected pieces of art were exhibited in the Ottoman Period helped to protect many artistic works from being destroyed or lost. One of these exhibition centers was the Hagia Irene Church. The Church hosted many trophies like weapons and similar objects that remained from the Conquest of Istanbul, and was named as Cebehane, and as Harbiye Anbarı in further years. Ahmet Fethi Pasha wanted to convert Harbiye Anbarı into a museum in the context of the Westernization movements, and works started with the law that was enacted on February 15, 1846. Ahmet Fethi Pasha separated the museum into two sections, and named the first one as “Mecma-i Ezliha-i Atika”, and established the first foundations of what we know as military museum today. The second section was named as Müze-i Hümayun (Imperial Museum) in 1869, and in further years, it was also named as Mecma-i Asar-i Atika, and the works of art belonging to the Greek and Byzantium Periods were exhibited in this section.

Keywords: Müze-i Hümayun, Ottoman Museology, Museum, Aya Irini, Ottoman
German political thought has an important place in the history of contemporary political thought. German political history is one of the significant components during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries within the formation of European and World political thought and also their political structures. Whereas German political thought history has formed a basis for discussions of various political thoughts such as socialism, nationalism, fascism, etc., beside it has made a significant contribution for developing the conservative thought. This study intends to make a political history research on German conservatism. “What the publications making contributions to the German conservative thought are”; “By which schools these publications were affected” and “By whom these publications were carried out” are the main research questions of this study. On the grounds that a political history research, secondary data analysis is to be used as a research method. Accordingly, the people who helped to create German conservatism is to be evaluated, their thoughts, critics and varied views in German conservative thought are to be depicted as investigating the publications bringing to light the German conservatism in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Keywords: Conservatism, German Conservative Thought, Political Thought History
Conflict is an inevitable case where human communication and interaction probable and do occur intensively. Educational institutions especially are those places where people are given education among which communication is common and thus conflicts may pose material impact. The conflicts which occur in schools have pros and cons for both teachers and administrators. That’s why the conflicts must be controlled in a constructive way. In this study it is aimed to determine the levels of the application (usage) of conflict management strategies which are used by school administrators within the frameworks of integrating, dominating, obliging, avoiding, and compromising strategies according to teachers. With these purposes, the universe of the study covers primary, secondary and high schools in Çanakkale for the 2016-2017 academic year. The qualitative method was used in this study. In the research, two teachers were selected from each school and the researcher made an interview with totally 24 teachers with the half-structured interview forms. According to the teachers, it turned out that the school managers mostly still used integration as managing the conflicts in their schools. Then they adopted compromising, dominating, obliging and avoiding strategies in order.

Consequently, as proposal it will be effective for both the school managers and teachers is to attend in-service training courses about conflict management strategies. Besides, it will be beneficial to provide other courses for controlling the anger in conflict and effective communication.

Keywords: Conflict Management Strategies
THE OPINIONS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS RELATED TO INSTRUCTIONAL SUPERVISION PRACTICES
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The purpose of the study is to search for the opinions of secondary school teachers related to instructional supervision practices. It is aimed to determine the activities carried out during the preparatory, implementation and feedback phases of the instructional supervision process according to the teachers’ opinions in this research. According to the opinions of the secondary school teachers, the following questions were searched conducted to determine the instructional supervision practices in secondary schools.

• What is instructional supervision according to the secondary school teachers?
• How does secondary school principals carry out the phases of preparation, implementation and feedback of the teaching process according to the secondary school teachers?
• What are the difficulties that secondary school teachers face during the instructional supervision process?
• What are the proposals is utilized for the development of instructional supervision of secondary school teachers?

The research was conducted using the case study method from qualitative research models. The study group of the researchers constitutes 15 teachers who are working in 3 secondary schools selected by the easily accessible sampling method located in the province of Bornova, Izmir in the academic year of 2016-2017. At the data collection process the semi-structured interview form is utilized. The collected data were analyzed by content analysis method. The data were first coded and then categorized; the themes have been arranged and brought together in a meaningful way by combining the categories. After the themes have been formed in the data analysis process, adequate citations have been chosen to explain the findings.

Keywords: Instructional Supervision, Secondary School, Teachers
Abstract No: 1053

THE EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AND STATUS LEVEL ON SELF-ESTEEM: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF IDENTITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

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According to approaches evaluated the self in terms of group membership, the self-value of an individual is under the influence of identity value (Larry and Verkuyten, 1999). Both we and those around us perceive, define and assess us with our group memberships. Therefore prolonged influence of a negative group identity damages the self (Cassidy et al., 2004). According to Blanz et al. (1998), disadvantaged groups’ members show 12 reaction types (identity management strategies) to make the negatively perceived group identity positive. While the literature review revealed that the perception of control (partially related to such strategies) and low-status groups’ focusing on positive and powerful aspects of identity constitute a buffer against negative effects of status and perceived discrimination (Harris-Britt et al, 2007; Moradi and Hasan, 2004), no study was found to investigate which type of reaction influences self-esteem in what way. This study investigates the mediating role of identity management strategies in the relationship of perceived discrimination and social status with self-esteem. Data have been collected from members of Kurdish ethnicity who were demonstrated (in previous studies) to perceive themselves in a lower status. The sample will consist of 200 women and men living in Bursa, who define themselves as Kurdish. It is expected that perceived discrimination and social status level will affect self-esteem negatively. However, it is anticipated that identity management strategies will reduce or eliminate these effects in various ways as mediating variables. The results will be discussed on the basis of social identity theory and identity motivations.

Keywords: Self-Esteem, Identity Management Strategies, Perceived Discrimination, Social Status Level
Abstract No: 1058

ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF MEBBIS APPLICATION AT NATIONAL EDUCATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF ADMINISTRATORS
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The objective of this study is to examine efficiency of MEBBIS an e-Government application used in the education from the perspective of institution directors. In this study, mixed research method was employed. The target population of the study is the educational institution directors in 81 cities. In the study that the target population is Balikesir, four districts constituting Korfez Region were selected as the sample. Face-to-face interviews were performed with 232 institution directors working in four districts on Internet and data were collected. Quantitative part of study data was obtained by Computer Use Skills and Scale of Attitude of Computer, comprising 26 items and being 5-likert type scale, developed by Yeşilyurt and Gül (2007) and reliability and validity study of which was carried out and qualitative part was obtained with 8-item interview form with the questions about MEBBIS. Quantitative data were assessed with SPSS 21 program. Qualitative questions were evaluate with descriptive analysis, frequency tables. It was noted in the end of the study that mean of attitudes towards computer of directors was mid-level. Available opportunities and computer use skills were medium and level of use at schools was poorly sufficient. Findings that e-personal module was mostly used in MEBBIS, the most favorable aspect was fast access to the information and the most unfavorable aspect was the reporting part and it was related to the skill of computer use basically were obtained. As a conclusion, directors take a bright view of MEBBIS.
Keywords: E-Government, E-Government in Education, MEBBIS, Technology
Abstract No: 1059

AN EVALUATION OF INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONCEPTS OF SURVEILLANCE, BIOPOLITICS AND E-GOVERNMENT PRACTICES

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With the expansion of private space into public space and with developments in communication technologies, the dominant act of surveillance of the majority by the minority in modern times has changed. The direction of this change can be described as from panoptikon towards synopticon. From a Foucauldian perspective towards power, it is seen that the state nowadays pulled away from panoptic surveillance strategies, which were carried out only through institutions, and adopted new strategies for surveillance. E-government regulations such as citizenship numbers and chip identification cards can be understood and read as examples of these new strategies. It means that the state incorporates with modern governmental strategies while maintaining surveillance through more quiet, deep, invisible and profound ways.

In this research, it will be studied and discussed how the state enlarge its surveillance capacity via e-government practices through, related institutions, and how their biopolitics are inspected. Discussions will be carried out by using fieldwork data based on health service and institutions in Turkey. Collection and storage of patients' personal information by electronic recording system will be discussed in terms of new strategies of surveillance by using e-government practices.

Keywords: Surveillance, Biopolitics, E-government Practices
Abstract No: 1060

AN ANALYSIS OF PRE SERVICE TEACHERS LIFELONG LEARNING TENDENCIES AND THEIR LIBRARY HABITS
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This study aims of analyzing the pre service teachers lifelong learning tendencies and their library habits. The study was design as a descriptive research and employed model. The paticipants of the study were 692 pre service teacher attending university in the western part of Turkey in the academic year of 2016-2017. Lifelong Learning Tendencies Scale which was developed by Diker Coşkun (2009) was used. The information form of the scale was prepared by the researchers to determine library habits. The data obtained were analysed Kruskal Wallis H test and Mann-Whitney U test.

The results of the study indicated that the total scores of life long learning tendencies scale of pre service teachers revealed a statistically significant difference according to the frequency of using the library ($\chi^2(5)=33.510$ $p<.05$). This findings of the study indicated that pre service teachers are influenced by their library habits on lifelong learning tendencies. Based on the findings several suggestions were developed.

Keywords: Life long learning tendencies, Library habits, Teacher candidates
Abstract No: 1061

THE EFFECTS OF PREDICT – OBSERVATION – EXPLAIN (POE) METHOD IN SCIENCE EDUCATION ON PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS OF 6TH GRADERS

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This study aims of analysing the effects of using POE method in the unit of “Earth, the Moon and the Sun as the Source of Life” on the problem solving skills of 6th grade students.

In the study, quasi-experimental design has been used with a pre-test, post-test control group. The study group consists of 47 students who are 6th graders in 2016-2017 educational year and have been selected randomly from a province in the western side of Turkey. The group with regular Science Program consist of 24 students (13 girls and 11 boys) and the group with POE Method consists of 23 students (13 girls and 10 boys). The data of the study were collected by applying the scale of “Problem Solving Inventory for Children” which was developed by Serin, Serin and Saygılı (2010). The data which was collected was analyzed with ANCOVA taking the students’ pre test scores under control.

The findings of the study revealed that there is a slight difference between the corrected post test results in favour experimental group and control group. \( F(1,44) = 4.735; \ p<0.05 \). This finding shows that POE method has positive effects on the problem solving skills of 6th graders. Suggestions have been made in accordance with the findings that were obtained.

Keywords: Science Education, Problem Solving Skills, POE Method
Abstract No: 1062

THE INHIBITORY EFFECT OF SELF ON CRITICAL THINKING
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The purpose of this research is to compile cognitive/motivational processes and structures interfering with critical thinking about self, people and groups. It is known that cognitive predictions hinder critical thinking, “the ability of a person to go beyond his previous attitudes, beliefs, values, and stereotypical ideas and to evaluate the subject in a reasonable way in the logic system” (McKnown, 1997). However, the literature lacks studies that examine the inhibitory role of the motivational processes of self and cognitive structures in critical thinking. In the literature review, two important processes were identified that can prevent critical thinking in self-assessments. The first is for the individual to refer to his self-schemas and to understand the situation through initiated, relevant schemas when assessing the self, the others whom he integrated into the self, and the groups he belongs to. The problem here is that these mental representations of the self are emotionally charged, contain contradictions and carry a certain point of view about the aforementioned situation (Aydın, 1996). The second obstacle concerns emotional and motivational processes. Many people are under the influence of affirming, validating, and favoring themselves (Hogg and Vaughan, 2011). Thus, negative self-perception and self-awareness of contradictions about himself damages self-esteem, emotionally compels self and causes problems (Baumeister, 1998). In conclusion, it is important to investigate the extent of critical thinking in assessments of non-self-related situations compared to self-related. Necessary research conditions have been established and suitable methods have been determined for future studies.

Keywords: critical thinking, self concept, cognitive schemas
Abstract No: 1063

SOCIALLY USEFUL FINANCIAL INNOVATIONS

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Finance rests on money, which is one of the biggest innovations of this age. Over time, innovations in all three functionalities (obtaining, saving and investing) of finance emerged, some because of the obvious needs of an evolving society and growing trade networks, others thanks to the wits of finance wizards, who discovered opportunities for making more money off of other people’s money.

There is a non-negligible number of wary scholars, who point to contagious negative externalities of financial innovations in products, services or asset valuation approaches, which from time to time, even culminated in systemic crises. Others, as opposed to financial doomsayers, underscore the need for objective and long-term analyses of the pre-existing market and legislative conditions, readiness of investment cultures, and the recognition of the chain effects of media bad-mouthing before reaching hasty verdicts regarding the perils of financial innovations. This paper offers a refreshing discussion on socially useful financial innovations, an emerging topic in literature that goes hand in hand with the concepts of sustainability and financial inclusion. The theoretical framework draws on financial inclusion theory and sustainability literature.

Keywords: Social Finance, Financial Inclusion, Sustainability, Innovation
Aquaculture is one of the important nutrients that provide protein to humans. In recent years, fishing activities have gained a new dimension with aquaculture. Providing the growing population’s protein needs and internal and external commercialization, employment and foreign commerce fisheries have become even more attractive. Growing fish consuming cultures and demand for aquatic products, widespread transportation and cold storage vehicles this economic activity has become even more important. The subject of this study is the cultural fisheries activities in Balıkesir. It has been tried to put forward the problems and strengths of the sector. Findings obtained from field work in the study and aquatic products statistics had used as data sources. Balıkesir, has the Marmara and Aegean coasts, and such as Susurluk small and some big rivers is an important production center in terms of aquaculture with freshwater and sea water resources. Potential for being an important sector in terms of fishing activities due to its advantages such as the Balıkesir province is located on the main transportation routes of the Marmara region, the demand for aquatic products is close to high tourism centers production is increasing every year.

Keywords: Balıkesir, Aquaculture, Commerce
LEADING LADIES’ COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN CONTEMPORARY FILM: INDIVIDUAL COMPETENCE AND INTERPERSONAL COMPASSION AS ARTISTIC ROLE MODELS FOR INTERCULTURAL CONSIDERATION AND LIBERATED GENDER RELATIONS

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Male movie protagonists and leading men often seem defined and limited by adventurous and amorous aspiration, action and achievement. By contrast, female roles and leading ladies might have been allowed to develop intellectually, emotionally, culturally and communicatively more mature character traits, at least from the viewpoints of intercultural consideration and liberated gender relations. Correspondingly, the two conceptual frameworks for this investigation concern communicative ability in the form of personal multilingual competence, and cultural compassion in the form of cosmopolitan individual cultural identity. With multilingualism defined as working fluency in several foreign languages, and cosmopolitanism as cultural world citizenship and identity via interactive local cultural engagement, both are meant to contribute to liberated gender relations.

Against a previous study of multilingual students that had produced three new ideal types of cosmopolitans, modern female leading roles and their displayed on-screen linguistic and cultural skills are analyzed for their intercultural content and positive potential on gender relationships. Film examples are chosen for the depth of their linguistic and cultural interactions, in which female protagonists combine meaningful linguistic skills with cultural insights and understanding. Hollywood movies are focused on, due to their mainstream familiarity and accessibility. Supporting identification with, and suggesting inspiration by female film heroines and their skills, the paper targets three main audiences: film fans, language and culture learners, and proponents of social progress. Film heroines as role models for intercultural and gender relationships could then further encourage and empower audiences of both genders as to their worldwide communication, understanding and integration.

Keywords: Leading Ladies, Contemporary Film, Artistic Role Models, Cultural and Communicative Competence, Gender Relations
Abstract No: 1066

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT
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Supply chain management literature suggests various performance measurement systems. A successful network should be fast, innovative, offers high quality, flexible, responsive to customer and integrated with each other, thus, performance measures sufficient enough to capture these features should be determined. Some authors suggest using intangible measures over tangible (financial) measures claiming that intangible measures are the cause while tangible measures are the result. The idea is that customer satisfaction, quality, customer loyalty etc may lead to financial measures like profitability, ROI or income, however not the other way round.

In this study, performance measurement in supply chain management is researched using a survey variables available in the literature. Previous studies mostly used financial measures like cost, delivery time, response time, productivity variables, quantitative in nature than qualitative. Nonfinancial measures are especially useful when it comes to achieve strategic goals of a company.

Survey took place in Konya Organized Industrial Zone with face to face interview, a total of 109 companies participated in the study. Pearson correlation analysis reveal statistically significant relationships between nonfinancial supply chain performance measures used in the literature. Regression analysis reveal a statistically significant model. Although the model is significant and determination coefficient is high that the model explains and predicts outcome well, not all the variables are statistically significant. Regression equation suggests that Supply Chain Supplier Performance is positively affected by Supply Chain Integration and Supply Chain Partner Quality. Supply Chain Flexibility and Supply Chain Responsiveness has no statistically significant effect on Supply Chain Supplier Performance.

Keywords: Supply Chain Management, Performance, Measurement
Abstract No: 1067

UNDERCOVER AGENT AS A PROTECTION MEASURE IN TURKISH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

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Undercover agent as a protection measure has a crucial place at criminal procedure law. In today’s world day by day, methods of committing a crime are changing and criminals improve original methods. Therefore law makers improve new methods to fight crimes. Especially to fight organised crime, prosecutors apply undercover agent as a protection measure. In Turkish criminal procedure law, undercover agents are entrusted with doing every research about the criminal enterprise. Article 139 of Turkish criminal procedure code regulates the measure. For instance, an undercover agent could be entrusted to make research about narcotic crimes. The crimes that an undercover agent could be entrusted are numeros clauses. The measure came into force in 2005 and until today several amendments have been made. It is crucial to clarify the measure and the amendments with reasons.

Keywords: undercover agent, organised crime, narcotic crimes, limited
IMPACT OF LOCAL AND GENERAL ELECTIONS ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURE COMPOSITION: A PROVINCIAL BASED ANALYSIS
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Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Aydın Iktisat Fakültesi Merkez Kampüsü

The examination of the effects of elections on the state budget is referred to as political budget movements. Political budget movements can also be expressed as political use of fiscal policy instruments by politicians to increase their votes or to be elected again in the next election. Theoretically, it refers to policies that increase public spending and reduce public income before the election period. However, nowadays budget balance has become a sensitive issue in terms of economic and social stability. From this perspective, due to the increase in public expenditures and reduction in incomes will cause a budget deficit; use of the fiscal policy in this way doesn’t seem possible. However, it is possible to reshape fiscal policy politically without changing public expenditures and incomes. The change in the composition of public expenditures will be politically beneficial. By shifting the resources from investment expenditures towards current and transfer expenditures a policy can be created that will benefit the elections without a change in the total size of public expenditures. In this study, the effect of general and local elections on the composition of current, investment and transfer expenditures under the central budget for 81 provinces of Turkey was investigated.

Keywords: Public Budget, Elections, Public Expenditures, Public Economics
Trust is the most fundamental element of social system. Social cohesion requires generalized trust for interaction between fellow citizens in everyday life and for institutions in reproduction of the societal effects, i.e. the belief in the workings of institutions for the public good. However, critical social theorists argue that we live in an era of eroding trust and heightened sense of risks. Yet, neither trust distributed equally among different societies nor is distributed evenly among the different social groups within a society. It is well-known that level of economic and social development is positively correlated with trust. This paper attempts to analyze institutional and general trust in Turkish context. Turkish case represents an ‘exceptional case’ in terms of the level of economic development and trust; while Turkey is ranked 18th largest economy, she has one of lowest trust score in the world. Level of general trust in institutions and people is low; social and political polarization is very high. This presentation attempts to explain sociological factors for this ‘exceptionalism of Turkish case’ based on an empirical study on traditional and new middle classes in Izmir. It argues that ‘strong state’ and ‘weak democratic tradition’ undermined historically the development of social capital and hence trust; and low-level trust continuously has reproduced low general public trust. However, trust in institutions and society is unevenly distributed among social groups, which is strongly correlated with political identity and class background among middle classes.

Keywords: Trust, Politics, Middle Classes
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND INTERVENTION CULTURE: EXAMINING OF AN AD-HOC COALITION AGAINST
LIBYA IN 2011
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International community intervenes in conflicts within the framework of international law whenever it estimates security situation in a part of the world deteriorate and cause severe humanitarian and social unrest. Mainly in the period of post-Cold war era this type of intervention became a common practice in several places. The concept of immunity of states in terms of sovereignty and territorial integrity is being approached from different perspectives in recent decades. Libya case has been of these examples. This paper aims to examine international intervention phenomenon within the Libya case. The international community acted in order to preserve safe and secure environment and prevent human suffering in Libya. This case has been a different type of intervention compared to previous examples in the last two decades. Libya operation in 2011 started as an ad-hoc coalition in the first stages and continued as a NATO-led coalition afterwards. This operation did not require military presence on Libyan soil and only depended on the air and naval assets and their operation. How successful was this intervention in the light of the situation in the aftermath? After years of intervention political, social and economic situation in Libya has not gotten any better. This end result makes us wonder and question whether these interventions are appropriate for the sake of safe and secure environment in the international system. There is no “one fit to all” solution in terms of social unrest and conflicts. It requires several aspects to be considered in becoming successful in these endeavors. Military operations are the key to provide a safe environment for economies and social order to flourish. Without subsequent economic and socio-cultural and political efforts they become obsolete and in some cases they can make the security situation even worse.

Keywords: Military intervention, Peace building, Coalition operations, Internal conflicts,
Abstract No: 1071

CORPORATE BRAND PERSONALITY IN UNIVERSITIES
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In an increasingly competitive higher education sector, the universities has forced to give more importance to marketing communication strategies than ever before. It this research, the concept of brand is dealt as a strategy of awareness and recognition for universities for their marketing communication efforts. It is accepted that successful branding cannot be confined just to the logo. Its importance lies in being able to position the university brand in the market as a well-respected university. Universities as non-profit organizations, are in a branding effort in order to manage their reputation (Chapleo, 2007), to differentiate themselves, and to create awareness in the eyes of their shareholders. With this point of view, corporate brand personality is a concept which makes universities distinctive from other universities (Opoku et al. 2008). Corporate brand personality which can be defined as the human characteristics associated with a brand (Aaker, 1997) is a vital element to make the brand distinctive and unique. The personality of universities are expected as reliable, competent, exciting, sincere, sophisticated, and rugged or qualified. If the desired brand personality is strong, the level of trust is increased and accordingly the reputation is more favourable by the stakeholders. It is important to measure how the vital stakeholders perceive the corporate brand personality. As the major stakeholder in a university is the student, the paper aims to research how the corporate brand personality is perceived by the students of Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University. An empirical field study has been carried out on students to measure the brand personality using a likert type scale in April and May 2017. 449 questionnaires consisting of the variables of Aaker’s (1997) brand personality scale composed of five dimensions; sincerity, competence, excitement, sophistication and ruggedness is adopted to research corporate brand personality. Reliability analysis, factor analysis, and frequency analysis will be performed by using SPSS 20.

Keywords: Corporate Brand Personality, Brand Personality Scale, Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University
EARLY ACADEMIC AND LANGUAGE SKILLS OF CHILDREN FROM URBAN AND RURAL AREAS
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Early academic and language skills are influenced by environmental factors since pre-school period and interact with each other and affect the academic success of the child throughout his/her life. For this reason, the research was conducted in order to investigate the early academic and language skills of children aged between five and six in rural and urban areas. The population of the study was comprised of five-six year old pre-schoolers attending to institutions affiliated to the Turkish Ministry of National Education and located in the city center and surrounding villages. The study group included a total number of 360 children attending to public pre-school institutions, 180 pre-schoolers living in villages and 180 pre-schoolers living in the city center. The Kaufman Survey of Early Academic and Language Skills (K-SEALS), which was developed by Kaufman and Kaufman (1993) and adapted by Uyanik and Kandir (2014) was used to determine the early academic skills of children together with the "Personal Information Form" in order to collect demographical information about the children. As a result of the research, it was found out that there was a significant difference between the early academic and language skills of pre-schoolers living in urban and rural areas in terms of variables such as gender, number of siblings, mother’s educational level.

Keywords: Early academic skills, language skills, urban and rural children
GLOBAL CAPITAL, LOCAL LABOUR: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION IN TURKEY

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Policies in globalisation process, which creates structural changes and transformations in global as well as local level, are determined by global capital centres and related other actors. Neo-liberalism accompanies this process, and that is the main policy of globalisation as to be the main factor in the generation of new mode of capital accumulation. As a consequence of an attempt to become an actor in global arena as well as global capital and actors’ pressures, countries adopted structural adjustment programmes. Free market and free trade rules and regulations were applied to agricultural production as an outcome of neo-liberal policies. Barriers in front of international capital and trade have been eliminated with free market transition that created a limitless circulation for global capital.

It is a known fact that Turkey, after 1980, has transformed its policies towards the main determinants of neo-liberal dynamics. Neo-liberal agricultural regulations resulted in agricultural production being contingent upon market conditions while economic transformation has changed the mode of agricultural production and the production relations. Hence, unprotected, vulnerable and unsecured peasants had no other option but to enter into a production agreement with global giant agricultural companies. These appearances can be conceptualised as a kind of land “grabbing” or land “pilferage” and those determined directly the features of rural labour, production relations, type of production and production culture in Turkish case.

In the light of above explanations, this paper focus on relation networks between peasants and global companies and on the transformation of production relations as the outcome of globalisation and neo-liberal policies in Turkey. Thereby, the dynamics of transformations related to rural labour, rural production relations, production types and production culture will be questioned by using data collected from Bergama.

Keywords: Global Capital; Rural Labour; Agriculture, Neo-liberalism; Peasantry
Abstract No: 1075

AN ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESES ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
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Formal education is mandatory for an individual's cognitive, affective, psychomotor, and social development. It is initially offered at elementary education institutions. The first step following pre-school institutions is an elementary school. A high-quality education at elementary school, its conformity to scientific principles, and its congruence with the developing and changing educational understanding, and its adaptation to the globalized world and the age of informatics are achievable by researching the characteristics of education and teaching processes and of active elementary school teachers. Graduate theses account for a great majority of these research studies. Research fields, obtained results, and proposed problems of this kind of theses serve as "lodestars" for the Ministry of National Education, teacher-training institutions, and academicians conducting scientific studies.

The present study is intended to analyze graduate theses on elementary education and to foreground the common tendencies and obtained results of the research on elementary education. Its corpus, formed for document analysis, comprises graduate theses on elementary education carried out between 2012 and 2017 and archived by the Department of Publication and Documentation at Turkish Council of Higher Education. The graduate theses were analyzed in terms of type, university, institute, and year of conduction, author's and advisor's gender, status and other characteristics, focal points, research models, data collection methods and tools, population, sample, study group, obtained findings and results, and suggestions. Analysis of the findings is in progress.

Keywords: Elementary education, graduate theses, thesis analysis
Abstract No: 1076

PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS’ PERCEPTIONS OF PLAGIARISM: A METAPHOR-BASED ANALYSIS

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Among the fundamental outcomes of pre-service training are the acquisition of such essential professional values as the ability to follow field-specific innovations and apply them in the class and the adoption of life-long learning as a philosophy of life (Korkmaz, Küçük & Karabacak, 2016). Terminal behaviors pre-service teachers are expected to acquire to be able to develop these professional values include but are not limited to “He/She follows scientific developments” and “He/She attains researching skills”; on the other hand, they should be taught to refrain from plagiarism, connoting academic fraud and theft, which is an undesirable unethical behavior. A plethora of studies report that pre-service teachers’ underdeveloped awareness of plagiarism and persistence of this unethical behavior potentially make them tend to persevere in the exhibition of such behaviors and overlook behaviors contradicting honesty. Besides, they indicate the significance of perceptions concerning plagiarism (Çakmak, 2015; Ersoy, 2014; Firmin, Burger & Blosser, 2009; Nonis & Swift, 2001; Rujoiu & Rujoiu, 2014; Ünal & Özenç Uçak, 2017).

The aim of the present study is to describe the perceptions of pre-service teachers of elementary education pertaining to plagiarism by means of metaphors they have produced. The research is a case study, which is a qualitative research model. The sampling consists of second-year undergraduates of elementary education who attended the “Scientific Research Methods” class offered in the spring term of 2016-2017 Academic Year. They were delivered forms containing statement “Plagiarism is like........ because...........” and asked to fill in the forms with a specific focus on a metaphor. Content analysis was employed for the analysis of metaphors obtained from the sampling. The acquired data were processed through four phases, i.e. coding and sorting, naming, categorizing, testing validity and reliability. Analysis of the findings is in progress.

Keywords: Plagiarism, pre-service teachers, metaphor
Abstract No: 1077

THE EFFECT OF 7-19 AGE FAMILY EDUCATION PROGRAMME ON FAMILY BEHAVIOURS
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In this study, the effect of 7-19-year-old family education on family attitudes was investigated. In the study, pre-test-post-test control group semi-experimental design applied to experiment and control group was used. Within the scope of the research, 7-19-year-old family education program was applied to the volunteer students and parents in the experimental group for 8 weeks and 3 hours a week. No training was given to the control group.

Family Questionnaire, Family Life and Child Raising Attitude Scale "","" Question List ""prepared by the researcher and reorganized by taking 10 expert opinions and"" Personal Information Form ""prepared by the researcher in order to collect information about some variables were used as data collection means in the research. The Mann-Whitney U test was used for the significance of the difference between the Wilcoxon-marked Ranks Test and the test and control group scores for whether there was a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test of the experimental and control groups.

At the end of the study, the mothers in the experimental group of the 7-19-year-old Family Education Program were at the end of the training. In the over-protective motherhood, rejection of housewife's role, incompatibility, residual dimension or tight discipline, problem solving, communication, role, it turns out to be a meaningful difference. It was determined that democratic attitude and equality recognition, emotional response subscales did not show a significant difference in the comparison of pre-test post-test scores in the experimental group.

Mothers in the control group In the overprotective mother, there is a significant difference in the comparison of post-test scores between rejection of housewife's role, incompatibility, democratic attitude and equality recognition, residual dimension or tight discipline, problem solving, No difference was found. However, a significant difference was found in communication and general functions subscales.

Keywords: Family guidance, Family attitude, Parents, Family education
Abstract No: 1078

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT: POSITIVE ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIORS OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
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Positive psychology advocates certain characteristics of people such as hope, subjective well being, self efficacy, psychological capital, social intelligence and self regulation strategies can protect them against the negative events in life. At the organisational level, positive psychology focuses on positive organisational behaviors (POB). Supporting the positive psychology movement, Luthans (2002a), suggested a new and positive viewpoint in organisational studies and offered to focus on positive organizational behaviors. Researchers also agree by saying topics like what makes students happy and enable them to learn, what is good and effective at schools, and what makes students, teachers and school administrators satisfied should be studied to improve schools (Hoy & Tarter, 2011, pp. 428-429). This study focuses on teachers, an important part of school life, and investigates some of their characteristics in terms of positive organisational behaviors.

This study employs the literature review method. Literature regarding teacher characteristics in relation with positive organisational behaviors was reviewed and 45 resources which were accessible were selected. Research regarding teachers' self efficacy perceptions and their effects on educational institutions reveals that high levels of self efficacy and coping perceptions of teachers positively correlated with their perceptions of organisational citizenship and organisational trust. It is seen that organisational processes are positively influenced when teachers' perceptions regarding their level of psychological capital increases. It can also be stated that there is a negative correlation between teachers' psychological capital and burn out. Studies on teachers' organisational commitment indicate a significant and positive correlation between teachers' organisational commitment and organisational citizenship and their positive perceptions regarding their schools. Research on organisational processes include other topics such as subjective well-being, psychologic resilience, emotional intelligence, flow, management by values and empowerment. It can be seen that basic concepts of positive psychology are investigated in the literature studying teachers in different dimensions.

Keywords: Positive psychology, teachers, literature studying
THE ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS’ SMARTPHONE ADDICTION REGARDING THE VARIABLES OF GENDER, ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND MOBILE GAME PLAYING

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The aim of the study is to examine the level of university students’ smartphone addiction in terms of gender, mobile game playing and academic success level. The participants of the study consist of 301 students who studying at a state university. Independent sample t-test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used in the analysis of the data. When the findings were examined, it was determined that the level of smartphone addiction of university students who play mobile games and those of whom play for a longer period were found to be higher, while there was no difference between the level of smartphone addiction of university students in terms of gender. It was also revealed that students who have lower academic success are at higher risk of smartphone addiction than the ones who have higher academic success. It has also been found that the university students often use their smartphones in bed and intensely use social networking sites through their smartphone as the main purpose of use. In addition, it is considered that playing mobile games for longer periods on smartphones is significant in terms of smartphone addiction level for university students.

Keywords: Smartphone addiction, mobile game, academic success, university students
Abstract No: 1080

THE LABOR OF FUTURE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

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The opinion that digital technologies that take place with the Fourth Industrial Revolution will become the driving force behind the reconstruction in working life as well as the change in the society is gradually becoming common. It is assumed that the spread of the mentioned technologies and the renovations they bring in establishments, on the one hand, produce risks in terms of working life both in the near future and in the long run, on the other hand, they will bring opportunities.

The need to adapt to the changing competition conditions comes forth as the result of the fact that the new technologies assumed to change our ways of living, working, producing and consuming products and services should be applied in economic, social and judicial fields and their usage should be gradually increasing in the process of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Obtaining the competition advantage in international markets in this process increases the need for labor force that can produce and use smart machines and smart products in the prospective smart factories depending on brain force instead of muscle force. In this sense, the need to add new abilities to the old ones comes to the forth as well as determining the prospective need for labor force and developing current levels of information and ability of labor force for the purpose of adapting to changing technologies and new technological period of which we are still at the beginning.

The objective of the study in this context is to question the change possible to happen in terms of both quality and quantity in the respect of prospective labor force in the context of Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Keywords: Digital technologies, Labor, Change
Abstract No: 1081

INTELLECTUAL INHERITORS OF WEBER: A. GIDDENS, J. HABERMAS AND P. BOUDIEU

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Max Weber comes to the top of most whose contribute to sociology as a science. Weber put forward a general conceptual framework of what the subject and method of sociology as a science should be and grasped and expressed the basic characteristics of the modern society in which it lived. The bureaucracy, the ideal type, the descriptive-descriptive sociology, the typology of social action, the quality of modern Western society, class-status-party relations, the sociological evaluations of the city and music are still preserved. For this reason, Weber is not only the period he lived but also an important sociologist who influences today's sociological point of view. We can easily see the effects of his sociology in the analysis of social theories of various thinkers such as A. Giddens, J. Habermas and P. Bourdieu. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the similarities and continuities between Weber's sociological theory and these thinkers concerned. In order to achieve this aim, the connections between the concept and the solutions of Weber's intellectual heirs will be examined in turn.

Keywords: Weber, Giddens, Habermas, Bourdieu, sociology
Abstract No: 1082

A WOMEN DETECTIVE IN TURKEY: THE CASE OF MELEK TEYZE
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As a literary genre, arousing curiosity and wonder in the reader, crime fiction is based on a crime committed in the real life and veiled by mystery. The reader gets caught up in the events centering around a mystery and these events are presented with continuously increasing suspense.

Crime fiction was first introduced in 19th century when trials proceeded on the basis of verbal confessions rather than “scientific evidence” were prevalent. The main characteristic of this genre is that there is an intervention in the social order that is called a crime and this is followed by the restoration of the order by the figure of detective. This figure is usually represented by a man who generally utilizes scientific methods and analytical thinking skills but knows how to use his physical power when necessary. Though there is an undisputable dominance of male figures in detective novels, after World War I, some works putting female figures into the center were penned.

The present study aims to address the female detective novels written as alternative to male-dominant novels. In the present study, Çağan Dikenelli’s Melek Teyze, who is from the real life, is analyzed from a sociological viewpoint in relation to their adventures “not full of blood” on the basis of societal gender discussions. In the study, it is argued that female detectives not commonly encountered in the mainstream detective novels can utilize different feminine experiences as well as wisdom, technical knowledge and scientific methods required for the solution and prevention of the crime.

Keywords: Sociology of literature, detective novels, women detectives, gender
Abstract No: 1083

THE PREDICTIVE EFFECT OF HUMOR STYLES ON SOMATIZATION

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The aim of this study was to investigate the predictive effects of adaptive (i.e., affiliative and self-enhancing) and maladaptive humor styles (i.e., aggressive and self-defeating) on somatization. Data was collected from 392 participants. Results of hierarchical regression analysis showed that after the effects of gender, age, and income level were controlled, somatization was negatively predicted by affiliative humor style and positively predicted by self-defeating humor style. However, somatization was not significantly predicted by self-enhancing and aggressive humor styles.

Keywords: Humor styles, somatization
Abstract No: 1084

AN EVALUATION ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND TURKEY IN BUDGET TRANSPARENCY
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Budget transparency, which means the entrance of detailed and easily accessible information on public revenues and expenditures in the government budget into the public domain, is very important in terms of ensuring fiscal transparency. When budget transparency is actualized in government budget on which the financial data of a country is written, the risk factor of that country’s internal and external markets will decrease. When the citizens believe in the transparency of a budget in a country, their confidence to the government which adopted an effective accountability and willingness to pay taxes will increase. In the case of providing budget transparency outside the country, organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Economic Business Association and the Development Bank (OECD) and the World Bank (WB) will set a number of criteria for member governments to ensure that budget transparency as well as other economic and financial objectives. This study examines the standards which set by international organizations that working to improve budget transparency and the current situation of budget transparency in Turkey within these standards and proposes solutions to improve budget transparency in Turkey.

Keywords: Budget Transparency, Fiscal Transparency, Accountability.
Abstract No: 1085

THE ATTITUDES OF PRE-SERVICE CLASSROOM TEACHERS TOWARD THE ELEMENTARY LITERACY CLASS

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Elementary literacy class is one of the primary classes of classroom teaching. The purpose of the current study is to determine the attitudes of pre-service classroom teachers toward teaching elementary literacy. The study will try to determine the attitudes of the pre-service teachers toward this class according to willingness, interest and necessity. The current study employs a mixed methods research utilizing phenomenological design in the qualitative part and survey design in the quantitative part. In selecting the sampling group criterion based sampling from purposive sampling techniques was used. The sample consisted of Classroom Teaching Department students in Kafkas University in the 2017-2018 academic year. The criterion of the sampling was determined as the third-year and fourth-year students currently taking the elementary literacy class. The quantitative data was collected using ""Attitudes toward Elementary Literacy Scale"" developed by Arslan and Aytaç (2010). The scale consists of three dimensions with 19 items. The scale was administered to 90 third-year students and 100 fourth-year students to a total of 190 participants. The data collected will be analyzed to reveal whether the attitude levels and difference in year of study of the pre-service teachers are significant. Within the perspective of gathering the qualitative data, the pre-service teachers are keeping journals and semi-structured interviews will take place. The data collected from the journals and interviews will be analyzed using constant comparative method for content analysis. During the content analysis procedure the qualitative data will be classified, coded and categorized.

Keywords: Elementary literacy teaching, attitude, pre-service classroom teacher
Abstract No: 1086

FAMILY EARLY LITERACY PRACTICES AMONG LOW-INCOME FAMILIES: DO THEY MEDIATE THE EFFECTS OF PARENTING STRESS ON PRESCHOOLERS’ EXPRESSIONS AND RECEPTIVE VOCABULARY SKILLS?

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Low-income preschool children's vocabulary skills, family literacy practices and parental stress were assessed in eastern U.S. (N = 78). The purpose was to examine whether parental literacy practices would mediate the influence of parental stress on child outcomes. Three types of literacy practices were explored (i.e., skill building, modeling/monitoring, parent-child interactive/joint reading). Parental stress was measured as a combination of perceived parental distress due to personal depression, parent-child interactive stress, and stress due to child difficulty. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that joint-reading was the best mediator for child outcomes after controlling for parental education/stress. The mediation effect of joint-reading was found for receptive vocabulary only for families who reported higher participation in joint-reading. In families with less participation, education (Step 1) did not predict receptive vocabulary, parental distress (Step 2) provided significant variance (17%), and joint-reading (Step 3) did not add significant variance. In the higher joint-reading group, education/total stress together explained 10% non-significant variance in receptive vocabulary while joint-reading added 10% significant variance (total variance 20%, p = .05). In this group, joint-reading approached significance in providing variance in receptive vocabulary after parental distress was controlled (9%, p = .06), provided significant variance after parent-child interactive stress was controlled (10%, p = .05), and after stress due to child difficulty was controlled (11%, p = .04). While joint-reading was not a mediator for expressive vocabulary, parental distress significantly predicted expressive vocabulary. The protective influence of joint-reading for certain child outcomes is discussed as a resilience strategy in at-risk families.

Keywords: Family early literacy practices, parenting stress, preschool outcomes
Abstract No: 1087

LEARNING ANALYTICS IN OPEN AND DISTANCE EDUCATION: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES
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One of the important issues in open and distance learning is the satisfaction of learners and their opinions about the content and the e-learning platform. The topics such as, the academic background of learners, their frequency of getting access to the content, how long they study on the content, the learning success rate on subject basis, the most frequent resources related to content that they make use of (e-content, forums, e-mails, social networks, synchronic lessons, etc.) the people they mostly exchange information during the learning process (educators, classmates, other teachers specialized in the same field, managers, etc.), which functions are used the most and the least in the learning platform, on which topics they most frequently ask for technical assistance, have the top priority for the educators and the education institutions. Educators developing themselves, revision of content according to the needs and particulars of the learner, improving e-learning platforms to be user friendly would result in learners’ satisfaction and therefore academic success. This situation will have an impact on the success of educational institutions as well. Especially for institutions that aim personalized learning, learning analytics is an indispensable method of reporting and information acquisition. On the other hand, the management of learning analytics, its presentation and reconfiguring the system are difficult in terms of manpower as well as ethical values. In this study, information about the use of learning analytics in open and distance learning will be given and also advantages and disadvantages will be discussed in detail.

Keywords: Open and distance learning, learning analytic, personalized learning, big data.
Abstract No: 1088

LIVING QUALITY OF WOMEN WORKERS IN SUBCONTRACTOR ENTERPRISES: THE SAMPLE OF HEALTH SECTOR
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Labor markets are witnessed today to be reconstructed by elasticating and deregulating them. In this process, subcontracted working, which is one of the gradually-spreading non-standard employment ways, constitutes one of the important problem fields in working life because of the low wage it contains, heavy working conditions, lack of unionization and collective agreement order, and lack of insurance. Nevertheless, non-standard working way is an employment type that women workers commonly prefer on economic and social grounds, while subcontracted working way is observed to have an important part among the mentioned employment types. Considering that employment type is a determinant factor in terms of living quality, it is important to reveal the situation of women workers within the subcontracted working relations.

The objective of the study is to discuss the relationship between the working and living conditions of women workers in subcontracted enterprises and their living quality. Within this context, the role of women in subcontracted works is mentioned in the scope of the study after the sub-contracted working way is dealt with as an employment type. In the final part, there are the results of survey study conducted on the living quality of women working in subcontracted works.

Keywords: Subcontracted Working, Women, Living Quality
Abstract No: 1089

MODULARITY OR PREFABRICATION: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON MICRO HOMES & AFAD SARICAM SETTLEMENTS

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Nowadays, modular consciousness seems to have gradually increased among both users and producers. However, its boundaries differs it from other architectural solutions are still not fully defined. Prefabricated structures as systems implemented by using modular consciousness has become prevalent in architectural design. These two concepts seem to indicate similar meanings, but they do not actually represent the same task in practice. In fact, while modules are the smallest units of the systems to be created, prefabrication is a consequence of the collection of these systems. The module is a part of the prefabrication that is used for developing off-site construction systems. By creating well-defined production systems, both the user and the manufacturer can benefit from fast solutions. Accepting the module as the first stage of composing a prefabricated structure will also help eliminate difficulties faced in the production phase. Whereas the flexibility and continuity of modularity cannot be provided by prefabrication. Although prefabricated systems seem to provide budget-friendly solutions in the first sight, a well-designed modular system may have the potential to be reused by modifying the shape or task for the later stages of the construction. Due to the lack of knowledge on modularity and the differences between modularity and prefabrication, this study intends to requisition the knowledge and usages of modular and prefabricated constructions. Within this framework, this study aims to reveal the differences between prefabrication and modularity through examining two different structures: Micro Home and AFAD containers constructed in Adana Sarıçam Prefabricated settlement.

Keywords: Modularity, Flexibility, Modification, Continuity
Abstract No: 1090

THE IMPACTS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR’S LEADERSHIP BEHAVIORS ON TEACHER’S ORGANIZATIONAL STRESS

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This research questions the relationship between the leadership behaviors of middle school administrators and organizational stress levels of teachers according to teachers’ perceptions. Although there is a relationship between organizational stress and various variables, there is little study to investigate the relationship between organizational stress and leadership behaviors. Working from this viewpoint of action is important. The working area of this survey involves all of the middle school teachers in Istanbul Province, Esenler district and the sample is composed of 202 randomly selected middle school teachers. In the study, firstly comprehensive literature search on leadership and organizational stress has been made and necessary theoretical bases have been put forward in the application part. In the application part, the Leader Behavior Descriptive Scale (1957) developed by the members of the Ohio State University leadership studies and the Organizational Stress Scale to determine organizational stress levels were used to determine the leadership behaviors displayed by the teachers’ perceptions. The data of the study will be analyzed by descriptive statistics, correlation analysis and multiple regression analysis. The data is in the process of being resolved and the work continues. Findings and comments will be added according to the results.

Keywords: Organizational Stress, Leadership Behaviors, Leader
Abstract No: 1091

FATHER INVOLVEMENT IN TERMS OF MATERNAL GATEKEEPING AND SPOUSAL SUPPORT
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There are many factors predict father involvement. Factors which increase or decrease father involvement will be understood better by examining in detail (Tu et al., 2014). For example, other members of family shape father's parenting style (Parke et al., 2004). Particularly support of mother for father's parenting is a very important factor that consistently related to father involvement (Herzog, Umana-Taylor, Madden-Derdich and Leonard, 2007). Hence it is thought that maternal gatekeeping is a significant factor among variables that influence father involvement (Allen and Hawkins, 1999). “Maternal gatekeeping” comes into prominence within familial influences determining father involvement (Parke, 1995) and "support of mother for father involvement" comes into prominence within social supports and stresses (McBride, Schoppe, Ho and Rane, 2004). It was seen that level of father involvement decreases if maternal gatekeeping behaviour increases (Fagan and Barnett, 2003; Gaunt, 2008; Tu et al., 2014). Also when mothers encourage fathers about parenting and father involvement, levels of father involvement in child care increase (Schope-Sullivan ve ark., 2008). In this article, father involvement is discussed in terms of spousal support and maternal gatekeeping which is a very new concept for studies on father involvement in Turkey.

Keywords: Father involvement, Maternal gatekeeping, Spousal support
Abstract No: 1092

DETERMINING THE VIEWS OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS ABOUT TEACHING MUSIC
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Classroom teachers must be competent in teaching music effectively as well as in other subject areas. Because music is an important subject in the overall development of students. In this context, determination of the views of primary school teachers is important in terms of effectiveness of music education. In this research, it is aimed to determine the views of primary classroom teachers towards music teaching. At this point, the phenomenological research method which is included in the qualitative research approaches in accordance with the nature of the purpose of the research has been adopted. Based on the maximum diversity sampling which is one of the purposeful sampling techniques, the study group of the research was established. The working group consists of 10 classroom teachers. The study group was diversified considering the teaching experience, the degree of education, the age, and the graduation area variables. Data were collected using a semi-structured interview technique. The semi-structured interview form which was used in the data collection process consists of three parts. The first part of the form consists of questions regarding quality of training regarding music teaching received during their pre-service teacher education. The second part consists of questions regarding problems encountered by teachers during teaching music in their classes and the final part includes recommendations of participants regarding effective music teaching. Findings resulting from the interviews were analyzed by using the constant comparative method technique, subject to content analysis. Results of the study show that participant classroom teachers perceive themselves in adequate in terms of teaching music. It was also found that classroom teachers have difficulties in achieving objectives of music adequately. Finally, classroom teachers perceive music lessons as an interdisciplinary teaching technique. Necessity of playing at least an instrument was one of the recommendations of classroom teachers.

Keywords: Primary Education, Classroom Teacher, Teaching Music
Abstract No: 1094

A LITERATURE REVIEW ON INDUSTRY 4.0 – ENABLER TECHNOLOGIES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS ON DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS

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Industry 4.0 is regarded as a disruptive transformation in manufacturing and business processes. Such transformation has effectively changed applications and processes. In a managerial prospective, decisions related to business applications & processes require detailed analysis. In such context, it can be argued that decision support systems (DSS) have attained more importance due to recent technological advancements. In particular, this study aims to provide a review on DSS’s and recent the transformation relevant to Industry 4.0. For such purpose, 40 publications on decision support systems have been analyzed, and classified based on the themes/application areas in businesses. Four main topics have been identified in which the publications are mostly focused. Moreover, the recent technologies utilized for DSS’s have been identified and discussed along with future prospects on business applications.

Keywords: industry 4.0, enabler technologies, decision support systems, business
INDIVIDUALS’ FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR AND FINANCIAL BEHAVIORS EFFECTS ON FINANCIAL SATISFACTION LEVELS

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The financial behaviors of individuals and families constitute the most important indicator of their living standards. Financial behaviors are influenced by several individual and environmental factors, and they may have significant effects on the quality of life and prosperity of individuals and families. Although financial satisfaction is positively related to the income of individuals and families, income is not the sole predictor of financial satisfaction. In other words, a low income is not always related to financial dissatisfaction, and a high income does not always guarantee financial satisfaction. Failure of individuals and families in their finance-related behaviors leads to various problems. Therefore, it is highly important in terms of reaching high-quality living standards to determine the factors affecting people’s financial behaviors and financial satisfaction levels. The purpose of this study is to determine the financial behaviors of individuals and families, and the effects of these behaviors on their levels of financial satisfaction. The sample of the study consisted of individuals from Karabük, Turkey who had different levels of socio-economic status. A total of 554 individuals (an approximate participation rate of 91%) participated in the study. 61.7% of the participants stated that they kept records of their income and expenditure every month, 30.9% said they made decisions in the family with both men and women, 39.2% said their monthly income barely met their needs. Moreover, 45.1% of the participants said their monthly income barely met their needs and 42.2% said they cannot have savings because of their various debts. In the study, there was a high rate of those who thought they could meet their need for cash by “reducing expenditures” (58%). It was found that there were significant effects on the financial satisfaction levels of the individuals by sex (p<.001), monthly average income level (p<.001), educational status (p<.01), frequency of keeping records of income and expenditure (p<.001), form of making financial decisions in the family (p<.05) and current perception of financial status (p<.001).

Keywords: family, family finance, financial behavior, financial satisfaction, financial distress
In its almost twenty years, Turkey has faced plenty of political instability varying from internal conflicts, dismissals, coup(s), corruption, cabinet changes, etc. In the presence of this political instability, reactive economic policies are implemented to ensure macroeconomic stabilization. However, there is not much room for the implementation of consistent or coherent policies due to the political instability, which eventually weakens the competency of a government and reduces their flexibility to cope with shocks that ultimately leads to macroeconomic disequilibrium such as inflation.

The objective of our empirical exercise is to investigate the relationship between political risk (Political Risk Rating) and inflation (Consumer Price Index) in Turkey using dataset over period 1998:Q2 to 2016:Q2. To achieve our objective, the stationarity of the series is examined by the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) unit root test. Then Gregory-Hansen (1996) cointegration test are being applied to test the possible structural breaks in the cointegration relationship between the series. It is found that the series move together in the long run. In addition, estimating long run cointegration coefficients by using the Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) method, a positive relationship between political risk and the inflation rate is found. The causality relation between the variables is analysed by Hacker and Hatemi-J (2012) causality test. According to the results, we conclude that there is a causality relation from the political risk towards the inflation rate.

Keywords: Political Risk, Inflation, Cointegration
Abstract No: 1099

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BUDGET DEFICIT, ENERGY INTENSITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TURKEY
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A budget deficit occurs when an individual, business or government budgets more spending than there is revenue available to pay for the spending over a specific period of time. Debt is the aggregate value of deficits accumulated over time. Budget deficits creating various effects with many different mechanisms in the economic system and number of measures to be taken to eliminate the deficit. However, especially in developing countries, the increase in the energy use can be a serious burden on the budget if if domestic energy resources is insufficient. Particularly in countries that depend on foreign oil and natural gas resources this situation can pose serious problems. The increases in oil and natural gas prices is to increase the budget deficit of the country. On the other hand, it is clear that the energy consumption is inevitable in order to ensure economic growth. The dimensions of this problem increases in energy intensive economies. Energy density can vary from sector to sector changes from country to country. Increases in energy density, increases the energy consumption of the country. On the other hand, the amount of energy consumed can create different product yield in different sectors. In this context, the main objective of the study is to determine between budget deficit, energy intensity and economic growth in the Turkey economy. For this purpose, autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) method is used.

Keywords: Budget deficit, energy intensity, economic growth, Turkey
Abstract No: 1100

TENDENCY TO CENTRE FROM NATIONALIST BASE: GOOD PARTY
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Polarization and fragmentation, one of the main problems of the Turkish political life and the party system, have been going on to be effective in today's politics as it became in the past. While the political system is under domination of one or more parties, leads to divisions and fragmentations within the political parties. Good Party, founded on October 25, 2017 under the leadership of Meral Akşener, emerged from Nationalist Movement Party and started its political life set forth an example of fragmentation.

The Good Party, which identifies itself at the center of the political flavor, explains a liberal and nationalist right-wing program. Although public opinion researches explains the voting profile of the party as urbanized, educated youth and women, the party intends to consolidate conservative and nationalist votes within itself with the purpose of the filling central right-wing, which was disappeared at the beginning of the 2000s.

The purpose of this study is to identify the identity and the voting base of the Good Party, and to examine this identity around the nationalist ideology. Thus, the position of the party in the political arena will be determined and a new political picture will be tried to be foreseen. The study will mainly touch on analyzes and evaluations obtained from party programs, press statements, party leaders' speeches, interviews, books, articles, internet resources, public research and statistics.

Keywords: Good Party, NMP, Nationalism, Division, Center-Right.
Abstract No: 1102

ALTERNATIVE MODEL SUGGESTION FOR TRANSITION SYSTEM TO SECONDARY EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY

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In Turkey, the education sector is mostly public enterprise, and the majority of the schools operate as state schools. Programs implemented in private sector schools are also determined by the Ministry of National Education. Children are switching to secondary education or universities with a multiple-choice test-based centralized examination and placement system. This means that children spend time with tests, tutoring, etudes, leaf testing and resource books without experiencing their childhood. For both the TEOG transition system applied in the secondary education system and the criticisms related to YGS and LYS, MEB and YÖK publicly announced the new system for transition to secondary education and university. According to the MYS announced by the Ministry of National Education, science schools, social science schools and project schools will accept students by examinations. This system will make the competition even harder as it does not remove the examination and reduces the number of school quota students who take the exam. Competition among students will increase because the number of students entering the MYS will be reduced by about ten times, even if the number of students entering the program is relatively small. This means more stress, tutoring, resource books and etudes. Because the parents will be back in private lessons and lessons from the 5th grade in order to be able to stay competitive. The new system, which aims to remove children from the exam by removing TEOG, makes the children more test-focused. According to MYS, students will be placed according to the settlement places in the schools receiving the students without examination. Because there will be placement according to the school score in the schools without examinations, the private school students will have to go to the Anatolian high school (the students who attend private schools are generally graduated with a 100 grade average) and the students of state schools with fair grades have to go to vocational high schools. The transition system model for secondary education and university we propose consists of three parts. 1- Reorganization of secondary education 2- Transition system to secondary education 3- Transition system to university. In this model, the three elements are integral and interrelated. When these three factors are not taken together, it is difficult to reach the desired result. Because reorganization of secondary education determines the transition to secondary education and transition to secondary education determines transition to university respectively. In this presentation, it is aimed to present the model proposal developed for the secondary school and university transition system in order to create sensitivity about the problems experienced in secondary school and university transition system.

Keywords: education, high school, university, transition system
Abstract No: 1103

TRANSLATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: THEORY OR PRACTICE
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There has been a long debate about the merit of translation as a discipline in social sciences. Regardless of the turns that translation studies have witnessed, be it linguistic, cultural or sociologic, translation has remained an important course in foreign language education. While the debate whether the translation should be taught by field experts or foreign language instructors is likely to continue, a more pressing need is to see to what extent English-majoring students benefit from translation practices in classroom. With this in mind, the survey study was designed to explore the linguistic role of translation, with pros and cons, through the eyes of English-majoring students. A total of 50 students were enrolled in the study with the use of purposive sampling.

Keywords: translation, foreign language education
Abstract No: 1104

THE IMPACT OF DESTINATION PERSONALITY ON BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS: A RESEARCH FOR TOURISTS ARRIVAL TO ANDALUSIA REGION

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It is necessary to examine the issue of destination personality which is inspired by brand personality studies in terms of tourist behaviors. Destinations that has different and attractive personality traits can affect the potential tourists' destination selections. Tourists tend to go to places that has destinations similar to tourists' own personalities when it is evolved out the relationship between human and location. The tourists who go to the place that suitable themselves tend high to come back and recommend it. Therefore, having a characteristic trait in terms of marketing of a place is an important element that can be used for promotion and marketing. In this study, the effect of destination personality on behavioral tendencies was investigated. Survey technique was used in the research. In the analysis of the surveys, factor analysis and regression analysis were performed using packet programs. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the Andalusian region was perceived as a friendly and exciting destination in terms of destination personality and that the destination personality influenced tourists' behavioral tendencies positively after holiday.

Keywords: Destination Personality, Behavioral Intentions, Andalusian
Abstract No: 1105

MAKE USE OF SHORT FILMS IN VALUE EDUCATION: AN APPLICATION EXAMPLE

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Social studies is a social reality that reflects social sciences such as history, geography, economics, politics, sociology, psychology, anthropology, law, philosophy, archeology, and citizenship knowledge while helping the human beings to get together under a unit or combination them of learning areas; Examination of the interaction of human with the social and physical environment in the context of past, present, and future; is a primary school curriculum developed from the concept of collective teaching. It is a training program to prepare a combination program. In order to be able to process this lesson efficiently and productively, it is necessary for the course materials to attract the attention of the students to be able to teach it. Audiovisual evaluations ensure that when the appropriate method is used in the lessons, the student can address the cognitive and emotional characteristics of the student so that more effective results can be obtained during the education and training period. Despite the newness of cinema and TV programs in education, they can use an instructional material. Movies can be used to make the teaching and learning environment, which is used as an educational tool, more efficient and productive. The aim of this study is to find out what the sort films are and how to use them in education by scanning the related field. In addition, the importance of using sort films in education will be examined in terms of value education. Short films will be selected among the awarded short films on the EBA platform, taking into consideration the characteristics of the existing materials and the principle of the child's relativity. Two scholars in the field of social studies and a teacher who has completed his master's degree in social studies are planning to receive expert opinions on film selection.

Keywords: Words: Social Studies, Value Education, Short Film.
Abstract No: 1108

THE MEDIATION IN UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW
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Thanks to the Act on Mediation of Civil Disputes (no 6325 and dated 7 June 2012) (ArbK), which was entered into force on 23 June 2013 in Turkey, mediation is recognized in the Turkish legal system as an alternative dispute resolution process. ArbK regulates that private law disputes that arise from the affairs or actions on which the parties may freely undertake, including those having a foreign element, can be resolved through mediation.

In this context, unfair competition law is a sub-discipline of commercial law and therefore a part of private law. Accordingly, disputes relating to unfair competition law will also in principle fall within the scope of the Mediation Act. In this study, suitability of resolving disputes related to unfair competition and trademark law through mediation is examined.

Keywords: Unfair Competition, Mediation, Alternative Dispute Resolution Process, ADR
Abstract No: 1109

THE IMPACT OF TOURISM STUDENTS' PERSONALITIES ON SERVICE ORIENTATION
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The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of the Tourism Students' personality on service orientation. The sample of this study is formed of the students having their university education at Faculty of Tourism. Questionnaire is used in this study as the data collection method. The questionnaire is made up of three sections. The variables to define the demographic features of the students take part in the first section, the service orientation scale which is formed of 13 statements take part in the second section and the personality scale which is formed of 10 statements take part in the third section. Frequency distributions, t-test and Anova are benefited from for the evaluation of the data in the study. First of all, the service orientation and personality levels of the students are expose in this study. After that, by means of the data analysis, the differences between the service orientation situations are presented according to the different features of the students. Finally, in the study, the impact of the personality dimensions of tourism students on the service orientation dimensions are exposed.

Keywords: Personality, Service Orientation, Tourism
Abstract No: 1110

AN ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN DIRECT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT IN TURKEY
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Real estate market has been considered as one of the most important markets in the economies. Countries make an effort to attract not only domestic but also foreign investors to real estate markets. However, due to the saturation of the real estate markets in developed countries, the market of emerging countries has become attractive for foreign investors in the last decades. In this regard, the flow of foreign direct real estate investment (FDIRE) to Turkish economy increased considerably within this period. The main aim of the study is to analyze the determinants of FDIRE in Turkey covering the period 2003:01-2016:12. For this purpose we estimate a VAR model composed of FDIRE, house price index, house rent index, real exchange rate and number of incoming tourists. Long run relationship among the variables has been analyzed with Johansen cointegration test. Impulse response analysis also investigates dynamics among FDIRE, house prices, house rent and other macroeconomic variables.

Keywords: Real estate market, VAR analysis, Cointegration, Turkey
Abstract No: 1111

THE IMPACT OF TOURISM STUDENTS' PERSONALITIES ON PERCEIVED RISKS IN BUYING MOBILE PHONES

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The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of tourism students' personalities on the perceived risks in buying mobile phones. The sample of this study is formed of the students having their university education at Faculty of Tourism. Questionnaire is used in this study as the data collection method. The questionnaire is made up of three sections. The variables to define the demographic features of the students take part in the first section, the perceived risks scale which is formed of 20 statements take part in the second section and the personality scale which is formed of 10 statements take part in the third section. Frequency distributions, t-test and ANOVA are benefited for the evaluation of the data in the study. First of all, the perceived risks and personality levels of the students are expose in this study. After that, by means of the data analysis, the differences between the perceived risks situations are presented according to the different features of the students. Finally, in the study, the impact of the personality dimensions of tourism students on the perceived risks dimensions in buying mobile phone are exposed.

Keywords: Personality, Perceived Risk, Mobile Phone
Abstract No: 1112

THE PERCEPTION OF SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS ON RESEARCH SKILL AND RESEARCH EDUCATION: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL RESEARCH
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There are some values and skills as well as subjects and learning outcomes that need to be conveyed to the students in the curriculum. One of the most important skills in social studies curriculum is research skills. It is important that teachers have gained experience with study skills and research training. The purpose of this study to elucidate the meanings and experience of primary social studies teachers. This research is structured with qualitative research techniques and phenomenologic design. This research was carried out with a working group consisting of 4 social studies teachers. The working group was created having a specified goal sampling method. Interview questions were formed in the theoretical structure obtained by the literature search and also in the final form by taking the expert opinion which was formed in order to provide the experience and experiences that are appropriate for the phenomenon which is the research design. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with teachers. The data were analyzed through content analysis in the qualitative research. The results of this study, teachers think that research skills are learned in undergraduate education, research training should be taught from the lower levels. As a result of the research, 3 of the participant teachers directly stated that the research courses should be obligatory. In today's information age, teachers emphasize the role of teachers as a guide and not as a transporter of information, thinking that each teacher should have this skill.
Keywords: Research Training, Study Skills, Social Studies, Phenomenology
Abstract No: 1113

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALANYA IN GAZE OF TOURISTS: A STUDY ON FLICKR APPLICATION
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Nowadays, advanced technology has made it easier for people to take photographs and the interest of people towards sharing memories has increased. Therewith, sharing photographs with social networks has become a remarkable habit. Flickr photo sharing application is one of the most popular photo sharing networks in the world. When we evaluated in terms of tourism, photos which are taken and shared by tourists at the places where they traveled reflect the perceived image of destination. The aim of this research is to determine the prominent attractions in the perceived image of Alanya by examining the photographs shared by tourists on Flickr application in Alanya. In our research, 1125 photos shared by tourists on Flickr application between March and November 2017, when tourism activities were carried out intensively in Alanya, were determined by systematic random sampling method and examined by content analysis.

Keywords: Perceived image, Alanya, Flickr, Photographs of Tourists
PROMOTING GEOGRAPHICAL NAME KOLKHETI//KOLHETI REPRESENTED ON THREE CLAY TABLETS WITH CUNEIFORM TEXTS WRITTEN IN 2000–1761 BCE

Natela Popkhadze

"I shall talk about importance of three Akkadian cuneiform texts discovered since 1935 in Zimri-Lim’s palace library/archive. The palace was revealed and discovered by the famous archaeologist Andree Parrot from Paris. Kulhiti//Kulkhiti ki is the geographical area’s name on several tablets discovered in the tablets library in that palace. Letters are from the head of the group of spies sent by king Zimri-Lim of Mari and Hanna to Kulhiti ki/the land of Kulhiti. Although the copied texts in Akkadian were available since their publication in 1948 by Cooper, the importance of the geographical information has not been discussed in relation to the land of Kolkheti, called by the Hellenic ancient scholars Cholchis. I shall focus only on three letters from Kibri Dagan to his king Zimri-Lim, sent from Kulhiti. The place name corresponds to Kolkheti of mwat is modern Georgia’s western area at the Black Sea coast known as Talassa Kolkhike//Klkhians’Sea in the first century, as mentioned By Strabo in his Geography written in the first century. These data back the desire/wish of a group of scholars based in Tbilisi to revive the name Kulhiti//Kolkheti for the entire republic called by various names in various languages Georgia, Grazia, Sakartvelo, Gurjistan etc."
Keywords: Kulhiti/Kolkheti, Gurjistan, Georgia, cuneiform Akkadian, letters, archive, Andree Parrot.
Abstract No: 1116

THE NATIONALISTIC MESSAGE STRATEGY IN TURKISH ADVERTISEMENTS
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"After neo-liberalistic shift in the world advertisements, political discourses, media productions and social paradigms has been evaluated to a more individual and identity orientated form. With this paradigm shifting we have seen that most of the discourses in the media has been covered with the ethnic, cultural and nationalistic notions.

Because of being the locomotive of consumer society and mass culture, advertisements are the most effected medium from this social change. First the local applications of the global advertisements have been occurred and after that, nationalism has become imminent as a message strategy in local advertisements.

According to this situation, Turkey has a special cultural position between global and local culture. It's strictly attached to its traditional values and nationalistic view but also at the same time its economically attached to the global system. Because of these cultural conditions Turkey has a hybrid culture in its advertisements which is merging the global an traditional culture together.

In this study, we aim to analyze the nationalistic messages in the Turkish advertisements and the way of the cultural integration. In order to understand the cultural formation and the notion of nationalism in Turkish advertisements a content analysis will be applied to contemporary ads in Turkish Television for a period of 2 weeks."

Keywords: Nationalism, Media, Hybrid Culture, Advertisements.
Abstract No: 1117

DOMESTICATION VS. FOREIGNISATION IN TRANSLATION THROUGH THE EYES OF ENGLISH-MAJORING STUDENTS
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A well-known figure in translation studies, Lawrence Venuti introduced two methods for translation (i.e. domesticating translation vs. foreignising translation). Domestication indicates a strategy of reliance on the culture of the target language. On the other hand, foreignisation is a method to retain information from the source text without following the conventions of the target language to preserve its meaning. The purpose of this research is to investigate which strategy is chosen by English-majoring students with their justifications. To this end, sample texts are given to the students to translate and translated texts are given to the students to indicate their approval or disapproval. In order to ensure triangulation, in-depth interview is held with the students to gain more insight into their choices.

Keywords: translation, translation studies, language teaching
NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS PUBLISHED IN GREECE (WESTERN THRACE TURKISH MEDIA IN 1974 AND AFTER)
Esin Yağmur Şahin, Yüksel Girgin, Ferhan Kalın Sali, Kübra Emre
Çanakkale 18 Mart Üniversitesi Anafartalar Kampüsü Çanakkale

"Western Thrace, which was ruled by the Ottomans for about six hundred years, is a significant region for Turkish history. Although hegemony was passed to many others in this region during the period after the Ottomans and the people in the region were deeply affected from these changes and underwent transitions, we still see Ottoman traces clearly today. Western Thrace Turks who staked out a claim to this geography as Ottoman heritage struggled to keep their identities and not to be assimilated and succeeded in keeping their language and identities. While almost a century has passed now, Western Thrace Turks, who continue their lives in this land by protecting their identities as they did in the first day of their existence, maintain their effort to keep their awareness alive by publishing various newspapers and journals. These newspapers and journals which are significant sources of information about Western Thrace and its history address topics such as education, culture and science and managed to keep Western Thrace Turks living in this region vigorous in their struggle.

This study aimed to present the newspapers and journals published in 1974 and after that left deep traces in the lives of the people in the region and to assist the others in the field to conduct new studies.

The study found that newspapers and journals published by Western Thrace Turks since 1974 can be collected under the following categories: print journals, print and e-journals; print newspapers, print and e-newspapers; periodicals in Turkey and periodicals in other countries. The number of print journals under the category of Journals was found to be 16; the number of print and e-journals 4; the number of print newspapers under the category of Newspapers was 22; the print and e-journals 4; the number of periodicals in Turkey was found to be 3 whereas the number of periodicals in other countries was 2. It was identified that a total of 51 periodicals were published."

Keywords: Western Thrace Turks, Turkish Periodicals, Western Thrace Journals, Western Thrace Newspapers, Turkish.
Abstract No: 1118

ISLAM AND THE HUNTINGTONIAN PERSPECTIVE OF MIDDLE EASTERN AFFAIRS

Aslı Ege

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"Both the West and the Jihadists used the Huntingtonian perspective of cultures and civilizations to establish their world view in opposed terms to the “other (s)”. This othernization revealed the hidden meanings behind Huntington’s theory of clash of civilizations, which by provoking misperception about value systems, in particular Islam, reminded the security dilemmas of the Cold War. Especially, through the phrase “war on terror”, Huntington’s thoughts were critical in dominating the petrol and gas resources of the Arab Middle East, to block China in the region and to provide for the US arms industry. But, those geopolitical approaches excluding any civilizational interaction held in them destructiveness for the West, just as the jihadist ideology who see a clash between Islam and the West. However, how can we explain the fact that ISIL’s main victims have rather been Muslims? Especially, the traditional Sunni-Shia schism is witness to the intra-clash of civilizations.

This paper seeks at first place the appreciation of the hidden meanings of Huntington’s theory within a post-modern methodology. The paper proceeds by this theory’s critical essence as a legitimizing tool for reel politics. Finally, the paper underlies the intra-clash of civilizations to be referred to, to understand the Middle-Eastern affairs. The question then becomes that of knowing if the current situation of Middle Eastern affairs is imposed by an external perception of clash of civilizations or whether the clash is within given the sectarian divisions as well as the Islamist terrorism. And, is liberal Islam possible?"

Keywords: Islam, Huntington, West, Middle East.
Abstract No: 1119

ANIMATED STORIES ON 4TH GRADE STUDENTS' WORD PROBLEM SOLVING ACHIEVEMENT

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The purpose of this study was to test the effect of animated-stories, built by pre-service teachers, on 4th grade students' mathematics word problem solving achievement. In this scope, pre-service teachers, who have no programming experience, were trained in creating their own animations on Scratch programming to support students' word problem solving. They were, then, given the opportunity to test their animations with real-time students in real classrooms. The purpose was to train them in programming so that they would be able to create such learning environments in the future for their own students. Their projects were framed around two design principles of Anchored Instruction framework: Narrative and embedded data design. In addition to these principles, they used animation and individual learning environment instead of video and collaborative learning in Anchored Instruction, respectively. The reason to use this framework was to support 4th graders problem solving with meaningful contexts in CAI environment as they are found to be supporting students problem solving. In a pretest-posttest experimental design, the results indicated that 4th grade students improved their problem-solving achievement from pretest to posttest and this improvement were significantly superior to those who solved the same problems in the same stories without animation and those who solved the same problems without a story. This study adds literature in two aspects: First, teacher education should include technology creation and integration training. Second, animated stories could be supportive students' word problem solving, which wasn't tested before. Pre-service teachers views about this process will be discussed.

Keywords: Animated Story, Mathematics Achievements, Teacher Education, Computer-Assisted Learning
Abstract No: 1120

THE EVALUATION OF GROUP COUNSELING ON DISABLED WOMEN
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The aim of the study is to examine the opinions of physical disabled women participating in group counseling. The Governorship of Edirne and the Turkish Employment Agency and the Social Assistance and Solidarity Center developed a Project aimed at increasing their quality of life. The socialization of these individuals, the acquisition of a new status and the recruitment constitute other objectives of the project. In this project, there were 10 volunteer physical disabled women participated in group counseling sessions during twelve-week sessions. Throughout these sessions, activities were provided with group members supporting each other. At the same time, by establishing trust between the members of the group and self-open each other. The opinions of group members were gathered with "Psychological Support Activity Evaluation Form" prepared from open-ended questions evaluating the duration. The obtained qualitative data were analyzed by content analysis and descriptive analysis. In the evaluation of the results, frequency (f) and percentage (%) were used. The findings of the study were collected under four themes: the transfer of the group process to life, the interested topics in the group, the evaluation of the group leader and how they felt after the group counseling. The results indicate that physical disabled women have benefited from group counseling and that such psychological supports need to be disseminated.

Keywords: Physical disabled, women, group counseling
Abstract No: 1122

AN INTEGRATED MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING METHOD: SELECTION OF THE HOSPITAL ADMITTING CLERK IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL
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Personnel selection in human resources is a critical step that helps businesses achieve their strategic goals. In order to determine the most suitable candidates for the job, appropriate selection methods must be identified and implemented at this stage. With the rapid growth in the health sector, the selection of appropriate service personnel has become increasingly important. The aim of this study is to orient the sector so that the right decision can be made in the selection of the hospital admitting clerk to be employed in private hospital using integrated multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) method. For this purpose, the implementation was carried out in a private hospital in the province of Aydin. The importance levels of the criteria for personnel selection were determined by the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method. The evaluation process of each alternative personnel is done by Weighted Aggregated Sum Product Assessment (WASPAS) method, and the ranking of alternatives is put forward. According to the ranking, the best hospital admitting clerk has been suggested to hospital.

Keywords: Personnel Selection, Hospital Admitting Clerk, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, AHP Method, WASPAS Method
Abstract No: 1123

THE QUESTION OF DOCUMENTATION IN FIGHT AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: THE STANDPOINTS OF HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS IN MEDICAL REPORTING PROCESS

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"Violence against women is one of the main struggle areas of feminist movement. Because violence is the product of gendered power relations as well as it is the most crucial means of re-production of gender inequalities. Starting from 1998 with the law no 6320, Turkey has initiated to make regulations towards the protection of women from violence. It meant that violence against women was the first time recognized as a social and legal problem that should be fight against. Another important feature of this law was its clear definition of responsibility areas of institutions in this process: law-enforcement forces, healthcare service and courts. The process of the medical documentation of violence is a crucial stage although the role of each institution is very important. Because, the “protection order” and the other “trial judgments” are mainly based on these medical reports and documents. This shows a need for questioning the dynamics behind medical documentation of violence since, violence against women is still a spread reality in Turkey even after all regulations.

This paper contextualize the issue from above mentioned points and by doing so focuses on dynamics behind healthcare professionals’ reporting related to domestic violence cases. Main objective was to question any relationship between the perception of violence and the documentation process. In this respect, healthcare professional’s perspectives on gender; on violence against women and its justification; on knowledge and consciousness about legal regulations; on problems experienced during the reporting process are examined. Analyses were based on the data collected, by carrying out in-depth interviews, from 16 healthcare professionals who took part in reporting process."

Keywords: Domestic violence, Legal regulations, Reporting and documentation of violence, Gender, Healthcare professionals
Abstract No: 1124

ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT WORKS IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC ART

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"People create a variety of designs for the physical environment to facilitate their lives. These designs are located in and around cities, residences, buildings, and roads. The environments in these designs affect people in return and reshape community life. Environmental Psychology is a branch of science that studies the effects on modern perception and cognition of the physical environments that have been shaped for centuries until today. This study will examine the applied studies that have been produced in the field of Environmental Psychology and focus on emphasizing the environment without attributing a function to it in association with public art, as well as analyzing the effects on perception and cognition from various perspectives.

Public art has been described and interpreted from a variety of viewpoints, especially since the second half of the twenty-first century. It stimulates senses and emotions, as well as questioning and affecting community life in the design of public spaces. Mostly, it is unique to the space it is applied to, and becomes a part of daily life thanks to its viewers or participants. This situation may be a sign of the humans' relation with the space by creating an awareness.

This study aims to critically analyze humans' relationship with their physical environment through the interventions with the physical dimensions of the environment. The study will investigate how people perceive and make sense of their physical environment by analyzing the type of communication between people and installation or performance works in public spaces and areas for general use."

Keywords: Environmental Psychology, Human–Environment Relationship, Perception, Physical Environment, Public Art.
Abstract No: 1126

A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND PERCEPTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL POLITICS IN THE HOSPITALS

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In this study, the relationships between human resource management practices and perceptions of organizational politics were searched in private hospitals. The study was conducted on 250 private health and administrative personnel in four private hospitals active in the Çankaya district of Ankara. Human resources management practices include job analysis, staff selection and placement, performance appraisal, compensation, training and development practices. Employees' evaluations of these practices and perceptions of organizational politics have been measured. As a result of the statistical analyzes, it was determined that job analysis and performance evaluation predicted organizational policy perceptions as human resource management practices.

Keywords: Human resource management practice, organizational politics, perception of organizational politics, hospitals.
Abstract No: 1127

EMOJI’S AS A PRODUCT OF VISUAL CULTURE AND A DISCOURSIVE ANALYSIS OVER THE MEANINGS OF THE EMOJI’S
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"The fast transformation that modernism has created mostly affected the area of communication. especially the rise of the mobile technologies has linked the term of “speed” with communication. Instant messaging services of mobile technologies and the support of social media with the free internet based utilization has made the instant messaging services the most preferred platform for communication. Under these circumstances, with the affect of instant messaging services, it can be foreseen that the written culture would again become prominent but instead of it the conceptual symbols (emoji) referring the human emotions, actions and thoughts has come forward in the written culture. Especially without needing any interface using the touch of human Technologies has made visual culture prominent. This developments can not be considered as a coincidence when we took a glance to the developments.

While mobile technologies and information services becoming a strong constituent, it constructed the power of visual within the borders of discourse as a dominating argument and merged the written language and visual language in an imaginative context. Uncomitted to the cultural differences, designing properties and the context of discourse “emoji”s has created a new language and simplified the complex conditions of written language to a much easier and universal symbolized communication.

In this study, “emoji”s as a product of visual culture will be examined within the borders of discourse, meaning, expression practics according to the usage of university students which are considered to be the most user of this symbolized communication. By using the method of reception studies, the global symbols which are used as emoji’s will be discusssed over the content they have constructed.”

Keywords: Emoji, Discourse, Visual Culture, Reception Studies
Abstract No: 1130

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: BENCHMARKING

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"Structuring in the nature of the change that has taken place in recent years, businesses have gone to a new analysis at every stage of the business management process in order to be able to stand up and survive. At the end of this process, businesses started to use the new benchmarking method. Along with the new public management approach, business management techniques have also been used in public administration. Thus, the concept of "benchmarking" used in the business has taken place as "service comparison" in public administration. In this study, the use of the benchmarking concept in the public sector will be examined due to structural differences between the public and private sectors, and the applicability of the service comparisons will be explained."

Keywords: Strategic Management, Public Administration, Benchmarking
Abstract No: 1131

THE JOBLESS GROWTH PROCESS AND TURKEY

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Economic growth is an important ingredient of development. Such growth could be attained by positive developments in various fields such as investment, productivity, R&D, education, employment. Although these developments sustain economic growth performance, economic improvements could introduce higher performance in all these areas. But in recent years, especially in some fast-developing Asian countries, while their growth performances have produced many improvements in numerous fields, they have not created significant recovery in unemployment. In Turkey too, it has not yielded adequate improvement in unemployment in the years although certain developments have been achieved with income; even though limited recovery achieved with unemployment. Within this framework, the purpose of this study to determine whether Turkey’s economic performance is creating sufficient employment or not. For this purpose, the relationship between total employment and selected variables such as GDP, savings, foreign trade, investment and productivity growth which are directly related to the growth process will be analyzed by econometrically.

Keywords: The Jobless Growth, Turkey
Abstract No: 1132

ANIMAL STUDIES ON TEETH AS MODELS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH
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"Anthropological studies investigate both living humans and remains of past human populations. These studies deal with skeletal material and research on teeth constitutes a great extent in those studies. However since these materials are from the remains of humans, animal models are used to contribute to the information about some certain diseases to investigate their impact on teeth tissue.

Aim of this study is to present examples of animal studies related with teeth to model human diseases. Different species are used to model teeth diseases. They include rodents such as mice and rats and lagomorphs (rabbits). Carnivorous animals are also used. In addition non-human primates are also preferred for their close kinship with humans. As an example of those models, fluorosis can be mentioned. Fluoride is an important chemical for teeth health, however excessive fluoride in drinking water cause bone and teeth problems. Especially enamel is a target for its untoward effects and causes dark and discolored teeth. To model human exposure to fluoride, different concentrations of fluoride are given to animals in tap water. Another example is Enamel hypoplasia which is an important disorder observed in humans. Animals are also preferred to model effect of different conditions on progress of enamel hypoplasia. These studies include mice and as an example, bone matrix proteins are evaluated to understand the pathophysiology of this disease.

These results reveal that animal studies provide valuable research fields for modelling teeth disorders which are important for anthropological studies."

Keywords: Anthropology, Teeth, Animal Model, Paleopathology
Abstract No: 1133

REPRESENTATION OF ARCHITECTURE IN MINIATURE PARKS: THE CASE OF MINIATURK

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Architecture has a long history of being exhibited through different representational systems, which include drawings, photographs and paintings. In addition to these types of representations, architectural works continue to find their place in open-air museums, architectural museums and miniature parks. This study questions the representations of architectural works, as objects on display, in miniature parks. Miniature parks can be seen as a venue of architectural displays with educational, recreational and touristic purposes. Miniaturk, which opened in 2003, is selected as a case study to discuss the representation of architectural works through scaled models. Miniaturk is the first miniature park in Turkey and it is located in the Golden Horn, in Istanbul. In the park, scaled architectural models, which can be considered as representations of architectural works, are displayed side by side and they can be exhibited through a path. There are 126 models within the park and they are sorted into three categories according to their geography, which are Istanbul, Anatolia and Abroad. In this study, the representation of architectural works within a miniature park, specific type of displays, the positioning of scaled models in relation to each other and the experience of the visitors is discussed. Furthermore, the meaning constructed through representations of architectural works in Miniaturk is questioned.

Keywords: Representation, Architecture, Miniature Parks, Miniaturk, Meaning
Abstract No: 1134

SPATIAL MEMORY IN FILMS: ANALYSIS OF “ALICE IN WONDERLAND”

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Film is a very powerful tool that allows you to transfer your imagination to the third dimension through unlimited narration techniques and creative processes. It creates a connection between the audience and the message behind the storyline. The individuals who view the film, interpret scenes with their own personal and cultural backgrounds. The physical space plays a significant role to convey different ideas or emotions. The features of the space, which includes color, material, form and proportions, guides the thoughts and feelings of the audience members, which may be triggered through their experiences. The desired event or the desired emotion can be transferred to the audience by the exaggeration, emphasis or the focus on the design features of the space. In this study, the spatial memory in films are discussed through the case of “Alice in Wonderland” movies that were filmed in 1972 and 2010. A comparison of those movies are made to examine the similarities and differences, which uses the same story in two different periods. The spaces of the movies are analyzed to understand the emotional effects that are constructed through symbolic and spatial design features. Furthermore, it is aimed to discuss and emphasize the effects of visual features of films on individual memory and spatial perception.

Keywords: design space, spatial memory, individual memory, film, Alice in Wonderland
Abstract No: 1136

THE EFFECT OF MICRO CREDIT IN COMBATING POVERTY AND INCREASING EMPLOYMENT: A CASE IN USAK
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Poverty is an important problem existing in all countries of the world from the past to present. Countries had developed many approaches and practices in order to overcome poverty. Micro credit, which was firstly implemented in Bangladesh in 1976, is seen as a crucial method to struggle with poverty by including the women into labor force both in Turkey and around the world. Micro credit covers the poor individuals which are excluded by classical banking system. It is aimed to decrease the poverty, imbalance in wage distribution and unemployment by letting poor individuals to have their credits without any warrant in order to make their business ideas happen through micro credits. It is observed that the rate for the inclusion of women into labor force and employment is very low particularly in the poor and low educated parts of Turkey. Micro credit enables especially the women to be business owners on their own by supplying them small amount of capital. Many women around the world make use of this system in 111 countries. Micro credit was firstly implemented in Diyarbakir in Turkey. Micro credit was started to be executed in 2010 in Usak with the cooperation of Usak Special Provincial Administration and Association for the support of businesswomen and Women Entrepreneurs. The objective of this study is to examine whether micro credit is efficient to include the women into labor force, increase the women employment and reduce poverty or not particularly in the province of Usak.
Keywords: Micro credit, Poverty, Employment
Abstract No: 1137

THE HEGEMONIC DISCOURSE OF JUDGES IN THE TV COMPETITION SHOWS AN ANALYSIS OVER “O SES TÜRKİYE AND YETENEK SIZSİNİZ” SHOWS

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"TV genre, competition shows has become world wide popular in the last decade. Those shows which binds their dynamism over the rivalry in human nature had the highest ratings in tv audience measurements and got the most profit around all productions on the TV. In the beginning, the competition shows were mostly based on the liberal education but in the last decade they become more “talent” and “game” oriented. TV Shows like “The Voice” or “X Factor” has put the contestant-judge relation in the centre of the show and this way the judge surely build up a hegemony over the contestant with the back up of the presenter. Nominative determinants such as talent and game playing ability has been instrumentalised in the hand of the judges and a discourse of dominant produced with in this context.

Because of the power has been accepted as the main aspect of the hegemony, the judge and the presenter gained a hegemonic power over the contestants. Not only the talents of the contestans, their private life, living conditions and many other specialities has been dramatized and became a part of the evaluation.

In this study, the TV shows in Turkey “O Ses Türkiye” (Turkish Version of The Voice) and Yetenek Sizsiniz (Turkish Version of America’s Got Talent) will be examined with the judges and presenters hegemonic discourse over the contestants. And an analyze of hegemony will be conducted in a micro example on TV by the discourse analysis method.”

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Hegemony, TV Competition Shows
The problem of energy which has become one of the biggest problems of developing and globalizing economies, takes an important place in the literature. Especially the energy consumption shown among the dynamics of growing up, it has become a major problem to receive energy demand due to impulsion reasons such as increasing population, emerging markets, capital-intensive market conditions. As well as the decline in non-renewable sources of energy resources, depending on the rate of increase in demand for fossil fuels, appears to be a big problem in the future. The study will also try to analyze the stationary in Turkish economy as a result of the demand for the existing energy sources in today's world, where developed and developing countries are searching for new energy sources. Stability of data obtained for the period 1970-2016 in the study, it is aimed to make policy proposal in the light of findings obtained by testing with unit root analysis.

Keywords: Energy, Unit Root Test, Stationary
Abstract No: 1139

MARKA HUKUKUNDA ARABULUCULUK (THE MEDIATION IN TRADEMARK LAW )
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"The Mediation Act on Civil Disputes No. 6325, adopted on 07.06.2012, paved the way for the settlement of legal disputes through mediation. According to this law, private law disputes arising from transactions on which the parties can freely dispose of, including those with foreignness elements, can be solved through the mediation process.

Turkish Trademark Law was reorganized with the Industrial Property Law No. 6967, adopted on 22.12.2016. The Legislator refers to the Mediation Act on Civil Disputes for the disputes that may occur during the administrative process for the trademark application. Thus, the mediation institution crossed with trademark law. But more importantly, since the trademark law is a branch of the private law, the disputes in this area are suitable for the mediation process due to article 1/II of The Mediation Act on Civil Disputes."

Keywords: Mediation, Trademark, Alternative Dispute Resolution
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCUS OF CONTROL AND PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR MULTICULTURAL COMPETENCE OF TEACHER CANDIDATES

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In this research, the relationship between the levels of locus of control of teacher candidates who will be not only practitioners of the innovations in education, but will also have to work with students from different cultures, and the levels of Multicultural Proficiency Perceptions will be studied. On the other hand, as levels of teacher candidates' optimism increase, their attitudes towards innovations and working in different cultures are estimated to be more positive. Moreover, Attitude Scale towards Multicultural Education for Teacher Candidates developed by Yavuz and Anıl (2010) and “Locus of Control” are used in the research. The scales were applied to 231 teacher candidates who are studying pedagogical-formation certificate program at Uludağ University and 243 teacher candidates studying at different departments of Faculty of Education at Uludağ University. In the analysis of the data, SPSS for Windows 23.0 were used. In addition, the construct validity and the composite reliability of factors were determined by fit indexes and fit criteria were assessed. The data obtained from the study are discussed in the light of literature.

Keywords: Multicultural perception, locus of control, teacher candidates,
Abstract No: 1142

SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS’ LEVELS OF USING SOCIAL MEDIA IN EDUCATION
Erhan Yaylak, Süleyman Inan
Ulukent Ortaokulu, Menemen, IZMIR

The purpose of this research; social studies teachers’ use of social media in education. For this purpose, a descriptive ordered mixed method research is used in this study. In the research, validity and reliability analyses have been applied to scales in which primarily quantitative analyses will be applied. The validity of both scales has been approved and it has been determined that it has possessing features to test the fact that is needed to test. In the statistical analyses of quantitative data related to the research, SPSS 22 packaged software has been benefited. The research has been practised on 236 Social Studies teachers who are members of Facebook Group of Social Studies Teachers Group in 2014-2015 school year and the Social Media Adoption Scale and the Scale of Social Media Effect on Learning and Teaching Processes have been applied. Suggestions, in the light of the findings obtained from the research, about using social media in education, and about researches which will be carried out in future time span have been offered.

Keywords: Social media, teacher, social networks, education, social studies.
Abstract No: 1143

AN INVESTIGATION ON THE LEVEL OF DIFFERENT LEARNING STRATEGIES APPLIED BY MUSIC TEACHER CANDIDATES IN A PIANO COURSE
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The purpose of this research is to examine, in terms of certain variables, the level at which music teacher candidates apply learning strategies in piano lessons. The research study group included 360 teacher candidates studying in the musical education branches of the departments of fine arts education from Balıkesir University, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University and Dokuz Eylül University. The “Learning Strategies Used in Piano Lessons” developed by Kılınçer and Aydiner Uygun (2011) was used in the research. Results from the study showed that music teacher candidates used "repetition" strategies at the highest level and "attention" strategies at the lowest level when learning the works studied in the piano lesson. Furthermore, significant differences were found in the level of use of learning strategies according to the gender and grade levels of the prospective teachers.

Keywords: Music teacher candidates, piano lesson, learning strategies
Abstract No: 1144

DETERMINING PRESERVICE SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS’ PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY IN TEACHING PROFESSION ACCORDING TO A SET OF VARIABLES

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The purpose of this study is to determine preservice social studies teachers’ perceived self-efficacy in teaching profession according to a set of variables. Identification of preservice social studies teachers’ perceived self-efficacy in teaching profession is of major importance in making an assessment of teacher education and providing information for the correction of deficiencies. This study employed a descriptive survey design. The study sample consisted of 250 preservice social science teachers studying at the Faculty of Education of Adnan Menderes University. The voluntary participation of preservice teachers was considered. The data were collected using the Teachers’ Sense of Efficacy Scale (TTSES) developed by Tschannen-Moran and Hoy (2001) and adapted into Turkish by Çapa, Çakiroğlu and Sarıkaya (2005). The TTSES has three subscales including “Student Engagement”, “Instructional Strategies”, and “Classroom Management”. Each subscale consists of 8 items, which makes the total number of scale items 24. The TTSES is a 5-point Likert scale and the scale rating is as follows: nothing, very little, some influence, quite a bit, and a great deal. The data analysis is still in progress and the SPSS software is used for the analysis. The study results will be presented in the congress.

Keywords: self-efficacy, teacher self-efficacy, teacher’s perceived self-efficacy, preservice teacher
Abstract No: 1145

THE REFLECTIONS OF INDUSTRY 4.0 ON THE TURKISH TEXTILE & FASHION MANUFACTURING

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Increasing global competition, the rapid development of technology and the potential efficiency which occurs with digital conversion have been effective at the rise of the industry 4.0 concept. Industry 4.0 is the reflection of digital transformation in the industry and refers to intelligent production. It is the optimization of the entire chain of values as a result of automatic decisions for each part of the process to bring the total yield maximum in each case by analyzing data collected from many points on an enterprise's total value chain. In this sense, industry 4.0 is the productivity resulting from the combination of production technologies and information technologies is transforming conventional business processes into digital business processes which cover not just the production phase, but the entire process of an enterprise from the supplier up to the after sale. Industry 4.0 promises productivity for the industry. Human factor is minimized; faster, more efficient, more accurate, more flexible production is targeted and collective robots, unmanned factory are configured by Industry 4.0. This transformation is inevitable, especially factors that constitute the basis of the competitiveness of the Turkish fashion and textile industry such as low labor cost and logistic advantage will be exposed to considerable pressure. With the industry 4.0 approach, it is offered the advantages of ensuring the sustainability of Turkey's competitiveness and make it possible to increase and realization of a Turkish fashion and textile industry with a high added value and a much higher share in the world production value chain. In this study, a qualitative study on the effects of Industry 4.0 on fashion and textile sector has been carried out and a discussion platform has been established.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, textile and fashion manufacturing, technology, competitiveness
"Our report is about a Georgian Muslim woman actively involved in political life. In 1919, 5 women MPs entered the Georgian Constituent Assembly. Among them was Hanum Sophieva. Unfortunately, many of her biographies are not known. The older generation still remember his name in Karajalari, in the village of Phari-Khanum. "'Chi-shari'" (man-shari) - this is referred to as elderly "'matrix'" of the village and side. The descendants of Phari-Khanum Sophieva live in the same village. Pari-Lanum was the third daughter of Sophie's strong and influential family. There were five brothers in the family, but from the very early age, the commander and leader of the party, Her words and actions became so authoritative that the whole family obeyed her. Soon, the influence of Phari-Lanum went beyond the family.

Phari-Khanum was a philanthropist and always helped newly married families and spouses of the deceased villagers. According to one, when one of the nephews was arrested for selling wheat in 1951 and putting Ortachala in prison, Phari-Khanum did not survive the story and died of heart attack."

Keywords: Georgian Muslim woman, Phari-Khanum
Abstract No: 1147

BRAIN DRAIN AND ECONOMIC MISERY: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS FOR SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
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This paper investigates the effect of economic misery on brain drain using cross country data in 2000 for developing countries. The main aim of the paper examines the impact of economic misery as push factors on human capital outflow from developing countries. It has been applied cross-section regression model for analysing how economic misery impact on brain drain in developing countries which exposure significantly migration of human capital. Human capital immigration can be caused by push factors for instance low wages or high unemployment, high inflation in sending countries. Push and pull model of migration is as a refererance model which explains mainly the reasons of migration. According to Theory of Migration (Lee, 1966) in every area there are so many factors which play to role hold people within the area or attract people to it, and the other factors which tend to push people to outside the area. This paper contributes to the literature by revealing the impact of economic misery on brain drain for developing countries.

Keywords: Migration, Brain Drain, Push-Pull Model, Economic Misery Index
INVESTIGATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE LEVELS AND VIEWS OF 7TH GRADE STUDENTS ABOUT THE ORGAN DONATION AND TRANSPORTATION
Ramazan Soğukpınar, Dilek Karışan
Kuyucak ilköğretim okulu

There are thousands of people who are waiting for a transplant however the number of the donors are very limited. Society should be informed the facts about organ donation. Schools and teachers have vital role to play in addressing the societies concern about the issue. Schools urged to teach more about organ donation and organ transplantation. It is necessary to teach elementary and secondary students about the facts of organ and tissue donation. The aim of this study is to investigate the knowledge and opinions of the seventh grade students view about organ donation and organ transplantation. The participants of the study consist of 23 (13 boys, 10 girls) seventh grade in an elementary school located in the district of Kuyucak, Aydın (Turkey). Data was collected in fall semester of the 2017-2018 academic year. Knowledge of Organ Donation Survey instrument, developed by Akis et al. (2008), was used as data collection tool. Data was analysed by using descriptive statics frequencies and percentages of the related themes were reported. Results revealed that beliefs, traditions and levels of knowledge our society have an important role in determining the impact of our students' knowledge and opinion on organ donation and transplantion.

Keywords: Organ transplantation, organ donation, elementary school students, socioscientific issues
Abstract No: 1150

LEADERSHIP STYLES OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS
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The term leadership is widely used throughout society in formal and informal settings and in nearly every context. For many researchers it is an still an ambiguous idea that is hard to define, describe, and develop the leadership style of school administrators. Identifying and understanding the leadership styles of school administrators is a crucial step for enhancing the leadership of teachers and, ultimately, of their students. Understanding one’s leadership style is extremely valuable and a prerequisite to developing leadership in others. The aim of this study is to search for the leadership styles of school administrators in Çiğli District Of Izmir. The sample of the study consists 115 school administrators from the schools located in Çiğli District of Izmir. Quantitative descriptive research design is conducted to search for the leadership styles of school administrators according to some variables. Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire- MLQ (Avolio & Bass, 2004) form is utilized as an instrument to measure leadership styles of school administrators. The MLQ consists of three constructs which represent distinct leadership styles as transformational leadership, transactional leadership, and laissez-faire leadership.

Keywords: Leadership, School Administrator, Transformational Leadership, Transactional Leadership, and Laissez-faire Leadership
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LONELINESS TRENDS, PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE AND AGGRESSIVENESS LEVELS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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"The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between loneliness tendencies, aggression and psychological abuse levels of high school students. The study’s universe constitutes a total of 31,278 students who study at 40 state high schools located in the Istanbul Province of Pendik. For this purpose, the study was conducted with a total of 446 students, 216 (%48,44) of whom were girls and 230 (51,56) were boys, who were educated in three different types of high schools ( in the academic year of 2017-2018. ""Buss Durkee Aggression Scale"", ""UCLA Loneliness Scale"", Psychological Abuse Scale and ""Personal Information Form"" were used to collect data in the study. The obtained data were analyzed by correlation, Independent Group t-test and One-way ANOVA test. As a result of the research, it was found that there is a low and negative relationship between the aggressiveness levels of the students and the psychological abuse levels. There was a low level and positive relationship between loneliness tendencies and aggression levels. There was a low level and positive relationship between loneliness levels and psychological abuse levels."

Keywords: Aggression, loneliness, psychological abuse.
THE CHANGING FUNCTIONS OF CUSTOMS ORGANIZATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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"In recent decades many developing countries have adopted export based growth policies. In the course of these policies, they designed many foreign trade strategies and applied the policies to increase their export volume and performs. Experiences gained this course and proceses have shown that beside the well designed international trade policies, countries should have well organized and well functioning institutional infrastructure like transportation, logistic, communication, well-prepared government institutions etc. to facilitate and accelerate the trade.

One of the most important government institutions that has very crucial function in international trade is customs organization since nearly all international trade official procedures executed by customs. Changing international trade conditions and increasing trade flow volumes require the customs organizations to define their functions and adapt themselves to new international trends and rules.

The purpose of this study is to examine new functions of customs organizations in changing economic and commercial conditions in the world. In this context the study also investigate new customs concept in Turkey and in the world. The results show that conventional duties and functions of customs evolved drastically in the course of GATT process. Traditional fiscal functions of customs like collecting customs duties and excise were replaced by economic functions like implementing trade policies other than tariffs, facilitating trade, supporting economic development, preventing unfair competition. In addition to these new economic functions social functions like protecting public health and environment became more important in last decades. Liberalization in foreign trade also means new tariffs, valuation, origin rules for customs."

Keywords: Customs, Trade, Trade Policy
"Non-price competition is increasingly becoming important in both national and global any good markets. To meet the necessity of challenging harsh market conditions and to keep pace with fast changing consumer tastes and preferences, suppliers are increasingly focused on product diversification with respect to a variety of attributes. As a consequence, the struggle and competition in international good markets are no long solely explained by price competition, beside the price, attributes and some unique properties can play a key role in successfully selling a product in specific market segments.

The economic literature on international trade in recent years has tried to understand the role played by price and non-price competition, focusing mainly on the comprehensive concept of quality. Researchers also try to examine non-price factors affecting export performances of both countries and exporters. Factors like product quality, design, branding, supply chain etc. can determine the export volume and export performances of any exporter in any industry.

In literature we have many measures to determine the performances, mainly unit value indices have been widely used as proxies to measure quality of export flows and performance, but these methods have some limits and drawbacks. New international trade trends force researchers to find new method to measure the export performances. A recent new of literature has introduced the concept of export sophistication. Product sophistication is defined as the content of a good in terms of technology, design, quality, branding, scale economies and any other factors affecting its value.

Sophistication is seen as a major export driver in competitive markets. Per capita GDP is a measure of a country’s productivity, hence, sophistication of exports is indirectly measurable by the per capita GDP of all the exporting countries.

This paper analyses new trends and performance of Turkish textile exports applying sophistication indices together with well-known traditional indicators. The focus is on a Turkish textile export items for which now international competitiveness is becoming very harsh, competition in the textile markets are becoming more focused on attributes other than price in especially high income countries markets.

In this paper, we will examine Turkish textile sector’s last 15 years export and try to understand how well the industry meet the changing conditions in international markets and also how the sophistication and diversification changed the performance of the industry."

Keywords: Export, Diversification, Sophistication, Trade
Abstract No: 1157

TURKISH VALIDATION OF COUPLES SATISFACTION INDEX (CSI)
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The Couples Satisfaction Index (CSI; Funk & Rogge, 2007) is a widely used measure for the assessment of relationship satisfaction. The purpose of this study was to validate the Turkish version of the CSI in a sample of young adults. A total of 448 (364 female, 84 male) individuals who are currently being in a romantic relationship were voluntarily recruited in the research. Their ages ranged between 18 and 28, with a mean age of 21 (SD = 1.85). The median relationship duration was 18 months. Construct validity, criterion-related validity, internal consistency, and test-retest reliability were calculated. Confirmatory factor analysis showed that the one-factor solution of the CSI yielded excellent fit indices: $\chi^2 (2) = .386, p = .824, \chi^2/df = .193, RMSEA = .000, 90\% CI[.00, .06], NFI = 1.00, CFI = 1.00, GFI = 1.00, AGFI = 1.00$. All item loadings were statistically significant at .01 level and above .81. The CSI was strongly correlated with the Perceived Relationship Quality Components Inventory ($r = .73; p < .01$) and moderately correlated with the Subjective Vitality Scale ($r = .32; p < .01$), thereby supporting criterion-related validity. With regard to reliability, Cronbach's alpha coefficient ($\alpha = .93$) was excellent. The 4-week interval test-retest reliability coefficient was .71. Overall, the research results suggest that the Turkish version of the CSI is a short, valid, and reliable instrument to assess romantic relationship satisfaction in young adults.

Keywords: adaptation, validation, romantic relationships, couple satisfaction, young adults
Abstract No: 1158

AN EVALUATION ON PREVALENCE OF SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCY AND RISK FACTORS IN YOUTH

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It is known that substance dependence among young people is increasing in Turkey as it is in many countries of the world in recent years. There are many psychological and social factors that cause substance dependence among young people. It is a fact that substance abuse among young people will continue to increase if necessary measures are not taken. At this point, it is necessary to take precautions to reduce the substance dependency in young people the least. It is important to know the factors that cause substance dependence primarily to reduce the substance dependency among young people the least. In this research, it is aimed to examine the factors causing substance dependence in adolescents. This study, conducted in the form of a literature review, included 30 studies on substance abuse and prevalence in adolescents. The studies included in the study were obtained from the databases of Science Direct and Tubitak, Ulakbim. When the research findings were evaluated, the substance abuse was found to be very high among the young people and the results of the substance utilization age reached to the middle school age. In addition, it has been determined that the main causes of substance dependence are broken family, bad friend environment and psychological problems during adolescence.

Keywords: Youth, substance dependency, risk factors.
Abstract No: 1159

BILSEM TEACHERS' VIEWS ON METHODS AND TECHNIQUES USED FOR EDUCATION OF GIFTED STUDENTS
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"The purpose of this research was to review views of teachers who are working at the Science and Art Center (BILSEM) on methods and techniques used for education of gifted children. Participants of this research comprised 14 BILSEM teachers. In this qualitatively designed study, a semi-structured interview form which was developed by the researchers was used as data collection tool. During the practice process of the research, after the participant teachers' views on methods and techniques used for education of gifted children were taken, they received a 12-hour training (6-hour theoretical and 6-hour practical). Some theoretical knowledge about theories of giftedness, characteristics of gifted children, and methods and techniques used for education of them were provided during theoretical trainings. During practical trainings, teachers were asked to plan a lesson related to the methods and techniques taught, and feedbacks were provided. Following the seminar, final interviews were made with the teachers. After analyzing the data, frequencies and percentages were calculated and any changes occurred in teachers' views before and after the seminar were set forth.

In pre-interviews conducted, it was observed that among BILSEM teachers only 22% (n=3) of them have knowledge about methods and techniques used for education of gifted children; 28% of them have knowledge about methods and techniques used in general education classes; and 50% (n=7) of them have no knowledge about methods and techniques used for education of gifted children. It was observed that after the 12-hour training seminars, 57% (n=8) of the teachers' awareness about methods and techniques used for education of gifted children was created and that they are able to use these methods while generating lesson plans. In addition, it was observed that 92% (n=13) of those teachers who attended to the training seminars requested continuation of these trainings."

Keywords: Gifted children, methods, techniques
Abstract No: 1160

VALUES IN OTTOMAN PALACE: THE REIGN OF ABDULHAMID II. SAMPLE

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Value; it is all kinds of aims and goals that guide human behavior. The values created by society with a certain accumulation of history are defined as the beliefs that provide the continuation of the society and are accepted as completely. There are number of values that are important in Ottoman and Ottoman palace life as in every society. The resources that transmit these values today are archives, periodicals, books and memoirs. Memoirs are writings on which the writer describes his events with his own feelings and thoughts. In this context, the purpose of the research is to investigate the reign of Abdulhamid II; Şadiye Osmanoğlu’s "Father Abdulhamid (Palace and Exile Years)", Ayse Osmanoğlu's "Father Abdulhamid", Bernhard Stern's "II. Abdulhamid Yildiz Palace and Harem" and Leyla Açıba’s "A Circassian Princess’s Harem Memories", 4 memorabilia, according to the values in Social Sciences Program. The data of the study prepared by the qualitative research method were collected by the document examination technique. In the analysis of the data, descriptive analysis method is used. As the findings are analyzed; in memoir it was determined that the 18 values in the Social Studies program were emphasized. The most frequently repeated value is love, and the least emphasized value is solidarity. According to the results of the research, it can be said that memories are capable of responding to resource searches for value activities. It can be suggested to use it for gain the values in the Social Studies program.

Keywords: Ottoman palace, Abdulhamid II, Social Studies, value education, memoir.
Abstract No: 1161

RECEP IVEDIK FILMS AND VALUES
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The films appeal to both the vision and the audio. Films facilitate upskilling cognitive and emotional qualification to students which provide memorability. Especially the use of films in the education of values covering abstract educational attainment allows the values to be presented in a concrete way. It also makes it easy to translate values into behavior. Recep Ivedik films have achieved significant successes since the beginning of their debut and are a current example. The purpose of the research is to examine the films of Recep Ivedik according to the Schwartz Values List. The qualitative research method was used in the study, datas were collected by the method of document analysis. The obtained data were analyzed by descriptive analysis method. The most emphasized values in the films are; benevolence in the first series, power in the second series, tradition in the third series, benevolence in the fourth series and the of success last series. When all the series are taken into consideration, the most emphasized value is benevolence, while the least mentioned value is hedonism. Consequently, it can be said that Recep Ivedik films emphasize universal values. When considered the scenes in which values are emphasized, it can be said that films include positive messages for social, communal and values education.

Keywords: Values education, films, Schwartz Values, Recep Ivedik
Abstract No: 1163

EVALUATION OF A STUDENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIS) IN TERMS OF USER EMOTIONS, PERFORMANCE AND PERCEIVED USABILITY: A PILOT STUDY
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Student Information Systems (SIS) have excessive functions and they are critical for students, academicians and administrative personnel. Eventhough SIS is widely studied in the academic world, these studies still show that these systems should be worked on to make them more productive. In order to fill this gap, one example of Turkish universities’ SIS was evaluated in terms of user emotions, performance and perceived usability. Firstly, participants were asked to perform a number of tasks on SIS of the university. After that, they were asked to answer Emotion Word Prompting List (EWPL) and System Usability Scale (SUS) to get their emotions and perceived usability about the system. Lastly, performance evaluation and demographic questionnaires were conducted. The main goal of this pilot experiment was before experimenting large student groups to identify possible problems.

Keywords: usability, usability evaluation, emotion word prompt list (EWPL), system usability scale (SUS), student information systems (SIS)
Abstract No: 1168

PROCESSES LEADING TO THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY AND CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGISTS

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"Sociology is a science that emerged to find solutions to the problems that Western societies experienced during the modernization period. Modernization is therefore one of the most important topics of sociology. As Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, Industrial Revolution and French Revolution, which are the processes leading to the emergence of modernization, shaped the process of modernization, they have an important place in understanding the conditions in which sociology came into being. It seems that these turning points, which prepared the emergence of sociology, were addressed from different respects as the main theme in the works of the early period classical sociologists in sociology.

The purpose of the current study is to reveal how the processes leading to the emergence of sociology were addressed by the classical sociologists A. Comte, G. Simmel, E. Durkheim, M. Weber. In this regard, first, the conditions that led to Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, Industrial Revolution and French Revolution will be discussed. Then, the social transformations caused by these four important phenomena will be addressed. How these four phenomena led to the emergence of the modernization process will be discussed on the basis of the works of these four prominent sociologists. It will conclude with a general evaluation after the illustration of the general features of the modern society by means of the concepts such as bureaucracy, capitalism, division of labor, The Law of Three Phases, monetary philosophy, modern daily life and solidarity."

Keywords: Modernization, enlightenment, classical sociologists.
Abstract No: 1169

TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF EMPIRES AND MODERN STATES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
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Territoriality is one of the most common forms in demarcating and controlling a geographical area, which brings about compartmentalization of individual and societal life. In its most basic meaning, territoriality is the organizational tenet for exerting political and social power in a defined geographical area. Territorial actions are applicable in all geographical scales, ranging from local to global. Thus, there are many territorial forms and structures. Politically, every polity has a spatial extension, and this spatial extension distinguishes human organizations from each other. However, territorial structures of political units differ in organizational tenets, and this differentiation manifests itself through territorial designs. Some political organizations have strong territorial attitudes and practises while others represent soft territorial forms. In this framework, the study deals with territorial structure of empires and modern states in a comparative manner. Each of these political organizations has different spatial and territorial features. Modern states, which are relatively a new polity, have fixed and constant territorialities while empires are fluid and varied territorial structures in notion and practice.

Keywords: Territoriality, Spatial Control Strategy, Empires, Modern States, Territorial Structure.
Abstract No: 1170

2004 VE 2017 SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETİM PROGAMLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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"In this study, the teaching approaches, learning areas, units, achievements and teaching hours of 2004 and 2017 Social Studies 4th class curricula were examined in terms of skills, values. The aim of this study is to examine the comparison of 2004 and 2017 social studies curricula in terms of teaching approaches, learning areas, units, achievements, teaching hours, skills, values. The document review method was applied based on the qualitative research approach in the research. As the data source of the research, Social Sciences Lesson of the 4th-5th grade and Social Science lesson of 2017 4-5-6-7th Classes were used by the Ministry of National Education. Percent and frequency analyzes have also been done in the comparative analyzes. According to this, there is no difference in the teaching approaches of the social science curricula of 2004 and 2017, both social science as social sciences and social information as reflective thinking are adopted in the curriculum, the 8 learning areas in the 2004 curriculum are different in the 2017 curriculum, 7 courses in the 2004 curriculum, 8 units in the 2004 curriculum, but the unit was removed in the 2017 curriculum, instead of 46 in the 2004 curriculum in which the name of the learning field was written, 33 curriculums were obtained in the 2017 curriculum, but there were 108 lessons in each of the two curriculums. the skills to be taught directly in the curriculum are increased to 26 in the 2017 curriculum, 18 in the 2004 curriculum, 18 in the 2017 curriculum, It has been seen that there are differences in sooner.

In the 2004 curriculum, the 14 skills to be taught directly are expanded as a separate skill when looked at the 2017 curriculum, and they are considered as a separate skill and used as ""skills to recognize mold judgments and prejudices, financial literacy, business association, use of evidence, self-control, political literacy, , map literacy, innovative thinking, media literacy, environmental literacy, digital literacy"". When we look at the values, it is seen that values of ""peace, equality, freedom, saving"" are introduced in the 2017 curriculum instead of ""tolerance, hospitality, being healthy, cleanliness"" values in 2004 curriculum.

When comparing 2004 and 2017 Social Studies curricula, it is thought that the place of the country in the world conjuncture and the events of internal and external politics are influenced on the curriculums of the events that are taken from the 2004 curriculum or newly entered the 2017 curriculum."

Keywords: Social studies, curriculum, learning field, achievement
Abstract No: 1171

METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS REGARDING THE INSTRUCTIONAL SUPERVISION
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The purpose of the research is to determine the metaphorical perceptions of teachers about instructional supervision. The research was carried out using the phenomenological design of qualitative research methods. The study group of the researchers constitutes 200 teachers who work in primary and secondary schools in the provincial centers of Izmir in the academic year of 2016-2017. Due to the aim of the study the following questions are reviewed in the research: “What metaphors describe the perceptions of teachers on the concept of instructional supervision? and "What metaphors do teachers describe how they see themselves during the instructional supervision?”. An open-ended questions were used to reveal the opinions of the teachers participating in the research in order to gather data for the research. In the first part of the survey, the personal information of the teachers was taken and in the second part, teachers were asked to complete following sentences: “Instructional supervision implementations are similar to ... because ...” and "I feel myself like ... during the instructional practices; because...". The collected data were analyzed by content analysis method. The logical bases and explanations in each form produced by the teachers are analyzed, and the common features of the metaphors are grouped under a certain category. While the findings are interpreted, interpretations are made with meaningful and consistent explanations and supported by participants’ quotations and literature.

Keywords: Instructional Supervision, Metaphor, Teacher
Abstract No: 1174

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION IN TURKISH BANKING SECTOR WITH GREY RELATIONAL ANALYSIS METHOD
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"The banking sector has the biggest share in the financial system. A stable, strong and efficient banking system plays an important role in sustaining the economy in a positive way. Financial performance measurement is used to compare the business competitors and determine the roadmap. Multi-criteria decision making methods are frequently used in evaluating financial performance. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the financial performance of the companies operating in the banking sector by using the Gray Relational Analysis (GRA) method in the direction of financial ratios. For this purpose, the years of 2011-2015 of the financial ratios of the five banks in the BIST were analyzed by the GRA method. As a result of the analysis, the GRA method was enabled us to see banks financial ratios in a single point in these years. According to the findings, the financial performance of the banks was ranked and the consistency with the financial ratios was evaluated."

Keywords: Financial Ratios, Banking, Gray Relational Analysis.
Abstract No: 1175

AN OVERVIEW OF TEXTUAL LINGUISTICS AND MURATHAN MUNGAN’S 'NIHAYET' AS AN EXAMPLE OF TEXTUAL LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS
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In the paper, basic criteria for textualization are tried to be explained in the context of textual linguistics, which is a different approach than text analysis methods and traditional grammar. With a text linguistics approach, the fundamental and subordinate subjects of the text, the visible part of the text (surface structure) as well as the elements hidden in the text (deep structure) have been revealed. In the light of this information, Murathan Mungan’s story titled “Nihayet” from the story book Kibrit Çöpleri by the aforesaid writer is tried to be analysed in the context of a small-scale structure and of a large-scale structure by using a text linguistics approach.

Keywords: Text linguistics, small scale structure, large scale structure, story.
Abstract No: 1176

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FOOD AND DRINKS IN NECATI DEMIR’S WORK CALLED TURK EFSANELERI

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Throughout history, food and drinks in the kitchen of a community have not only remained the material that meets the most basic needs of mankind, but they have become one of the most basic elements of culture, which is the effort of that nation to make sense of life. Food and drinks have affected and shaped their beliefs, traditions and customs and lifestyles. When assessed in this framework, the examination of the legends, the most fundamental bridge in the transmission of the Turkish culture to future generations, is crucial because of its revealing the hidden aspects of food and drinks in the culture. “Turk Efsaneleri”, a book by Necati Demir is very rich in reflecting the Turkish food and drinks culture. The purpose of the paper is to reveal the food and drinks in the Turkish culture through legends. In the paper, the names of the foods and drinks that take place in the legends and their recurrences are tried to be shown with the help of tables and graphics. At the end of the paper, the findings are interpreted by blending them with culture.

Keywords: Legend, the Turkish Culture, Food and Drinks
Abstract No: 1177

STEM EDUCATION: ATTITUDES AND READINESS OF IN-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS
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"Recently, Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) education is one of the most popular topics discussed in the field of science education. STEM is an approach that aims to teach disciplines of science, technology, engineering and mathematics with an interdisciplinary approach so that students become conscious STEM literates (Sanders, 2009; Gülhan & Şahin, 2016). Recent reports call for reformed education policies in Turkey to develop students’ knowledge and skills about STEM and improving STEM workforce in the country (Ministry of National Education of Turkey [MoNE], 2015; Akgündüz et al., 2015; TUSIAD, 2017). Undoubtedly, the vast majority of the students’ achievement of skills in these areas will be based on integration of these areas in the science curriculum. However, as a main stakeholder of education science teachers in Turkey need to be prepared to adopt the changes introduced by curriculum reforms at the K-12 level. Align with aforementioned developments, the aim of the present study is to reveal in-service science teachers’ attitudes and readiness for STEM education.

80 in-service science teachers who work in public or private schools voluntarily participated in the study. As data source T-STEM survey (Tas, Yerdelen & Kahraman, 2016) which consists of 9 different parts, was implemented on the participants to examine their attitudes and readiness for STEM education. The quantitatively analyzed results showed that although in-service science teachers have positive attitudes towards STEM education, because of scope of their education background, workplace as in public/private school, age, sex, they have low readiness for STEM education.

References

Keywords: STEM education, in-service science teachers, attitude, readiness
Abstract No: 1178

ZOOPHARMACOGNOSY
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Zoopharmacognosy emerges as a new science that can be counted as a self-treatment of animals, derived from the roots of zoo (animal), pharma (drug) and gnosy (knowing). The term, which means that animals treat themselves in various ways in the evolutionary process, was first introduced in 1978 by Daniel H. Jansen as a self-medication, and in 1993 Cindy Engel's studies Zoopharmacognosy term gained popularity in the scientific community. Zoopharmacognosy is a multidisciplinary science.

In Zoopharmacognosy, investigates an important phenomenon, such as self-treatment by various methods by various species of a variety of disorders. When self medication term is examined, it is seen that many species can cleanse their bodies from infected endo-ecto parasites and strengthen their immunization systems. It is still being investigated whether this movement is instinctual or a learned behavior, and various theories are being developed in this subject. In Zoopharmacognosy, various criteria have been set by Hufmann in order to define animal’s movements as self medication. When it is necessary to give examples of self medative behaviors; under the titles of prophylactic and therapeutic self medication, behaviors such as geophagy, eating roots, chewing leaves are seen.

By well understanding of zoopharmacognosy science many benefits can be gained, such as a good understanding of ecology, the conservation of habitats, the development of new drugs for humans and the enrichment of organic farming and animal husbandry methods. For popularizing this subject in our country, it is aimed to be presented in XV. ECSBS.

Keywords: Zoopharmacognosy, Self-Medication, Animal treatment
Abstract No: 1179

EXPLORATION OF ELEMENTARY STUDENTS’ ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENVIRONMENT

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In the current era, we have experienced greater scientific and technological developments than in previous years. These developments have broad consequences for the environment. Humans had experienced the advantages and disadvantages of these developments at the same time. In order to eliminate the negative effects; society, especially students, should be informed about the importance of environment. Education for sustainable development should be emphasized to enhance students’ attitudes towards environment. The aim of this study is to explore Elementary students’ (grade 6, 7, 8) environmental attitudes. Participants of the study were 104 (73 female, 31 male) 6th grade (n = 34), 7th (n = 35) and 8th (n = 35) students. Quantitative research methodology, survey method, guided the study. The environmental attitude scale, developed by Atasoy (2005), was used as data collection tool. Data were analyzed by Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney U tests by using the PASW 21.0 statistical program. Results showed that the attitudes of female students towards the environment are more positive than male students. On the other hand, the highest attitude score belongs to the 6th grade students and the lowest attitude score belongs to the 8th grade students. According to these findings, in order to improve the attitudes of the students towards environment, more attention should be given to this issue in the lessons and extracurricular activities should be integrated and students should be given active role in environmental projects.

Keywords: Attitudes, environment, sustainability
Abstract No: 1180

SOCIAL AND PSYCHIATRIC RESULTS OF MIGRATION AMONG WOMEN IN A WESTERN CITY IN TURKEY
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"Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the mental health of women who have been subjected to forced migration and the reasons of migration, in a western city sample of Turkey.

Material and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted between 1st September – 31st October 2012 in city Aydın. Systematic sampling method was used in the selection of the sample from the records of neighbourhoods. The number of people to be included in the study was calculated as 270. Data were collected via face to face interview by using an Information Form including demographics and Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI). BSI was developed by Derogatis and it is a short form of the Symptom Check List (SCL). The distribution of the continuous data was controlled by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Mann-Whitney U Test for continuous data, chi-square test for discontinuous data were used. Type-1 error was accepted as 0.05.

Results: Migrant women stated the basic reason for migration as "employment purposes". The median value of anxiety variable in the migrant group was 0.38 (0.15 – 0.63) while median value was 0.30 (0.08 – 0.38) in the non-migrants (p=0.016). The median value of somatization score in migrants was calculated as 0.66 (0.22 – 1.11) and this value was found as higher than the median value of the same in non-migrants, which was 0.33 (0.11 – 0.55) (p=0.003).

Conclusions: The results of this study show that; forced migration negatively impacts women’s mental health; that the migrants are prone to anxiety and that the migration increases the somatization."

Keywords: Immigration, refugees, women's health, mental health
Abstract No: 1181

PRIMARY EDUCATION PRACTICES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION MINISTERS (1999-2011)
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ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY, EĞİTİM FAKÜLTESİ, MERKEZ KAMPÜS, EFEKNER-AYDIN

"OBJECTIVITE
Between 1999-2011 (28 November 1999- 6 July 2011) it had been founded 56th, 57th, 58th and 60th governnents of
the Republic of Turkey. During the these period two times Bülent Ecevit, two times Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and
one time Abdullah Gül governed the country. The governments that were in power during the period under
consideration have made a number of changes and transformations in the field of education as well as in the
social and economic spheres.
In this study we will try to explain the developments which had been seen on the field of primary education. At
first we are going to talk about the five goverment and their education ministers. They are Metin Bostancioglu,
Necdet Tekin, Erkan Mumcu, Hüseyin Çelik and Nimet Çubukçu.
METHOD
Historical research method was used in the study. Document review was done. On the subject, has scanned the
party programs and goverment programs. In addition, during the time they were in office, the National Education
Ministers scanned the work they did in the primary education field, the speeches they made on primary education
topics, the speeches they made in the National Assembly of Turkey, the messages they published, the generalities,
the speeches they had made and the notifications they had made during the academic year. Thus, the data of the
study were obtained and then a descriptive analysis was made based on this data.
RESULTS
The Ministers and their practices during the period we studied are as follows. During the period of Minister of
Education, Metin Bostancioglu, transport education was expanded and the ""Catch Up in Education 2000 Project"
was prepared and put into practice. This project was implemented with the aim of achieving 100% schooling rate
in eight year uninterrupted compulsory education in 2000-2001 academic year, gradual ending of unified class
application, principles and policies to be applied for single teaching transfer from dual education. On the other
hand, during the period of Necdet Tekin’s Ministry of National Education, there have been no significant
developments in primary education. The most important reason for this is that the Minister of National Education
is going on for four months. The current situation continued during this period.
In the era of the Minister of National Education, Erkan Mumcu, the implementation of the continuous eight-year
primary education system continued. Erkan Mumcu’s contribution to primary education has not been significant in
the expected period. The current situation continued during this period.
One of the longest serving ministers of the Turkish Republic of National Education, Assoc. Dr. Hüseyin Çelik.
During the period, the National Curriculum for Primary Education curriculum has been changed to cause
significant debates in the field of primary education. This program was described by the minister as a revolution
in education.
During the period of National Education Minister Nimet Çubukçu, the Ministry of Education Strategy Plan was
published. Many targets for primary education have been identified on this plan.
RESULT
During the period under review, it was stated that education was reformed as mentioned by many previous
governments and ministers of education. However, there is no stability and continuity in national education
policies, as they have been in the past. During the reigning governments and the ministers of education, there has
been an effort to constantly change and innovate, and these changes have often been made in the form of day-to-
day educational policies, which have been repeatedly erased from previous structures. For example, almost every
year to go to the primary school curriculum changes and system changes in the transition from primary to
secondary system undermines public confidence in the system of these students and their parents. Moreover,
has prevented the successful implementation of the system and the practice of not sufficiently consulting with the students and the parents and without being sufficiently involved in the business union without ensuring a social consensus.

Work has been accelerated to bring the schooling rate in primary education to 100% within the period examined. But this goal has not been fully achieved. As of 2009-2010 academic year, the enrollment rate in primary education was determined as 98.17%.

Keywords: Primary Education, National Education Ministers
Abstract No: 1182

THE VILLAGE TEACHER TRAINING TRIALS IN TURKEY, MAHMUDIYE INSTRUCTOR COURSE AND MAHMUDIYE VILLAGE TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL

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ADNAN MENDERES ÜNIVERSITESI, EĞİTİM FAKÜLTESİ, MERKEZ KAMPÜS, EFELE-AYDIN

"The aim of this study is to reveal the educational activities of the Mahmudiye Instructor Course and Mahmudiye Village Teacher Training School which starts after 1935 and is the first of teacher training activities. This study is a study in scanning model. For this reason, founded in Mahmudiye, Mahmudiye Instructor Course and Mahmudiye Village Teacher Training School's accessible documents were scanned in the archives. Relevant sources were investigated. Interviews were made up with the students who are alive. The school campus has been investigated in some buildings that are still used today. Interviews were made up with the people in Mahmudiye and the contribution of the school to its environment was investigated.

Mahmudiye was founded as a Çiftlikat-ı Hümayun in 1815. In the period of Sultan 2. Abdülhamit, after the loss of Ottoman-Russian War, the population has been increased with the migration of Circassion, Tatarion and Refugees. It became a district after the Republic, in 1954.

Making a decision to open in 1936, Village Teacher Training Schools first attempts in Mahmudiye, the reasons above have been effective. In the field of agriculture in 1930, it overstepped the rest of Turkey, the people were open to change and innovation due to immigrants, people have internalised Atatürk’s reforms and provided financial and moral support for teacher training practices, such reasons have been effective. Having started in Mahmudiye, then being the source of establishment of Village Institutes, our study is thought to contribute to research in Turkish Educational History."

Keywords: Mahmudiye, Instructor Course, Village Teacher Training School, Çiftlikat-ı Hümayun
TEACHERS' OPINIONS FOR THE USE OF INTERACTIVE BOARD IN HIGH SCHOOLS. AYDIN PROVINCE EXAMPLE.
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"Ministry of education has offered an opportunity for teachers to utilize information Technologies in their in-class teaching and learning activities by setting interactive boards in each classroom of state schools within the FATIH Project scope since 2010. In this study, the advantages and disadvantages of interactive board utilization for teachers from different highschool types who use interactive boards effectively in their in-class teaching and learning activities; and to what extent they use interactive boards in their classes have been analyzed. This is a qualitative research and case study has been used as method. The study group consists of teachers from different branches in different Anatolian High Schools and vocational high schools in 2017-2018 academic year. In the study teacher were asked open-ended questions and the data obtained from the responses were analyzed and commented by using frequency analysis, descriptive content analysis and coding technique. In consequence of the analysis, advantages and disadvantages of using interactive board during classes have been specified and solutions were proposed in the line of teachers' opinions about interactive board

The advices can be developed according to the opinions of the participant teachers:

The softwares for the interactive smart boards should be varied and developed. There should be a generator for power cut or the interactive smartboard should be produced with a battery which can be charged. Also, the solar power can be used for charging the interactive smart boards, so it can be an economical solution. The softwares against the viruses should be updated. In every classroom, there should be a blackboard besides the interactive smart board. On every interactive smart board, the internet should be connected. The fields having inadequate materials should be determined and the materials should be prepared for these fields. In every school, there should be a technical personnel who is an expert at interactive smart boards. The teachers should be given inservice training about how to use interactive smart boards and their technical knowledge should be updated."

Keywords: Interactive board, Computer technology, Teachers' opinions
CAUSES OF UNETHICAL BEHAVIORS AND SOLUTION RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS: AN APPLICATION IN BURSA

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"Especially in the past, global corporate corruption scandals have proved that auditing activities are not enough alone and the importance of ethics in the accounting profession has acquired currency. Ethics in accounting profession is presenting reliable information in accordance with the law and also giving consideration to the current value judgments of the community. The existence of ethical rules tries to lead to possible uncertain situations by imposing a limit on unethical behaviors. However, these ethical rules can also be inadequate to prevent unethical behavior and violate as all other rules. There are many factors that lead to unethical behaviors of the professional accountants and these factors have to be determined primarily to solve current problems.

Accordingly in this study, it was aimed to determine the causes of unethical behaviors in professional accounting and to suggest some solutions for these behaviors from the viewpoint of professional accountants. For this purpose, first of all ethic concept and ethic rules for the professional accountants were explained, then the factors that motivated the professional accountants to unethical behaviors and solution recommendations for these behaviors were assessed through the SPSS 17.0 pack program with the help of certified public accountants and sworn-in certified public accountants in Bursa. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the most important factors that caused unethical behaviors were government policies for tax applications and unethical behaviors of colleagues."

Keywords: Unethical Behaviors, Professional Ethics, Professional Accountants
Abstract No: 1185

THE STATUS OF SEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF ENERGY RESOURCES IN EU AND TURKEY
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"Concerns about the depletion of fossil resources, cause countries to accelerate their search and development activities. While the countries building oil and gas exploration wells in the deeper regions of land and seas to explore new fossil energy resource reserves, on the other hand they are working on exploring alternative sources of energy that may substitute the fossil resources. Oil and gas exploration activities are highly costly and highly risky activities. Even if a new underground source is discovered, decision to establish a plant for this resource is according to the cost and efficiency ratio of this source.

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey announced that it will resume the oil and natural gas exploration activities in the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea by utilizing the developing technology soon. While the European Union continues its oil and natural gas exploration activities with a portion of its search development budget, most of this budget is used for researching new technologies and alternative energy sources. The shale gas is seen by the EU as one of the most important solution alternatives for the problem of energetic foreign dependency in the near future.

In this study, the current status of the exploration and development activities about energy sources of Turkey and the European Union has been investigated and different scenarios were tried to be addressed on how the energy outlook would be affected if these activities were successful."

Keywords: Energy, shale gas, alternative energy
INVESTIGATION OF PERCEPTION AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY LEVELS OF CLASSROOM TEACHER CANDIDATES RELATED TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY APPLICATIONS

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The main purpose of this study is to investigate whether the cognitive flexibility levels differed before and after the Science and Technology Laboratory Applications course of prospective classroom teachers and whether there is a relationship between the cognitive flexibility sub-dimensions and the learning environment. The sample of the study which was conducted based on a single group experimental model is composed of 45 classroom teacher candidates. Cognitive Flexibility Inventory and Constructivist Learning Environment Scale were used as data gathering tools in the study. Cognitive Flexibility Inventory was developed by Dennis and Vander Wal (2010). The scale has two sub-dimensions, "Control" and "Alternatives". The inventory is adapted to Turkish by Sapmaz and Doğan (2013). The inventory was used in this study after re-validation and reliability analyzes. The Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient was calculated as .92. The values obtained by confirmatory factor analysis with the Lisrel 8.8 program are as follows; RMSEA: 0.06, GFI: 0.92, RFI: 0.91, NNFI: 0.97, NFI: 0.92, CFI: 0.97, RMR: 0.063. The Constructivist Learning Environment Scale was developed by Taylor, Fraser, and Fisher (1997). The scale has five sub-dimensions: "Learning to Learn," "Learning to Contact," "Learning the World," "Learning Science," and "Expressing Thoughts." The scale adapted to Turkish by Küçükozer, Kirtak-Ad, Ayverdi, and Eğdir (2012) was used in this study by repeating the validity and reliability studies as well. For the confirmatory factor analysis repeated within the scope of this research, the items on the scale were replaced with "in this class" while in the study "in this laboratory". The Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient was calculated as .89. Confirmatory factor analysis results using the Lisrel 8.8 program are as follows; RMSEA: 0.053, GFI: 0.86, RFI: 0.90, NNFI: 0.96, NFI: 0.91, CFI: 0.97, RMR: 0.056. Referring to the findings of the study, before experimental process of students and post cognitive flexibility scale, "Control" size in terms of the differences observed, "Alternatives" size in terms of the differences observed, "Alternatives" compared size pre-test and post-test scores were significantly different test scores were obtained (t = 2.430, df = 44, p = 0.019). There is a significant relations at a moderate level as 0.01 among the alternatives sub-dimention of CFI and post-test scores of all sub-dimentions of CLES. These findings show us, Science and Technology Laboratory Practice course impact in a positive way of students' "alternatives sub-dimension" scores of "Cognitive Flexibility Inventory".

Keywords: Cognitive flexibility, Laboratory, Learning environment, Classroom teacher
Abstract No: 1187

ARE THE U.S. DOLLAR, GOLD, AND OIL ALTERNATIVE ASSETS? EVIDENCE FROM DIFFERENT CAUSALITY TESTS
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The main purpose of this study is to explore the causalities behind the co-movements in three key prices of the modern financial markets i.e. the U.S. Dollar index, gold price and oil price by adopting cointegration, Granger causality, and asymmetric causality test procedures. Monthly data is used for the period between 1999:1 and 2017:4. The analysis is expanded by splitting the entire period into two subperiods i.e. 1999:1-2008:8 and 2008:9-2017:4. The findings from the cointegration tests suggest for the entire period that oil and the U.S. Dollar, and oil and gold are not alternative pairs of assets for investment, whereas the U.S. Dollar and gold are alternatives for each other. For the first subperiod, none of the pairs of assets are alternatives. However, in the latter subperiod, oil and gold, and gold and the U.S. Dollar turned out to be alternative pairs of assets. Granger causality test results revealed for the entire period that oil and gold are alternative assets. However, according to the findings from the asymmetric causality tests, oil and gold are no longer alternatives following a positive shock to oil price. For the first subperiod, oil is an alternative to the U.S. Dollar. However, they are no longer alternative assets in case of a positive or a negative shock to oil price. Finally, for the latter subperiod, Granger causality tests showed that oil and the U.S. Dollar, and oil and gold are alternative pairs of assets. It is concluded by relying on the mixed findings for the two subperiods that the global financial crises that came out in 2008 has changed investors’ asset preferences substantially.

Keywords: International Financial Markets, Investment Decisions, Asymmetric Causality
The purpose of this research is to determine the reasons why the mathematics teacher candidates choose primary school mathematics teacher education program, the expectations from the program, whether the expectations are met, how many preferences the primary school mathematics teacher wrote and to consider them in the context of high school graduation. In the study, the case study method of qualitative research types was used. Content analysis was used in the analysis of the data obtained in this study which is a qualitative study. The obtained data are presented in table by frequency and percentage calculations. Because of the new opening of the primary education mathematics teacher program at Adnan Menderes University, it is desired to apply to all the students who study only in first and second grade. However, in the mathematics teacher education program, 66 students were reached from all the students in the first and second classes. Of these students, 32 are first class students and 34 are second grade students. Among the reasons for preference of candidates, factors such as math loving, teaching profession liking, future promise of primary school mathematics teacher, lack of division required of university entrance scores were influential. Among the applicants' expectation from the program, it was seen that they were expecting to be educated as qualified teachers, to get good education and to be in social activities. Did the candidates meet your expectations? it was seen that the answers given in the question were especially yes, but it was also answered earlier due to the fact that the participants are 1st and 2nd class. It is seen that the majority of the students who choose the program are female students.

Keywords: Mathematics teacher candidates ,, mathematics teacher training program, expectations from the program
Abstract No: 1189

5S METHOD AND AN APPLICATION

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Quality and quality control issues are now widely applied both in the private and public sectors. Quality is generally used to meet customer requests. Quality control is used to ensure continuity of quality work. The 5S method has an important place in quality management practices. 5S means in terms of classification, regulation, cleanliness, standardization and discipline. In this study, 5S method, application areas, applications to be implemented will be evaluated and applied in the office environment. What kind of improvement is provided by 5S application will be examined and explained.

Keywords: 5s, quality, quality control, total quality management
Abstract No: 1190

EXAMINATION OF THE STUDIES ABOUT ELECTRE METHOD IN TURKEY BETWEEN 2007-2017
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In this study, studies about Electre method between 2007-2017 have been examined. In this way, the application areas of the method are looked at. At the same time, it is examined what kind of studies are made about this method. It has been evaluated in terms of its method of application and literature contribution.

Keywords: electre method, decision matrix, multi-criteria decision making techniques
Abstract No: 1191

AN INVESTIGATION OF COUNSELLING SELF-EFFICACY OF CANDIDATE COUNSELORS AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITIES

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Culture has a significant impact on counselling. Especially, it can be stated that a 4-year counselling training provides a firsthand opportunity to develop cultural sensitivity in candidate counselors. The aim of this study is to explore how cultural sensitivity explains counselling self-efficacy in candidate counselors. The sample consists of 175 female (65.3 %) and 93 male (34.7%), totally 268 senior counseling students aged between 20 and 33 (M=22.70, SD=1.60) from different universities. Data were collected by using Demographic Information Form, Perceived Cultural Sensitivity Scale (PCSS), and Counselor Self-Estimate Inventory (COSE). Data were analyzed via Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression analysis by using SPSS 21.0. The results indicated that counselling self-efficacy had significant but low level positive relationships with the perceptions about being open to cultural differences; whereas, significantly positive medium association with cultural similarity with clients. In addition, being open to cultural differences and cultural similarity with clients explained 19% of counselling self-efficacy beliefs of candidate counselors. The results were discussed in the context of multicultural counselling; its’ importance on the counselling training together with relevant research and interventions.

Keywords: Counselor candidates, cultural sensitivity, counselling self-efficacy, multicultural counselling
Abstract No: 1192

THE EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS’ ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION, CHEATING ATTITUDE, ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY AND ACADEMIC LOCUS OF CONTROL

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People have to fulfill many responsibilities, tasks and jobs in their daily lives. Unfortunately, for several reasons, they are obliged to postpone responsibilities, tasks and jobs. The same reasons can lead them to commit unethical behaviors like cheating. Undoubtedly, university students also have many academic duties that they must undertake within the framework of the educational process. The purpose of the research is to examine the relationships among prospective teachers’ academic procrastination, cheating attitude, academic self-efficacy and academic locus of control. The study group consists of 357 participants in total including students receiving pedagogical formation education at Adnan Menderes University from different departments such as biology, nursing, mathematics, Turkish language and literature, history, accommodation management, midwifery, food and beverage management, tourism and physical education. In the research, Scales of Academic Procrastination, Academic Locus of Control, Cheating Attitude and Academic Self-Efficacy were used as data gathering tools. To describe the study group, frequency and percentage will be used while correlation and regression will be applied in order to determine the relationships among prospective teachers’ academic procrastination, cheating attitude, academic self-efficacy and academic locus of control. As the data has been just collected, the study is on data analyzing process at the present. The findings and results will be given at the full text.

Keywords: Prospective teacher, academic procrastination, cheating attitude, academic self-efficacy, academic locus of control
Abstract No: 1193

NARRATIVES OF FEMALE ART(ICULATION): BILDUNG IDENTITIES WITH KÜNSTLER
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The aim of this study is to analyze Jeanette Winterson’s Art and Lies and Isabel Allende’s Paula as to shed light onto the self-realization of women through art and literature in two different cultural contexts. The Feminist Künstlerroman is as a contemporary genre that juxtaposes the heroine’s inward quest to self-understanding which is typical in the novels of awakening and the external explorations of female protagonist seen in the Feminist Bildungsroman. Highlighting women as individuals refuting the traditional gender roles and the lead of males, these unconformist narratives put forth the spiritual journey of the female artist to self-recovery and the self-discovery; her rebellious attitude against the patriarchal oppression and its dictated social labels urging for the sameness. In this respect, Winterson and Allende in their particular works concentrate on the active role that the female protagonists take in their quest to awareness thanks to the painting and literature that lead them to self-affirmation; a state of integration through internalizing a sense of belonging to the female community as well as a recovery of a female hidden self. Picasso and Isabel do not submit to social order or give up their ideals but put forth their self-discoveries and self-recoveries through intellectual production as the most essential priority of their resistance against the biased society.

Keywords: Feminist Kunstlerroman, gender, female self-discovery, Jeanette Winterson, Art and Lies, Isabel Allende, Paula.
THE IMPORTANCE OF GLOBALIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS EDUCATION

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"The fact that countries have their own legal systems, legal and tax regulations, social, economic, religious and cultural circles caused differences also in their accounting systems. As result of this, different countries created different accounting systems.

The differences in inter-country accounting practices make it difficult to compare financial information, create barriers for fund-collection in capital markets, and cause difficulties in trading and merging of international companies, and cause not to obtain accurate, reliable and also comparable information due to the different reporting applications. These problems inevitably necessitate the use of a common accounting language.

The developments happening in the world in the field of economy, tie the country economies to each other, direct them to be at the denominator of the common accounting principles in preparation and reporting of the tables and preparation of the financial statements based on the same criteria. Against this requirement, the studies were started first on country basis, and USA, England, France and Germany have taken the lead in these studies. The obligation of information to be shareable and comparable at international field, gets the standardization studies to an international level.

By means of globalization, also the international role and importance of accounting standards have increased. Today, initiatives are maintained by various institutions and organizations in order to ensure international alignment in accounting standards and to create common accounting standards, and significant resources are reserved for this field. The most important factor in the international alignment is accounting standards and their creation."

Keywords: Globalization, International Accounting Standards, Economy
EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' TEST ANXIETY, ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY, ACADEMIC DISHONESTY TENDENCIES AND READING MOTIVATION

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There are different variables that affect the development of the prospective teachers. The purpose of the research is to examine the relationships among prospective teachers’ test anxiety, academic self-efficacy, academic dishonesty tendencies and reading motivation. In the research, relational screening model that determines the relationship between two or more variables was used. Participants of the study were selected via convenience sampling, one of purposeful criterion sampling method. Researchers could reach to participants quickly by using convenience sampling method, which help to accelerate the research process. In the study, convenience sampling was chosen because the participants were studying in the same institution with the researchers. The sample of the research consists of 339 participants in total including students receiving pegogical formation education at Adnan Menderes University from different departments such as biology, nursing, mathematics, Turkish language and literature, history, accommodation management, midwifery, food and beverage management, tourism and physical education. In the research, scales of test anxiety, academic self-efficacy, academic dishonesty, and reading motivation were used as data collection tools. To describe the study group, frequency and percentage will be used while T-test, one-way analysis of variance, correlation and regression analysis by using SPSS 21 program will be applied in order to determine the relationships among prospective teachers’ test anxiety, academic self-efficacy, academic dishonesty tendencies and reading motivation. As the data has been just collected, the study is on data analyzing process at the present. The findings and results will be given at the full text.

Keywords: Academic dishonesty, test anxiety, academic self-efficacy, prospective teachers
THE EFFECT OF USING PHOTOGRAPHS ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND DETENTION IN SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHING

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Developments in knowledge production and globalization have necessitated the change of paradigms of education and replaced them with new educational programs. The most important dimension of this change is the transition from teacher-centred behavioural teaching to student-centred constructivist learning theory. This change and development necessitated the restructuring of Social Studies teaching. When the learning methods applied by the teachers are examined, it seems that the primary aims are on permanent learning. With this objective, the visual teaching method for effective learning has been closely related to both science and social studies areas together with inquiry. The purpose of this research is to determine the effect of using the photographs in social studies teaching to academic on achievement and retention. In the study, "Pre and Post-test semi-experimental design with matched control group" was used. The study was conducted with 40 primary school 7th grade students. 20 of these students are composed of the experimental group (7/B) and 20 of them are the control group (7/A). The data related to the research were obtained by the achievement test and the Social Studies Attitude Scale form. For the experimental study, the achievement test that was developed by Erhan Yaylak was applied. The test consisted of 28 items related to Social Studies course of the 7th grade "Journey in Turkish History" unit. The reliability coefficient of the test is KR 0.82. It was determined that the students in the experimental group, which was made with the result of the research, showed a meaningful difference compared to the control group. According to the results, teaching by using photographs in the method of expression increases students’ academic achievement and retention levels in the Social Studies lesson.

Keywords: Teaching Social Studies, photographs, academic achievement, retention, active learning
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, EXPORT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH FROM TURKEY'S PERSPECTIVE

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Foreign direct investment flow into a country creates different effects on that country's exports and economic growth. First of all, entrance of multinational companies into a country increases that country's exports. It is well-known in the literature that foreign direct investment and exports support economic growth. However, it is hard to tell that the relationship between foreign direct investment, exports and economic growth is clear. An export-oriented growth strategy was adopted in Turkey in the 1980s. With the liberalization that was brought by this strategy, important steps to attract foreign investments have been taken. This study is aim to investigate the causal relationship between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and economic growth for Turkey over the period 1987-2016. With the idea in mind that there is a long-term relationship between foreign direct investment, exports and economic growth, whether foreign direct investment and exports are the determinants of economic growth will be tested. The Granger Causality methodology will be used in determining the direction of this relation. Additionally, the Johansen Cointegration will be used to test whether or not there is a long-term relationship among the variables.

Keywords: Foreign direct investment, Export, economic growth
Abstract No: 1199

DETERMINATION TO THE MISCONCEPTIONS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ABOUT THE TOPIC WHICH IS “THE PASSAGE OF SUBSTANCES THROUGH CELL MEMBRANE” BY TWO-TIER TEST

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"Information that is contrary to the scientific reality is called misconceptions, and the students gain them as a result of previous experiences. The learning of new and correct information is made difficult or even hamper due to misconceptions. This study was conducted to determine the misconceptions and knowledge level of the health-care technician students about the passage of substance through cell membrane. It was performed with 335 students who took the course of human physiology in the 2016-2017 academic years. The research subject was told to the students in two-hour course by researcher in human physiology course. One week after, a test which is prepared by researcher with two-tier test method and was consisting of seven questions was applied. It was seen that diffusion was the most known subject by the students correct answer rate was 77.9% (n:261). On the other hand the least known subject was calculation of the passage matter’s amount and direction depending on plasmolysis and deplasmolysis (number of correct answer: 9.3%, n:31). However, I think that this is due to the students had insufficient knowledge how to do subtraction with decimal numbers. some misconceptions that have been identified are the following: 1.) students thought that the active substance transport occurs only from low density medium towards high density medium (33.7%; n:113). 2.) one-third of students thought that pure water is isotonic (36.1%, n:121). 3.) Half of the students thought that the large molecules such as starch can pass through the membrane until the density to equal (n:180; 53.7%).

These results were compared with the chi-square in SPSS 15.0 program depending on the training programs and whether participated or not to the course that was told of the research subject. The correct response rate for questions is significantly different between participated and not-participate (p = .01 for multiple choice questions and p = .003 for open ended questions).

If misconceptions and knowledge level concepts would have been together in one paper, it would be so long and confusing. Thus I divided it two parts to be ""misconceptions"" and ""knowledge level""."" Keywords: passage of substances through cell membrane, two-tier test, misconceptions, health technician
DETERMINATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT “THE PASSAGE OF SUBSTANCES THROUGH THE CELL MEMBRANE” SUBJECT BY TWO-TIER TEST
Sevil Özcan
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“This study was conducted to determine of the health-care technician students' who took education in Aydın Vocational School of Health Services (AVSHS) in the 2016-2017 academic years, knowledge level and misconceptions about the passage of substances through the cell membrane by two-tier test. If misconceptions and knowledge level concepts would have been together in one paper, it would be so long and confusing. Thus I divided it two parts to be ""misconceptions"" and ""knowledge level"". The research subject which is substance transportation in cell membrane was told to the students in two-hour course by researcher in human physiology course. One week after, a test which is prepared by researcher with two-tier test method and was consisting of seven questions was applied.

The total achievement scores (TAS) were obtained results of evaluation of the tests, and these scores were transformed to 4-point scoring system which is defined by Council of Higher Education (CHE). After then statistically analyzes have been done with these scores. According to results of these analyses, it was determined that only 64 (19.1%) students of 335 students that were participated to study gained successful score which are between 2 to 4. Other huge part of students (80.9%; n:271) were unsuccessful, also 13 (3.9%) students answered no correct answer, so they had zero point. It has been seen that the students' number who were of gained highest score (4) was 5 (1.5%).

These results were compared with the chi-square and One-Way ANOVA in SPSS 15.0 program, depending on whether the students joined the lesson that the subject was taught. The correct answered rate of the questions is significantly different between the students participated and non-participated to lesson (p=.01). When the programs were compared in terms of the number of successful students according to the TAS the highest number successful students were in physiotherapy technicians (FY) program 16 (32.7%). While Medical Laboratory Techniques Program (MLT) was the most unsuccessful program (0%), and also the difference between the programs was statistically significant (p = .00)."

Keywords: the passage of substances through the cell membrane, two-tier test, health technician, knowledge level
ON THE MORALITY OF MYTHS: ODYSSEY
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"Morality is the whole of the norms, principles, rules and values that emerged between mankind and other beings. Morality also offers many areas of study for ethics. One of them is “Odyssey” -is an epic and myth that has been known more than 28 centuries- which represents social characteristics.

The Odyssey with its values as history, literary, psychology etc. effect man's social skills and reflects relation between community and person.

In this respect proposals in the Odyssey which is still one of the most important linguists of Greek myth should be considered in the scope of ethic and social values. So, in this text Hermeneutics method will be used to point out one special subject. The episode of Sirens in Odyssey is considered with a man and the process of losing his own character. That kind of problems refer to mankind in era of Enlightenment, modern times and relations between “better” community and person.

The modern moral dilemmas which have been seen more often in communities make this academic tendency more important.

As a result, it is foreseen that the modern man who confronts the myths in Odyssey may rethink and rename the morality issues by the sense of identity and personality."

Keywords: Morality, myth, myths and morality, Odysseus.
"This study aims to read history of design through “Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles” paying a special attention to designed objects and spaces. Like other popular culture products, Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle is shaped by its periods political, social, cultural and economical conditions. First, Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles was created as a comic book in 1984. It is now on the market as different products, such as comic books, cartoons, toys, video games, movies etc.
Since its creation, Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles preserved its original themes and quality. However, it is also evolved through the period of production. In this sense, it allows reading different periods from 80’s to 2010’s.
This study not only aims to read history of design through Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles’ different periods, but also explore Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles’ critics and comments on the existing period. These themes and comments are examined under different design themes.
Keywords: Design, Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, History of Design, Popular Culture
Abstract No: 1204

DIFFERENT CITIZENSHIP APPROACHES; EVALUATION OF THE TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
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Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Nazilli IIBF

Citizenship applications for individuals, citizenship issues as a result of this application have been created with a topic that is highly talked about in the modern state. Especially groups that exist in immigration and post-migration processes are frequently addressed in the field of citizenship issues as well as citizenship issues in social sciences. Consideration of the subject of citizenship from the point of view of public administration viewpoint, it is also wondered that it may cause richness in public administration and it may reveal different dimensions of work, process and applications that citizens interested in the subject are interested in. The concept of citizenship; the concept of different citizenship from the viewpoint of public administration and the concepts of national and transnational bodies have been evaluated in comparative public administration practices. In addition, there is a thought that ultimately work can also shed light on the practices in Turkey.

Keywords: Citizenship, Migration, Naturalization, National-Transnational Approaches
INVESTIGATING THE MEANS OF PROVIDING VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH IMPROVED LANGUAGE-LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS: THE CASE OF DAVUTLAR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
Bilge Sevim Okuyan, Bertan Akyol, Emrah Köksal Sezgin, Erhan Coşkun
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This study investigates the effects of multimedia on meaningful learning and students' motivation concerning Vocational English and English Speaking Skills courses at Adnan Menderes University, Davutlar Vocational School. The study was developed as an English-teaching project which created a multimedia learning environment specifically designed for tourism and culinary arts students. The project was implemented due to various language teaching problems such as the lack of audio-visual material, the inadequacy in creating contexts, and lack of peer learning. The study is based mostly on Richard E. Mayer's works on multimedia teaching which advocate that learners can understand an explanation better and learn more permanently when they are instructed both with words and pictures. Therefore, a special language classroom has been designed using multimedia to support the learning process with as many audio-visual simulants as possible.

The study is designed and implemented according to the principles of action research — a process initiated to address immediate problems, find practical solutions, and create a model for future practices. The research included four main steps: needs analysis, creating media, evaluation, and reporting the results. After creating the media, 5 students were interviewed about the permanence of learning, their motivation towards learning English, peer learning, and audio-visual simulants. Their responses were analyzed by means of content analysis. The results of the study indicate that multimedia learning create a positive effect on all the four issues listed above.

Keywords: multimedia, vocational school, English
Abstract No: 1206

COMMUNICATION IN VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT: EMOJI USAGE AND MEANING

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Emojis, which are communication tools aiming to express a certain word or emotion visually, have become a part of our daily lives. Emojis can be called as one of the visual languages of communication in the virtual environment. Each day new emojis are created and besides emojis for different needs and cultures, numerous emoji keyboards are also offered to users as add-ons. It is possible to say that emojis, which is a language in itself, have similar characteristics to hieroglyphs, a primitive way of communication; however the fact that they are used in the digital environment has brought various problems with it.

Emojis have different designs according to their communication platforms (Android operating system, iOS operating system, Messenger program, etc.). For this reason, it is possible that different users who use the same emoji may not necessarily mean the same thing. On the other hand, other factors such as gender, age, cultural differences can create differences in the perception of emojis. This also indicates the possibility that the emojis may also cause communication losses from time to time, although they should support written expressions.

In this study, participants were selected randomly from the students who are studying at different faculties of Anadolu University in the fall semester of 2017-2018. The study will try to determine the emotional meanings that participants attributed to the emojis and emoji choices of participants who are found in the depression for a month or who identify themselves in the depression.

For this purpose, demographic characteristics and emoji selection will be investigated by online questionnaire. In addition, Beck Depression Test will be applied online and evaluated by a professional psychologist. The obtained data will be grouped and analyzed by using appropriate statistical methods. Findings obtained later will be compared and discussed with other studies conducted in this field. It is expected that, this work will be a guide to the professionals and researchers working in the field of communication for subsequent emoji studies.

Keywords: Emoji, Visual Communication, Visual Perception
Abstract No: 1208

PSYCHOLOGICAL HARASSMENT AS A TYPE OF WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

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Workplace violence is defined as a type of social violence which continues to affect societies. Conditions of work in workplace, attitudes of managers, strong language can be presumed as examples of violence in workplace. Several studies in different countries, particularly in Europe, show the presence and importance of this type of violence. For example, in France, the study of this social fact is deemed important, where Marie-France Hirigoyen uses the term “moral harassment” to qualify the violence in workplace. Moral harassment is defined by Hirigoyen as a result of an unethical behavior, which is against moral sense, of a perverse and narcissist individual against a colleague. This definition shows the moral dimension of psychological harassment in workplace and consequently brings us to see the heterogeneity of the concept.

Briefly, psychological harassment, A.K.A. “mobbing” in social sciences, means a psychological and social attitude which aims to deprive a designated victim of his/her professional opportunities. Other definitions are presented to elaborate this concept, but the common point is that the psychological harassment becomes a frequently observed social-psychological attitude and behavior, and certainly is a social danger in workplaces, a concept which will be studied on its diverse forms.

In this presentation, we will focus on the different aspects of psychological harassment in workplace as a type of social violence and as a social reality. Then, we will briefly study a live example in a private school in Istanbul, the behavior that some workers were subject to, and some consequences.

Keywords: Psychological harassment, mobbing, social violence
Individuals sometimes feel negative feelings towards the person in the face of events experiencing. This feeling can be grudge-holding behaviour over time. Grudge-holding can be defined as the hidden enmity that the individual feels against the person. At this point, the individual acts with a sense of hidden enmity that can create undesirable consequences for organizations. Many people in the organization are influenced grudge-holding behavior even if the universities are free, scientific and impartial. It both affects the life of the individual who holds the grudge and the individual who is the victim and it may produce negative results such as unrecoverable. The aim of this research is to reveal the opinions of the academicians who work at the universities on grudge-holding behavior. A qualitative approach has been adopted in the research and a phenomenological approach has been used. The research was conducted with the academicians from a state university in 2017-2018 academic year. A total of 12 academicians (6 female and 6 male) including research assistant, lecturer, assistant professor, associate professor and professor participated in the research. Maximum diversity sampling method was used in the research sample methods. Academicians from all levels on a volunteer basis are participated in. The data of the study were collected by interview method. First of all, literature has been scanned and semi-structured interview form was created. Interviews were recorded by voice recording when the participants approves. If they didn’t allow voice recording, their opinions were written by the researchers. The collected data were analyzed by content analysis. The analysis are going on.

Keywords: grudge-holding, academician, university
Abstract No: 1213

FOUCAULT’S HETEROTOPIA IN ZULFU LIVANELI’S NOVEL SON ADA (THE LAST ISLAND)

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"Heteropia is a concept that describes spaces of seclusion, separation, and deviation. The concept was developed and elaborated by French philosopher Michel Foucault, who used the term heterotopia to explain the spaces of otherness and the places that function as non-hegemonic conditions. The term is closely related to literary genres of utopia and dystopia. Walter Russell Mead states that ""Utopia is a place where everything is good; dystopia is a place where everything is bad; heterotopia is where things are different — that is, a collection whose members have few or no intelligible connections with one another."" With the socio-political connotations of the term in mind, this study examines the contemporary Turkish novel Son Ada (The Last Island) by Zulfu Livaneli. The novel has been analyzed as a dystopian and allegorical work. However, this study focuses on the representation of the island in the novel as a parallel space which contains outcasts. This space of otherness and seclusion first appears as a haven, but gradually turns into a heterotopia of crisis and deviation."

Keywords: heterotopia, space, otherness
Abstract No: 1214

THE REFLECTIONS OF TOURISM MOBILITY IN THE LOCAL PRESS: KUSADASI SAMPLE
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The tourism sector is one of the most important sectors showing rapid growth and developing. The tourism sector, which has economic, social, cultural and political values, is one of the most important agents especially for the development and promotion of the countries. Destinations with tourist attractions attract a lot of tourists and have a good image and brand value by increasing their awareness both in national and international area. Situated in Turkey's natural, historical and cultural richness that has a great importance in terms of Kusadasi also it shows the favorable climate and geographical features with the distinction of being one of the important destinations in terms of tourism. Moreover, it is one of the important tourism attraction points in terms of religious tourism because of its close proximity to holy places, especially Virgin Mary's House. While the local press in the region's publishing activities reflects the perspective of the people of the region towards tourism activities, it also brings the quality of the destinations to the forefront. In this research, two local newspapers operating in Kusadasi with circulation exceeding one another and published every other day and every fifteen days were examined in order to see the events of the tourism movement. The content analysis of the tourism news in the newspapers was done and the results were obtained by taking the news content and taking into consideration both the nature of the tourism mobility and the public view of the tourists in this mobility framework

Keywords: Tourism, Touristic destination, Local newspaper, Local press, Kusadasi
Abstract No: 1215

OPINIONS OF BOTH THE PRACTICUM TEACHERS AND THE STUDENT-TEACHERS ON THE SCHOOL EXPERIENCE COURSES AND THE PRACTICUM COURSE
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"The purpose of this study is to determine the views of the classroom teacher and preschool teachers (guidance teacher) regarding the teaching experience application course and teaching practice lesson and teacher candidates and opinions between the two sides. For this purpose interviews were conducted with the candidate teachers and teacher candidates. Within the framework of the qualitative research method in the study, the case study was used. The research was conducted with a total of 20 students studying at Prizren Ukshin Hoti University Classroom Teaching (8) and Preschool Teaching Department (12) and 15 guidance teachers. The research data were obtained using the interview technique. The data obtained from the research were collected under specific codes and themes by analyzing the content. As a result of the analysis of the data, it is the most important findings that the lack of cooperation between school and university, and the knowledge of the duties of the guidance teachers after the information about the school experience and the teaching application to the guidance teachers and teacher candidates are asked. The most important inadequacy in the interview with the guidance teachers in the results of the work is that the in-service seminars are given to the guidance teachers in case the information about the duties and responsibilities of the teacher candidates is inadequate, furthermore, in the case of teacher candidates doing internship, it is thought that the teacher candidates will be more injured in the school experience when supplementary allowance is paid to the guide teachers.

It is thought that this kind of studies will be made with the colleagues and administrators of the university and it will be possible to evaluate the studies to be planned by applying a survey with a wider student population. It is also envisaged that such research will also benefit from the enrichment of the relevant literature."

Keywords: School Experience, Practicum Teaching, Attitudes, Preschool teacher,
Abstract No: 1216

A META-INTUITIVE ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO FACILITY LAYOUT PROBLEM

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The quadratic assignment problem (QAP), one of the most difficult problems in the NP-hard class, models many real-life problems in several areas such as facilities location, parallel and distributed computing, and combinatorial data analysis. Combinatorial optimization problems, such as the traveling salesman problem, maximal clique and graph partitioning can be formulated as a QAP. In this paper, we present some of the most important QAP formulations and classify them according to their mathematical sources. We also present a discussion on the theoretical resources used to define lower bounds for exact and heuristic algorithms. We then give a detailed discussion of the progress made in both exact and heuristic solution methods, including those formulated according to metaheuristic strategies.

Keywords: Assignment Integer programming Combinatorial optimization Facilities planning and design Metaheuristics
Abstract No: 1217

EXAMINING OF HEALTH TECHNICIAN STUDENTS' LEVELS OF THE INFORMATION LITERACY: AYDIN HEALTH SERVICES VOCATIONAL SCHOOL EXAMPLE

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"The information literacy is a skill about finding, reaching, evaluating, using and transmitting of the information in which are different locations and forms. It's a need to be developed of students' literacy levels in academic training process. Because of this necessity, the different level curriculums of information literacy are implemented in universities.

This research is realized to aim of which is to determine the information literacy levels of health technician candidates. In this research 5-point Likert-type Information Literacy Scale, is developed by Aldemir (2004), has been applied to 246 students who were taken education in four different education programs at Aydın Health Services Vocational School (AHSVS), in 2016-2017 academic year. The obtained data from the scale had been entered to SPSS program after they were converted to 3-point scale, and they were evaluated.

The mean of the students' information literacy scale has been found "I don't have difficulty" with 2.16. Expression 8th “while using of web sources (information sources on the web, web pages, electronic magazines or journals, encyclopedias, etc.) was marked the option “I do not have any difficulty” by most of the students (80.1%) . Obtained data have been compared according to demographic features (gender, education program) by t-test and One-way ANOVA. As the results of analysis, statistically significant difference was detected in favor of female for expressions 8, 19, 22, 27, 29 and 31 (p<.05). Similarly statistical difference was significant between education programs for expressions 4, 8, 11, 13 and 30 (p<.05).

When the research results were evaluated, it can be reached the result that the students have sufficient knowledge about finding of information and using of the information thanks to academic education."

Keywords: Information, information literacy, health technician student
A STUDY ON THE MOTIVES BEHIND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS' PREFERENCE OF CULINARY ARTS PROGRAMME AND THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT THE PROGRAMME

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This study was conducted on associate degree students who can adapt to the changing global conditions, use technology effectively, contribute to national economy, and produce skilled workforce. The data of the qualitative survey research were gathered by means of semi-structured interviews which were reviewed according to expert opinion. The research was conducted with ten students from Adnan Menderes University, Davutlar Vocational School, Culinary Arts Program. Face to face interviews were conducted with five female and five male students. The interviews, which were recorded on a tape recorder, lasted approximately 25 minutes. They were later transformed into written documents. The data is being interpreted through content analysis method. The findings, conclusion, and suggestions will be included in the full text.

Keywords: Vocational schools, culinary arts programme, students' opinions
1929 WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMIC POLICY IMPLEMENTED IN TURKEY
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"The economic crisis that began in 1929 with the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange took its effects also outside of Amerika and especially in Europe. The world faced a major economic depression because of this crisis. Turkey is one of the countries which affected by this crisis.

In 1923, with the proclamation of the Republic, Turkey which followed a rapid development plan in all areas, was in tendency to implement the economics policies adopted during Izmir Economic Congress (17 February - 4 March 1923). When the economic crisis called the 1929 Economic Crisis or the Great Depression has started, the economy of the newly established country was largely based on agriculture, and Turkey started to take the industrialization steps by considering the basic needs of the country in the filed of industry and by giving priority to these needs. In order to mitigate the effects of the crisis, economic policies has changed and the policies related the protection of financial independence have been implemented.

In this study, 1929 World Economic Crisis which began in America, its effects on newly established Republic of Turkey and in this sense, government policies implemented to mitigate the effects of this crisis have been examined."

Keywords: 1929 World Economic Crisis, The Great Depression, Turkey, Economics.
IN DIGITAL WORLD, DIGITIZING STATE AND CITIZENSHIP

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"In the 21st century, there is a rapid change and transformation all over the world based on information and technology. It is inevitable that this rapid change and transformation process will deeply affect the state sector as it affected all sectors. These developments in the field of information and technology and the reflections of these developments to the state sector reveal the concept of digital state (e-government). Today, almost every department of the state seems to be using e-government applications intensively. The presence of e-government applications have rapidly gained momentum from the production of public goods and services to the presentation to citizens, and it is noteworthy that these applications are getting more popular every day. It is possible to say that this change in the state institutions leads to the transformation of the citizens, which is an integral element of the state. Because mutual communication and interaction between the state and the individual makes such a transformation necessary. For this reason, the change in the concept of citizenship is one of the issues to be emphasized, especially in the last period with digital understanding of the digital state in the digital world.

The subject of this study is the transformation of the concept of citizens, that has emerged with the spread of e-government applications. The problem of this study can be stated as; in the digital World and with the digitizing state, the notion of digital citizenship has emerged to this situation. In this context, the purpose of this research is to investigate the transformation of the new idea of citizenship with the extensive usage of e-government applications."

Keywords: Public Management, E-Government, Digital Citizenship
THE IMPACTS OF GENDER ON MICRO-CREDIT PRACTICES

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"Micro credit programs, which are based on lending money on interest and encouraging savings, have been first been used in Southern countries and are now being implemented worldwide. Mainly aimed at the rural poor, particularly poor women, micro credit programs seek to ensure sustainable economic development in line with the requirements of global capitalism and to include women in the productive activities of the market. Micro credit has been made institutionalized based on three main paradigms, namely financial sustainability, poverty alleviation and women's empowerment. In micro credit programs, where the emphasis on women's empowerment is strong, the lack of a social gender perspective is striking. In fact, women may face patriarchal pressure and restrictions at the start in access to loans, loan usage models, participation to the productive activities in the market and during loan repayment. Thus the allegation that by way of micro credit, women will be empowered in terms of economic, social and political means in the family and society becomes questionable. This article, by problematizing women's relationship with micro credit, will discuss social gender relationships which prevent them from making use of these programs as they wish and from achieving the results they intend."

Keywords: Micro Credit, Women’s Empowerment, Feminist Empowerment, Gender Relations.
OPINIONS OF THE 12TH GRADE STUDENTS REGARDING HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS EXAMINATION TO BE APPLIED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 2018. (ÇANAKKALE IBRAHIM BODUR ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL SAMPLE)

Sedat Yakut, Ilknur Maya
Çanakkale Ibrahim Bodur Anadolu Lisesi, Barbaros Mahallesi, Atatürk Caddesi, No 75, Merkez, Çanakkale

"In Turkish Education System, students are accepted to the university according to the central placement test score at transition from secondary stage to the higher education stage. The exams whose content and name have been changed over the years are applied in Turkey. The last example of this has been a change at transition from secondary stage to the higher education and the name of the new exam system has been announced to the public as "Higher Education Institutions Examination" (YKS).

In this study, it is aimed to measure and analyze Çanakkale Ibrahim Bodur Anatolian High School students' views about the YKS. In order to collect data regarding to this aim, questionnaire technique was used on students studying at 12th grade in Çanakkale Ibrahim Bodur Anatolian High School. The questionnaire is consisted of five-point likert scale and the obtained data were tested via the IBM SPSS Statistics 21 program.

According to the results of the research, participants find it positive to reduce the number of sessions at the YKS, to include the 1-week coverage of the YKS, and to be able to use the point which is 200 and over in the first session of the YKS in the second year. However, the participants think the question numbers and duration of the YKS are not adequate, the YKS will not reduce the need for the course center according to the previous examination system, and the first YKS will cause confusion."

Keywords: YKS, Transition from Secondary Stage to Higher Education Stage, Turkish Education System
Abstract No: 1224

ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
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The characteristics that differentiate the organization from the others create this organization's culture. Like communities, the organizations comprise of their own norms, beliefs and values. The culture in which there are some members determines the organization's management styles. Furthermore, this culture constitutes shows the members' characteristics features because that the culture arise from the contributions of the members. The constitution of higher education comes true by the help of members' characteristics features. Sub groups in higher education may have different cultures from the main groups and may found their own structure. This situation makes the higher education a constitution that synthesises the sub cultures. In loosely structured constitutes like universities, it is to the point to see the organizational culture, to see the effects of it, to shape the culture. This research aims at asserting the instructors' opinions' about organizational culture. The findings in the research are in the analysis phase. At the end, the findings will be discussed in the direction of the literature.

Keywords: Higher Education, Organizational culture.
Abstract No: 1225

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MULTIDIMENSIONAL SOCIAL VALUES AND CRITICAL THINKING STANDARDS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE PROGRAM STUDENTS

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The Guidance and Psychological Counseling Programme is a bachelor’s degree program in the Department of Educational Sciences in the Faculty of Education. Apart from the required courses, the programme offers theoretical and practical knowledge in the area of specialization and general culture in the field. When 2017 educational curricula renewed by Ministry of Education curriculum are examined, it's neatly seen that the importance of critical thinking in each step of education level and value teaching to students are pointed out. The main purpose of this research is to determine multidimensional social values and critical thinking standards of Psychological counseling and guidance program students and to find out if there is a relationship among these variables or not. Although one should mind that there are so many factors affecting value preferences and critical thing abilities in this study sex, age, class, academic grade, parents’ education levels, geographical region before college, income level of the family and number of books read in a year were investigated. For this main purpose the study was designed as correlational survey method. As data gathering instruments Critical Thinking Standards scale which was developed by Aybek et al. (2015) and Multidimensional Social Values Scale developed by Bolat (2013) were used. Purposive sampling method has been conducted from totally 240 junior, sophomore, third and senior students enrolled to consultant and psychological counseling department in Adnan Menderes University during 2017-2018 academic year. The data will be analyzed by using SPSS 16 package programme. The analysis of these data has not been completed so the results and the results will be presented at the congress.

Keywords: critical thinking, social values, psychological counseling and guidance program students
Abstract No: 1226

EXAMINING THE EFFICIENCY OF TEACHING PRACTICE LESSON ACCORDING TO VIEWS OF PROSPECTIVE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND ADMINISTERS
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Among various lessons which prospective primary school teachers have to take during learning process for 8 terms in Faculty of Education, Teaching Practice courses have different significance because these lessons balance theory and practice. In other words the students have an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge into practice by participating in various activities within the schools in order to develop their skills in preparing daily lesson plans, designing teaching activities and practicing them, observing whole day activities in schools and reporting the observations each week. The purpose of the study is to examine efficiency of teaching practice lesson according to views of prospective primary school teacher candidates, primary school teachers and administers. The study was designed as a qualitative study. The study group consisted of 10 prospective primary school teachers who are studying at department of Primary Education in Adnan Menderes University Faculty of Education, 5 primary school teachers and 3 administers from randomly selected schools where seniors attend to teaching practice lesson I during 2017-2018 academic year in Aydin province. The data were collected with semi-structured interview forms that include five questions about planning of the lessons, learning and teaching process, evaluation, classroom management and also responsibility of teaching profession for each group prepared by the researches. The descriptive analysis which was one of the qualitative research methods was used in this study. Because data analysis process has not finished yet; the rest of the findings will be presented in the congress.

Keywords: prospective primary school teachers, Teaching Practice course, primary school teachers
Abstract No: 1227

BLACK BOX IN TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM: PROF.DR. ADIL TURKOGLU'S LIFE, PIECES AND SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS
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ADNAN MENDERES ÜNİVERSİTESİ, EĞİTİM FAKÜLTESİ, MERKEZ KAMPÜS, EFEFER, AYDIN

"Transferring the individuals' scientific studies, knowledge accumulations as a director, who contribute to the Turkish Education System, and providing today's and next generations' benefitting from these knowledge accumulations have a great importance.

Having been a director in his educational life for 22 years, starting his academic life with Prof. Dr. Fatma Varis who has contributed to the education programmes in Turkey and its' development from every aspects, educating a great number of licence and post graduate students, organising a great deal of academic event, attending many panels and conferances and having been into the education life for 44 years; Prof.Dr Adil Turkoglu's life, pieces and his contributions to Turkish Education System directly and indirectly, Turkish Education's going through a phase by him should be presented. Our aim at this study is transferring Prof. Dr. Adil Turkoglu's life, pieces, knowledge accumulations and experiences to the next generations by presenting them. In our study historical and documental research method has been used and literature review has been made. Documental review technic has been utilized, interview method has been applied. The collected data has been analysed and organised as a Word document.

As a result of this study, we have found these findings; Prof. Dr. Adil Turkoglu completed his primary school education at Cumhuriyet Primary School which was one of two schools in Karamanlı town, his secondary school at Karamanlı Secondary School and his high school t Burdur High School. Although he got a right to enter the Faculty of Law due to his university entrance point, his desire to becoming an examiner has directed him to choice Faculty of Education. Mr. Turkoglu, having enter the Faculty of Law on September 1966, had a successful education life. After graduating from university, he worked as an officer at Sumerbank General Management for five month. Mr. Turkoglu had a degree of licence in 1970 at Faculty of Education in Ankara University, post graduate in 1972 and doctorate in 1977. He became an associate professor in 1982 and a professor in 1989.

In his 44 yearly career, there has been 7 books, 1 book's part, 3 published articles in international journals with international reviewers, 21 published articles in national journals and 18 published articles in other journals of Mr.Turkoglu.

As is known, studies in the field of comparative education in universities, national and international foundations started with World War II. Mr. Turkoglu's associate professorship thesis named as French, Swedish and Romanian Education Systems " A comparative Research" which was started on November 1979, completed on March 1982 and published on October 1983 has been the first study in Turkey at this field.

Speakers exemplified the other countries in their presentations during the National Education Council in Turkey. However, these datas have been unrealistic, unscientific and secondhand datas. Afterwards, what happened in other countries has been well understood and the examples that have been given have became more consistent. Since the problems in education at every country in the World are same only the solutions differ. Mr. Turkoglu's proposal is not imitating the solutions, its' just about to utilising from the scientific proposals.

Prof. Dr. Adil Turkoglu has not only produced pieces but also has had a great role for raising the valuable academicians. He has been the consultant of 23 post graduate and 13 doctorate students.

Prof.Dr. Adil Turkoğlu suggested a model proposal in 2010 by taking Turkish Village Institutes being established on 17 April 1940 as a role model. The criteria of his proposing this model has been finding solutions to the problems that have been caused by the non-planned urbanisation concept being occured by population growth between the dates of 1990-2010, industrialisation and domestic migration. This was offered as a new model after 1990s. As a result of this Mr. Turkoglu's conception based on Comparative Education Systems has made a tremendous impact in Turkey and given rise to many researchers' producing valuable pieces. Also Mr. Turkoğlu's
model proposal’s for Urban Institutes importance has grown further today. In fact today’s Turkey has been exposing to the more non-planned urbanisation. According to the year of 2016’s data, %92 population of Turkey live in urbans, %8 population of Turkey live in villages. Mr. Türkoğlu’s model proposal has been implemented in Eskisehir Tepebasi Municipality, Bursa Nilüfer Municipality. Furthermore, Aydın Municipality has been influenced from this implementation and put on it to its' agenda. ”

Keywords: Adil Türkoğlu, comparative education, village institute, education
Abstract No: 1228

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL ELEMENTS IN THE LEGENDS OF THE AYDIN PROVINCE

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Geography is the science that interrogates the reciprocal interaction between people and their environment (place) depending on the cause-effect and distribution principle. Geographic information is an important part of the general culture of societies. People have a feature to sanctify things, places and people that they consider important. The dependence of the human being on the environment due to technological changes has been reduced and therefore, many verbal items such as epics and tales giving information about cultural heritage have been forgotten. Legends are one of these verbal products. Legends are statements conveying the nature of a phenomenon, the arrival of an entity, or the change that occurs in any of the phenomena of nature with extraordinary explanations. The physical and human geographical elements that shape the human life, which is the subject of science and social studies, have also inspired legends. The research area of this study is within the borders of Aydın province. This study focuses on the geographical terms, of the legends that have been compiled in Aydın and its surrounding area. The method used in the study is the literature review. The method of data analysis is content analysis. In this study, fourteen legends of Aydın province were reached and the geographical items in these legends were analysed. Çine Çayı, Meander River, Güzelhisar, Kızlarhisarı, Nazlı and Beyin Oğlu are some of these myths. These legendary texts have been examined in terms of physical, human and economic geography elements. The frequency and percentage values of the geographical terms in the legends are calculated and tabulated in the text. It is determined that the frequency values of physical geography (such as mountain, rock, stone, lake, sea) are higher than those of human and economic geography. Keywords: Legend, Aydın, physical and human geography.
Abstract No: 1229

FEMALES' ATTITUDES TOWARD FINANCE: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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In spite of the amount of research which has been devoted to the issue of financial literacy, the literature offers little information about the role of attitude toward finance and its relation to financial knowledge. This study aims to fill this knowledge void by investigating the phenomenon of ‘attitude towards finance’, which is viewed as ‘something’ that is potentially connected to people’s financial literacy levels. The aim of the paper is twofold. First, we pursue a deeper understanding of women’s ‘attitude towards finance’, providing a rich and detailed set of data about their beliefs, emotions and self-perceptions toward finance in their own words. Secondly, adopting an inductive approach, our focus group results are also fruitful to generate a set of testable hypotheses for further investigation. The study focuses on women of three groups — young, ‘minority gender’ and aged — in order to assess and compare their attitude toward finance. With regard to the practical method of this study, this is a qualitative study based on focus group discussions. We find different ‘profiles of attitude’ in our sample depending on the complex interaction of affect towards learning finance, cognitive competence, value, difficulty, and interest toward finance. As might be expected, ‘minority gender’ members show a positive attitude toward finance; conversely, aged women and young women have predominantly negative attitudes. Implications for research and practice are included.

Keywords: financial literacy, attitudes toward finance, women, focus group
EVALUATING IBN KHALDUN’S PHILOSOPHY WITH POSITIVIST EPISTEMOLOGY: MAKING OUT OR LOOSE INTERPRETATION

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Ibn Khaldun is among the thinkers whose perspective, ideas and philosophical position are still debated and various interpretations of his arguments emerge. Whether his perspective fits in positivist epistemology, on the other hand, is yet to be determined. In this paper, after a brief introduction to Ibn Khaldun’s philosophical perspective, his ideas and arguments on history and society are going to be presented. Then, it is going to be discussed that it would be better to contextualize his thoughts and famous concepts, such as asabiyya, to be able to interpret his perspective. For this purpose, his sociological approach is going to be examined and depending on the arguments, whether Ibn Khaldun’s philosophical approach on history and society can be considered in positivist epistemology or not is investigated.

Keywords: Ibn Khaldun, Positivism, International Relations, History, Society
Abstract No: 1231

E-MUNICIPALITY APPLICATIONS AND PROBLEM AREAS USED IN MUNICIPAL SERVICES PRESENTATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH E-GOVERNMENT APPLICATIONS
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"The period we are in is called information age. It seems that in the age of information, there is a rapid transformation from classical state to e-state. This transformation in the state has first emerged in central government and many public services done by the central government have begun to be offered in the electronic environment. E-government applications gradually spread to the local government institutions and revealed e-municipality applications. In this context, it is observed that some municipal services, which municipalities have fulfilled, are starting to offer in electronic environment today.

The subject of this study is the public services that municipalities have carried out in the form of e-municipalities, the quantities and qualities of them, and the problems municipalities face in e-municipality applications. The problem of this study can be stated as; there are many problems with insufficient e-municipal applications when presenting public services as a new method. In this context, the purpose of this study is to analyze e-municipal applications in comparison with e-government applications and it is investigated to what extent they are inadequate and what kind of problems they face during the implementation process. By studying the literature, firstly the transformations in the state in the information age and the reflections of this transformation to the public administration will be discussed. Then, in order to reveal the quantity and quality of e-municipal applications, the comparative analysis between e-government and e-municipal applications will be given. Finally, the problems encountered in e-municipality applications will be mentioned."

Keywords: Public Administration, Municipalities, E-Government, E-Municipality
AN ANALYSIS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM IN SIPAHIOĞLU MANSION IN YÖRÜK VILLAGE

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"Yörük village is a Türkmen village in the district of Safranbolu, the province of Karabük. This region was preferred by Türkmen people because the slightly sloping land provided the most suitable area for pitching tents. Most families in the village are named after the Ottoman army military ranks such as “Sipahi”, “Sekbanzade”, “Cebecizade”, and “Odabaşı.” Villagers built mansions with the revenues they earned by means of bakery business in Istanbul and created beautiful examples of civil architecture. When the construction inscriptions are examined, it is seen that the oldest mansions date back to the 17th century. Most mansions, however, were built in the 19th century. These houses were constructed on different types of land plots, varying in size and position. This variety enriches the street pattern.

This study examines the architectural traditions and lifestyles as reflected in the mansions in Yörük village. The original architecture of Sipahioglu Mansion has been a well-preserved example in the village. The building is now both a residence and a tourist attraction. It is possible to visit this house-museum and see the front door, the patio, the stairs, the summer and winter chambers, the restrooms, and the kitchen. The study is based on the two main parts of the mansion: the women's quarters and the men's quarters.

Keywords: Yörük village, Sipahioglu Mansion, civil architecture, traditional house
RISK FACTORS AND STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT IN FRESH FISH COLD CHAIN LOGISTICS
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Accordance to the change of living conditions and increase in the per capita income, frozen food consumption increases day by day. Delivery of perishable food from harvest to consumer preserving freshness made cold chain logistics more vital. In order to cope with the loss and the risk factors in seafood arising in the transportaion, storage, processesing, packaging and selling stages, firms need to develop nez strategies. Especially, heat control and traceability are the featured characteristics in digitalized chain. This study aims to put forth the risk factors considering stages in the sefood cold chain and to develop strategies in order to minimize these risks.

Keywords: Cold chain logistics, seafood, risk factors
Abstract No: 1235

THE CONSUMED PUBLIC SPHERE: THE CONSUMPTION AS THE FINAL POINT AT WHICH THE PUBLICITY HAS ARRIVED

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One of the important issues of sociology, “the public sphere” is an indispensable element for democratic societies. The public sphere, the place where democracy is socially reproduced, is one of the most important indicators to distinguish democracy from totalitarianism and moreover, it is the most important concept of democracy debates. The public sphere is a social space in which every citizen can become aware of political, economic and cultural developments and can influence decisions on these issues. Being a gift of Enlightenment to humanity, the public sphere is an important historical aspect of bourgeois society as the place where the bourgeois constitutional state was discussed. Moreover, public sphere is an important indicator of modern state and society. The direction of public sphere debates, such as more participation, political visibility, representation, etc., is now largely determined by its relation with the consumption. The consumption society where the consumption is everything, value of everything is recalculated on the basis of consuming and being able to consume is regarded to be a phenomenon that distances the public sphere from its ideal form. In the current study, particularly on the basis of the Habermas’ work “Structural Transformation of Publicity”, in which he discusses bourgeois publicity as the ideal, how the idea of public sphere that is produced and whose basis is built on production has attained a consumption-centered structure will be discussed considering its relation with the consumption society and Habermas and Bauman’s opinions.

Keywords: Public sphere, consumption society, Habermas, Bauman
PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE WORLD IN LEARNING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: A PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY
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From birth, the individual recognizes himself/herself as a separate entity from other living and non-living entities that exist; he/she tends to make sense of space, events/circumstances, relationships lived. Over time, this tendency is that of the individual; with the influence of the acquired education, living conditions, age and experiences, provide a basis for the perceptions of senior mental process skills such as commenting, comparison, association, criticism and evaluation. These perceptions also shape the meaning of the world and the countries. This research was conducted to determine the perceptions of Turkish learners as a foreign language about world countries. For this purpose, phenomenology is preferred from qualitative research designs. The study group is composed of foreign students studying Turkish at Adnan Menderes University Turkish Language Teaching, Research and Application Center (ADÜ-TÖMER) in the academic year 2017-2018. The research data were gathered through the world map of the A3 size, where only the country names were written, given to the students. Through the arrows extracted from the countries of the world on the map, it is required that students write their connotations/perceptions of those countries as metaphors in Turkish. The metaphors obtained from the research will be classified according to their similarities and differences with the content analysis technique and then tabulated according to the frequency values to be separated by the categories. Then, these findings will be interpreted. As the research data are lately collected, information on the findings and results will be presented later.

Keywords: Turkish as a foreign language, world perception, countries, metaphor, phenomenology
Abstract No: 1237

PERCEPTIONS OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS ON ACADEMIC WRITING SKILLS: A METAPHOR ANALYSIS STUDY

(ADÜ, FACULTY OF EDUCATION EXAMPLE)

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Writing, as one of the transfer/speaking skills, uses all of the cognitive, affective, psychomotor skills. Therefore, it covers a complicated process that prioritizes format and content properties, according to writing structure and operation. This complexity stems from a focus on creativity, originality and a systematic language consciousness at every stage of writing, from determining the subject to planning, applying the rules and concluding. Academic writing, which is one of the most advanced writing skills, is considered to be the most difficult type of writing since it involves a long period of research, investigation and thinking activities. The way academic writing skills are perceived particularly by academics and those who are studying at the postgraduate level, affects the use of this ability successfully. In this research, it was aimed to determine the perceptions of postgraduate students towards academic writing skills through metaphors. In this context, the study group of the researchers is composed of postgraduate (master and doctorate) students studying at Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Education in the 2017-2018 academic year. In the research, phenomenology has been adapted from the qualitative research designs. Participants were asked to complete the sentences of "academic writing is like........; because...........". The metaphors obtained from the research will be classified according to their similarities and differences with the content analysis technique and then tabulated according to the frequency values to be separated by the categories. Then, these findings will be interpreted. As the research data are lately collected, information on the findings and results will be presented later.

Keywords: Academic writing, postgraduate students, metaphor, perception, writing skills.
Abstract No: 1238

THE CHILD SLAVES IN OTTOMAN
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Slavery is a case as old as history of humanity. Non-free person called as slave or captive in ottoman. As in many societies, there is not only in ottoman society slavery adult but also children and this real undeniable. Though associated with adult slaves were made a many studies, researches on child slaves are very few. Child slaves are a tragic fact of history. It’s also a problem that children were employed as slave, bought and sold as a commodity. The children of a married slave are born as slave. So child slaves are as old as slave history. The children who were taken captive or captured as booty from war, were also enslaved. In the Ottoman palace and the army, a fifth of the captives of war obtained was used the servants after training a certain education according to kul system. The ones who were out of “Kul System” were given to soldiers as slaves participating the wars and becoming succesful in the wars. Thus slavery turn into meet need of the state, a commodity, a money prize, meet need of workforce in society. This study aims to make a general assessment on child slaves in society of Ottoman. In this context child slaves are investigated under the topics of leakage, their physical properties and where they came from. For this study, records of Ottoman’s court (şer'iyye sicili, kadı kayıtları) have been analyzed.

Keywords: Slavery, Child Slaves, Ottoman State
Abstract No: 1239

THE IDEOLOGY OF MUAMMAR AL-QADDAFI AND HIS THEORY OF NEW STATE FORMATION IN LIBYA ACCORDING TO THE GREEN BOOK
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"Muammar al-Qaddafi is one of the leading names of the 20th century Libya and Middle Eastern politics. He emerges as a symbolic political actor with the importance him and his country, Libya had in Cold War era Middle Eastern politics and his original political and socio-economic model that was carried out during the time of his rule in Libya.

Qaddafi, who enriches a unique model of Arab Nationalism with the original interpretation of socialism that was peculiar to the region in Libya can be found clearly in a book which was written by himself, widely known as Green Book. In this book, Qaddafi reveals his views on many issues starting from political and social life and economic order of modern Libya. Especially after the criticism of the Western World for their application of democracy and parliamentarism and the capitalist market model, he idealizes his original model of governance and order for Libya which was shortly called as “Jamahiriya”.

This study will initially analyze the major political developments of Muammar al-Qaddafi period in Libya and then evaluate his criticism on Western World and its institutions and lastly analyze the Jamahiriya model in the light of the Green Book which is accepted as the basis of Qaddafi ideology."

Keywords: Libya, Muammar al-Qaddafi, Green Book, Jamahiriya, Arab Nationalism
Abstract No: 1320

OIL PRICES AND STOCK MARKETS: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS FROM RUSSIA, CANADA, U.S. AND JAPAN

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"This study tries to widen understanding of the relationship between oil prices and stock markets at the aggregate and sectoral levels in countries which have different characteristics. Reaction of stock markets to oil price changes in Russia, Canada, Japan and United States have been observed. Russia and Canada are net oil exporters while United States and Japan are net oil importer countries. The study has been realized in the period between 2002:1–2016:12 (Some sectors' indices were formed after 01:01:2002, so their analyses has begun from formation date of that indices) and Johansen cointegration analysis and Granger causality tests have been applied. At the end of the study, empirical evidence has proved that there are significant and mostly positive relationships between Russian MOEX stock market indices and crude oil prices. Since Russia is an oil exporter, this result is compatible with the financial and economic theory. However; significant Johansen cointegration between Brent Crude Oil prices and most of the Canadian, U.S. and Japanese stock market aggregate and sectoral indices could not be figured out."

Keywords: Oil market, Stock market, Sector indices, Exporting, Importing
Abstract No: 1242

RISK MANAGEMENT IN DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES TRANSPORTATION WITH RAILWAY
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Risk for people in the area of shipment, loading and unloading of dangerous goods are also valid for people living on the route where the shipment is located. With the developing technology, millions of factory materials are shipped from suppliers in different parts of the world, the same way products made in factories are shipped to customers in various parts of the world. In this process, because of the risks that contains hazardous substance logistics emerges as a problem area. The aim of this study is to make the process more effective and beneficial by carrying out risk analysis in all the operational areas of the hazardous substance transport risk management business. The study was carried out in two administrations where loading and transportation services are carried out at Government Railways Management General Directorate Izmir Harbour Management and TCDD Izmir 3rd Regional Directorate and on site observations and evaluations are carried out in order to improve the risk management of hazardous material transportation.

Keywords: Dangerous Substances, Risk Management, Logistics, RailTransportation
Abstract No: 1243

TRENDS OF RESEARCH ON “COMPUTATIONAL THINKING” BETWEEN 2007 AND 2017

Serdar Çiftci
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Some developed countries have been supporting their work on computer science with the policy of their own, not consuming but producing. In this context, one of the most important concepts that emerged is the “coding”. Recently, coding is used for computer software development, programming and so on. It is seen that the concept of “computational thinking” is also at the forefront in studies carried out in the field of Education Technology. The purpose of this study is to examine the trends of research under the heading of “computational thinking” using text mining methods. In order to obtain data, the keyword “computational thinking” was scanned in the WoS search engine. In the scope of the 2007-2017 interval, SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI and A&HCI indexes were considered. A total of 637 publications were accessed. Firstly, the data set was revised by eliminating erroneous and unnecessary data. The total number of joint citations, average citation per publication, and h-index values will be obtained through the analysis results. Publication year, author, journal / symposium name, keyword and research area will be analyzed considering citation parameters. The results will be interpreted in terms of years of change in the number of publications and citations, trends in the area, most cited authors and publications etc.

Keywords: computational thinking, bibliometrics, text mining, trend analysis
INVESTIGATION OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES PUBLICATIONS IN TURKISH BY DATA MINING METHOD: 2012-2017

Serdar Çiftci
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The purpose of this research is to examine the publications in Turkish, which are indexed in the Turkish Academic Network and Information Centre (ULAKBIM) database, using data mining method. Data were collected from the journals in the Ulakbim Tr Directory, Journal of Social and Human Sciences Database Journal List that have the word "Education" in their titles. The journals related to nursing or medical education etc. were excluded from the scope. By this way, data were limited to the journals that are of interest to researchers from faculties of education. The full texts of the articles published in the 2012-2017 period were downloaded from the journals' websites. In total, 7337 full-text articles were reached. Derived data were converted to text format using the python programming language and then, saved to a MySQL database. Repeated words, word pairs and abbreviations were counted by python through scripts developed by the researcher. Pre-defined words and word pairs were searched in the data set so that the concepts used in the publications, target group, and focus could be obtained. Examples of these words are "qualitative", "quantitative", "experimental study", "control group", "education technology", "distance education". According to the analysis results; the frequency of phrases that are searched for in publications, the concepts that are widely used in publications, and the different nomenclature used for the same concepts are presented. In addition, trend analysis data such as distribution according to years or journals are presented.

Keywords: educational sciences, data mining, education analytics, Ulakbim index
Abstract No: 1245

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF ENTERPRISE APPLICATION INTEGRATION IN E-BUSINESSES
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Yenikent, 32. Sk., Soke AYDIN

"Nowadays, it seems really challenging to maintain their existence for all businesses which don’t comply with the current technology. The effective use of current technology is one of the fundamental goals of modern organizations. In this context; businesses benefit from many information technology applications to maintain their existence, make profit and extend. Establishing an information flow which is created from diverse applications in various departments in an organization means making this organization integrated. Enterprise Application Integration technology (from now on, this notion will be mentioned as ‘‘EAI’’) distributes information between different applications and business processes. EAI enables a unlimited information sharing between two or more enterprise applications. KUE targets increasing the information technology services’ quality and also decreasing integration costs (Khoubati et al., 2006). The organizations which use Enterprise Application Integration technology reach more stable business processes, get profit on their investments, increases cooperation between business partners, integrates data, objects and processes in organizations and reduces their costs (Themistocleous, 2004). Along with EAI, departments in an organization or between organizations can collaborate with each other (He & Xu, 2012). Organizations needs to share internal informations and business processes without changing and editing data structure or applications. At this point, EAI can meet information sharing requirements without making serious differences on applications. While technological developments and internet are evolving, traditional market places and organizations’ sales strategies are also overwhelmingly changing. From day to day, customers and organizations establish unusual relationships between each other. Customers make an order in their homes and also may receive their orders at desired places. Along with e-business, the customers that only observe products’ prices can buy a product from any seller without considering sellers’ physical locations. In e-commerce, business processes such as lead time, sales order processing, customer service, supply chain as well as communication between business, business partners and their customers need to be integrated. Not only business process within the enterprise but also between various enterprises should be integrated. When employers use information systems effectively; they can differentiate themselves from other enterprises and can compete with other businesses by sharing order tracking, cargo information and delay information with their customers (Erasala et al., 2003). As a result; information technology applications and integrated solutions are become indispensible for all enterprises. Enterprises which focuses on E-commerce sales also benefit from EAI. In this study, it is aimed to understand how the concept of KUE differs from past to present and it is also aimed to evaluate the strategic and competitive advantages of KUEs in e-commerce businesses."

Keywords: E-commerce, Enterprise Application Integration
WHAT VALUES SHOULD BE TAUGHT? MEASURING THE PERCEPTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ON VALUES EDUCATION

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"Values education refers all sources of activities in schools in which students learn or develop values and ethics. Since schools are not unresponsive to and free from values, in order to help learners to adapt the changes in their surroundings, it is required the schools to change the learners' behaviors and/or generate new behaviors. Today, values education is a controversial issue both in Turkey and in the world. The intense social changes, international instability, technological developments. The purpose of this study is to reveal the perceptions of high school teachers on values education. The teachers were asked whether there is a need values education, what values should be taught (e.g. aims and content of values education curricula), which instructional methods should be used, and how the success of students measured. According to preliminary results of this study, most of the high school teachers have positive attitudes towards values education curriculum which is intended to prepare. Many of the teachers stated that values education should teach the students the values of caring about other people, honesty, responsibility, and sensitivity. It was seen that there are several differences among views of teachers according to school program type, school type (private, state), gender, age and branch of teachers. It can be concluded that the teachers' views reflected to the aims, objectives and content of school curricula. The results of this study are expected to be enlightening for educators and other constituents of community."

Keywords: Values, values education, moral education, high school teachers, curriculum.
EXAMINING PROGRAMMING SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF PRE-SERVICE IT TEACHERS

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"Programming is important in terms of giving algorithmic thinking and inquiry skills to individuals. It is on the agenda to provide coding training for all students both in the world and in Turkey. It is thought that these skills, which are expressed differently as programming, coding, computational thinking, algorithmic thinking, can benefit important skills such as creative thinking, critical thinking and problem solving. The concept of self-efficacy has an important place in programming, as it relates to many skill areas. Programming requires a logical approach, data/information analysis and organization, to solve problems. Programming skill means to produce computer program by telling step by step what to do with computer. Teachers will play an active role in teaching coding skills. In this case, it is important to examine what their self-efficacy levels of programming are.

The aim of the research is to examine self-efficacy perceptions of IT teacher candidates regarding programming. The secondary aim of the study is to examine their reflective thinking skills related to computational thinking and problem solving. Data were gathered from the teacher candidates by a questionnaire consisting of 4 sections. Part one includes some demographic variables. Second part is about Programming Self-efficacy Scale developed by Ramalingam and Wiedenbeck (1998) and adapted to Turkish by Altun and Mazman (2012). Third part is about The Reflective Thinking Questionnaire on Problem Solving developed by Aşkar and Kızılkaya (2009) and Computer Thinking Scale developed by Korkmaz, Çakır and Özden (2017). The data obtained during the study will be analyzed by SPSS 18.0 statistical analysis program. At the end of the research report, recommendation and conclusion will be given based on the results of the study."

Keywords: programming self-efficacy, reflective thinking, problem solving
A RESEARCH ON IT TEACHER IDENTITY
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Although the definitions of the concept of professional identity change according to the authors' interpretation, the concept generally has a core meaning, such as "professional integration". Teacher identity is important among different professional identity groups, especially for the potential to influence students. Studies of teacher identity indicate that it is important for several reasons. Teachers' values, beliefs and goals are important structures that affect and shape teaching experiences, determine how and with which ways developing occurs, and determine attitudes towards educational changes. The field of computer teaching has gained importance with the increasing importance of acquiring computer skills. Nevertheless, it is important to examine the computer field in view of its rapidly changing and developing nature. This main question of this study is "What does it mean to be a computer teacher in Turkey?" This basic question contains two questions: Who is a computer teacher? What does it mean to be a computer teacher in Turkey? In order to answer these questions, the research was designed based on phenomenological research (phenomenology). In phenomenology, it is mainly focused how participants feel, perceive, and think about experiences they experience, and how they construct them and create a consciousness in themselves. In order to understand the identity of the computer teacher and the components that make up the identity, interviews were held with pre-service computer teachers, in-service computer teachers and academicians who work on computer teaching area. In the research, problem-centered, semi-structured interview technique was preferred. The negotiations were transferred to a line-by-line word program and content analysis was performed. Data analysis process is ongoing.

Keywords: teacher identity, IT teachers, phenomenological research
Students' Thoughts Over Arrangement of Schoolyards

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"Arrangement of schoolyards of the schools, except for educational activities, also is area in which children can reveal and develop their motor skills. In general, schoolyards enable children to do physical activities such as running, jumping, hopping, playing with ball. The arrangement of schoolyards, physical conditions are important in terms of students' the action of creating a playground for themselves by acting in harmony with the educational programme (Aslan, 2010).

Students and teachers staying stable for the duration of the course in the classroom get rid of their physical and psychological exhaustion here. Schoolyard is an interactive environment where social interaction happens intensely, all school members meet. The student interacting in peer groups in a natural environment can develop the competences of making new friends, being a member of a group, acting in accordance with the rules in this atmosphere (Başar, M.A., 2003).

This research which is a descriptive and scanning model is performed in order to examine the opinions of 4th and 6th grade students of Çanakkale Provincial Center about the schoolyard.

In the sample, the results of the visual of "empty schoolyard" prepared for 3 primary and 3 middle school students in different educational areas are shown. It was inferred from the research in which the parents participated that the schoolyards should mostly have playgrounds, ornamental pools, green areas and libraries. In this regard, school administrators' contributions to the schoolyard arrangements should be supported both materially and morally."

Keywords: Schoolyard, Educational Environments, Educational Status
Abstract No: 1250

THE PROBLEMS OF HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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Human resources planning is of great importance when it comes to fulfilling the aims of an organization. Education organizations are in need of qualified and adequate number of human resources to accomplish their aims successfully. Taking the importance of planning into consideration in educational organizations, it is considerably vital to depend human resources on planning. The circumstances of school environment subject to change at such a speed that it becomes a necessity to plan human resources for a fruitful and effective education. With the approximation of one million human resources, it is a necessity to plan human resources efficiently for the Ministry of Education. In this context, it is aimed to determine the issues that are caused by the shortcomings of human resources planning. In this research, qualitative research method is used as the research method. The research is designed as a case study. In accordance with the sub problems of the research, the universe consists of the primary political documents, which are stated in 2015-2019 Strategic Planning of the Ministry of Education. The data of the study is gathered from the documents, which include information related to human resources planning. In the analysis of the data obtained from the study, themes derived from the sub problems are used. The themes are found in the related documents and the information is categorized accordingly. The findings in the research are in the analysis phase. At the end, the findings will be discussed in the direction of the literature.

Keywords: Human Resources, Planning, Ministry of National Education
Abstract No: 1251

IMAGINE A WORLD WITHOUT HATRED: PREVENTING THE HATE-SPEECH AND PREJUDICE IN THE SOCIETY
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"The principle of equal rights and equal treatment of all people is the cornerstone of the concept of human rights and originates from the inherent and equal human dignity of each individual. However, but discrimination has always been a problem since the beginning of humanity. Discrimination can occur in many forms and everyone is affected different degrees and angles. For this reason, awareness of the issue is crucial to fight with discrimination. Intolerable, hateful, discriminatory and biased actions in a society are hazardous, worrying and disruptive.

Hate speech is one of the biggest obstacles to the formation and maintenance of democratic society and coexistence of cultures. The hate speech was first published in 1994 in the literature by the Genocide of Rwanda. Almost 800,000 people have lost their lives in this bloody genocide. The Council of Europe Committee of Ministers defines hate speech as follows: ""Any form of expression that promotes, encourages, advocates or justifies other forms of hate based on intolerance, including aggressive nationalism, which express racial hatred, xenophobia, antisemitism or intolerance."" Hate speech undermines the mutual respect and tolerance, prevents fair evaluation of various views, and of their interpretation.

The aim of this study is to find ways to prevent hate speech and prejudices against people who have to migrate to Turkey due to wars and political contests. Individuals from different professions, ages and political views have participated in this study. The data for the study was obtained through semi-structured interview forms."

Keywords: Hate-speech, prejudice, refugees, peace, democracy
Abstract No: 1252

ELDERLY EMPLOYMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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World population is ageing owing to decreasing birth rates and increasing longevity. Population ageing has already started to have considerable impacts on the labour market. Policy-makers are faced with the challenge of addressing this demographic change and its implications for employment, working conditions, living standards and the sustainability of welfare states. The working conditions of older workers and their participation in the labour market are affected by various policy areas. On the other hand, older people are a valuable and productive economic resource. Increasing employment opportunities among older workers is essential to ensure that the labour market and workforce adapt to meet the needs of an aging population. Lack of policy, which will regulate these issues, forces elderly people to live in poverty instead of recognizing their active economic and social contribution. Hence, the goal of any society should be to give people an opportunity to work and be productive as long as they wish to do so. Given the demographic changes, it presents both challenges and opportunities for countries. This study aim to address the opportunities and challenges from the country of employment of elderly people will be discussed within OECD and other EU resources.

Keywords: Aging population, employment, active aging, challenges
AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE RATE AND INTEREST RATES RELATION IN TURKEY

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Occurring fluctuations in exchange rates in recent years especially in terms of Turkey, the relationship between the interest rate and the exchange rate, which has been a widespread controversy, has come to the discussion again. The long term relationship between the interest rates and the exchange rate has been investigated in this study to see how the changes in the interest rates will affect the exchange rate. In the study, the interest rate and exchange rate in Turkey, 2002: 03-2017: 11 period were examined using data. In this context, the stationary of the series was examined by the ADF unit root test and the Lumsdaine-Papell structural break unit root test. It has been found to become stationary when the first differences were taken. The existence of the cointegration relation between the series has been tested by the structural break cointegration test of Hatemi-J (2008). Long term cointegration coefficients were estimated by the DOLS method. As a result, it is seen that there is a long-term relationship between the two variables.

Keywords: exchange rate, interest rate, Lumsdaine-Papell unit root test, Hatemi-J Cointegration test
European Union (EU) can be regarded as the most successful regionalization move with unique characteristics. The security of the EU cannot be provided without effective foreign policy initiations. EU has significant motivation of regionalization of its near neighborhood. To provide prosperity, peace and security for its members, the Union has adopted several instruments and initiations since the Cold War. These efforts are reformed and reconsidered with additional programs and projects after the establishment of Common Foreign and Security Policy (CSFP). One of these efforts can be noticed as “regionalization”. Besides establishing bilateral relations, the EU attempts to “regionalize” its neighboring environment by cluster of number of states in a sense of a “region” to promote its own success. This study argues that regionalization efforts of the EU could have three results. Firstly, regional identities could contribute to the problem solving capabilities of the neighboring states of the EU. Secondly, instead of bilateralism, a regional perspective could provide more coherent and effective policy formulations for the EU. Finally, successful regionalism efforts of the EU could increase the EU’s influence to neighboring regions.

Keywords: European Union, CSFP, Regionalization
Abstract No: 1255

THE INVOLVEMENT OF ADULTS IN FORMAL EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO OECD DATA: AN EVALUATION IN THE LIGHT OF OECD EDUCATION AT A GLANCE 2017

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The aim of this study is to examine the involvement of adults in OECD countries in formal education and lifelong learning activities according to OECD Education at a Glance 2017 data. In the study, descriptive scanning model was used as it was intended to enlighten and evaluate a situation. Document review was used to collect the data of the study. The data was obtained from C6 indicators of OECD Education at a Glace 2017 report. This indicator provided information on how many adults participated in educational activities in OECD countries and presented detailed analysis of the barriers to the participation of adults in these activities. These documents were primarily divided into two as "the participation levels of adults in formal education and lifelong learning activities" and "participation barriers". Then, the documents were examined and evaluated taking into account the research problems. According to the results of the research, the participation levels of the adults in the study in an educational activity to meet their educational needs varied. The barriers to participating in the educational activities of the adults in the survey were divided into four categories as; child care or family responsibilities, too busy at work, too expensive, and other. In the light of the findings obtained from the research, it is suggested that the causes and solution offers for low adult participation in lifelong learning activities in Turkey can be deeply analyzed with qualitative research and efforts can be made to encourage the adults to participate in these activities.

Keywords: OECD, lifelong learning, adult
Abstract No: 1256

THE INFLUENCE OF BEKTASHISM ON THE ORNAMENTS OF SIPAHI MANSION IN YÖRÜK VILLAGE

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"Yörük village is a settlement in the district of Safranbolu in western Black Sea region. The village is famous for its mansion-size houses which are designed with the architectural inspiration from Istanbul. The bakers working in Istanbul applied similar construction styles to their village. Thanks to the flatland in the region, the houses were built in contiguous style. Unlike the traditional clustering of houses in Anatolian villages, the mansions in Yörük were built along a main street. Even on the streets that lead up to the main square, one can see that type of settlement. The end result is a village with urban features. There is not a communal life and urban lifestyle in the village due to the lack of trade and production. Rather, there is a rural life in urban-size houses which are decorated with various ornaments.

In this study, the mansions in Yörük village are examined in terms of ornaments. The most prominent feature in these mansions is the reflection of Bektashism culture on the interior design. The ornamental patterns from Bektashi tradition can be found on the ceilings, the walls, and the hearth. The study examines these ornaments with their symbolic meaning."

Keywords: Yörük village, ornament, Bektashism, hand-drawn
EQUALITY AND COMPETENCY PRINCIPLE IN TEACHER APPOINTMENTS BY INTERVIEWS ACCORDING TO HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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There is criticism in public opinion that equal opportunities are not offered to teachers during interview process, which is the basis of teacher appointments, and that selections are not made in accordance with competency principle. Within this context, the aim of this research is to determine the opinions of teachers who could/could not be appointed by interviews on the application of equality and competency principles in the appointments. Qualitative research method was used in this study. The study was designed according to case study. Criteria sampling, of the purposeful sampling techniques, was used in the selection of the study group. In the collection of data, a semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers was used. In order to increase the credibility of the research and to demonstrate transferable characteristics for similar environments, the data of the interview forms was saved, the details of how the results were achieved were explained and direct citations were given. Key findings of the study are: The participants mentioned that the conditions of being contracted teacher were heavy and unfair, the teachers had no job security, the exam process was difficult and complicated, there was no unity among the interview juries, the candidates were not treated equally, the interview test could not measure teacher competence in 10-15 minutes, and the questions were not about the competency in the field. They also stated that the interview juries were not selected from the competent people in term of the fields.

Keywords: Teacher, equality, competency, interview
Abstract No: 1258

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL SILENCE BEHAVIOR AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE OF ORGANIZATIONAL

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"One of the most important wealth resources of today's organizations is the innovative and diverse ideas employees have. In this context, educational organizations whose human factor is the forerunner, need critical, creative, energetic, dynamic, interrogating, open-minded teachers. However, researches have shown that in some organizations, occupants consciously harbor knowledge and opinions about problems or topics in the organization. In most research being common has appeared. Problems encountered in organizations that have just begun to be addressed in the field of literature are organizational silence, which is defined as the inability of workers to respond in a common and deliberate manner, not expressing opinions on the issues related to the organization or not sharing their feelings and thoughts with others. The silent behavior of the organizations in the organization; can arise from the organizational culture which influences the attitudes and behaviors of the employees in the organization. The aim of this research is to determine the level of organizational silence of the teachers working in secondary schools and to reveal the relationship between them and organizational culture. Uşak provincial central province 661 teachers who worked at the secondary schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in the 2015-2016 school year created the universe of the researcher. The sample of the study consisted of 237 teachers determined by the proportional sampling method. The research datas were collected through 5-point Likert-type Organizational Silence and Organizational Culture scales. Data were analyzed with SPSS 21 statistical data analysis package program. In the analysis of the data, t-test, ANOVA, Mann Whitney U Test and Post Hoc Test were used. Pearson Moments Multiplication Correlation Coefficient Analysis was used to determine the relationship between organizational silence behaviors and organizational culture of teachers. As a result of the research, it was found that the secondary school teachers had the most protective silent behavior and later had attitude of accepting and protecting silent behavior. While the perception of organizational silence of teachers did not show any significant difference according to gender, age, branch, study period, education level, there was a significant difference according to economic condition and TEOG average variance. While the organizational culture perception of middle school teachers was the most supportive culture, it followed the power, role and success culture. The perception of organizational culture showed a significant difference according to economic status, education status and TEOG average variance. Although there is no direct relationship between the organizational silence behavior of teachers and organizational culture averages, it is revealed that there are strong links between the two concepts when the dimensions are examined on some occasions. In the light of the findings obtained, suggestions were proposed to eliminate the organizational silence and fear cultures encountered in educational organizations."

Keywords: Organizational silence, organizational culture, secondary school teacher
Abstract No: 1260

THE EXAMINATION OF PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE PARENTS DURING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION PROCESS
Gulden Öztürk Serter, Sukran Simsek, Yesim Yurdakul, Aynur Butun Ayhan
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The inclusion which is defined as educating the individuals with specific needs in the same environment with their peers by being integrated in terms of social, instructional and physical contexts starting from early childhood is based on the least restrictive environment principle. In our country, many measures have been taken to ensure that the right to education of individuals with special needs is achieved through various circulars or contracts without discrimination on the basis of equality of opportunity. Despite all these precautions, inclusive education has various problems in the implementation process. When the literature is examined, there are too many studies about the problems that teachers have encountered during inclusive process, but there are no studies about determining the problems encountered by the families in this process. It is believed that this study, which aims to determine the opinions of parents whose children are continuing the inclusive education in primary schools about the problems encountered during the inclusive education, will contribute to the literature. The study was planned in a case study pattern from the qualitative research methods. The working group consists of parents whose children are taking inclusive education in the primary schools in of Sungurlu township of Çorum province. Semi-structured "Interview Form" developed by researchers was used in the study. The data will be examined by content analysis and descriptive analysis methods. Obtained findings will be discussed with relevant literature and recommendations will be made.

Keywords: Child with special needs, inclusive education, parent
Abstract No: 1261

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS PROTECTIVE FACTOR SCALE DEVELOPMENT: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY
Nurtaç Üstündağ, Didem Aydoğan, Ruken Akar Vural
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Protective factors are important source of power in coping with the negative situations that individuals may face in their lives. In this study, it was aimed to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool to determine the protective factors teachers have. For this aim, the scale development process was carried out in three steps. In the first step, the protective factor properties that teachers may have were examined by the literature review in the context of ecological approach. In the second step, the measurement tools that evaluated the protective factors were examined. In the third step, protective factors were tried to be identified through interviews with the teachers. With the completion of these steps, the substance pool transformed into a 53-item form in the direction of experts’ feedbacks. A focus group interview was conducted with 8 teachers who are phd candidates in the Curriculum and Instruction Department for the pilot application of the draft scale. The items that teachers had difficulty for understanding were corrected in the direction of the teachers’ proposal and the scale was made ready for pre-application. The Risk Form which developed by the researchers to determine the risk situations that the teachers have in their lives and The Personal Information Form has been applied to the teachers. The draft scale was applied to 349 classroom teachers. Analysis process of draft scale continues and as a result of the analyzes, it is expected that a valid and reliable measuring instrument will be developed.

Keywords: Protective Factors, Validity, Reliability, Primary School Teachers
EXAMINATION OF PARENTS’ HABITS OF READING BOOKS TO THEIR CHILDREN AND THEIR CRITERIA OF SELECTING BOOKS FOR THEIR CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD

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"Children’s books are significantly important in supporting children’s cognitive, language, psychomotor, social, emotional, moral and personality development; in encouraging them to acquire habit of reading, and in supporting their education. It is important for pre-school children to meet high quality books in order to promote their love of books and reading habits. In this period, the choice of books by parents is as important as the interest of children in book selection.

For this reason, parents have important responsibilities in the selection of children’s books. Within this context, this research aims to examine the parents’ habits of reading books to their children and their criteria of selecting books for their children in preschool period. As the research design, a qualitative case study method will be performed in the study. The working group is planned to consist of the parents of the children who attend a pre-school institution in Turkey. In the study, semi-structured interview forms will be used to examine the parents' habits of reading books to their children and the criteria they consider when choosing books for their children. Data will be analyzed by conducting content analysis and descriptive analysis methods. In the analysis, the data will be coded and the relationships between these codes (themes) will be examined. Frequency and percentages of the participants who state their opinions on each theme will be given. The findings will be shown by making direct quotations. Finally, the findings of the study will be discussed in terms of the related literature and suggestions will be made upon these findings."

Keywords: Preschool period, parent, children books, book selection
Abstract No: 1264

THE EFFECT OF USING SONGS ON THE STUDENT’S ACADEMIC SUCCESS, ATTITUDE AND VOCABULARY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL MATHS LESSONS

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The aim of this study is to analyze the effect of using songs in primary school mathematics lessons on students’ achievement, attitudes towards mathematics and their mathematical vocabulary sets. Quantitative research method and correspondingly pre-test post-test semi experimental design was used in the study. The study was conducted with 50 2nd grade students included in experimental (N=25) and control (N=25) groups, in public schools in 2015-16 academic year in Izmir. During the study, the subject of “Multiplication in Counting Numbers” was instructed via the songs composed by the researcher in experimental group and normal instruction was used in control group. For data collection achievement test developed by the researcher and attitude test by Peter Aşkar (1986) were used. Also, students were made to write stories to determine mathematical vocabulary sets of the students at the end of the study. Data were analyzed by SPSS 15.0. For the results of study, it was seen that using songs in the instruction of “Multiplication in Counting Numbers” has significant effect on students’ achievement and permanence of acquired knowledge. Furthermore, there found a significant difference on behalf of experimental group in students’ attitudes towards mathematics and development of mathematical vocabulary sets.

Keywords: Mathematics instruction in primary school, Songs, Achievement, Attitudes, Vocabulary sets
Abstract No: 1265

DETERMINING THE MISCONCEPTIONS OF FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS ABOUT POLYGONS AND QUADRILATERALS
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"In this study, the misconceptions of fifth grade students about “polygons” and “quadrilaterals” and the basic thinking styles of these misconceptions are tried to be determined. In the study, “The Identification Test For Fifth Grade Students’ Misconceptions About Polygons and Quadrilaterals” is used which is prepared by the researcher. In the identification test that is prepared to determine the participants’ misconceptions; open-ended, multiple choice, true-false and drawing style questions are prepared and possible misconceptions of participants are tried to be marked by different types of questions. Also, to learn the thinking styles that cause misconceptions, an explanation part to explain “why think so” is placed under each multiple choice questions and the participants are wanted to fill these parts. In the analysis of the answers, the answers given in the reason parts are taken in consideration with the answers in multiple choice part. Related question is taken as a category and the explanations that are under the reasons given by the participants are codded to analyse. Detailed tables are prepared for the answers of multiple choice questions and for the reasons of these answers. The distributions of the choices of multiple choice questions given by the participants, the frequency and percent values of the explanations that belongs to the reasons are placed in these tables. The grading value of the answers given in the multiple choice part are graded by valuing them “true, partially true and false” for the reasons, by this way different pointing is made for each answer. The personal informations, the informations of the interest and likes for maths and geometry and grading parts for multiple choices are analysed in SPSS 11.5 program and by this mean quantitative searching method is used. In the qualitative part of the reason part of the study, the datas of participants are composed suitable for the qualitative searching principles and misconceptions and possible reasons are presented in details. Thus, this study model is a qualitative and quantitative mixed searching model.
The universe of the study consists of the fifth grade students being educated in the centre of Aydın. Three schools from centre of Aydın are determined random and 200 fifth grade students being educated in these schools are taken as a universe.
In the research findings, the misconceptions of fifth grade students about polygons, triangle, square, rectangle, parallelogram, rhombus, pentagon, hexagon, trapezoid, diagonal and altitude are tried to be determined. The most important of these misconceptions are; “triangle is not a polygon”, “the polygons in unclassic shapes are not polygons”, “45 degrees turned square is a rhombus”, “triangle has a diagonal”, “polygons with more than four sides or polygons which hasn’t got opposite corners don’t have a diagonal”, “polygons with equal sides have equal diagonals”. "
Keywords: Geometric Misconceptions, Teaching The Geometric Concepts, Geometry In Primary Schools, Polygon, Quadrilateral.
Abstract No: 1267

PANEL DATA ANALYSIS BY SELECTED VARIABLES OF INCOME INEQUALITY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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This paper presents a technical summary of income inequality trends in European countries in the period 1990-2015. It discusses the relationship between selected variables such as ethnic differences index, economic freedom index and income inequality. It shows why global and inequality matters and how it changes in European countries. This paper proposes a scheme for global redistribution by using panel data techniques.

Keywords: income inequality, panel data
TRANSFERING THE INDIVIDUALS' SCIENTIFIC STUDIES
Sezen Sığın, Adil Adnan Öztürk
cemal gürsel cad. no:434 aksöz/izmir

"Transferring the individuals' scientific studies, knowledge accumulations as a director, who contribute to the Turkish Education System, and providing today's and next generations' benefitting from these knowledge accumulations have a great importance.

Having been a director in his educational life for 22 years, starting his academic life with Prof. Dr. Fatma Varis who has contributed to the education programmes in Turkey and its' development from every aspects, educating a great number of licence and post graduate students, organising a great deal of academic event, attending many panels and conferances and having been into the education life for 44 years; Prof. Dr Adil Turkoglu's life, pieces and his contributions to Turkish Education System directly and indirectly, Turkish Education's going through a phase by him should be presented. Our aim at this study is transferring Prof. Dr. Adil Turkoglu's life, pieces, knowledge accumulations and experiences to the next generations by presenting them. In our study historical and documental research method has been used and literature review has been made. Documental review technic has been utilized, interview method has been applied. The collected data has been analysed and organised as a Word document

As a result of this study, we have found these findings; Prof. Dr. Adil Turkoglu completed his primary school education at Cumhuriyet Primary School which was one of two schools in Karamanlı town, his secondary school at Karamanlı Secondary School and his high school t Burdur High School. Although he got a right to enter the Faculty of Law due to his university entrance point, his desire to becoming an examiner has directed him to choice Faculty of Education. Mr. Turkoglu, having enter the Faculty of Law on September 1966, had a successful education life. After graduating from university, he worked as an officer at Sumerbank General Management for five month. Mr. Turkoglu had a degree of licence in 1970 at Faculty of Education in Ankara University, post graduate in 1972 and doctorate in 1977. He became an associate professor in 1982 and a professor in 1989. In his 44 yearly career, there has been 7 books, 1 book’s part, 3 published articles in international journals with international reviewers, 21 published articles in national journals and 18 published articles in other journals of Mr.Turkoglu.

As is known, studies in the field of comparative education in universities, national and international foundations started with World War II. Mr. Turkoglu's associate professorship thesis named as French, Swedish and Romanian Education Systems “ A comparative Research” which was started on November 1979, completed on March 1982 and published on October 1983 has been the first study in Turkey at this field. Speakers exemplified the other countries in their presentations during the National Education Council in Turkey. However, these datas have been unrealistic, unscientific and secondhand datas. Afterwards, what happened in other countries has been well understood and the examples that have been given have became more consistent. Since the problems in education at every country in the World are same only the solutions differ. Mr. Turkoglu's proposal is not imitationg the solutions, its’ just about to utilising from the scientific proposals.

Prof. Dr. Adil Turkoglu has not only produced pieces but also has had a great role for raising the valuable academicians. He has been the consultant of 23 post graduate and 13 doctorate students.

Prof.Dr. Adil Turkoglu suggested a model proposal in 2010 by taking Turkish Village Institutes being established on 17 April 1940 as a role model. The criteria of his proposing this model has been finding solutions to the problems that have been caused by the non-planned urbanisation concept being occured by population growth between the dates of 1990-2010, industrialisation and domestic migration. This was offered as a new model after 1990s. As a result of this Mr. Turkoglu's conception based on Comparative Education Systems has made a tremendous impact in Turkey and given rise to many researchers’ producing valuable pieces. Also Mr. Turkoglu's model proposal's for Urban Institutes importance has grown further today. In fact today's Turkey has been exposing to the more non-planned urbanisation. According to the year of 2016's data, %92 population of Turkey
live in urbans, %8 population of Turkey live in villages. Mr. Turkoğlu's model proposal has been implemented in Eskisehir Tepebasi Municipality, Bursa Nilufer Municipality. Furthermore, Aydın Municipality has been influenced from this implementation and put on it to its' agenda."

Keywords: adil turkoğlu, comparative education, village institute, education
Abstract No: 1270

THE NEW FACE OF MARKETING, GREEN MARKETING, GREEN PRODUCT AND BEING A BRAND

Bilge Doğanlı

ADNAN MENDERES ÜNIVERSITESI

"This study is performed in order to create an environmental consciousness about the ancient world we live in, to show businesses that they also have responsibilities and that they can benefit from these responsibilities if they develop a brand in the green product category.

The beginning of the second half of the 20th century created the essential groundwork to worry about nature and resources, given the fact that industrial struggle increased, ecological imbalance and natural resources were forgotten, defiled and exhausted due to technological developments. Consumers that are ecofriendly and worried about the future of nature start to request products that are ecofriendly and less harming or even completely non harming to nature. Producers and the service industry that are not remaining insensitive to these requests succeeded to provide ecofriendly presentations of service. These efforts caused the concept „Green marketing and Green Products“ to pop up. According to the definition of American Marketing Association this marketing type is one to decrease negative effects of physical things such as energy consumption to a minimum. With the help of green marketing nature as well as ecofriendly studies are taking place. At the same time resolving the claims of the consumers and companies will increase their profits much more compared to their competitors.

Thanks to the power and applied pressure of this type of marketing, establishments worldwide and STKs are able to enforce governments to create various regulations according to protect nature and to take the activites of businesses under control.

A brand is the whole effort to enable dependence and awareness by differentiating a product or its service from others. These efforts then will lead to repeated sales and a possibility of pricing with high prices. If a branding about niche as a marketing product that could go for „green product“ takes place, it, being a privileged decision’s product and addressing a quite conscious consumer, has the advantage of being able to be etiquetted as preferred."

Keywords: Green marketing, Green product, Brand
Abstract No: 1271

M&A AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE VARIATION
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M&A are considered an expansion and organic growth for the corporation. This study focused on the variation in the capital structure surrounding the M&A activities. Observed from the literature two different scenario; first M&A decision are made solely for financial motives that is to adjust to optimal capital structure; second scenario when achieving market share growth, operational synergies, economies of scales etc. the deviation from pre-M&A capital structure. The data of M&A showed that the 88.7% of the cases were process within 180 days. The pre and post M&A variation of capital structure was also tested in this study. It was found that 82 percent of the M&A cases had a statistical mean difference in the pre and post capital structure.

Keywords: Capital Structure variation; Mergers and Acquisition; M&A motives
THE IMAGE OF WOMEN IN TURKEY ACCORDING TO THE SOCIAL GENDER CONCEPT
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ADNAN MENDERES ÜNIVERSITESI

"In scope of democratic guiding principles the empowering of women is inevitable, constituting the basic fundament to strengthen the community. It is obliged to put forth and prevent the difficulties that women making up half of the society and playing an important role in raising upcoming generations encounter in society. Even though it seems like there is an improvement of data about various circumstances for women in Turkey, yet the fact that some negativities cannot be prevented proves that the improvement is not where it is aimed to be. It is observed that the development of women rights, the application of these rights and the application of the social gender concept is still not reflected in every field.

This study aims to increase the awareness and consciousness of society when it comes to the concept of social gender and the empowerment of the image of women and the women that is strong in every field. Also, in a society where women and men live and share certain things together it is essential to point out that they are on a same level in order to prevent the existing discrimination. Furthermore it is important to improve the fields accepted as lacking and to provide awareness of women in social, political and economic fields."

Keywords: Women, social gender, image of a woman, brand image
Abstract No: 1274

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING ON CONSUMER’S PURCHASE AND AN APPLICATION ON FACEBOOK

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"Since the emergence of technology and the development of the day-to-day, the internet and social media have taken up a great place in our lives. The rise of globalization has led to the recent peak of international competition among businesses. The fact that the competition is so high, spreads the use of internet and social media tools every day in different markets. Social media marketing implementation are only one of these different markets.

Social media marketing is a form of marketing that depends on the interactive participation of the consumer through the internet. Nowadays, consumers do not decide to buy their product before searching it in social media. The reason consumers follow this way in their purchases is the ideas and recommendations of other consumers who have used the product they have bought before. Consumers share their good or bad experiences as they wish in social media circles. These shares are also influential in the purchasing decision of the people.

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of social media marketing on the purchasing intentions of consumers, as well as their connection with the demographic characteristics of consumers. The research’s sample is 283 social media users. The data were analyzed using the SPSS packet program. Findings shows that social media marketing is influential on consumer behavior and differences in some demographic variables. Businesses also shape marketing strategies, taking these differences into consider."

Keywords: Social Media, Consumer Behavior, Social Media Marketing
ESL AND EFL LEARNERS' PERCEPTIONS OF EFFECTIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Students learning English in a foreign country and students learning English in an English speaking country may have similar or different notions of effective teaching and learning. Their ideas and beliefs about the effectiveness of instruction may contribute to the current teaching policies most of which aim to be more communicative, student-centered and more democratic. Learners’ perceptions and interpretations have been found to have the ultimate influence on achievement. The question to be asked is: How closely do the learners’ beliefs about the language teaching approaches align with the current system? Recent studies indicated that linguistic competency which is gained in classroom isn’t sufficient to use language appropriately. It is also believed that cultural familiarity has an effective role on advanced communication skills and easily gained in an environment where the target language is spoken. The aim of this study is to identify and compare the beliefs of university students learning English as a Foreign Language (EFL) in Turkey and learning English as a Second Language (ESL) in the USA. Their beliefs on the effectiveness of the teaching and learning processes were evaluated with the 24-item Likert-scale Effective Teacher Questionnaire. 178 EFL and 157 ESL learners’ perceptions of ideal teaching practices showed different beliefs especially on gaining communicative skills and error correction. The EFL learners preferred grammar-based approach whereas ESL learners preferred a more communicative approach and also EFL learners preferred immediate error correction. This study will shed a light to the teachers in determining effective strategies in language teaching.

Keywords: Language Teaching, Effective Teaching Strategies, Learners’ Perceptions
ROLE OF MUSEUM MANAGERS ON IMPROVEMENT OF MUSEUM-SOCIETY RELATIONS: MUSEUMS OF AYDIN PROVINCE

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"Traditional museum approaches focused on the past and this situation made it necessary to collect, keep, preserve and exhibit old artifacts. Therefore, museums are perceived as exhibition places instead of an attraction. Today, they also adopt the idea of reaching the society more and using museums for education. They became places where cultural heritage is preserved and people may enjoy their time via exhibitions, panels, courses, training programs, projects and libraries. Museums are also used as a source in education. They are necessary for society to learn their own history, to create cultural awareness and to keep up with modern lifestyle and they provide healthy individuals and societies. Due to the important role of museums at this point, ICOM chose the discussion subject as “Museums for harmony and peace in society” on museum day in 2000.

In order to improve the museum-society relations, museum managers have a great role. They should conduct events which will make society both come to museums and have a good time and educate them. Therefore, in our study, revealing the role of museum managers in reaching society, raising awareness and educating is aimed. For this purpose, literature review is done and importance of museums for societies is included. Then, a questionnaire is prepared to be conducted on managers of 3 state museums in Aydın province. Result of the questionnaire is evaluated with an analysis. The role and opinions of museum managers in (on) improving museum-society relations are indicated with the consideration of data obtained."

Keywords: Museum, Manager, Community, Education
IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN CLUSTERING ACTIVITIES
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"Clustering is the regional concentration of businesses and enterprises that both complete each other and at the same time compete with each other, and are in a specific geographical area, operating in the same sector. Clustering phenomenon has been advancing rapidly in the world as well as in Turkey. The reason of this is, clustering greatly benefiting the competition power and it being accepted as one of the new regional development tools. Developing clusters plays an important role in economic development of a region and country in terms of providing employment, developing the technology, providing national and international commercial collaborations. Clusters which became an attraction center for the investors, provide the development of the right sector, in the right region, in the right way and create new management styles.

Social capital, which takes an important part in the success of clustering activities, expresses the relationships and and social networks between people and organisations that serve a common purpose. Social capital is the sum of communication networks created between people, companies, public corporations, universities etc. At the same time, it differs according to the culture and sociological characteristics of the region. Therefore, it is important to identify region's level of social capital when setting up clusters. A high level of capital environment makes it easy for the network structures to be formed between communicating structures.

Thanks to social capital, trust between communicating structures has been increasing and in parallel with this, higher productivity and growth is obtained. As a result, social capital affects the clusters and this effect differs according to the specifications of the cluster. The purpose of this research is to discuss social capital to provide a better understanding of its relation with clusters. For this purpose, firstly, cluster and social capital concepts are explained, the effect and importance of social capital in terms of success, development and continuity of clusters is discussed."

Keywords: Cluster, Social Capital, Regional Development
IBN KHALDUN AND LABOR
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Soke Business School Department of HRM Soke Aydın

"Ibn Khaldun, one of the important Islamic thinkers, mentioned his name in his works during the Middle Ages. Especially Ibn Haldun's book ""Mukaddime"" provides a lot of information about social and economic life. In his work, Ibn Khaldun studied social, economic and economic events in cause-effect relation and found important evaluations. Ibn Khaldun also has many indirect evaluations of working life and labor. He has opposed the exploitation of his soul and the ignorance of the moral dimension. Especially for the first time in the history of philosophy, together with Ibn Khaldun, history was treated as a philosophical discipline and the scientific foundations of the history and philosophy of the administration were begun to be investigated. In this context, Ibn Khaldun found rhetoric about the development and history of the emancipation by evaluating the philosophy of management.

In this study, Ibn Khaldun's view on labor will be analyzed in detail from the expressions of Ibn Khaldun's ""Mukaddime"" on labor. When this analysis is carried out, content analysis will be included in qualitative research methods. In addition to content analysis, which is a technique for reducing qualitative data to quantitative terms, an overall evaluation was made in the light of the themes determined from the rhetoric of labor in Ibn Khaldun's work ""Mukaddime"".

Keywords: Mukaddime, Ibn Khaldun, Labor
Abstract No: 1283

ANATOMY OF CHANGE IN AUDITING UNDERSTANDING OF COURT OF ACCOUNT IN TURKEY AND EFFECTS ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTING / NEW COURT OF ACCOUNT

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The purpose of the study, according to Law No. 5018 on Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 6085 of the Court of Account Law, in the external audit tasks in Turkey to investigate the change in the supreme audit approach. In the study, similarities and differences between the former audit institutions, which are historically similar to today’s Court of Account and which have performed external audit duty, have been tried to be revealed. The change in the auditing concept and the reasons for this change have been tried to be determined. The study was completed by examining the documents and legislation in the historical process. As a result of the study, it was determined that the first audit institution was established by the Ottomans in the 16th century even though the Court of Account did not perform similar functions. The accounting council established during the Tanzimat period was found to have performed the same duties as the Court of Accounts. The new Court of Accounts was established by the Court of Account Law in 1934. Laws that affect the Court of Account’s external audit understanding in the historical process are: Foundation of Accounting Council (1865), The General Accounting Law No. 1050 (1927), the Accounting Council Law (1934), the Law No. 832 of the Court of Accounts (1967), the Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018 (2003) and the Court of Accounts Law No. 6085 (2010). The harmonization criteria of the European Union have been reached as an important factor in the organization of the Court of Accounts, and in the way that the understanding of the audit is in its current state and in the direction of the change of the related legislation.

Keywords: External Audit, Court of Account, Accounting
Abstract No: 1284

EVALUATING THE CONFLICTS OF INTERNAL AUDIT UNITS AND INSPECTION BOARDS FROM DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS IN THE BANKS IN TURKEY

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The most important economic crises of the 21st century originated in the banking sector. And it has affected the whole world. Despite the mortgage crisis of 2001 originating in the United States, the effects were felt all over the world. Banks in Turkey were affected by this crisis. How important the internal audit is for the banks is clearer after this crisis. The necessity of giving more importance to the internal audit of the banks and the necessity of being well organized in this issue has born. In this study, it is aimed to determine the control limits of the internal audit unit and inspection committees, which are the two units responsible for the internal audit of the banks, which are the locomotives and the directioners of the economy in the 21st century. In the study, it was aimed to investigate the existence of conflicts between the inspections conducted by the internal audit units and the inspection boards in the banks in Turkey and to determine the reasons and solutions of the conflicts if there is a conflict. The study was carried out by literature review and interview method and the related literature was completed by searching. As a result of the study, it was determined that there was a conflict in the field of audit of internal audit units and inspection boards. It has been determined that the reason for this is the fact that the limits of the audit are not clearly expressed in writing, are derived from the audit organization and old habits.

Keywords: Banks, Audit, Internal, Inspection
EXAMINING TEACHERS' TENDENCIES TO LIKE CHILDREN AND CHILDREN'S FEELINGS ABOUT THEIR SCHOOL AND TEACHER

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"Teachers as the initiator, developer and administrator of education are vital elements of education. Positive interaction that teacher forms with children, both increases the quality of education and helps to form children's developmental process. One of the most important elements of this positive interaction is teachers' liking of children.

Liking children is important for teachers to meet the interests and needs of children and provide an enjoyable learning environment. Moreover, close relationship that a child forms with the teacher enables the child to have positive ideas about the school and teacher and facilitates child's adaptation to school.

Taking this as a starting point, in this study, the aim of this study is to identify the correlation between preschool teachers' level of liking children and 60-72 month old children's ideas about their school and teachers and their perceptions about their academic competencies. In accordance with the aim, the study utilized correlational survey model. Study group consists 40 preschool teachers working at a preschool institution in central district of Aydin province and 240 children aged 60-72 month attending in the classes of these teachers. Data for the study was collected using "Feelings about School" scale and "Barnett Liking of Children Scale (BLOCS)". Gathered data is being analyzed."

Keywords: Liking children, pre-school teacher, preschool education
THE PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION ACCORDING TO THE VIEWS OF UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATORS

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Higher education institutions that have always been aimed at shaping the society throughout modern history are large and complicated structures with thousands of employees and tens of thousands of students. Problems are inevitable for higher education institutions just as in other large organizations. With this research, it was aimed to reveal the problems of higher education from the administrators’ point of views. The study group of the research was composed of the administrators working in different academic units of Adnan Menderes University in 2017-2018 academic year. In the study, maximum variation sampling technique, which is one of purposeful sampling methods, was used in order to determine the study group. The participants in the study group were 8 administrators selected from the academic units of the university; institutes, faculties, schools and vocational schools. The research was designed according to phenomenology design, which is one of qualitative research methods. In this research, which was formed according to qualitative research design, semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers was used as data collection tool. In order to provide content validity, expert opinions were obtained for the interview form. The final shape was given to the form and used for the research. The data of the research was collected by interview technique. The collected data was recorded after the permission from each participant. The findings obtained by analyzing the recorded data will be classified into themes and categories. As a result of the research, suggestions will be presented in the light of the findings.

Keywords: Higher education, the problems of higher education, administrators
UNQUALIFIED LEARNING BARRIER IN FRONT OF QUALIFIED EDUCATION

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"The expected benefit from classical education is accepted as providing desirable behavioral changes in the person, in order to provide welfare of the person and society. However, in Turkish educational system, in contrast to these general acceptances, the desirable subjective information changes, which vary from person to person, are demanded, not the desirable behavioral changes. However, this information change does not guarantee behavioral changes. Beside this, in Turkish educational literature, the definitions of education and definitions of instruction are used instead of each other and thus, education is reduced to the level of instruction, and the practical aspect of education and its welfare is effaced. These educational areas and welfares effaced were kept occupied with rote-learning. These educational ambiguity in Turkish educational system is cyclically repeated every year from the planners at the top level to the students at the bottom level. In spite of all of these, any study on this rote-learning that is the invisible face of iceberg is almost present, and the issue is ignored. This study is a theoretical study, carried out by the students taking course of graduation thesis in FEAS (Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences), under supervision of their thesis advisors as a result of the changes of the desirable rote information they encounter along their educational lives toward revealing the causes of the rote-learning barriers”

Keywords: Education, Learning, learning by heart, Quality, Nonquality
VALIDATION OF THE TURKISH VERSION OF THE BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEED SATISFACTION AND FRUSTRATION SCALE (BPNSFS)

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The aim of this study was to analyze the psychometric properties of the Turkish version of the Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction and Frustration Scale (BPNSFS; Chen et al., 2015) in a sample of emerging adults. The following studies were conducted in the adaptation process: Translation, cross-language equivalence, construct validity, criterion-related validity, test-retest reliability, and structural equation modelling. Firstly, forward and back-translation method with expert panel was used for the adaptation. The cross-language equivalence between the original and Turkish form was determined as .69 and .78 (p < .01, n = 44) for total scores of Need Satisfaction and Need Frustration dimensions, respectively. In construct validity study (n = 333), the original six-factor structure of the BPNSFS showed adequate fit to the data: χ² (237) = 451.091, p = .000, χ²/df = 1.903, RMSEA = .05, 90% CI [.05, .06], NFI = .86, CFI = .93, GFI = .90. In criterion-related validity study (n = 278), the BPNSFS was significantly correlated with Needs Satisfaction Scale (Cihangir-Çankaya ve Bacanli, 2003). In reliability study (n = 101), the four-week interval test-retest reliability coefficients were .64 and .62 for total scores of Need Satisfaction and Need Frustration dimensions, respectively. Cronbach's alfa coefficients were calculated to be .83 and .85 for Need Satisfaction and Need Frustration dimensions, respectively. In final study (n = 327), need satisfaction was positively related to well-being and need frustration was positively related to ill-being. As a result, the research results indicated that the Turkish version of the BPNSFS is a reliable and valid instrument to measure need satisfaction and need frustration in emerging adults.

Keywords: validation, basic needs, need satisfaction, need frustration, emerging adults
INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND TRUST IN LEADER ON PERCEIVED ETHICAL CLIMATE OF EMPLOYEES AMONG PUBLIC SECTOR: A LISREL PERSPECTIVE

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In this study, the effect of perception of ethical leadership and trust in leaders on perceived ethical climate of employees are investigated. The research sample includes 1070 employees employed in various publicly held institutions, particularly in Istanbul. Survey method is used for gathering data. To analyze the data SPSS and LISREL applications were used. According to the findings, the employees’ perceptions of ethical leadership has a positive effect on perceived ethical climate of employees. When the effect of trust in leader is considered in terms of findings, it was found to be effective on perceived ethical climate of employees. However, the empirical findings demonstrate that there might be other effective parameters on the employees’ perceived ethical climate.

Keywords: Ethical leadership, Trust in Leader, Ethical Climate, Structural Equation Modelling (LISREL)
In this study, it was aimed to develop a scale to determine value perceptions in 6th grade students' in Mathematic Applications lessons. In order to improve the scale; firstly, a value clarification form was developed in order to determine the expected values to be gained in the Mathematics Applications lesson. The value clarification form were presented to the opinions of mathematics teachers and academicians within the field of Curriculum and Instruction. In addition, the values in the current Mathematics Applications curriculum and the mathematics values in written literature were examined; then a list of values was obtained. Scientificity, academic self-confidence and responsibility values were chosen by taking into account the repetition of the obtained values in the curriculum and the opinions of teachers and academicians. While creating the items for these three determined values, the objectives and attainments of the lesson, and activity processes of the lesson were taken into consideration. An item pool was created and expert opinions were consulted. Then, a pilot implementation of 71 items was carried out. As a result of the expert opinions, the scale was administered to 214 sixth grade students who had already taken the course of Mathematics Applications lesson in a school located in Çanakkale province center. Factor analysis was used to determine the construct validity of the scale and confirmatory factor analysis was used to confirm the factor structure. As a result of the analyzes made, a scale consisting of three factors and 16 items was obtained. Key Component Analysis was performed to determine the scale factor structure. The items with a factor load of less than 0.40 and a factor load of more than one factor less than 0.10 were removed from the scale by varimax analysis. The remaining 16 items in the scale were gathered in the first factor, 8 in the second, 4 in the third factor. The factor loadings of these 16 items range from 0.72 to 0.86, accounting for 68% of the total variance. The cronbach alpha reliability coefficient of the scale was 0.90. Confirmatory factor analysis results indicate that the scale has a three-dimensional structure (df = 101, Ki-square = 183.29, RMSEA = 0.062, GFI = 0.903, AGFI = 0.869, NNFI = 0.979, CFI = 0.982 and RMR = 0.0600). The dimensions that emerged as the result of the analyzes were named as ‘scientific’, ‘academic self-confidence’ and ‘responsibility’. As a result, it has been determined that students can use them safely in determining the perceptions of value (scientific, academic self-confidence and responsibility) in the 6th grade mathematics application scale.

Keywords: Mathematics Application, Values, Scale development
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF DIGITAL COMPETENCE PERCEPTION SCALE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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The purpose of this study was to develop a scale for the students to determine primary school digital competence perceptions. In order to develop the scale, firstly all primary school curricula and qualifications were examined thoroughly. There are no lessons related to information technology at primary school level. Digital competence is seen as intermediate discipline in terms of students using computers as a supporting tool for other lessons and using computers in their research. When the items were created, the developmental characteristics of the students, the technological readiness of the children, and the legal age limit of 12 for social media use were taken into consideration. By way of the concept of information technology literacy, it has been tried to determine the skills in the secondary school Informatics Technologies and Software lesson so as not to exceed the basic level skills in the secondary school curriculum. At the end of these studies, a pool of 41 items was created. Expert opinions were consulted to determine whether the items in the draft scale measured whether they represented digital competences or not. Then, the scale was tested. 355 fifth grade students in various primary schools in Efeler district of Aydin received the ‘Digital Competence Perception Scale’. Validity and reliability studies were performed using the obtained data. Exploratory factor analysis to reveal the validity of the structure of the scale; confirmatory factor analysis were performed to confirm the factor structure obtained by this analysis. As a result of these analyzes, a 5 factorial structure consisting of 18 items was obtained. It was determined that the compliance indexes were at a good level. Reliability analysis also shows that the reliability of the scale is high and it can be used to investigate digital competencies of primary school children.

Keywords: Digital competence, primarys school, scale development
HARMONIZATION OF TURKISH AGRICULTURE TO COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF EUROPEAN UNION
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"Procedures and priorities of changing paradigms of functioning of Turkish agricultural policy and the policy tools will be examined from the beginning of European Union (EU) membership process in line with Turkish-EU relations. In this process, by emphasizing the management and implementation of the Turkish agricultural policy, similar and divergent aspects of EU and Turkish agriculture will be questioned in a cause/effect relationship. In addition, especially in the recent 10 years, EU's changing approach and Turkey's harmonization process will be discussed by using the Progress Report of Turkey, 2013-2017 Strategic Plan, 2014-2020 National Rural Development Plan and chapters of accession process as sources."

Keywords: Turkey, European Union, Agriculture, Economics.
Abstract No: 1299

USING ANALYTICS IN HR PROCESSES
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Human resources analytics are the analysis of all kinds of data related to employees and candidates and their use in the decision-making process. New technologies used in human resources processes facilitate both the collection and analysis of data. However, the technological infrastructure does not enable this process to be performed on its own. In addition to its technological infrastructure, this area also requires the presence of competent staff. For this reason, even though the data can be easily accessed, a small number of companies can produce human resources analytics and use them in the decision-making process. In this study, the use of human resources analytics in the three leading businesses company in the telecom, banking and textile sectors was investigated. The data were obtained through face-to-face interviews with relevant business managers in the context of a structured information collection form. As a result of the research, it was determined that all three actors used human resource analytics effectively during the reporting stage but did not use analytics for the future decisions with the same efficiency.

Keywords: Human resources management, analytics, human resources analytics.
Abstract No: 1303

PENIS ENVY IN "LYING IN WAIT" BY LIZ NUGENT: PSYCHOANALYTICAL READING

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"Family, as the first micro social form in human life, is unarguably the most significant determiner and arranger of human psychology. It is the first place in which self-definition gradually begins taking its form in connection with the birth of unconscious as a repository of all repressed feelings, desires, memories, and painful experiences, unresolved conflicts. Therefore, the family can be considered as the first constructor comprised of a wide range of psychoanalytic concepts becoming a part of everyday lives such as sibling rivalry, inferiority complex, sense of incompleteness, defence mechanisms.

Liz Nugent’s Lying in Wait, published in 2016, is a novel that sheds light on human psychology in the genre of crime fiction. However, the crime in the novel is not about whodunit, but about psychological conflicts of the protagonist Lydia Fitzsimons resulted from her irrepresible desire - caused by her penis envy - to be in control of family members' lives and to have a baby after her nine miscarriages. In this sense, this study, meditating upon the indestructible power and ineffaceable influence of the family on the birth of unconscious, will analyse the formation and dissolution of the Oedipus complex on the basis of penis envy. Through deconstruction of the repressed envy of penis, this study will illustrate the darkest and deepest unresolved sexual conflict in human mind."

Keywords: Psychology, motherhood, penis envy, rivalry, inferiority complex.
Abstract No: 1304

EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN JAPANESE COMPANIES
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"Goal. Human management principles in businesses are universal. When we look at the application, it is possible to see that differences arise from the beliefs and values of every society. One of the most striking examples in this area is management practices that have emerged in Japanese businesses. However, as external conditions change, changes also occur in cultural values and attitudes, and therefore in human management practices. In this study, it was researched how changes in the world outside these changes affected human resources practices in Japanese businesses.

Design / Methods. The study is in the nature of literature research.

Findings. Over the last 20 years, it has been determined that changes in the world economy both in the world and in the Japanese economy affect the human management system of Japanese businesses in two directions. First, it was observed that enterprises were leaving temporarily the ""lifelong employment"" application, which is the most prominent feature of the Japanese government model, due to the increased costs. Secondly, young people prefer businesses that reward performance-based practices, performance-based applications that can empower their skills in a shorter period of time.

Conclusion and Authenticity. Japanese businesses are also affected, as all societies are affected by environmental conditions, and the results of these influences also manifest themselves in human management practices. The study is unique in that it points to the nature of this change."

Keywords: Japanese Human Resources Practices, Human Resources Management, Change.
NEW APPROACHES TO FINANCING ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TURKEY

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Entrepreneurship is defined as setting up a business in order to make profit in an economy. While, this definition mainly focuses on the benefits of entrepreneurial activity to the entrepreneur, there are also many benefits of entrepreneurship to an economy. First, entrepreneurship contributes to the development of an economy by generating new wealth. Second, entrepreneurship helps to decrease the unemployment by increasing self-employment especially in emerging economies such as Turkey. Finally, entrepreneurship promotes innovation which in turn induces sustainable development. Moreover, previous studies have shown that entrepreneurship also enhances social development in many countries. Though there are many motivations to support entrepreneurship, there are also many obstacles in creating a new business especially in emerging economies. As one of them, financing constraints hinder development of the entrepreneurship. Limited access to finance stands as an obstacle for entrepreneurs especially for start-ups. The aim of this paper is to review all financing methods available to entrepreneurs in Turkey. Though many of these methods are well known some of them are quite new for Turkish entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Financing Entrepreneurship, New Approaches, Entrepreneurship in Turkey
Abstract No: 1307

THE ANALYSIS OF #BUDASIDDET (THIS IS ALSO VIOLENCE) HASHTAG FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF NEOLIBERAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

Assiye Aka
teki 960c2-4 daire 9

Neoliberalism is a concept which is used to explain the changes in capitalism such as saving crisis and profitability in the early 1970s. According to Treanor, neoliberalism is a valuable philosophy besides from its former relation with an existence of a market, management, production of goods and services. On the other hand, neoliberal political economy is a new form of a management mindset which aims to universalize market relations. In this study, 13K tweets sent under #budasiddet (this is also violence) hashtag, in which twitter users especially women named different kinds of acts of violence they are exposed to, will be analyzed to inspect neoliberal political economy’s specific situations which are security/insecurity, violence and subject (woman) and their positioning to each other. As a result, the question what kind of solutions could be producible against violence mechanisms which are both reason and result of neoliberal political economy. The method of this study includes both quantitative and qualitative techniques. For qualitative analysis 1000 ranked tweet and for quantitative analysis 13065 tweets are inspected. Tweets are archived by using R Statistical Software via Twitter Rest API and quantitative techniques are applied by using the same software environment. Ranked tweets are coded with MAXQDA qualitative analysis software by using open coding approach.

Keywords: neoliberalism, governmentality, biopower, woman, violence, social media
Abstract No: 1308

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE VALIDITY OF THE TRIPLE OPEN HYPOTHESIS IN KOSOVO

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This study aims to examine the triple openness of Kosovo, which is called the interaction of the budget balance, the investment-saving balance, and the current account balance, which constitutes the general balance of the economy. In this study covering the years 2005-2015, Vector Autoregressive Models (VAR) was used to determine whether these three basic problems of economic equilibrium affect each other and to determine the direction and power of the relationship between them. The appropriate VAR model was chosen, the direction and power of the relationship between the variables, the Detection of Response Response Functions, the Variance Decomposition and the Granger Causality test. According to the results of the analysis, the problem of triple deficit in Kosovo could not be determined, but the current deficit is an important determinant of the budget deficit and saving deficit, and it seems that there is a correct causal relationship to the budget deficit in terms of savings.

Keywords: Triple Open Hypothesis, VAR Analysis, Kosovo
Abstract No: 1310

PROBLEM OF IMMETHODICALNESS IN THE STRUGGLE OF CORRUPTION
Ahmet Ünsal
İŞLETME BÖLÜMÜ, AHI EVRAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ, KİRŞEHİR, TÜRKİYE

It requires the definition and types of corruption in order to combat corruption. However, there is almost no definition of qualified corruption in the Turkish literary writings. The reason for this is that the concept of immethodicalness (Yolsuzluk) is incorrectly used against the concept of English corruption. Every corruption or bribery is a corruption, but not every corruption is corruption or bribery. Because corruption is a social problem, bribery or immethodicalness is an operational question. Corruption is to be approved, either directly or indirectly, to provide special interest in relations between persons, such as the law of contradiction to public interest. Corruption is contrary to public expectations, and demonstration of practices that are contrary to public interests, as they do not solve existing problems, mask existing problems. Thus, the benefits of social resources are unfairly allocated to some people. Turkey theoretical articles on corruption made in the application are virtually absent. Although it is a reality phenomenon that illegal corruption is shown as legitimate. In this study, objective and subjective definitions of corruption will be compared and compared with each other. In addition, the types of scenes and the relations between them will be revealed and some suggestions will be made.

Keywords: Corruption, Public Interest, Fight Against Corruption, Bribery
Abstract No: 1312

FROM TRADING STATE TO NATIONAL SECURITY STATE: TRANSFORMATION OF TURKEY'S FOREIGN POLICY IN THE LAST DECADE

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Turkey’s foreign policy is experiencing a dazzling transformation with the effects of the developments in both the international system and the subsystem in which Turkey is positioned. Turkey adopted a peaceful and economy-based foreign policy discourse after the Justice and Development Party (JDP) came to power in 2002. The JDP’s foreign policy philosophy was based on peaceful diplomacy and dialogue which led it to establish cordial relations with the European Union and regional states. After Ahmet Davutoğlu became more influential on Turkey’s foreign policy making mechanism, first as a foreign policy advisor and later as Minister of Foreign Affairs, his doctrine of “Deep Strategy” was started to be implemented in Turkish foreign policy. The main element of Davutoğlu Doctrine was the principle of zero-problems-with-neighbors. This policy, however, collapsed after the beginning of the Arab Spring and the Syrian crisis. Turkey started to adapt more security-based approach after the emergence of both internal and external threats to its security. The purpose of this paper is to reveal the causes and consequences of this transformation through the use of international relations theories.

Keywords: Turkey's foreign policy, Deep Strategy, Syrian Crisis.
Abstract No: 1316

RESEARCH ON THE APPROACH OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS TO HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF ORGANIZATIONAL ADAPTATION
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It is possible with an effective human resources management that the education organizations adapt to the conditions of the day and improve themselves. It is known that school principals have critical roles in this issue. The purpose of this research is to determine approach of school principals to human resources management and to examine the influence of this situation on the organizational adaptation. In the study, the case study approach was used from qualitative research designs. The situation of this study is considered as "human resources management of school principals". The participants of the research are the ten elementary school principals in the province of Çanakkale. The purposive sampling method was used in determining this study group and there is an important criterion that the five of ten elementary school principals have master degree in Educational Administration. The data of the study were collected by semi-structured interview technique. A descriptive analysis method was used to evaluate the data obtained in the result of the research in the context of human resource management and organizational from the participants are analyzed with the aid of the NVIVO program. In addition to the findings obtained in this direction, approaches of school principals to human resources management; human resources management principles, organizational harmony and human resources management.

Keywords: School principals, human resources, organization, organizational adaptation.
Abstract No: 1317

PERCEPTIONS OF PHD CANDIDATES AS TO DETERMINING A DISSERTATION TOPIC: A MULTICULTURAL STUDY
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Obtaining PhD degree is considered as an important process in one's academic career as it prepares individuals to carry out independent research through a dissertation completed with unique scientific contribution. Determining a dissertation topic is regarded critical in this process, since candidates of PhD often face with several personal, professional and scientific obligations while they are also expected to remain strictly on task to accomplish their studies in a certain period of time. This research aims at exploring PhD candidates' perceptions and concerns related to the process of determining dissertation topic. By employing a phenomenological viewpoint, the candidates in different national/institutional cases were asked to describe their feelings in, and the influence of several factors that might affect the process of determining dissertation topic by means of metaphors and adjective generation. Gathered data then were analyzed through the principles of content analysis technique. The findings will be discussed in line with the related literature and recommendations for practice as well as further research will be provided.

Keywords: PhD education, dissertation topic, metaphor, adjective generation technique
Abstract No: 1319

THE METAPHORIC PERCEPTIONS OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS RELATED TO EDUCATION SYSTEM OF TURKEY

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This study aims at exploring the perceptions of prospective teachers related to education system of Turkey through metaphors. The group of study consists of 210 prospective teachers attending in five different programs in the school of education at Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University at the academic year 2015-2016. The participants were asked to derive simulations and to explain their reasons related to Education System of Turkey. Researchers applied content analysis method to analyze the data collected. Derived metaphors of plants, animals, and mottos related to education system and organization were examined and categorized into similar themes. The study results reveal the strengths and weaknesses of education system of Turkey from the point of view of prospective teachers. In addition, it might provide a better sense of education system for researchers and other stakeholders.

Keywords: Turkish education system, prospective teachers, metaphor
Abstract No: 1321

FACULTY INTERNATIONALIZATION: THE PREDICTIVE EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL BACKGROUND AND INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES ON DIVERSE RATIONALES

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Strategies on internationalization have become wider in the institutional settings due to the increasing importance of the international dimension in higher education. Engaging faculty in internationalization has gained greater importance in these strategies as faculty function as a fundamental body in delivering the role of higher education. Yet, little attention has been paid to individual faculty rationales for internationalization and how these rationales change in diverse circumstances. Drawing on the principles of cross-sectional survey design, this study examines the predictive effects of individual background and institutional features on changing faculty rationales for internationalization. Data were gathered online from the faculty members working in different disciplines and higher education institutions in Turkey. Descriptive and regression analyses were then run over the collected data. Findings will be discussed through related literature and recommendations for practice as well as further research will be provided.

Keywords: faculty internationalization, rationales, academic profession
Abstract No: 1322

CLASSIFICATION OF OPEN GREEN AREAS AND PARKS: KASTAMONU CITY EXAMPLE

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"The dense build-up as a result of the need for housing threatens the open and green spaces in the cities, these areas often become nonfunctional areas without a system. Open green spaces have various functions such as ecological, social and economical functions for urban and urban people. It is necessary to ensure continuity of these areas in a systematic way in ecological and physical terms in the urban planning phase and to establish a connection with each other. When many cities today are viewed, it is seen that these open green spaces are considered as the remaining gaps before construction and are often insufficient in terms of space to respond to user requests.

In this study, Kastamonu city parks were classified according to the classification of the National Recreation Park Association (NRPA) (mini parks, school parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, city parks, regional parks, natural resource areas, greenways, sports fields and private use) and their service areas are indicated on the map. The parks evaluated according to the standards are evaluated with respect to the city's population, surface area, neighborhood-based distribution and area size.

As a result of the study, Kastamonu seems to have thrown the building quickly into the city. Along with the increase in population and construction, the need for open and green spaces of the city is also increasing. It is seen that the open green spaces and parks in the city, they spread out in a scattered way, the parks between the neighborhoods are not balanced according to population distributions."

Keywords: Parks and Open Space, Classification, Service Area
INTRA INDUSTRY TRADE: CASE OF TURKISH AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY
Mehmet Aydiner
ADÜ Aydın İktisat Fak. AYDIN

"In recent years, mainstream international trade theories became insufficient to explain real world trade developments. One of them is Intra-Industry Trade which is defined as trade which a country both export and import a product of same industry simultaneously. Intra Industry Trade Theory explains the reasons and causes of this exceptional trade as Economies of Scale and Product Differentiation. Today we witness many examples of intra industry trade in Turkey as well. One of them is Turkey's automotive industry. Turkey has nearly 20 billions Dolar export and nearly 20 billions Dolar imports in automotive industry which means there exists very intensive intra industry trade in automotive or car industry in Turkey.
This paper's main purpose to examine and analyze Intra Industry Trade in Automotive Sector of Turkey. Before starting to examine real data of Turkey, the theoretical and empirical approaches of intra-industry trade in foreign trade theory have been examined and the measurement methods and indexes used in the paper are defined and introduced. By using foreign trade data of Turkish Automotive Industry, paper examines Intra Industry Trade features of the Industry. Findings suggests very intensive intra industry trade between Turkey and European Union and high product and market specialization in Turkish Automotive Industry."

Keywords: Intra Industry Trade, Automotive, Competition
WHAT IF KASTAMONU BECOMES METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY? PROBLEMATIC OF PARTICIPATION OF FOREST VILLAGES IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES

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With legal regulations made in recent years in Turkey, policies on expanding the boundaries of the municipality of adjacent area, which have been the driving force behind urban development have been influential in the restructuring of rural areas. The most significant changes caused by Law No. 6360 issued in 2012, is equalization of municipal boundaries with provincial boundaries in and abolishing of the special provincial assemblies, villages and large villages with municipalities in 30 provinces which have metropolitan status in Turkey. In the Ministry of Interior’s 2017 Performance Program, studies on to increase the number of metropolitan cities and studies on the applicability of the new metropolitan municipal model to the cities which have the population of over 400 thousand are causing concern about the legal status and service provision of the rural areas in the target cities. The most important rural place to be affected after such an arrangement is the Kastamonu province where the forest villages are the largest in Turkey. Any changes in service delivery and legal status of forest villages will deeply affect Turkey’s overall agricultural development, rural areas population and management policies as well as provincial development strategy, provincial development plans and rural area policies of the Kastamonu province. The aim of this study is to examine possible scale, statistical and managerial effects on the forest villages within the provincial borders, if the new metropolitan municipal model becomes applicable to Kastamonu province. With a possible regulation, the concept of protection of rural areas, which had previously been enacted through laws, would be left to concepts such as expropriation, urbanization, land and land management.

Keywords: Metropolitan status, municipal service area, rural areas, forest villages
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AND CONTROL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS

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The most effective and deterrent means of protecting the environment against human actions, which are the underlying cause of environmental problems that the world faces today, are administrative sanctions. Many regulations have been made in the legislation related to the sanctions used in the protection of the environment by law. In the context of these legal regulations, administrative sanctions, jail and judicial fines are applied according to the weight of the damage given to the protected legal value of the environment. In this study, the administrative sanctions to be applied to actions that damage the environment and the judicial review of these sanctions will be examined in the light of judicial decisions in Turkey.

Keywords: Environmental rights, administrative sanctions, judicial review
This study, which aims to reveal the relationship between perfectionism perceptions of secondary school teachers and their loneliness perceptions, is designed in relational screening model. The study group of the research is composed of 214 voluntary teachers working in the central district of Aydın. In the research, “UCLA Loneliness Scale” developed by Russell, Pеплва and Cutrona (1980) and adapted into Turkish language by Demir (1980), and “Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale” developed by Hewitt and Flett (1991) and adapted into Turkish language by Kıral (2012) were used. In the analysis of data, descriptive and proven statistical techniques were used. As a result of the research; it was found that the teachers had self-oriented perfectionism at the highest level and others-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism perception levels, respectively, and that their general perfectionism perception level was over average. It was also found that the teachers’ loneliness perception level was relatively close to the average. It was revealed that the teachers’ perfectionism perception level did not show any significant difference according to marital status and field of specialty but it showed significant difference according to gender, educational status, seniority and age. It was detected that male teachers’ perfectionism perception level in general and in the dimensions of perfectionism was significantly higher than female teachers; and that of postgraduate degree was significantly higher than that of undergraduate degree. Self-oriented and other-oriented perfectionism perception level of the teachers with 21 years of seniority and more was found to be significantly higher than those with 6 to 10 years of seniority. Other-oriented perfectionism perception level of the teachers who were 41 years old and older was found to be significantly higher than that of the teachers who were 30 years old and younger. It was revealed that the teachers’ loneliness perception level did not significantly differ according to their gender, marital status, field of specialty and educational status but significantly differed according to their age. The teachers who were in the range of 36–40 years of age were found to have significantly higher levels of loneliness perception level than the teachers who were 30 years old or younger. It was found that there was a positive high level of relationship between general perfectionism perception level of the teachers and their self-oriented, other-oriented and socially-prescribed perfectionism perception level, and a positive moderate relationship between the mentioned dimensions of perfectionism. A positive low level and significant relationship was found between the teachers’ socially-prescribed perfectionism and loneliness perception levels.

Keywords: Perfectionism, loneliness, teacher, school
Abstract No: 1328

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AND JOB SATISFACTION

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The aim of the research is to determine the relationship between ethical leadership behaviors of school principals and job satisfaction of teachers according to the perceptions of secondary school teachers. The research was carried out through relational screening model, which is one of the quantitative research designs. The population of the research was composed of secondary school teachers working in Efeler, the central district of Aydın province. The sample of the research was composed of 388 teachers who voluntarily participated in the research selected by random sampling method. In the research, "Ethical Leadership Scale" developed by Yılmaz (2005) and "Job Satisfaction Scale" developed by Weiss, Davis, England and Lofquist (1967) and adapted into Turkish language by Baycan (1985) were used. In order to determine whether the data was normally distributed or not, measures of central tendency, and kurtosis and skewness coefficients were examined. As a result of these tests, it was determined that the data was normally distributed and parametric tests were used in the study. School principals' ethical leadership behaviors and teachers' job satisfaction levels according to the perceptions of secondary school teachers was found by mean and standard deviation; whether school principals' ethical leadership behaviors and teachers' job satisfaction levels showed significant differences according to independent variables (gender, age, etc.) was found by parametric difference tests (t test and ANOVA). Scheffe test was conducted so as to understand the source of the difference found in ANOVA test. Whether there was a significant relationship between ethical leadership behaviors of school principals and job satisfaction levels of teachers was tested by Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient. As a result of the research, it was determined that school principals exhibited decision making behaviors at the highest level, and communicative, behavioral and climatic ethical behaviors, respectively, according to the perceptions of secondary school teachers. It was found that their general ethical leadership behavior levels were over average. School principals' ethical leadership behavior levels did not show any significant difference according to teachers' gender, age, seniority, field of specialty and whether they had desire to do the teaching profession or not. It was determined that job satisfaction levels of the teachers were ranked as internal and external satisfaction and that their general satisfaction levels were high. It was found that job satisfaction levels of the teachers did not show any significant difference according to age and seniority variables but showed significant differences according to gender, field of specialty and whether they had desire to do the profession or not. It was revealed that external and general satisfaction levels of male teachers were higher than those of female teachers; that internal and general satisfaction levels of the teachers in skills field were higher than those in the numeric field; and that internal and general satisfaction levels of the teachers who had desire to do the teaching profession were higher than the teachers who did not have desire to do the teaching profession. It was determined that there were positive low level and significant relationship between the perceptions of teachers towards the school principals' ethical leadership behaviors and teachers job satisfaction level perceptions. In addition, positive high level and significant relationships were found among ethical leadership dimensions. It was also found that there was a positive moderate relationship between the teachers' internal and external job satisfaction levels and a high level relationship with general job satisfaction. 

Keywords: Teacher, ethical, leader, job satisfaction
Abstract No: 1128

THE SYMBIOTIC RELATION BETWEEN TERRORISM AND MEDIA

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Terrorism requires media organs to have an impact on broad masses, as well as being a violent act to achieve political goals. Terrorist organizations are particularly interested in advertising their actions in order to express their political ideology, to collect supporters, to legitimize their actions, and to draw attention to the masses they target. Therefore, it is a fact that press-broadcasting organizations are used by terrorist organizations for propaganda purposes. Media organizations that are connected directly or indirectly with terrorist organizations may be able to provide ideological service with their publications and transmit messages to members of terrorist organization or sympathizers in encrypted speeches in the programs they have made. On the other hand, the fact that media organizations that are not related to terrorist organizations are acting imprecise in news about terrorist organizations or their actions serve to canvass these organizations. It would be presumed that both the state monitoring of media broadcasts without violating the freedom of the press and media organizations and if the news about terrorism also takes into account social sensitivities would also reduce the possibility of terrorist canvassing through the media. In this study, the purpose of publicizing of terrorist organizations, one of the characteristics of terrorism is considered and how media organs directly or indirectly serve terrorist publicity. The effect of inattentive approach to the presentation of news about terrorism on the society being terrified of terrorist organizations is also analyzed in this paper. While the symbiotic relation between terrorism and the media is discussed, examples of various terrorist organizations and their actions taking place in the media are examined.

Keywords: Terrorism, Media, Canvassing, Terrorism News, Relationship between Terrorism and Media
Abstract No: 1329

THE EFFECT OF THE SERVANT LEADERSHIP PERCEPTIONS ON JOB SATISFACTION IN ACCOMMODATION ENTERPRISES
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In this study, the effects of servant leadership perceptions on job satisfaction in the accommodation enterprises operating in the provinces and districts of Konya were analyzed with the help of the survey. The purpose of my study is to determine the perception of servant leadership in the accommodation enterprises established in Konya provinces and districts and the effect of this perception on job satisfaction levels of employees. According to the research findings, servant leadership perception of the employees of the lodging enterprises has a positive and significant influence on job satisfaction.

Keywords: Leadership, Servant Leadership, Organizational, Job Satisfaction
CONFLICTING ROLES OF TURKEY IN THE MIDDLE EAST: FOREIGN POLICY OF JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT PARTY AND THE ARAB SPRING

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This study aims first to underline the weaknesses of the fixated state identity argument in structural realist theory, and second to contribute to the understudied corporate identity concept in systemic constructivist theory by means of foreign policy roles concept proposed in role theory. Within this framework, the Justice and Development Party’s foreign policy roles in the Middle East are going to be elaborated on as a case study. In this regard, after Turkey’s foreign policy roles are identified, the conflictual relations between the JDP period’s foreign policy roles and Turkish foreign policy roles will be analyzed in a comparative manner. Secondly, taking the Arab Spring as analytical foci why the role conceptions of the JDP and the systemic role prescriptions for the JDP were conflicting in the Middle East context and how it affected Turkey to act out its roles in the Middle East will be evaluated empirically.

Keywords: Rol Theory, Turkish Foreign Policy, Foreign Policy Roles, Middle East
DETERMINATION OF FOR THE USE OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES FOR EDUCATIONAL USE ACCORDING TO SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS VIEWS
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The aim of this study is to specify the opinions of secondary school principals about mobile learning. These are the sub-objectives to reach the improved objectives:

Secondary school principals;
1. Which mobile tools do you use and how they are used in teaching activities?
2. How do they determine which mobile tools will be used in teaching activities?
3. What are their opinions about the changes in their existing applications after they use mobile tools in their teaching activities?
4. How a lesson which supported by mobile tools is identified as successful or unsuccessful one?
5. How do they define mobile learning with their own words?
6. What are their opinions about the contributions of Fatih Project to mobile learning?
7. What are their opinions about integrating mobile learning into teaching activities successfully?
8. What are their opinions about negative and positive affects of practising mobile learning in teaching activities in terms of student success and teaching process?
9. What are their opinions about the handicaps in integration of mobile learning tools into learning-reaching activities?
10. What are their opinions about negative and positive affects of practising mobile learning in teaching activities in terms of student success and teaching process?

METHOD
In this part, information about research model, study group of research, data tools, collecting data and data analysis is given.

Model Of The Research
Qualitative research model was used in this research. It is benefited from definitive and explanatory case study which is a descriptive approach. Case study is an empirical research method which evaluates an existing case in its own conditions and examines the cases all purpose, systemically and deeply. (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2006)

Study Group Of The Study
Study group of the research consists of 15 school principals and subprincipals who work in different secondary schools during fall term of 2017-2018 Academic year in Kocaeli.

Data Collecting Tool
In order to collect data, personal information form was prepared by the researchers. Addition to this form, after taking experts' opinions an interview form which specify the opinions of secondary school manager was created. Through open ended questions the principals were asked which mobile tools and how they are used in teaching activities, how they determine which mobile tools will be used in teaching activities, how they define the changes in existing applications after they use mobile tools in their teaching activities, how they define a lesson which was supported by mobile tools as successful or unsuccessful, how they define mobile learning with their own words, the contributions of Fatih Project to mobile learning and their opinions about integrating mobile learning into teaching activities successfully. The first 5 open-ended questions were taken from Tsai's study. (2017)

Data Analysis
All face to face meetings which were held by researchers were transformed to written form. The data in interview forms were coded. Any changes or corrections weren't done in statements of secondary school principals in questionnaire form. The opinions for each question were written in related index in Excel program and a collected data was prepared for analysis after classification on question basis. While making analysis it was seen that some
principals gave more than one answer. For this reason, the classification was formed regarding all answers. While analyzing data numerical codes which start from one were given for each form. Instead of indicating the names of the principals, the codes such as 1M (manager), 2M etc. The sample manager statements were presented in quotation marks.

FINDINGS
Secondary school principals indicated that as mobile tools they generally use smartphones, tablets and laptops. They stated that they use those tools for sudden need for information and rapid communication. Moreover, they indicated their positive opinions about the contribution of Fatih project to mobile learning. They also stated that Fatih Project improves the visual quality in learning and supports schools’ internet platform.

REFERENCES


Keywords: Mobile Technologies, Secondary School Principals, Teaching Activities
Abstract No: 1335

ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF TURKEY AND EUROPEAN UNION WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF REVISION OF CUSTOMS UNION

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The Turkey-European Union (EU) Customs Union (CU) is an important milestone of the Turkey’s European integration process as CU has never been perceived as a final target rather an important step for deeper ties. In recent years EU’s changing nature in the global dynamics of the commercial policy also accompanied the necessity of revision of the Turkey-EU Customs Union. Because CU being implemented between EU and Turkey has started become narrower and less equipped in scope. Accordingly, extent of the agreement should be widened and revised. In this presentation possible expectations and impacts of revision on EU-Turkey economic relations will be discussed.

Keywords: Turkey-European Union, Customs Union, Economic Relations
According to two major aircraft producers, between the years 2016 and 2035, 33000-39000 new aircraft will be delivered to airlines around the world. Of these, the majority of deliveries will be for passenger aircraft, with a small proportion of freighter aircraft in the mix. The majority of passenger aircraft deliveries are comprised of narrow aisle aircraft, with twin-aisle aircraft coming in second. With such a vast number of aircraft being introduced into the world fleet, it stands to reason that some aircraft will also be removed from fleets of airlines. Therefore, fleet asset management plays a vital role in shaping an airline’s fleet. What is important is not only when to remove an aircraft from a fleet, but also how to remove the aircraft from the fleet. There are several factors to consider, such as whether the aircraft is owned or leased, whether the aircraft has resale value, the salvage value of the aircraft and operating parts, operating costs, and maintenance costs. In this work, a mathematical model is developed to manage the fleet of a low cost carrier addressing the above issues. The model was run using an optimization tool to solve real world data and results were compared with actual fleet decisions made.

Keywords: Aircraft Fleet Management, Transportation Management, Quantitative Methods in Management
Abstract No: 1338

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEWS ABOUT LEARNING DISABILITIES

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Children who have difficulty in academic skills, such as reading, writing, information processing, spoken language, writing language, or thinking skills, while having intelligence above average or average, are children with learning disabilities. Children with learning disabilities are included in the special education category in our country. However, due to the difficulties of diagnosis, these students are not provided with necessary services. The aim of this study is to examine the opinions of primary teachers on the prevalence, areas and education of learning disabilities. The sample of the research consists of 10 classroom teachers working in Aydın, determined by appointment. Semi-structured interview technique was used as data collection tool. In the analysis of the obtained data, 'content analysis' method was used. The realization steps of the analysis are coding of data, finding of themes, organizing codes and themes and interpretation and identification of findings. In order to ensure reliability in the analysis of the research, another researcher along with the researcher independently code on the same data set. The reliability analysis was then calculated between the encoders and the .90 value was obtained. According to the results of the research, it was found that primary teachers observed learning disability more frequently in the field of reading and writing than they saw as a common obstacle in special education. It has also been found out that primary teachers defend that children who have a learning disability should receive separate education.
Abstract No: 1340

EDUCATIONAL VALUES OF READING TEXTS USED IN ENGLISH PREPARATION CLASSES IN SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE AT ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY

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"In this research, the educational values of the reading texts used in preparation classes in the School of Foreign Language at Adnan Menderes University were analyzed in the scope of the outstanding and necessary features of a text. The reading texts were analyzed through some outstanding and important dimensions of a valuable text, which are grammar, understanding, visuality, methodology, interest and topic. The case about the reading texts was described using the quantitative method. The sample of the research consists of the preparation class students of Fall/Spring Terms in 2015-2016 Academic Year.

The instrument for collecting data was developed by the researcher, and implemented to the preparation class students and the instructors working in the same department. Besides, open-ended questions were asked to the instructors, and the situation was analyzed through frequencies. The views of the students and instructors were analyzed with descriptive statistical techniques, and the findings were tabulated using frequencies and percentages.

At the end of the research, it was observed that the students and instructors have both similar and different opinions about the evaluation of the concepts in the texts used in preparation class, which are grammar, understanding, visuality, methodology, interest and topic. Moreover, it was also found that although the reading texts are goal-oriented, there are also some points needed to be improved and developed."

Keywords: Reading, Value, Educational Value, Reading Text, Evaluation
Abstract No. 1341

QR CODE VE RFID TEKNOLOJISinin E-TURIZM UYGULAMLARINA ETKISI

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"There is no doubt that increasing QR code practices and RFID tags have influenced important areas in our life not only in fields like health, trade, but also in tourism sector. In this study, it is studied how the application of RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) and QR (Quick Response) codes are realized up to day and how the enterprises in the tourism industry apply it. In the first part, it is declared that the QR code application and the techniques of connecting the RFID tags with the physical objects in the history and digital world. In the second part, it’s specified that how these applications are adapted to the digital world and how they are used in the travel and accommodation sector."

Keywords: QR Code, Radio Frequency Identification, Tourism industry
Abstract No: 1342

MOTIVATION RESOURCES AND DECISION MAKING STRATEGIES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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"In research, high school students' intrinsic motivation resources which are extrinsic motivation resources (parent support, learning environment effect) effective; also what decision making strategies are; whether between extrinsic motivation resources and decision making strategies are relation which is tried to understand. In study, using the Sources of Motivation for Students Questionaire' and ‘Adolescent Decision Making Questionaire’, existing situation is tried to be described. In Research is studied with 488 student in Izmir province Konak and Buca district; and obtained data is analyzed using SPSS package version 23. Result of the study, Motivation resources according to type of school considering; that science high school students using motivation process, according to parent support and learning environment conditions but anatolian high school students don't use the motivation resources determined. In understanding process of High school students' motivation resources, get pre-school education students' motivation level is higher than the others determined. While high school students' parents' income is increasing, motivation level is increasing determined. Again understanding that students who get pre-school education, managing the motivation process with parent support. Also considering that learning environment effect; students who are good academic success, satisfied for learning environment, but students who are middle academic success, don't satisfied for learning environment, concluded reached. “Decision making” process, frequency of using self esteem and vigilance strategies high level is reached, science high school students' frequency of using the process is low level is reached is understood. Again in the decision making process, male students' self esteem and complacency levels are high than female students; female students' panic levels are more than higher determined. Type of school is anatolian high school students' ‘decision making' process self esteem level is the highest, but type of school is science high school students' level is the lowest determined. At the same time high school students' who academic success level is middle panic level is high but students who academic success level is low at decision making process, cop-out and complacency levels are high determined. "

Keywords: Extrinsic motivation, Motivation Resources, Decision Making Strategies, High School Students.
THE IMPACT OF DERIVATIVES ON THE VOLATILITY OF TURKISH STOCK MARKET

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The interaction among futures and spot markets has been one of the most important issues of the financial markets since the launch of stock index futures by Kansas City Board of Trade in 1982. The main characteristics of derivatives such as having lower transaction costs, higher leverage, higher liquidity and higher flexibility compared to spot markets make them attractive for investors. Besides, derivatives trading are crucial for financial system participants in order to diversify portfolio and minimise risks. The aim of this paper is to emphasize the importance of derivative securities by providing evidence from an emerging stock market, Turkey. In order to emphasize the need for derivatives in the Turkish market, the impact of introduction of index futures and index options trading on the underlying spot market volatility are empirically analysed. Conditional and unconditional volatility of Borsa Istanbul 30 Index is examined using GARCH model starting from its first trade day of January 2, 1997.

Keywords: derivatives trading, conditional volatility, unconditional volatility
Abstract No: 1344

THE RELATIVE EFFECTS OF INQUIRY-BASED AND ARGUMENTATION SCIENCE TEACHING ON STUDENTS’ ARGUMENTATION SKILLS, INQUIRY SKILLS, AND SCIENCE PROCESS SKILLS

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It was conducted a laboratory-based randomized control study to examine the effectiveness of inquiry based instruction and argumentation. Fifty students aged 18-22 years old were randomly assigned to one of two groups. Participants were 13 male and 35 female pre-service science teachers studied at public university in Turkey. Both groups of students were studied about the same learning goals by the same teachers, with one group being taught from inquiry-based activities and second group being taught from argumentation based science teaching activities. All students attended in argumentation and inquiry based science teaching courses in turn. When first group of pre-service science teachers participated in argumentation science teaching activities, second group of pre-service science teachers participated in inquiry based science teaching activities during six weeks of investigation at the beginning of the study. Then, we changed the order of activities. In the last six weeks, when first group of pre-service science teachers participated in inquiry based science teaching activities, second group of pre-service science teachers participated in argumentation science teaching activities. Totally, the study lasts 12 weeks for application of science teaching methods and 2 weeks for application of pre and posttests. In this study, counterbalanced experimental design was used to control well for the subject characteristics threat to internal validity. The results of this study showed that argumentation and inquiry based science teaching was significantly effect on two groups of the students when these methods were administered for the first time. Also, inquiry based science teaching was significantly effect on students if inquiry based science teaching administered to students after argumentation science teaching.

Keywords: inquiry, argumentation, science process skills.
Abstract No: 1345

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE SATISFACTION AND LIFELONG LEARNING TENDENCIES OF THE COURSE ATTENDEES IN PUBLIC EDUCATION CENTERS

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The concept of life satisfaction can be defined as a situation or a result that occurs as a consequence of the comparison of what a person possesses and what he expects; and lifelong learning refers to any kind of learning activities that the person participates throughout his life in order to develop his knowledge, skills, interests and competences. The fact that learning is not limited to a certain period of time and that it continues throughout life is significant in that the individuals are able to adapt to life and improve themselves. As lifelong learning makes individuals more qualified by providing the improvement of knowledge, skills and competences, it has become an important indicator in terms of educational level and employment conditions in developed and developing countries. For this reason, it is considered that the education of the individuals participating in the courses organized in the public education centers is evaluated within the scope of lifelong learning and it is thought that the investigation of its relationship with life satisfaction is a necessity and will significantly contribute to the related literature. From this point of view, the aim of this research is to reveal the relation between life satisfaction perceptions and lifelong learning tendencies of the course attendees in the Public Education Centers in Aydın province and its districts. The population of the study is composed of the course attendees having education in the Public Education Centers in Aydın province and its districts in 2017-2018 academic year. The sample is selected with convenient sampling method. In order to collect the necessary data for the research, two different measurement tools to be implemented to the course attendees in the Public Education Centers are used. These are "Life Satisfaction Scale" and "Lifelong Learning Tendencies Scale". The data will be analyzed using the SPSS package program. The data obtained in the research will be interpreted in the light of the related literature considering the variables of age, gender, marital status, educational status and monthly income. It is estimated when the results of the research are evaluated that there will be a significant positive correlation between life satisfaction levels and lifelong learning tendencies. Besides, it is predicted based on the literature that there will be a significant positive relationship between life satisfaction levels and monthly income levels.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, Lifelong learning, Public education center
The Analysis of the Texts in the Course Books Prepared for Teaching Turkish to Foreigners in Terms of Cultural Elements

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"Turkey is faced with one of the largest mass migration movements that has taken place throughout the country’s history. The most important bridge for the integration of the refugees into our country following this immigration is undoubtedly education. Studies on teaching Turkish to foreigners are increasing and new educational materials are being developed. We are looking for answers to the questions on how and in what ways we can convey our culture and what we can do to make them develop positive attitudes towards our culture, and efforts are made for this. One of the important institutions that has carried out such studies is Yunus Emre Institute. Yunus Emre Institute has prepared the course books and workbook called ""I'm Learning Turkish"" for teaching Turkish to foreigners.

The aim of this study is to analyze the texts in the ""I'm Learning Turkish"" course books that belong to Yunus Emre Institute used in the education of Syrian refugee students in the academic year of 2017-2018 in terms of the cultural elements peculiar to Turkish culture. The sample of the research is composed of the course books of A1, A2, B1, and B2 levels prepared by Yunus Emre Institute. The research is a qualitative study. In the study, document analysis method is used. The main purpose in the document analysis is to analyze the written materials containing information about the phenomenon or phenomenons aimed to be investigated. In the analysis of the data, descriptive analysis technique is used. It will be determined to what extent the elements that belong to Turkish culture are used in the textbooks and in which levels they are used more. The data is in the analysis phase. Suggestions will be developed in accordance with the findings."

Keywords: Teaching Turkish to foreigners, cultural elements, course book
ANATOMICAL LANDMARKS USED FOR FACE IDENTIFICATION IN FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY

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In the present study we aimed to describe and compare anatomical landmarks from craniofacial soft tissue in different techniques. We used 50 Landmarks, 15 midline, 35 bilateral Anatomical landmarks. There are a number of different methods that can be applied to complete sex determination, facial reconstruction, plastic reconstructive surgery, post mortem identification for members of family. In these studies, they are used many anatomical landmarks from craniofacial soft tissue. Landmarks requiring palpation of the skull or the examination of the 3D surface typology and median landmarks not visible in lateral photographs, these problems for the successful and reliable studies in craniofacial region. The original craniometrics intent and clear distinction of ill-defined landmarks in photographic or 3D contexts, as produced when anatomical points are subjectively inferred from shape from shading information alone. Overall the landmarks for useful for the new anthropologist, anatomist and scientist for the studying craniofacial reconstruction.

Keywords: Anatomical landmarks, craniofacial reconstruction, sex determination, post mortem identification
SECULAR TRENDS IN MENARCHAL AGE IN TURKEY

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“Plasticity”, which is referred as the ability of a specific genotype to produce different phenotypes for different environments, is a part of the adaptability ability of the organism to the environmental factors. Human beings, especially in the growth and development period, have a high amount of plasticity. Exposition to great changes in the environmental factors may affect human nature significantly. Menarch phenomenon is one of the significant milestones in the growth and developmental period of human being and it is highly sensible to environmental factors. There are findings indicating menarch age, which is used as a indicator of reproduction capacity, growth and development, health condition and sexual maturation for women, is related to genetic, ethnicity, anthropometric features and socioeconomic conditions. In the last century, a fall in the age of menarch was observed in most of the European countries. The changes in the environmental factors, rather than differentiation in the genetical structure lies behind this biological change which is referred as “Secular trend” or “The Propensity of the Century” in the literature. A similar tendency is also observed as a reflection of social and economic improvements in our country, and the number of related studies have been increasing. In the present study, an overview of the studies conducted in our country in the last half century is provided and the rapidity of these changes and the affecting factors are examined. As a result of this study, it was observed that the menarch age in our country is between 12 and 15, and the differences in the menarch age depend upon time and socio-economic differences between rural and urban areas and between the regions. In addition, similar to the findings in developing countries, a decline in the menarch age in our country was reported.

Keywords: Menarch, Secular trend, Turkey
THE CONTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS STUDIES TO MEDICAL CORPORATE REPUTATION: PATIENT SATISFACTION STUDY SAMPLE

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"Drawing on the significance of public relations studies constituting the essential stage of marketing communication in the construction of corporate reputation, physical conditions and health care elements in Adnan Menderes University Hospital in 2013 were scrutinized within this scope for examining the influence on hospital choice by patient relatives. A survey involving 410 patient relatives was conducted in an effort to determine the most common information sources referred to and problems faced by the citizens in terms of hospital choice. According to the survey “Patient Satisfaction Regarding the Role of Public Relations in Health Care”, it is important to determine the underlying physical, service and public relations factors that have an influence on one’s choice of hospital along with their relevant strength as regards satisfaction from this selection. The study could also shed new light on how and by means of which informative communication channels this decision was made by indicating whether the variables impacting on hospital choice differ depending on patients’ socio-demographic characteristics.

Within this framework, the aim was to provide help in taking necessary steps towards a stronger corporate reputation as well as presenting recommendations through the data obtained."

Keywords: Corporate Reputation, Public Relations in Hospitals
THE INVESTIGATION OF THE QUALIFIED TEACHER PERCEPTION ACCORDING TO THE OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDATE TEACHERS WHO TOOK PEDAGOGICAL FORMATION

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It is extremely important that teachers, who play an important role in the progress and development of society, have equipment appropriate to the needs of the times. It does not mean that a teacher’s equipment is merely knowledgeable. At the same time, teaching skills must be as competent and competent as field knowledge. In this context, pedagogical candidates who are trained as prospective teachers are also very important in terms of teaching and teaching. The purpose of this research is to examine the expected perceptions of a qualified teacher based on the views of prospective teacher candidates for pedagogical formation to be appointed as teachers. The study was carried out with 2017-2018 educational year students from a university pedagogical formation in the Marmara region. 15 teacher candidates participated in the research. A semi-structured questionnaire form was used in the research. During the preparation of the data collection tool, the qualifications of the teachers of the national education and the related field were used. When the findings obtained according to the opinions of prospective pedagogical teacher candidates were examined, it was found to be in parallel with the field literature. According to this, teacher candidates should have the qualities to be found in qualified teachers; understanding, being professional, having a high level of proficiency, loving teaching, open communication with students, expert in classroom management, and justice to students.

Keywords: Teacher qualifications, teacher candidates, qualified teacher perception
Abstract No: 1351

EXAMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE THAT PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS GIVE TO COMPETENCY INDICATORS RELATED TO MEASURING AND EVALUATING STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT IN CLASS WITH VARIOUS VARIABLES

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In the research, the level of importance that the primary school teachers give to the competency indicators related to measurement and evaluation of student achievement is examined according to their own perceptions in terms of various variables. The study group consisted of 183 primary school teachers, 18 specialists and 20 primary education inspectors working in Çanakkale provincial central district and some other districts. The research data were obtained by a questionnaire consisting of competency indicators related to the measurement and evaluation of the 17-item in-class student achievement developed by the researcher. The level of importance of teachers to the competency indicators for measuring and evaluating student achievement was indicated by percentage and frequency. The relationship between the teachers’ gender, years of service, type of educational institution they last graduated from and their classroom variables was determined by the Cramer V coefficient. As a result of the research, teachers indicated in the first place that "determining the purpose of the exam / test" from the competency indicators related to the measurement and evaluation of student achievement. It has been determined that the majority of teachers see the proficiency indicators of measuring and evaluating student achievement as very important.

Keywords: Measurement and evaluation, teacher competency, student achievement
INVESTIGATION OF THESES IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE OF FOURTH GRADE

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The aim of this study was to examine theses in the field of social studies course in fourth grade. The theses were examined through computer-based screening system to collect the data. "National Thesis Center" website of Council of Higher Education (CHE) was used for this aim. The sample of studies included a total number of 98 postgraduate thesis which conducted between 1999-2016 with in the field of Social Studies Course in fourth grade. Document analysis technique was used in these studies. Data collections tool was used Thesis Assessment Form (TAF) consisting of different variables. According to the results qualitative, quantitative and mixed research methods were used in these studies. Additionally, research data were gathered by various data collection tools. Thesis were conducted in different regions of Turkey.

Keywords: Fourth grade, social studies course, theses.
Abstract No: 1354

MENTAL TRAINING FOR COGNITIVE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT OF REFEREES

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Mental training has been considered an effective mode for optimizing officiating performance. The aim of this study was to examine the impact of one month period concentration, imagery and mindfulness meditation training session on problem solving and mental toughness score. EEG device (NeuroSky Mindwave Mobile) and Inner balance sensor (HeartMath Inner Balance) was used to give biofeedback to the referees during trainings. The sample included 22 professional soccer referees and 44 assistant referees. Problem solving inventory (PSI) and mental toughness inventory (MTI) was used to examine referees cognitive skills. Before and after tests was applied to the referees to understand 30 days practise effect on problem solving and mental toughness situation. There were significant differences between first score and last score of PSI and MTI.

Keywords: Mental training, Referee, Mental toughness, problem solving
Abstract No: 1355

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE AND MOTIVATION OF STUDENTS’ LANGUAGE LEARNING: AN ESP CASE AT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

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This study aimed to investigate the relationship between students’ motivation to learn English and their willingness to communicate using English. The study was conducted at the tertiary program of University of Turkish Aeronautical Association. Whether students’ eagerness or motivation to learn English influences their willingness to communicate in English was examined. The second aim was to find out to what extent students were willing to communicate in English at this tertiary program in ESP context. The focus of this study was on the speaking aspect of Willingness to Communicate. The third aim was to reveal to what extent students were motivated to learn English. Both their willingness to communicate and their motivation to learn the language were examined according to their genders, grades, majors, their experiences abroad, and types of high schools they graduated from. In order to achieve these aims, triangulation technique of mixed method was used.

Keywords: willingness to communicate, motivation to learn English, communication