

# International Congress of Science, Education and Technology Research

BOOK OF ABSTRACT

10-12 August 2018, Odessa / Ukraine

Editor

Sami BASKIN



**Yayın No.:** 01

**ISBN:** 978-605-81236-01

**Yayımlanma tarihi:** 30 Ağustos 2018

*International Congress of Science, Education and Technology Research*

*Editör: Sami BASKIN*

*Saybilder Yayıncılık Sertifika No: 77535*

Genel Yayın Yönetmeni: *Sami BASKIN*

Sayfa Tasarım: *Tuğba Ünver Kocadağ*

## **KÜTÜPHANE BİLGİ KARTI**

*1. Basım, 191 s.,*

*210 x 297 mm*

*Kaynakça ve dizin yok.*

*ISBN 978-605-81236-01*

*1. Eğitim, bilim ve teknoloji araştırmaları 2. kongre 3. Özetler*

*Çevrimdışı PDF yayın*

## **Genel Dağıtım ve İsteme Adresi:**

Fakülte Kitabevi - Yeni Pazar Mah. Ali Okumuş Cad. Mevlana Sitesi A Blok ÇAYELİ / RİZE



## PREFACE

The race of the countries is now realized by science, art, education and even technology. Those who produce more science, invest in arts and education, and lead new technological developments are one step ahead of others. That is why it is very important for the new information produced in the fields of science, art and technology to be brought to light, discussed and matured. Moreover, to follow developments in the world and bring together the knowledge we produce with our peers around the world, we are able to reveal the value of our work and make a self-assessment. I.I. Mechnikov National University that is located in Odessa has such an aim in the International Congress of Science, Education and Technology Research. To enable Turkish scientists to share the knowledge they produce in the field of education, science and technology with each other and with foreign scientists and to mature these studies with new ideas, participants came together from Ukraine, Pakistan, Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Jordan, Palestine, UAE, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus along with Turkey at the congress that held between 10-12 August. The presentations covered many topics from music to education, from science to art, which happened between 10-11 August. Onur Oral (Turkey), Yulia Tarasiuk (Ukraine), Yassine is Aouss (Morocco), Razia Anjum (Pakistan), Ahmed Afify (UAE) and Aymen Hamid (Egypt) as invited speakers made special presentations at the congress. Therefore, this book, which contains summary texts of presentations, is a compilation that brings together the work of many fields and scientists and is the sign of which issues will be published in full texts. To you precious scientists, for your interest and participation in the International Science, Education and Technology Research Congress at Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University that held in the city of Odessa in Ukraine, on August 10-12, I wish to express my gratitude and thanks. I hope to be with more excitement and excitement in other events, to share new topics, to discuss.

Best Regards...

Sami BASKIN

Editor



## COMMITTEES

### HEAD OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Adem İřcan

### ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Adem İřcan

Prof. Dr. Faruk Yamaner

Asts. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Akçay

Asts. Prof. Dr. Ender Eyubođlu

Asts. Prof. Dr. Asad Layek

Asts. Prof. Dr. Sami Baskın

### SECRETARIAT

R. A. Özlem Gedikli

R. A. Tuđba Kocadađ Ünver

Lecturer Olcay Söngüt

### SCIENTIFIC AND EVALUATION COMMISSION

Prof. Dr. Adem İřcan – Gaziosmanpařa University (Turkey)

Prof. Dr. Ahmad Alhosain – řam University (Syria)

Prof. Dr. Ahmad Mohamad Wais – Bahrain University (Bahrain)

Prof. Dr. Ali Fuat Arıcı – Yıldız Teknik University (Turkey)

Prof. Dr. Aykut Emre Bozdođan – Gaziosmanpařa University (Turkey)

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Küçük – Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (Turkey)

Prof. Dr. Muslih Abdel Fattah Najjar – Hashemite University (Ürdün)

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Çolak – Gaziosmanpařa University (Turkey)

Prof. Dr. Olga Brusilovska – Odessa Ulusal I.I. Mechnikov University (Ukraine)

Prof. Dr. Suat Ungan – Karadeniz Teknik University (Turkey)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferit İzci – Yüzüncü Yıl University (Turkey)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mesut Gün – Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University (Turkey)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nuh Dođan – Ondokuz Mayıs University (Turkey)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ođuzhan Sevim – Atatürk University (Turkey)



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Faruk Sönmez – Gaziosmanpaşa University (Turkey)  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pınar Ülgen - Gaziosmanpaşa University (Turkey)  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yakup Poyraz – Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Abdulhalim Abdullah – Artuklu University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Adem Şahin – Gaziosmanpaşa University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Ahmad Tuama Halabi – Qatar University (Qatar)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Ahmad Yasouf – Lyon University (France)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Dağlı – Ordu University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Bora Reşitoğlu – Mersin University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Bünyamin Sarıkaya – Muş Alparslan University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Delloui Nasreddine – Mascara University (Algeria)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Dyiaa Adeen Alkalesh – Humus University (Syria)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Elif Açıl – Mustafa Kemal University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Erhan Akın – Adıyaman University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Leyla Bahar – Mersin University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Murat Şengül – Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Said Kıymaz – Adıyaman University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Özkan Aydoğdu – Cumhuriyet University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Özkan Sapsağlam – Yıldız Teknik University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Özlen Tubay Bağdatoğlu – Mersin University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Salih Demirbilek – Ondokuz Mayıs University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Walid Sarakbi – Hama University (Syria)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Yasin Gökbulut – Gaziosmanpaşa University (Turkey)  
Asts. Prof. Dr. Yuliva Tarasiuk – Odessa Ulusal I.I. Mechnikov University (Ukraine)  
Dr. Glebov Sergey – Odessa Ulusal I.I. Mechnikov University (Ukraine)  
Dr. Mustafa Tümay – Mersin University (Turkey)

**CONTENTS**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Okuma Alışkanlıklarının Değerlendirilmesi .....   | 1  |
| Incidental Vocabulary Acquisition in Second Language Teaching: Turkish EFL Learners .....   | 2  |
| The Honor and Presence Fact of the Mirror of a Medieval Woman: Christine de Pizan .....   | 3  |
| Obligation On Employer's Occupational Health and Safety Training under the Legislation of Occupational Health and Safety .....    | 4  |
| Conceptual Bases of Turkey's Foreign Policy from 2002 to Our Time.....  | 5  |
| Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçe Öğretimi Ders Kitaplarında Kültür Aktarımı .....  | 6  |
| Yabancılara Türkçe Öğretirken Hangi Türdeki Sözlükleri Tercih Etmeliyiz? .....  | 7  |
| Development of Adult Temperament Scale: A Contour of Healthy and Unhealthy Individual Profile.....                                | 8  |
| The Management of the Moroccan City in the Light of the City's Policy -The case of Sidi Moumen District in Casablanca- .....      | 9  |
| The Place of Avangard Movements in the Future of Architectural Design Theory.....   | 10 |
| Behavior and Perceptions of Consumers on Bagel Consumption and Consumption Areas: Adana-Ankara Province Example.....              | 11 |
| Agricultural Land Market in Adıyaman, Mardin, Mersin and Osmaniye Provinces .....   | 12 |
| Research about Effect on Customer Satisfaction of Personnel Working at White Goods Sales Stores: An Example of Kahramanmaraş..... | 13 |
| Research on Entrepreneur Conscious Level of Senior Class at Economics and Administrative Departments in KSU .....                 | 14 |
| Export and Import of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants: The Case of Turkey .....  | 15 |
| Research on Relation Level among Management and Departments at SME Furniture Enterprises.....                                     | 16 |
| Research on Special Aims of Enterprise According to Production Subject at Furniture Industry .....                                | 17 |
| Entrepreneurship Programs as Active Labour Market Policy and The Practices in Turkey ...  | 18 |
| Comparison of Symmetric and Asymmetric Cryptography Algorithms and A Better Solution: Hybrid Algorithm .....                      | 19 |
| Turkish Language in Ukraine: History of Teaching and Main Schools.....  | 20 |
| Factors Effecting the Science Teacher's Motivation .....  | 21 |
| The Genetics of Obesity and Overweight.....   | 22 |
| Genetically Enhanced Athletic Performance .....   | 23 |
| Health Related Influence of Exercise Induced Irisin Secretion.....  | 24 |
| Childhood Overweight and Obesity.....   | 25 |
| Shortage of Qualified Intermediate Personnel in Turkey.....   | 26 |
| Neoliberalism in Culture Views .....  | 27 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| The Effects of Real Exchange Rate Volatility on the Turkish Export .....  | 28 |
| Relationship Between Public Debt and Price Level in Major Developed Economies: Panel Cointegration and Causality Analysis .....   | 29 |
| Learners Who Learn Turkish as a Foreign Language via Massive Online Open Course (MOOC) .....  | 30 |
| The Use of Drone Technology in Education and Designing of Interactive 360 Degree Video Environment .....  | 31 |
| Designing, Developing, Implementing and Effect of Educational Virtual Field Trips in Virtual Reality Environment: A Systematic Review .....   | 33 |
| Effects of Conceptual Change Text on Student Achievement: A Meta-Analysis Study .....   | 35 |
| A Case Study: Students' Opinion on Problem-Based Learning Supported by Game in Science Education.....   | 36 |
| Estimation of the Vocational and Technical School Students' Science Courses Academic Achievements with Artificial Neural Network and Precautions to Avoid Failure (Turkey and Malaysia Comparison)..... | 37 |
| A STEM + Agriculture Study Carried out as an Out-of-School Activity .....   | 38 |
| The Effect of Terror Attacks on the Social Work Students: Ankara University Sample .....  | 39 |
| Socio-Psychological Traumas Experienced by the Refugees Who Have Been Exposed to Forced Migration.....  | 40 |
| Relationship Between Hunger (In Point of Causes and Effects) and Social Exclusion: Current Situation and Policy Recommendations .....   | 41 |
| Changing Forms of Social Communication: Mass Communication Against Social Communication .....   | 42 |
| Traditional Children's Games: Kütahya Sample .....  | 43 |
| Fatigue and Situational Awareness in Aviation Safety .....  | 44 |
| Social Service Institutions towards Children in General (and Orphan Children in Particular) in Ottoman Empire.....  | 45 |
| Comparison of Electricity Consumption in Agriculture and Industry Sectors in Turkey .....   | 46 |
| Investigation of Employee Satisfaction due to Stress in Aviation Sector: Konya Airport Sample .....   | 47 |
| A Psycho-Educational Group for Parents of Gifted Children: A Qualitative Evaluation .....   | 48 |
| Comparison of BMI and Body Composition Values According to Sex in Child and Adolescent Individuals: A Diet Polyclinic Example .....   | 49 |
| Determination of Teachers' Teaching Styles According to Student Views .....   | 50 |
| Determination of Academicians' Teaching Styles.....   | 51 |
| Language Policy of Turkish Republic: History and Modernity .....  | 52 |
| Turkey's Modern Foreign Policy Research: Theoretical Base for the Analysis of the Influence of the Internal and External Factors .....  | 53 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| The Effect of Social Media on Recreation of Young People: Dumlupinar University Sample   | 54 |
| The Competition in the World Economy and Its Determinants.....   | 55 |
| Economy - Law Interaction and Economy Law (An International Perspective on Economic Law) .....   | 56 |
| Survey of Indoor Positioning Technologies .....  | 57 |
| Lean Management Implementation in Hospital Purchasing Process: An Application in Public Hospital .....   | 58 |
| Effects of Aluminum and Humic Acid on Growth and Embryological Parameters on Common Bean ( <i>Phaseolus Vulgaris</i> L.) Grown in Deep Water Culture ..... | 59 |
| Social Exclusion Clamp New Disadvantaged Groups "Syrian Refugees" .....  | 60 |
| Projects to Reduce the Effects of Agricultural Sector on Climate Change in Turkey .....  | 61 |
| Contribution of Agricultural Sector on Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Turkey.....   | 62 |
| Film Adaptation as Translation in The Example of Elia Kazan's A Streetcar Named Desire..   | 63 |
| Metamorphosed Ordinary Materials and Objects in the Art of Füsün Onur .....  | 64 |
| The Moderating Role of Burnout in the Effect of Meaningful Work on Turnover Intention...   | 65 |
| Significant Analytical Studies for Pantoprazole Sodium and Similar Substances .....  | 66 |
| Turkey's Energy Dependence.....  | 67 |
| The Science of Qirā'at and Tafsīr in the Fahrassa Tradition of Andalusia.....  | 68 |
| A Research on Determination of Attitudes and Achievement Anxiety Levels Related to Online Exam of Students Enrolled in Distance Education Program.....     | 69 |
| Examining Organic Food Product Consciousness: A Field Study on Turkish Consumers .....   | 70 |
| Evaluation of Multimedia Design and Production Performance of Collaborative Learning Teams in Active Learning Environments.....                            | 71 |
| Determination of Disease Stages from Human Gait for a Neurological Disease .....   | 72 |
| Research on Relationship between Family Environment and Subjective Well-being of Forgiveness in Young Adults.....  | 73 |
| Brand-Human and Photography with Futuristic Years .....  | 74 |
| The Performance of Real Estate Investment Trust in Borsa Istanbul.....   | 75 |
| Analyzing Factors Affecting Stock Return-Financial Structure Relationship via Structural Equation Modeling.....  | 76 |
| Electricity Consumption in Industrial Sector of Turkey.....  | 77 |
| Improving of Energy Efficiency in Industrial Sector in Turkey .....  | 78 |
| The Contagious Crises .....  | 79 |
| Evaluation of the Effects of Digital Games on Children's Development .....   | 80 |
| Impact of Working Capital Management on Firm Performance: A Case Research in Health Enterprises Operating at the Bist.....                                 | 81 |
| Risky Behaviors among University Students.....   | 82 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| The Impact of Assertiveness Education and Application Course on Conflict Resolution of University Students.....  | 83  |
| The Evaluations of Primary School Teacher Candidates about Micro-Teaching Technique Applied in Early Reading and Writing Course .....                                | 84  |
| An Empirical Analysis about Economic and Institutional Determiners of Education Quality .....  | 85  |
| The Investigation of the Correlation Among University Students' Exposure to Cyber Bullying and Their Psychological Symptoms .....                                    | 86  |
| The Effect of the Body Language Movement of the Students on the View of the Teachers to the Students.....  | 87  |
| Examination The Relations Between Academic Emotions and Self-Regulated Learning Strategies in Mathematics.....   | 88  |
| Examining the Contributions of Academic Emotions, Motivation, Classroom Engagement to Mathematics Achievement.....   | 89  |
| Determination of Pre-school Teachers' Multicultural Competence Perceptions and Analysis in terms of Some Variables.....  | 90  |
| An Optimization through Harmony Search Algorithm with Parallel Computing Process.....  | 91  |
| Graphene Layer for Electrochromic Devices .....  | 92  |
| A New Approach in Contemporary Art: Bio-Art.....   | 93  |
| Nursing Students' Experience of Using Electronic Health Record System in Clinical Placement .....  | 94  |
| Estimation of the Optimum Bouguer Correction Density for the Gravity Anomalies of Southwest Turkey .....   | 95  |
| Investigation of Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 and 2 by Multiplex PCR Method in Patients with Hematologic Malignancies.....  | 96  |
| Reasons for the Promotion of Printmaking Release in America in the Second Year of the 20th Century .....   | 98  |
| The Determination of the Knowledge Levels of Operating Room Nurses' on Evidence-Based Practices to Prevent Surgical Site Infections.....                             | 99  |
| Examination of the Relationship between University Student's Childhood Experiences and Gender Roles Attitudes .....  | 100 |
| The Relationship between Duration of Screen Technologies Use and Development Levels of Preschool Children.....   | 101 |
| The Relationship between Resilience Level and Social/Emotional Adjustment Levels of University Students.....   | 102 |
| The Relationship between Politics and the Financial Sector during the Transition Process to Neoliberal Economics: A Case Study of Post-12 September 1980 Turkey..... | 103 |
| Relationship between Public Debt and Price Level in Major Developed Economies: Panel Cointegration and Causality Analysis.....                                       | 104 |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| An Analysis of the Secondary School Students' Attitudes towards School Climate in terms of Several Variables .....  | 105 |
| An Examination of the Secondary School Students' Learning Conceptions in Terms of Several Variables .....   | 106 |
| Investigation the Effect of Mobile-Based Educational Software on Academic Success.....  | 107 |
| Determination of Natural Food Preservative Nisin Bacteriocin from <i>Lactococcus lactis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i> Isolated From Traditional Dairy Products ..... | 108 |
| Terms and Signs Used in the Instrument Ney in Niyazı Sayın's Style.....   | 109 |
| The Comparison of Three-String Classical Kemancha and Four-String Classical Kemancha in Terms of Performance Characteristics .....                              | 110 |
| Rational Choice Models of Voter Turnout .....   | 111 |
| Restoration Study of Muhteşem Kâr.....  | 112 |
| The Reflections on the Lodge Musicitic Forms of the Dhikr Belonged to Religious Order Ecoles of the "Kuudi, Kiyami and Devrani" .....                           | 113 |
| Hymns and Tesbihat in the Holyh Kandil Nights Issued in Islam .....   | 114 |
| The Place of "Tesbih" Concept in Religious Music .....  | 115 |
| Determinations on the Responses from Ottoman to Turkish Language.....   | 116 |
| Investigation of the Effects of Grape ( <i>Vitis vinifera</i> ) and Nar ( <i>Punica granatum</i> ) Fruit on MDA and GSH in Cholestasis Mice .....               | 117 |
| The Political Economy of Islamic Finance in Turkey .....  | 118 |
| Extracurricular Speaking Activities in Teaching Turkish to Foreigners.....  | 119 |
| The Antioxidant Properties of <i>Daucus carota</i> L. ....  | 120 |
| Öğretmen Adaylarının Eğitimde Drama Kullanımı Konusundaki Becerilerinin Değerlendirilmesi.....  | 121 |
| Effect of Nature Based Voice Therapy in The Separation from Mechanical Ventilation Process of Intensive Care Patients.....                                      | 122 |
| Testing of Herding Behavior in Borsa Istanbul: Evidence from the Hwang and Salmon Method.....   | 123 |
| The Importance of Three-Dimensional Historical Games in History Education and Historical Awareness .....  | 124 |
| Methods of Analysis of Metformin Active Substance Used in Type II Diabetes and its Treatment .....  | 126 |
| Comparison of Internet Usage in Urban and Rural Middle School Students.....   | 127 |
| Investigation of Factors Influencing and the Compliance with Isolation Precaution of Nurses Working in Surgical Clinics .....                                   | 128 |
| The Influence of Using Role-Play Technique on Teaching Vocabulary in Foreign Language Teaching .....  | 129 |
| Determination of Lactic Acid Flora of Sourdough Yeast Produced by Using Different Products .....  | 130 |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Investigation of Some Radiation Shielding Parameters for Different Boron Fractions in Iron Boron Alloys .....                               | 131 |
| The Buildup Factor Change Depending on Collimator Diameter for Some Chemical Samples .....  | 132 |
| Islamism within the Intellectual Foundations of the Unity and Progress Party: Avenues of Conflict and Reconciliation .....                  | 133 |
| Chemical Modification of Lignocellulose Natural Shell Waste for the Preparation of Advanced Bisfenol-A Type Epoxy Composite Materials ..... | 134 |
| The Relationship Between Direct Foreign Capital Investment, Economic Freedom and Economic Growth in Emerging Markets.....                   | 135 |
| Psycho-Social Effects of the Operating Room Environment on Medical Doctors (Pilot Study) .....  | 136 |
| Evaluation of the Working Conditions of Health Workers in Operating Room .....  | 137 |
| The Perceptions of Nursing Care in the Preoperative and Postoperative Period at the Patients Who Hospitalized with the Disc Hernia .....    | 138 |
| Effects of the Copper and Oxygen Atoms of the CuO-Plane on Magnetic Properties in the YBCO by Using the Effective-Field Theory.....         | 139 |
| Student Opinions on Mobile Educational Software that was used in News Collection and Writing Course .....                                   | 140 |
| Institutions of Capitalism and Human Development: An Empirical Investigation for OECD Countries .....                                       | 141 |
| Analyzing the Project Of Child-Friendly Cities in Turkey: An Example of Lüleburgaz Municipality .....                                       | 142 |
| Against Media Manipulation Which Is a Universal Danger, Media Literacy as a Shield .....  | 143 |
| In the Period 2018 General Election Political Discourse in Digital Media.....   | 144 |
| A Look at the Community of Working Children .....   | 145 |
| Music Training during Transition to Republic .....  | 146 |
| Methods and Approaches, Employed for Functionality of the Music Training.....   | 147 |
| Internal Audit and Organizational Culture Relationship: A Case Study of a Public University .....   | 149 |
| A Research toward the Determination of Aesthetic Leadership in Turkish Academic Literature.....   | 150 |
| Influence of Writing Strategies in the Producer Vocabulary of Students Learning Turkish as a Foreign Language: B2 Example .....             | 151 |
| Analysis of First Prelude of Buselik Âyîn-i Şerîf by Bolâhenk Nuri Bey in Terms of Mode and Transposition .....                             | 152 |
| The Siege of Everyday Life on the Axis of Fear and Pleasure: The Case of New Surveillance .....   | 153 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| The Impact of Mathematics Lesson Materials on the Academic Success of Primary School Grade 2 Students .....  | 154 |
| Institutional, Demographic and Economic Analysis of Income Distribution in MENA Countries .....  | 155 |
| The Relationship between Book Reading Habits and Critical Thinking Tendencies of Pre-Service Turkish Teachers: Case of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University ..... | 156 |
| Hereke Halıları Özelinde Çağdaş Halı Tasarımı Önermeleri .....   | 157 |
| Comparing The Efficacy of Surgery and Thermal Energy for Muscular Structure After Saphenofemoral Junction Ligation and Saphenous Vein Stripping.....       | 158 |
| Child Labour in Turkey: Problems and Solution Proposals .....  | 159 |
| Gender-Based Wage Inequality: EU Countries and Turkey Comparison.....  | 160 |
| Calculating Actual Evapotranspiration in Iskenderun, Turkey using Landsat 8 Imagery with the SEBAL Model .....   | 161 |
| Land Surface Temperature Retrieval from Landsat 8 Imagery: A Case Study of Kiew, Ukraine .....   | 162 |
| Web-Based Tree Information System for Urban Parks: A Case Study of Alija Izetbegovic Park, Kahramanmaras-Turkey .....                                      | 163 |
| Pre-service Science and Math Teachers' Metaphors about the Concepts of Science and Mathematics.....  | 164 |
| Socioscientific Issue-Based Teaching Practices in Science Education .....  | 165 |
| A Research on Raw Material Problem at Small and Medium Sized Furniture Enterprises in Mersin Province, Turkey .....  | 166 |
| The Differences between Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking Offenses .....   | 167 |
| The Effect of Multimedia Aided Listening Texts on Listening Skill .....  | 168 |
| Phenolic Epoxy Resin Based Biocomposites with Walnut Shells .....  | 170 |
| Antimicrobial and Other Medicinal Properties of Tea Tree Oil .....   | 171 |
| Form and Function Design in Typography Design .....  | 172 |
| Effect of Chromium (III) on Propagation and Photosynthetic Pigment Contents of <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (L.) Pennell Cultured <i>In Vitro</i> .....          | 173 |
| تجارب أدب الاعتراف في التراث العربي.....   | 174 |
| اختبارات الكفاءة في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها بين الواقع والمأمول .....  | 175 |
| السياسة التنموية ووضع الشباب بالجزائر .....  | 177 |
| سياسة المدينة بالجزائر: الرهان والواقع .....   | 178 |
| لعبة الحوت الأزرق نموذجاً:العاب الانترنت وظاهرة انتحار المراهقين .....   | 179 |
| حق الإنسان في فهم العلم خبير ، معيار حداثة القانون.....  | 180 |
| تجربة الانغماس اللغوي في تحسين المستوى اللغوي العربي الفصيح بالمدرسة الجزائرية .....   | 181 |
| المقاربة بالكفاءات والكفاية المهنية لمعلمي المرحلة الابتدائية .....  | 182 |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| تجارب أدب الاعتراف في التراث العربي.....   | 183 |
| حقوق الإنسان و العولمة.....  | 184 |
| إدارة المعلومات وعلاقتها بفاعلية القرارات التربوية.....  | 185 |
| طرق و وسائل استثمار اللسانيات الحاسوبية في المؤسسات التربوية.....  | 186 |
| شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي وعلاقتها بالدور التنموي للشباب ومسؤولياته المجتمعية اتجاه قضاياها.....                       | 187 |
| المعايير العالمية لتكوين المعلم الناجح.....  | 188 |
| تأثير مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي على التماسك الأسري للمجتمع العربي: المخاطر والإيجابيات.....                            | 189 |
| معايير تقييم اختبارات تحديد المستوى في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها في الوطن العربي في المعاهد والجامعات..... | 190 |
| "تحولات خريطة أمن الطاقة ودور القوى الصاعدة في العلاقات الدولية".....  | 191 |
| Personal Exhibition .....  | 192 |

## **Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Okuma Alışkanlıklarının Değerlendirilmesi**

Figen Yaman Lesinger - Hülya Şenol – Azmiye Yınal

Bu araştırma Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti'nde Üniversite okuyan öğrencilerin okuma alışkanlıklarını ortaya çıkarmak amacı ile yapılmıştır. Üniversite öğrencileri güçlü okuma alışkanlığına sahip olması beklenen bir gruptur. Araştırmanın örneklemini, Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi ve Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesinde okuyan 500 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Öğrencilere okuma alışkanlıkları ile ilgili ankette ilk olarak demografik form içerisinde okuma sıklıkları ile ilgili soruların sonrasında okuma alışkanlıklarına ilişkin tutumları anket ile değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda İstatistik olarak, verilerin aritmetik ortalaması, standart sapması ile yüzdelik değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Tutum Ölçeği sonuçları ise ki kare testi yapılarak sonuca varılmıştır. Bu araştırma literature üniversite öğrencilerinin okuma alışkanlıklarının ne derece olduklarını göstererek katkıda bulunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** okuma alışkanlığı, üniversite öğrencileri, tutum

## **Incidental Vocabulary Acquisition in Second Language Teaching: Turkish EFL Learners**

Fatma Demiray Akbulut

Vocabulary teaching in terms of lexical approach can be a challenging skill to teach in learning a second language area. The knowledge of vocabulary does not include only the knowledge of words' meaning but to have an extended awareness of these words on the basis of different fields of linguistics such as syntax, semantics and morphology. From this point of view, vocabulary teaching based on the basic skill of reading can give learners an opportunity of vocabulary acquisition inductively as long as they are taught consciously by the instructors. In this study, the effect of incidental vocabulary acquisition with reading passages has been analysed in Turkish EFL context. Translation and Interpreting 1<sup>st</sup> year students contributed in this study at a state university in Turkey. The results have shown that the more interesting the reading passages are, the more extensive their vocabulary knowledge is. Furthermore, the interests of the participants around the reading passage give them the opportunity of using these vocabulary items in real contexts and being more native-like in their conversation with this knowledge.

**Keywords:** Second language teaching, reading, incidental vocabulary acquisition

## **The Honor and Presence Fact of the Mirror of a Medieval Woman: Christine de Pizan**

Pınar Ülgen

Christine de Pizan lived between 1364-1430. She was born in Italy. When she was four years old, she came to France. She was the first woman who was accepted her presence as a woman author in Europe. She wrote different books, writings and poems about the rights of woman so, she was recognized the first feminist. One day she asked herself: "Why I am behaving like a weak women?" Then she started a struggle to defend the gender equality. She defended that if women were allowed, they could accomplish everything. She offered the books that she wrote in various copies to the kings and princes. "*Le Livre de la Cité des dames*" - "The book of the city of Ladies" is perhaps the best expression of Christine's lucid and humanist feminism. She was inspired by St. Augustine and Boccaccio in her books. Reason, righteousness and virtue are very important to her. According to her, being a secondary is a choice. In fact, she was the only woman in the Middle Ages who reversed this situation that women inevitably see. In this study, we will try to tell Christine de Pizan's place and importance, how she created an effect in the future and we will try to find the answer to the question "Woman is what" to her.

**Keywords:** Middle ages, Europe, woman, Christine de Pizan.

## **Obligation On Employer's Occupational Health and Safety Training under the Legislation of Occupational Health and Safety**

Zeynep Hoş

The Law on Occupational Health and Safety No. 6331, which is the basic statutory regulation on occupational health and safety in our country, contains quite extensive and detailed regulations regarding the provision of occupational health and safety in the workplace. Until Law No. 6331 was enacted, occupational health and safety was largely shaped by Labor Law No. 4857. Within the framework of the Law on Occupational Health and Safety No. 6331 and related legislation; many issues related to the duties, authorities, responsibilities, rights and obligations of employers and employees have been regulated in order to provide occupational health and safety in the workplaces and to improve the conditions of occupational health and safety. The Law No. 6331, envisaged to be applied to all employees of the public and private sector and their employers, employers' employees, apprentices and apprentices, irrespective of their activities, is quite broad in scope. In general, a large part of our occupational health and safety legislation constitutes the employer's regulations on worker's supervision. This also includes the employer's obligation to educate employees on occupational health and safety. The employer is obliged to ensure that employees receive occupational health and safety training in the framework of our occupational health and safety legislation. In this study, it is aimed to elaborate on the basis of the scope, content and form of the obligation of the employer for the education of occupational health and safety. The fact that employees are provided with the necessary training on occupational health and safety in accordance with legal requirements has a great importance in preventing occupational accidents and occupational diseases.

**Keywords:** Occupational health and safety legislation, occupational health and safety training.

## **Conceptual Bases of Turkey's Foreign Policy from 2002 to Our Time**

Dariia Nikolaieva

The designated topic determines the need for an analysis of Turkey's geopolitical strategy and its evolution with the countries of the Middle East from 2002 to our time. The relevance of the topic is due to the need for a comprehensive analysis of Turkey's relations with the countries of the designated region, considering the influence of internal and external factors. The Republic of Turkey plays a key role in the Middle East region. Despite the difficulties, which associate with the location in the conflict zone in the Middle East, and the complicated vicissitudes of the inter-Arab relations, Turkey was able to advance to the position of one of the leading powers in the region. The conceptual bases of Turkey's foreign policy in the designated period, the prerequisites for Turkey's transition to a new course of multilateral foreign policy, the role of Turkey in the Middle East region, as well as characteristics of the internal and external factors, which conditioned Turkey's policy during the specified period were analyzed.

Also A. Davutoglu's research work "Strategic depth: the international situation of Turkey," in which the author proposed a fundamentally new concept of foreign policy, was studied. A. Davutoglu proceeded from the fact that the significance of any country in world politics was determined by its geostrategic position and "historical depth". From this point of view, Turkey is almost unique because of the location at the junction of several important regions and traditions, which were inherited from the Ottoman Empire. The main thesis of the author was the statement, that Turkey's foreign policy is unbalanced. It has a strong leverage toward relations with Western Europe and the US and does not pay attention to Turkey's interests in other parts of the world, especially in the Middle East. Beginning since 1923, Turkey paid minimal attention to countries which were provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

Turkey is a central country, which locates in the heart of Eurasia and has a multiple identity. This fact dictates a multi-vector foreign policy, which does not provide for privileged relations with anyone. A. Davutoglu singled out three positions which, in his opinion, were the strong sides of Turkey: 1. to formulate Turkey's foreign policy considering its historical depth, geographical location and rich heritage in international affairs; 2. establishment of a stable and peaceful internal order, on which Turkey can build an active foreign policy; 3. reintegration of Turkey with its neighbors. The goal of the strategic doctrine of Davutoglu was to turn Turkey into one of the important subjects of international diplomacy.

Thus, the concept of a "central state" is not a geographical term, but a new geopolitical approach in the context of global changes, which contains a historical, cultural and religious basis. Turkey, being a serious player in the Middle East and North Africa, relies on the status of a regional leader.

The studied problems and the foregoing allow us to conclude that the concept of "zero problems with neighbors" has not been fully realized, because it has not considered a number of foreign policy factors such as the "Arab spring", and in particular the Syrian crisis.

**Key words:** Turkey, "zero problems with neighbors", foreign policy concept, the Middle East, "Strategic depth".

## Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçe Öğretimi Ders Kitaplarında Kültür Aktarımı

Adem İşcan

Yabancı dil öğrenen kişilerin karşılaştığı sorunlardan biri hedef kültüre ilişkin bilgi eksikliğinin olması ve bu bilgi eksikliği nedeniyle hedef kültür ortamında iletişim sorunu yaşanmakla beraber doğru anlayamama ve anlamlandırılmama problemleri ortaya çıkmaktadır. İşte bu yüzden başarılı bir yabancı dil öğrenim süreci öğrencilerin dinleme, konuşma, okuma ve yazma olmak üzere dört temel dil becerisi edinmelerinin yanı sıra hedef dilin kültürünü öğrenmesiyle gerçekleşmektedir. Bu süreçte kültürlerarası iletişimsel yaklaşımın uygulanması da büyük önem arz etmektedir.

Her geçen gün önemi artan yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğretiminde kültürlerarası iletişimsel yaklaşım temel alınarak, enstitüler veya kurumlar tarafından Türkçe öğretim setleri hazırlanmaktadır. Ekonomik, pratik ve kolay ulaşılabilir olması sebebiyle en çok tercih edilen ders kitapları, yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğretiminde kültür aktarımına aracılık eden önemli materyallerden biridir.

Yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğrenen öğrenciler, kullandıkları ders kitapları aracılığıyla hedef kültürü öğrenerek kendi kültürleriyle sentezlemeyi başarırlar. Ayrıca dil öğrenme sürecinde motivasyon düzeylerinin, ilgilerinin ve etkileşimin artmasına yardımcı olur. Bu yüzden yabancı dil eğitimlerinde en çok tercih edilen materyallerden biri olan ders kitaplarının içeriği ve niteliği her zaman büyük önem arz etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada yabancı dil olarak Türkçe ders kitaplarında kültür aktarımı konusuyla ilgili yapılan çalışmalar incelenmiş ve konuyla ilgili bazı değerlendirmelerde bulunulmuştur.

Çalışma konusuyla ilgili yapılan araştırmalarda yabancı dil olarak Türkçe öğretimi için hazırlanan ders kitaplarında Türk kültür unsurlarına mutlaka yer verilmesi gerektiği, bu unsurların da seviyelere göre dengeli bir şekilde dağılması gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** ders kitapları, kültür aktarımı, ikinci dil öğretimi

## Yabancılara Türkçe Öğretirken Hangi Türdeki Sözlükleri Tercih Etmeliyiz?

Sami Baskın

Dil eğitiminin en eski araçlarından biri olan sözlükler, özellikle yabancı bir dili öğrenirken ilk akla gelen başvuru araçlarından birisidir. Türkçenin son zamanlarda yabancı bir dil olarak öğretimi yaygınlaşmasıyla bu alanda kullanılacak sözlüklerin niteliği ve niceliğinde önemli boşluklar olduğu görülmüştür. “Türkçeyi yabancı bir dil olarak öğrenenler nasıl bir sözlük kullanmalıdır?”, “Hangi sözlük Türkçeyi yabancı bir dil olarak öğrenenlere daha faydalı olabilir?” gibi sorular hala cevaplanmamıştır. Bu araştırmada dünyada yabancı dil öğreniminde kullanılan sözlük çeşitleri ve bunların etkisi araştırılmış ve Türkçenin yabancı bir dil olarak öğretilirken önerilecek sözlüklerin niteliğine dair önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Dünyada yabancı dil öğretiminde en yaygın kullanılan sözlükler iki dilli sözlüklerdir. Bu sözlükler kaynak dildeki bir kelimenin hedef dildeki karşılığını vermektedir. Kullanımı oldukça basit olan bu sözlükler, iki dil arasındaki eş anlamlılığı yakalamanın zorluğu göz önünde bulundurulduğunda bazen yanlış öğrenmelere neden olduğu görülmüştür. Bu zorluğu aşmak için 1990’larda iki dillileştirilmiş sözlükler üretilmeye ve yabancı dil öğretiminde kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu sözlükler kaynak dildeki kelimenin kast edilen anlamını verdikten sonra hedef dilde bunun çevirisini ve kullanılabilir eş anlamlı kelimeleri vermektedir. Bu, sözlük kullanıcılarının aradıkları anlamı doğru bir şekilde bulmalarını ve kendini daha rahat hissetmelerini sağlayan bir sözlük yöntemidir. Dünyada Çin, İsrail, Portekiz, İngiltere gibi ülkelerde yabancı dil öğretiminde son yıllarda yaygın bir biçimde kullanılmaktadır. Türkiye’de de İngilizce öğretiminde kullanılan İngilizce – Türkçe Oxford Dictionary eseri bu yöntemle hazırlanmıştır. Yapılan pek çok araştırma bu tür sözlüklerin iki dilli ve tek dilli sözlüklere nazaran daha başarılı sonuçlar ortaya çıkardığı tespit edildiğinden Türkçenin yabancı dil olarak öğretimi için de iki dillileştirilmiş Türkçe-İngilizce, Türkçe-Arapça gibi sözlükler üretilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türkçenin yabancı dil olarak öğretimi, sözlük türleri, iki dillileştirilmiş sözlükler.

## **Development of Adult Temperament Scale: A Contour of Healthy and Unhealthy Individual Profile**

Razia Anjum- Zaqia Bano

The main objective of the present study was to develop a reliable self-report measure for adult population to screen out their temperamental tendencies. There is a drift in field of adult temperament measurement measures and scarcity of adult temperament scale existed in urdu language. The applicability of the profile of adult temperament to a pakistani population particularly for those who cannot understand the terms in english language was also the basic concern to work out. Self report measure is based on hippocrates-galen topology that is again a rare explored phenomenon in field of assessment.

Initial item pool comprised at 80 items was developed through literature review and based on interviews. Scale turned into 72 items after expert evaluation and pilot testing. From test-retest reliability (sample: 370, age range, 18-60 years) 53 highly correlated items were list down with the interval of 15 days. For factor analysis sample of 489 adult population was selected from four cities of punjab, through exploratory factor analysis finally 26 items ( $kmo = .92$ ) were become the part of study. Confirmatory factor analysis pertained the theoretical model of galen topology, with good model fit indices ( $cfi = .936$ ,  $cm\text{in}/df = 3.6$ ,  $gfi = .851$ ,  $agfi = .822$ ,  $rmsea = .07$ ) into four subcategories and these were labeled as choleric, melancholic, phlegmatic and sanguine accordingly. Findings revealed a reliable measure with alpha reliability of sub scales .968 choleric, .942 phlegmatic, .922 melancholic and .943sanguine. A brief, reliable and informative measure most appropriate for research and clinical settings was developed that can be used to measure the temperament tendency toward the different aspect of life. The findings of the study are discussed in the light of current cultural situation and its future implications.

**Keywords:** Adult temperament scale, reliability testing, confirmatory factor analysis, exploratory factor analysis, scale development

## **The Management of the Moroccan City in the Light of the City's Policy -The case of Sidi Moumen District in Casablanca-**

Yassine Aoussar

The theme of the city is one of the concerns and preoccupations of the public authorities, because they embody many political, economic, social and cultural bets. This concern was present for four decades through the development of several development plans and programs that concern the city and the preparation of soil and the urban area in general. Urban project and the aggravation of urban problems in recent years (the accumulation of old cities, the growth of slums, the growing of marginal neighbourhoods). There has been awareness and a desire to promote the city and push it towards the path of development, which was embodied by the crystallization of a new policy called "City policy". The city of Morocco is almost in crisis, it is going badly and is witnessing an urban growth is inconsistent, resulting from the acceleration of the series of rural migration and the multiplicity of institutions and actors within the urban area of the city, in addition to the horizontal organs of the state and the city council was unable to achieve unity of the city, because of its inadequacy and secondary nature for the public bodies of the basal cells that from the provinces. The absence of an urban governance that provides coordination between the actors and ensures the effectiveness of performance to serve the collective interests of the city's residents, in the context of sustainable development that maintains the social and environmental balances will increase the urban suffering, and mismanagement. In order to overcome its multiple crises, :the city requires a comprehensive strategic vision, that is to say, out of the scope of limited policies that do not affect the city's structure in depth to more comprehensive public policies and more rational measure. The main problem that will be addressed in this article revolves around the following central questions: what is the reality of urban governance of the city of Morocco through the model of Sidi Moumen district? What about the bets and prospect of reform in the institutional structure of the cit

**Keywords:** City policy; urban governance, urban development; urban development, urban deficit; re-housing

## **The Place of Avangard Movements in the Future of Architectural Design Theory**

Mehmet Kasap

A hundred years ago, the avant-garde movements had a strong effect on art and architecture. After all those times past, avant-garde movements maybe are not as strong as past but still effective. Nowadays, architecture which has stuck between technology, popularity, and sustainability has a problem with the progress of its future and the place of the avant-garde in that progress still unknown. In our decade, some new design approaches, which only try to satisfy some esthetic needs, ensure economic benefits, satisfy the ego of the bourgeoisie or helping the show of a dictatorial regime with being a part of it, now try to play as avant-gardes. Today, late avant-gardes are annoyed with them too. Avant-garde movements are so much different from those approaches with their characteristic properties, anyway. So the architecture changes in this situations with the lots of questions with it. Will the legendary avant-garde approach take place on that progress? Or should it be? If it will be, how? What will the effects of the evolution of the avant-garde soul which is full of hate against the art of bourgeoisie like the machine hailing art of tatlin and other constructivists or like constructivist collectively production supporter bauhaus, or like le corbusier who is both rational and respectful to the past upon ancient greek to architect sinan or surrealist kiesler with performance halls? What the influence of late avant-gardes on architecture? How much should the avant-garde architecture of future be similar to and different from the avant-garde architecture of the past to be effective in the future? This study hopes to define the place of the avant-garde in the architecture design theory of today and future and help other researchers who want to study about the future of architecture.

**Keywords:** Avangard architecture, architectural design, design theory

## **Behavior and Perceptions of Consumers on Bagel Consumption and Consumption Areas: Adana-Ankara Province Example**

Şinasi Akdemir - Celile Özçiçek Dölekoğlu - Yusuf Kuvvetli - Ahmet Özçelik - Püren Veziroğlu - Mehmet Sertaç Özer - Ömer Faruk Bostancı - Aykut Gül -Burak Öztornacı -Theodore Dossou - Seyit Hayran -Erkan Aktaş

Turkey has hosted many civilizations in history in terms of both location and geography. It is rich in Ottoman and Turkish cuisine. Although bagel has been accepted as a fast food item in recent years, the street food that has been on the table for hundreds of years is one of the richest parts of the Turkish cuisine coming from the Ottoman Empire. This research; traditional protecting differentiating its existence until today, but also to determine snacks and fast food as a wide range of consumers regarding the consumption with consumption wheel appealing to the audience perception and behavior, in 2017, Turkey's two biggest metropolis (Adana and Ankara), made by 643 people contains the results of the analysis of survey data. Although bagel is sometimes referred to as a part of the street food culture, it has taken its place in our lives as a popular culinary piece with the services offered in recent years, and it will protect this place for many years. 42.5% of the respondents are female; 57.5% are male. While 5.4% of the participants do not consume any bagel, 36.2% consume 2-3 times a week, which consumes bagels at the most morning meal (64.1%). In the first place, preferences for purchasing are ovens (45.6%), and households are preferred for consumption (32.2%). There are many kinds of pretzels, but most sesame classical pretzels are preferred (58.8%). As a result pretzels in Turkey; income level, occupation, age, etc. regardless of where it is seen as an important food product.

**Keywords:** Adana, Ankara, bagel consumption, consumer behaviors

## **Agricultural Land Market in Adıyaman, Mardin, Mersin and Osmaniye Provinces**

Şinasi Akdemir - Yusuf Kuvvetli - Burak Öztornacı, Yusuf Taner - Resul Özdemir - İsmail Ertaş- Şeyma Ericek

In Turkey; the population has been increasing with years, agricultural areas have been decreasing due to urbanization and structural use, demand for food products have been increasing due to income increase, urbanization, increasing number of tourists and foreign migrants purchasing, food prices are higher than the current prices in the country because this increasing demand cannot meet the agricultural production. This situation increases demand for agricultural land and thus increases land prices. On the other hand there are those who buy land for the purpose of expanding their operations, establishing new businesses or investing in farmland outside agricultural land on agricultural land, because they cannot get enough income from agricultural production, cannot pay their loan debts or invest in non-agricultural sectors.

Developments in the economic structure and urbanization are no adequate studies on the subject, although stimulating the land market in Turkey. Mardin, Mersin and Mugla in 2015 in order to find out what the average market size is 57 decares, where there is a large imbalance in land use and distribution of the land, a high share in the business capital, and the socio-economic characteristics of the buyers and sellers. In Osmaniye provinces, surveys were conducted through face-to-face interviews with a total of 400 people who bought and sold land in 5 villages in each province in terms of the three provinces where the land market was active, and these provinces were representative. The research data were analyzed by group analysis taking into consideration the share of the total land area sold and purchased by the land size, separately for the seller and the buyer, and tried to be defined by the help of clustering and factor analysis from the socio-economic characteristics of the seller and buyer enterprises.

**Keywords:** Adıyaman, Mardin, Mersin, Osmaniye, land market, agricultural land

## **Research about Effect on Customer Satisfaction of Personnel Working at White Goods Sales Stores: An Example of Kahramanmaras**

Hasan Serin- Yunus Şahin- Burak Derçin

Increased product and store numbers with globalization nowadays, cause increasing quality and service expectations of customers, and educated personnel requirements for increasing customer satisfaction. On the other hand, changing of customer requirement and request makes difficult to provide customer satisfaction and loyalty. Customers want more knowledge and care about service and product. Human beings have to use white goods (fridge, oven, washing machine, and so on) because of quality life conditions. Welcoming customers, introducing product and services are so important for customer satisfaction.

In this study, a survey was applied to 98 customer who came to white goods sales store for researching effect of personnel working on customer satisfaction. Survey participants were man (54%) and woman (46%) also approximately 75% of the participants were under 45 year age. It was determined that appearance of personnel working for 83.7% of participant; honesty and sincerity for 87.8% of them; a good relation for 92.9% of them were important criteria.

**Keywords:** white goods, retailing, customer satisfaction, personnel

## **Research on Entrepreneur Conscious Level of Senior Class at Economics and Administrative Departments in KSU**

Hasan Serin- Yunus Şahin- Erdi Ekren

One of the most important purposes of the present time is raising qualified individuals. Graduated individuals get business opportunity and important contributions as entrepreneur for themselves and their societies. Entrepreneur is a person who gets into whereabout, follows innovations, has different and creative ideas, and takes risk. In recent years, researches on environment factors, information at university, and personality characteristics of senior class students have gained importance.

In this research, it was determined that entrepreneur levels of final year students at Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University (KSU), Economics and Administrative departments were examined by face to face survey method. 53.3% of the survey participations were girl and 46.7% of them were boy. According to t-test; it was determined that there was difference between economics and administrative students about solving the problems, having creative ideas, getting different opinions and job-finding easily ( $p < 0.05$ ). Besides, it was found that management students share (88.7%) judgement of "do what is impossible".

**Keywords:** entrepreneur conscious level, senior class students, Turkey

## **Export and Import of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants: The Case of Turkey**

Erdi Ekren- Hasan Serin- Yunus Şahin

While “medicinal plants” are used as pharmaceutical raw materials, “aromatic plants” are used in a wide variety of food materials due to their scent and taste characteristics. The plants that have both odor and taste characteristics and are used as pharmaceutical raw materials are called “medicinal and aromatic plants”. People used plants for various purposes such as food, warming, defense, tapping their feelings, and most importantly finding healing throughout the history. As the ages progressed, with the development of medical science, the importance of medicinal and aromatic plants used for the purpose of healing has also increased and it has become a big market that deals with various professions.

Turkey has a diversity of flora thanks to having three different floristic regions, different geographical features and different climate varieties. The number of plant taxon in Turkey is approximately 12,000. About 1,000 of these species have medicinal and aromatic properties. So, Turkey has a very important potential for medicinal and aromatic plants thanks to this floristic richness. In this potential direction, medicinal and aromatic plant exports are increasing day by day. In this study, medicinal and aromatic plants that Turkey's export and import values have been examined. In this context, it is emphasized that medicinal and aromatic plants are an important added value to the economy of the country and it has been suggested that the production and therefore the export should be raised at higher levels.

**Keywords:** export, import, medicinal and aromatic plants, Turkey

## **Research on Relation Level among Management and Departments at SME Furniture Enterprises**

Hasan Serin- Yunus Şahin- Erdi Ekren

Enterprises are divided into departments to get better using of machines, materials, and work power. Resources productivity by management and taking right decisions depend on the relations among to department and inside the enterprise. Also, the good relation among the top management and departments contributes taking suitable decisions and managing the enterprise effectively.

At this research, it was determined that the relation among the top management and departments studied with five point likert scale method by face to face survey method. This survey was made at 302 furniture enterprises in 24 organized industrial zones. The research data were examined by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) statistical software. It was accepted as micro enterprises (9 and less person), small enterprises (10-49 person), middle sized enterprises (50-99 person) and large sized enterprises (100 and more person). It was determined that the relation levels among the top management and departments were purchase department as first rank for micro and small enterprises; manufacturing department as first rank for middle and large sized enterprises.

**Keywords:** communication, SME, furniture, management

## **Research on Special Aims of Enterprise According to Production Subject at Furniture Industry<sup>1</sup>**

Hasan Serin- Yunus Şahin

Enterprises have to determine their aims before they get success and correct decision. The enterprises have basic and special aims from top management to sub departments. The basic aims are valid for all the enterprises but the special aims change according to the enterprise's conditions. Furniture industry has important place in forestry industry. There are not many researches about special aims at furniture enterprises. In this research, it has been determined that special aims such as general image, market share of furniture enterprises were researched in reference to production subject at organized industrial zones in Turkey. The most of surveys were filled Bursa, Ankara, İstanbul, and Kayseri where the furniture industry is commonly. The general image took first place at enterprises produced miscellaneous furniture; the productivity took first place at enterprises produced sitting group-sofa-hide a bed; the quality took first place at enterprises produced teen room. On the contrary labor relations took last place at enterprises produced door-table-chair-profile.

**Keywords:** aim, enterprise, furniture, production

---

<sup>1</sup> . This work was supported by BAP of Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University. Project Number: 2018/3-38 UKSP

## **Entrepreneurship Programs as Active Labour Market Policy and The Practices in Turkey**

Murat Kalkan

Unemployment is one of the most important social and economic problems in the world. The level of unemployment and the employment structure are considered as an important indicator of the economic and social development of a country. So, it is very important for the countries to reduce unemployment and to continuously strive for this and one of these countries is Turkey. The reason with over 10% unemployment rate, unemployment today has become one of Turkey's most important social and economic problems.

As it is known, the policies that countries apply to the struggle against unemployment are considered in two categories. These are passive labor market policies and active labor market policies. Passive labor market policies (e.g. unemployment benefit/insurance) are measures taken to prevent the negative effects of unemployment and provides financial support for the unemployed. Active labor market policies aim to reduce and eliminate direct unemployment itself. In other words, active labor market policies are government programs that intervene in the labor market to help unemployed people find jobs. One of the most important of these is entrepreneurship programs. In recent years these programs have gained importance in Turkey too.

Taking all these factors into account, the aim of this study is to focus on entrepreneurship programs as active labor market policy and the practices in Turkey. For this, in the first step, the question of unemployment will be examined theoretically. After discussing labor market policies, finally, entrepreneurship programs in Turkey will be evaluated.

**Keywords:** active labour market policy, entrepreneurship, unemployment, Turkey

## **Comparison of Symmetric and Asymmetric Cryptography Algorithms and A Better Solution: Hybrid Algorithm**

Gamze Maden - Ferdi Sönmez - Metin Zontul - Oğuz Kaynar

Information security has become a major issue that concerns scientists. Almost every information is open to third person. As online shopping spreading faster than ever, people have been sharing all kinds of personal information such as credit cards, debit cards etc. Unfortunately, every system has its loopholes waiting to be detected by someone who is eager to break in. From chat applications to the websites, which ask for our personal information, every communication channel has been listening illegally. To avoid bad effects and surf on internet safely, channel must be secured against listeners. The need of secure channel was once limited to military and government applications. But internet has become essential requirement to handle all sort of business which led regular applications to communicate on a secure channel as well. To do so, crypton became mainstream solution. There are two types of encryption which are known as Symmetric Encryption and Asymmetric Encryption. This article explains differences between symmetric and asymmetric encryption.

**Keywords:** internet, secure channel, information security, crypton, symmetric encryption, asymmetric encryption

## **Turkish Language in Ukraine: History of Teaching and Main Schools**

Tarasiuk Yuliia

Turkish language has been taught in Ukraine since the 30<sup>th</sup> years of XX century when the school of Turkish studies was established by famous Soviet Ukrainian and Turkish scientist Krimskiy Ahgantel. The modern period of the developing of Turkish studies after proclaiming the independence of Ukraine was marked by the creating of new Turkish language studies departments, faculties and language centers. Enriched cooperation between two countries in diplomatic, economic and cultural spheres has raised the interest to Turkish language as a foreign and international one. Turkish has been taught in Ukrainian universities mostly at the Turkological Departments, linguistic faculties, faculties of the foreign languages and international relations. The author tries to give brief information about all above mentioned high schools, number of students and teaching programs and methods of learning Turkish language as foreign one for Ukrainian students.

**Keywords:** Turkish, language, foreign language, scientific schools, teaching process, Ukraine, universities

## **Factors Effecting the Science Teacher's Motivation**

Mehmet Akif Haşiloğlu - Aysun Kürsü

The purpose of this study is to determine inner-outer factors that positively and negatively affect the motivation of the science teachers; reveal the behavior patterns of the teachers when their motivation is high or low, and to monitor the change in their motivation as they become experienced by using quantitative research design. 8 teachers working in secondary schools were interviewed with a semi-structured interview protocol and were asked 5 questions. The sample of the study consists of teachers working in the secondary schools in Ağrı province. As a result of the interviews, it was determined that the physical structure of the school and the classrooms, the cleanliness of the school, the conditions of the classrooms and the laboratories, the color of the walls, technological opportunities, the location of the school and the temperature of the school affect the motivation of the teachers. The behaviors of the students are also of high importance in terms of motivation. To have higher motivation for the teachers, it is necessary to have a good communication with students, parents and school administration and the schools should have better physical conditions. Thus, it was concluded that the quality of the education will improve; the classes will be more fun and productive.

**Keywords:** motivation, sciences, teacher, secondary school

## **The Genetics of Obesity and Overweight**

Onur Oral - Mesut Cerit - Yakup Aktaş

Obesity can be defined as the condition when a person's energy intake is higher than his/her spent energy. This process causes excessive storage in body fat. Currently, BMI (Body Mass Index) is a measurement method widely used for determining a person's body fat. According to the classification of World Health Organisation (WHO) people with BMI over 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> are considered obese and BMI over 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup> are considered as extremely obese. This review presents the synthesis of research conducted by the author. The search for scientific literature relevant to this review was performed using US National Library of Medicine (PubMed), MEDLINE and SportDiscus databases and the terms 'Overweight', 'Factors of obesity' and 'Obesity Genetics'. Relevant literature was also sourced from searches of related articles arising from the reference list of those obtained from the database searches. Obesity can be linked to various of factors. The metabolic processes regarding energy usage and storing occur through the signals sent by regulatory systems in body. These signals affect appetite, sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system and endocrine system. Processes of energy usage, storing, consummation are controlled by several homeostatic mechanisms. These mechanisms are likely to be linked to genetic factors. Obesity is worldwide epidemic and it is not affected only by genetics. Yet, the studies conclude that heritability has an important part for this disorder. The variants must be studied and analysed further more in order to discover the reasons behind heritability.

**Keywords:** obesity, genetics, overweight

## **Genetically Enhanced Athletic Performance**

Onur Oral- Mesut Cerit

While especially cancer and other serious health problems are thought to be solved by gene therapy and gene treatment, there are some concerns about gene studies may lead to odds among athletes. Especially gene applications aiming doping in sportive activities fuel these discussions. The task of scientist and academicians is protecting privacy as well as reviewing genetic subjects with an ethical way. This review presents a synthesis of research conducted by the author. The research for scientific literature relevant to this review was performed using US National Library of Medicine (PubMed), MEDLINE and published English and Turkish-language studies were located through the Medline and Embase computerised databases. The literature review was performed by searching for the following single terms or combinations: Sport genes, Athletic performance, Gene doping. Relevant literature was also sourced from searches of related articles arising from the reference list of those obtained from the database searches. The increase of gene studies about the forms, functions of sport genes and its genetic features inherence are investigated by genetics and genomics may lead the unethical use of genetics on athletes performance But there have been also so many questions and answers about gene applications on exercise and sports. Gene doping is basically cheating while the athletes gain in performance by the genomic make-up in DNA. So unfortunately, the sport area may be covered more genetically modified olympians in the competitions in the World.

**Keywords:** gene studies, genetic doping, DNA

## **Health Related Influence of Exercise Induced Irisin Secretion**

Onur Oral

It is a well-known fact that physical activities and exercise is increasingly taking a crucial place in our life day by day. In this article, under this headline, which is related to exercise, the impacts of exercise on weight control and its physiological contributions will be explained. This review presents a synthesis of research conducted by the author. The research for scientific literature relevant to this review was performed using US National Library of Medicine (PubMed), MEDLINE and published English and Turkish-language studies were located through the Medline and Embase computerised databases. The literature review was performed by searching for the following single terms or combinations: Obesity prevention, Exercise, and Irisin. Relevant literature was also sourced from searches of related articles arising from the reference list of those obtained from the database searches.

In daily life, the physiological need for the physical activity and exercise is also associated with the attempt to find a solution to the development of obesity, decrease the effect of sedentary life style on people, the aim to have a healthy life and the awareness of all these factors. Scientists and their studies show that irisin has helpful effects on different parts and functions of the body such as brain and its functions, metabolism, cardiac and so forth. Consequently, as forthcoming findings and studies are carried out, the unknown sides of irisin hormone will be discovered and its usage in the various fields of health problems will be possible.

**Keywords:** obesity prevention, exercise, irisin, overweight

## **Childhood Overweight and Obesity**

Onur Oral - Mesut Cerit

The increasing prevalence at an alarming rate of childhood overweight and obesity, remains a global health concern. The aim of this study is to investigate the global health risk of childhood overweight and obesity by determining the reasons for childhood obesity is an on-going process. This review presents a synthesis of research conducted by the author. The research for scientific literature relevant to this review was performed using US National Library of Medicine (PubMed), MEDLINE and SportDiscus databases and the terms 'Childhood Overweight', 'Factors of obesity' and 'Childhood obesity'. Relevant literature was also sourced from searches of related articles arising from the reference list of those obtained from the database searches. In the child years obesity is a complicated health problem that happens when a child above the normal or healthy weight for his or her age and height. The causes of excessive fat gain in childhood act like those in adults, including factors such as a person's eating disorders, reduced physical activity and genetics. Since a certain part of obese children become obese adults, the increase in childhood obesity affects adulthood obesity directly. This increase in childhood obesity is not specific to a country, it is now a worldwide problem that can significantly influence on their physical wellbeing, social, and enthusiastic prosperity, and self confidence. And also numerous risky health conditions like metabolic, cardiovascular, orthopedic, neurological, hepatic, aspiratory, and renal problems are additionally found in relationship with childhood overweight and obesity.

**Keywords:** childhood obesity, genetics, overweight

## **Shortage of Qualified Intermediate Personnel in Turkey**

Hamdi Tekin

Despite the growing unemployment problem in Turkey, shortage of qualified intermediate personnel is also an important problem to be resolved urgently in Turkey. The population in Turkey has increased dramatically in recent years. Thus, unemployment problem has become much more critical when compared with the past. In addition to meeting the needs of the industry, qualified intermediate staff will also be a solution to the ever increasing unemployment problem. This will also provide a significant contribution to the development of the country. Important projects supported by the government and private sector are being implemented to solve this problem. However, the number of studies is not at the desired level. In this study, the dimensions of the necessity for qualified intermediate staff were examined through literature review, the reasons for the problem were investigated, solution recommendations were made. In conclusion, there is a lack of qualified intermediate personnel in many sectors. This is caused by many factors such as inadequacies in vocational and technical education, out-of-date curricula, lack of industry-university cooperation. As a solution, education system should be improved, the number of cooperations between government, universities and industry should be increased. In addition, students should be motivated and encouraged to be an intermediate staff.

**Keywords:** qualified intermediate personnel, vocational education, industry-university cooperation

## **Neoliberalism in Culture Views**

Gökhan Göktürk

Neoliberalism is the name of the post-crisis economic doctrine introduced by the Keynesian economy in the 1970s. In addition to the doctrines that classical liberalism advocates, it can also be called its extreme state. On the other hand, it is the ideology of the period defined as globalization. In this sense capitalism expresses itself with globalization, its economic foot is neoliberalism, its cultural foot is postmodernism. Postmodernism's emphasis on differences and cultural alternatives is also consistent with neo-liberal global economic production and consumption interests. Neoliberalism is also influenced by the enlargement policies it has made in the field of value as much as it is economic, and also with the cultural scene. It uses the ideological, class and cultural values of the previous century as an area of consumption in this period. In this sense, the value of any kind of ideology can be subject to value abuse in the face of global consumption tendencies. The star hat, identified with the identity of the world famous political actor Che of the left, can be passed on to the market as the emblem of a great company. Again, the prayer rug belonging to Islam can now read the sura spontaneously and follow the qiblah. Or the wolf figure, identified with nationalistic value, can become a commodity on a T-shirt. In this sense neoliberalism is not merely an economic doctrine, but globalism can construct cultural value space by complementing postmodernism.

**Keywords:** neoliberalism, culture, postmodernism

## **The Effects of Real Exchange Rate Volatility on the Turkish Export**

Ali Acaravcı – Ünal Arslan - Özge Dağlı - Kübra Arslan

This study explores the effects of real exchange rate volatility on the Turkish real export by using monthly data for 2001-2017 period. The real exchange rate volatility is calculated as the moving average standard deviation (MASD) of the growth rate of the real exchange rate. The autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) bounds test approach to cointegration has been employed in order to investigate both short and long-run relationships. The ARDL cointegration test presents that there is an evidence of the long-run relationship between variables. The empirical results for short-run and in long run indicate that the effects of exchange rate volatility on the export of Turkey is positive for 2001-2008 period. This result emphasizes that real exchange rate volatility increases the potential gains from trade for risk-taking companies and because of that exchange rate volatility effects export positively. On the other hand, there is no a significant relationship between the real exchange rate volatility and the Turkish real export for 2009-2017 period. According to this finding the sensitiveness of the exporters to the real exchange rate volatility decreased since 2009.

**Keywords:** real exchange rate volatility, Turkish export, ARDL

## **Relationship Between Public Debt and Price Level in Major Developed Economies: Panel Cointegration and Causality Analysis**

Arif Eser Güzel- Ünal Arslan

The determinants of the price level have been discussed for a long time. According to traditional approaches, the change in price level is only a function of money supply. On the other hand, the fiscal theory of price level claim that in addition to monetary policy for the preservation of price stability, the fiscal policy is also important. Financing government deficits with government debts can also cause price instability. Therefore, causal relationship between fiscal instruments and price level should be taken into attention. In this study, we investigate cointegration and causal relationship between public debt and price level for 15 major developed economies in the period 1950-2013 via CCE cointegration and panel bootstrap causality analysis. According to results, there is a long run relationship between public debt and price level. Panel causality results which considering slope heterogeneity show that there is a long run causal relationship between public debt and price level in Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Finland, France, the UK, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and the USA at %5 significance level. There is also a causality from price level to public debt in Canada, Switzerland, Spain, Finland, France, the UK, Japan, Netherlands and the USA which means the relationship is two-way in these countries.

**Keywords:** public debt, price level, panel causality analysis

## Learners Who Learn Turkish as a Foreign Language via Massive Online Open Course (MOOC)<sup>2</sup>

Özlem Ozan- Yasin Özarslan

In this study, profile analysis of 6254 learners registered in "Türkçe Öğreniyorum (Learn Turkish)" MOOC, which developed under *Differentiated Distance Education of Turkish as a Foreign Language* Project supported by TÜBİTAK with the project code of 115K270, was presented in terms of gender, age, birthplace, country, mother tongue, and number of foreign languages they know. It is envisaged that this analysis will present a general view on foreigners who want to learn Turkish. Data was gathered by the registration form integrated into the learning management system. Descriptive statistical methods were used in data analysis.

**Keywords:** MOOC, Massive Open Online Course, Turkish as a Foreign Language, Open and Distance Learning, Learner profile, Learner

---

<sup>2</sup> . This work was supported by TÜBİTAK with the project code of 115K270.

## **The Use of Drone Technology in Education and Designing of Interactive 360 Degree Video Environment**

Mehmet Özkaya - Ünal Şimşek - Kenan Arıbaş

Videos are one of the most important tools for distance and online education. In education, it provides an effective approach to the transfer of knowledge. The use of both auditory and visual cues is one of the critical features of the video. While visual cues provide information about the first source of information, auditory cues help to elaborate the information. However, the video itself alone is not enough to be effective. A number of teaching approaches and interaction have to be supported. In video-based teaching without interaction, the duration of the student's participation in the class is decreasing and distracting. It is unnecessary to try to reach the teaching goals by keeping the student in a passive state for a long time against a video. On the other hand, the video environment which has enough interaction to encourage student participation facilitates access to instructional objectives. The latest developments in graphics, motion and render technologies make it possible to produce interactive and versatile videos. This development is exemplified by the fact that 360-degree video, which is considered as a genre close to virtual reality, can be shot and shared at low cost. A 360-degree video is a spherical type of video that is presented on a horizontal platform that allows viewing 360 degrees of the environment with multiple lenses at the same time. Unlike a normal camera, the front, back, bottom, and top of the camera are recorded with at least two lenses (or multiple video cameras) and later are equalized and combined in the spherical environment with the help of codecs and components. The audience is at the center of this spherical environment. 360-degree videos can be viewed on a desktop video player or mobile devices by installing suitable softwares. However, it is also possible to experience 360 videos in immersive environment with head-mounted equipment (virtual reality glasses). This experience provides the viewer with a near-real-life view. A mouse or touch input method is required to scroll the video in the desktop and mobile environment to see the video in different angles but it is easier in virtual reality glasses by just moving the head to the right, left, or different angle. This contactless control method is possible with the gyroscopic sensor that integrated in virtual reality equip. This kind of interaction gives the user a near-real-time control beyond providing ease of use. 360-degree videos, called different terms like panoramic, spherical or cylindrical video, can be recorded in two types as static and moving. This contactless control method is possible with the gyroscopic sensor that integrated in virtual reality equip. This kind of interaction gives the user a near-real-life control beyond providing ease of use. 360-degree videos, called different terms like panoramic, spherical or cylindrical video, can be recorded in two types as static and moving. Static video is obtained by visualizing the environment from a fixed point in the interior. However, in outdoor shooting, moving videos are especially needed in preparing virtual trips. In this case, the videos must be recorded with the cameras mounted on a moving object. Today we can see the most obvious

example of this in advancing drone technology. Drone technology, such as an unmanned aerial vehicle or a remote controlled pilotless aircraft system is another technology in the development process that attracts attention of academics and information specialists. Most of them are made of lightweight material to increase maneuverability and reduce its weight while flying. There are drones in different sizes and varieties, fixed wing and multi rotor. 360-degree video cameras mounted to drone allow recording of difficult-to-reach points and a bird's eye view of the displayed region. Overcoming difficulties and limitations in teaching subjects such as development of virtual field trips, teaching geographic and tourism areas, studying living areas and agricultural areas, 360-degree videos with drone offers effective solutions. This study aims to provide a content that will be used as a guide for researchers and practitioners in the use of dron technology in educational environments and in the design and preparation of interactive 360-degree video environments. In this direction, 360 video cameras, viewing tools, hosting platforms, video learning management systems and dron technologies were pedagogically examined and classified according to the specifications and capacities. Hot spot positioning methods and 3D simulation techniques are described to provide interactivity. it was given the process of preparing and developing a sample lesson plan included 360-degree video on a video learning management system that is interactive, manageable, traceable and reportable.

**Keywords:** drones, 360 degree video, virtual reality, education

## **Designing, Developing, Implementing and Effect of Educational Virtual Field Trips in Virtual Reality Environment: A Systematic Review**

Mehmet Özkaya - Ünal Şimşek

Technological developments have always attracted the attention of educators who are looking for new ways. From the black board to the smart board, radio to internet many technological tools and devices have been successfully used in the education and training environment. The virtual reality environments (VREs) that offer possible opportunities to the learning and teaching process are the emerging technologies that attract the attention of the educators. VR technologies, produced by computer and allowing for the creation of immersive environments, provide them an effective environment for users to feel like real life. These technologies offer a three-dimensional, engaging, and immersive approach in a computerized environment enriched with visual and auditory aspects, where feelings such as force and vibration can be simulated. In this respect virtual reality technologies have become a teaching tool expected by educators. Nowadays, since VR tools and applications are affordable and accessible. It is possible to find academic researches related to virtual reality in the fields of social sciences, natural sciences and educational sciences as well as practical examples in different sectors such as health, military, aviation, engineering, architecture, design, earth sciences, tourism, marketing, games, media and sports. Among these disciplines, natural sciences such as geology, cartography, geography, and earth sciences are at the top of the areas with the greatest potential for VR usage. The common part of these sciences is that they include field studies / trips. The field trip studies included in the trip-observation method play a key role in the reinforcement and the well understanding of the theoretical teaching transferred to the class. These trips improve students' attitudes and behaviors towards nature, and support cognitive, emotional and psychomotor learning areas. However, these trips and observations can be limited to the real-world's distance, time, cost, weather conditions, safety or complexity. VREs promise an innovative approach to complementing these deficiencies. However, researchers are curious about the effectiveness of field trips in VE, design process, development process and implementation. In this research, it is aimed to reveal the trends of the studies related educational VFTs in different titles, including the basic steps of design, development, implementation and testing of effectiveness of VR published between 1995-2018. In this direction, with the search terms of Turkish "sanal+saha+gezi" and English "virtual + field + trip", Google Academic, ISI, ERIC, Australian Education Index, British Education Index and Education Full Text were scanned between the dates January 10-18, 2018. A total of 362 accessible and full text articles were examined. With the VFTs review form, the studies have been examined in the titles of publication year, country of publication, name of study, objective, universe, sampling method, sampling size, selected course, trip area, technology used, design model, developed environment, data collection tool, data analysis technique. According to the results; in studies comparing virtual field trips and real trips; it is emphasized that real trips have

advantages such as on-site observation, direct experience, addressing all senses, learning by exploring. On the other side, it is stated that it includes limitations on distance, time, cost, security, weather conditions, guide experience, school budget, travel related insurance problems, free access to training objectives. In studies where teacher and student opinions are given, It is stated that not to give up real trips is important but the use of virtual and real trips together will be more effective. While the majority of VF applications until 2011 were carried out in the web environment, but later mobile environment and virtual reality glasses were used. Many of the applications were carried out in a two-dimensional environment, but after 2010 the number of studies carried out in a three-dimensional environment has increased. There are studies using virtual reality modeling (VMLR) language as well as object oriented software languages on game engines such as Unity and Unreal. In 2016 and later, studies using 360-degree interactive videos with dron technology were found. In conclusion it can be stated that VFTs are undoubtedly effective but not alternative to real field trip. However, it can be said that in the case where real trips can not be done, VFTs have features that will overcome many limitations. It can be predicted that VFTs will become widespread when it is thought that the development of technology and the development of simulation techniques closer to reality in near future. Today, while such as distance education, blended education and flipped classes terms are discussed, it may be possible to move trips to the classroom environment with the advance of VFEs.

**Keywords:** virtual reality, virtual field trip, design, development

## **Effects of Conceptual Change Text on Student Achievement: A Meta-Analysis Study**

Huriye Deniz Çeliker - Mutlu İnan

The aim of this research is to determine the effect of conceptual change texts to students' achievement by the method of meta-analysis. The studies added to this research consist of master's thesis and PhD dissertations which have complete text about "Conceptual Change Texts" in the national thesis center of Higher Education Board between 1998 - 2016, and have statistical data like pretest, posttest, standard deviation of experimental and control groups. It is taken in consideration to apply conceptual change texts to experimental group, and apply current teaching methods to control group. 17 theses, which are not applicable for determined measurement and aren't allowed to publish on database, are removed and 24 theses are taken into examination. Data are analyzed by meta-analysis method. In the analysis of obtained data, the software CMA Ver. 2.0 Comprehensive Meta-Analysis which is statistical package program, is used. As a result of meta-analysis work executed to determine the effects of conceptual change texts on students' achievement, it is observed that conceptual change texts have positive effects on students' achievement when compared to current learning methods.

**Keywords:** achievement, concept, conceptual change, conceptual change texts, meta-analysis

## **A Case Study: Students' Opinion on Problem-Based Learning Supported by Game in Science Education**

Huriye Deniz Çeliker - Seda Korkubilmez Dere

In this research, it was aimed to determine students' views on Problem Based learning supported by Game in Science Teaching in 6th grade "Light and Sound" course of Science. For this purpose, 6th grade students in Harmanlı Secondary School affiliated to the province of Yesilova in Burdur and the Light and Sound unit were conducted with problem based learning method supported by play. The case study was used in the research qualitative research design. Six students selected with easy-to-reach case sample formed the study group of the research. In the study, 4 students were interviewed using semi-structured interview form consisting of 9 open ended questions as data collection tool and the obtained data were analyzed with descriptive analysis technique. As a result of the analysis, it was seen that students related to problem based learning supported by games had positive opinions. The students indicated that the lessons were more fun thanks to the play support of the problem based learning method, that they understood the topic better and wanted the lessons to be carried out in other lessons.

**Keywords:** science, learning by game, problem-based learning

**Estimation of the Vocational and Technical School Students' Science Courses Academic Achievements with Artificial Neural Network and Precautions to Avoid Failure (Turkey and Malaysia Comparison)**

Ali Yağcı - Mustafa Çevik

The aim of this research has to be a comparison of successes in science course (physics, chemistry and biology) of predictions with Artificial Neural Network (ANN) between students who are studying at Vocational and Technical School (VT) and students who are studying at VT in Malaysia, and what measures should be taken to determine student failures. The study group of research, which is studying in Turkey in the tenth and eleventh grade students studying in VT 922 and 1050 students who are studying in Malaysia has created VT. In this study conducted in the survey model, a demographic questionnaire with 34 questions was developed for the collection of data. The parameters in the questionnaire were determined as the items that were thought to affect the academic achievement of the students. The opinions of 3 area experts, 1 measuring expert and 2 technical teachers were taken for the validity of the scope and items in questionnaire were supported with the literature. The reliability coefficient of KR20 was found to be .90 using SPSS 24.0. The items in the questionnaire that were considered to have an impact on academic achievement were accepted as independent variable / input, whereas the academic achievement averages of students in the previous year's physics, chemistry and biology courses were considered as dependent variable / output. Using these parameters, the academic achievement of the students was realized with ANN in Matlab R2016a program and a modeling was created. At the end of the research, the average data for Turkey, 98.0% out of 922, the average successful academic success prediction model has been developed sensitivity of 95.7% over 1050 data for Malaysia. The suggestions section of the research included measures to be taken to prevent failures of VT students participating in the survey.

**Keywords:** estimation of science courses academic achievement, vocational and technical high schools, artificial neural network

## **A STEM + Agriculture Study Carried out as an Out-of-School Activity**

Mustafa Çevik - Zeynel Azkin

The purpose of this research is to examine the effectiveness of STEM + A (Science Technology Engineering Mathematics Agriculture) in a garden as an out-of-school activity on students' 21st century skills, environmental awareness and STEM career interest. One group post-test design, which is a pre-experimental research design, was used in the research. In this context, the participants of the study at a public school in Central Anatolia in Turkey has created 24 students in the 6th grade. Within the scope of the research, an agricultural activity (greenhouse construction and greenhousing) was carried out through STEM. For the activity, STEM lesson plans were prepared in advance and the activity was carried out by adhering to this plan. In the research, quantitative data collection tools were used. As quantitative data collection tools, STEM was applied as a pre-test and post-test for STEM career interest, environmental awareness and 21<sup>st</sup> century skill scales. In the research, data from scales were analyzed using the nonparametric Wilcoxon signed rank test in the SPSS 24.0 program. At the end of the research, it was found out that the STEM + A training applied as an out-of-school activity increased students' 21st century skills and STEM career interest information significantly. In addition, participants' environmental awareness improved on the positive side, but this increase was not statistically significant. At the end of the study, discussions on the strengths and weaknesses of STEM + A activity were given.

**Keywords:** 21st century skills, STEM+ agriculture, environmental awareness, STEM career interest

## **The Effect of Terror Attacks on the Social Work Students: Ankara University Sample**

Melahat Demirbilek - Veli Duyan - Metin Yıldız - Hilal Aybüke Türker  
Burcu Ülgü - Bilal Rıfat Ünalmış

The objective of this work is to research the effect of terror attacks on the students of social work. The research has been conducted with the scan model. The research population is consisting of the students studying in Ankara University Department of Social Work. The work was conducted with complete inventory over 282 volunteering students from the research population. The data were gathered via socio-demographic questionnaire forms which include the topics of; the effects of terror attacks and the view towards them. The analyses of the data were made with t test, Anova (F) and Pearson Correlation (r) and X<sup>2</sup> techniques. The 72.3% of the participants are female, while 27.7% are male. Among the students, 24.1% are freshman and 24.8% are sophomore while 26.2% are junior and 24.8% are senior students. Female students are more affected by the terror attacks compared to male students. From the perspective of socio-economic status, students from the middle socio-economic level are more affected. The students who have been exposed themselves or a family member of theirs to terror attacks are found to be more affected compared to the contrary state. The freshman and sophomore students define terror as "disrupting the unity and territorial integrity of the state" while junior and senior students define as "violence, death, bombing or gun attack". The students think that terror can be erased in the state where the efforts are spent to create/form a society having social justice established and the consciousness of unity and solidarity is grown strong. Social work students are being affected by terror attacks and they present their opinions as to take different measurements for a solution against terror.

**Keywords:** terror, terror attacks, social work, social work students

## **Socio-Psychological Traumas Experienced by the Refugees Who Have Been Exposed to Forced Migration**

Melahat Demirbilek - Veli Duyan

According to the 1951 United Nations Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees (Article 1/2) a refugee is described as persons who are living abroad their country of nationality and cannot benefit the protection of this country due to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. Therefore refugees are evaluated under the term forced migration; which have migrated to other countries without their consent. However, this forced migration causes multiple socio-psychological traumas on the refugees.

The refugees which took asylum to other countries and left their homelands are losing their statuses, identities, jobs, social standings and social relations from their previous lives. In addition to this they are facing restrictor measurements in the countries where they took asylum, experiencing security problems and feeling anxiety about the results of their applications. Due to these reasons; they are concerned about their security, they feel themselves passive and undervalued, experience degradation in their self-respect and sense of self; feeling loneliness, fear, desperation, exclusion tensely; concerned about their future and rage due to addiction. These emotions cause psychological problems such as; sleep disturbance, psychosomatic disorder, attention deficit, anxiety and depression.

With a social perspective; the refugees start to live in a different culture which they may not be used to, where they can experience social exclusion that can reach up to xenophobia and having social adaptation problems. When they have hard times accessing the social work support services in order to cope with these problems, they are trying to overcome the socio-psychologic stress on their own. Furthermore, refugees experience problems in various fields, such as; economic status and joining the labor force in the host country, education, health and certain obstructions in accessing social services. This gives them more hard times to cope with the traumas they are experiencing.

It is found to be important to provide social, psychological and economic support to the refugees in order to enable them to overcome their psycho-social traumas they are suffering; to do adaptation works and to take measurements to enable them join the social and economic life

**Keywords:** refugee, socio-psychological trauma, trauma, forced migration

## **Relationship Between Hunger (In Point of Causes and Effects) and Social Exclusion: Current Situation and Policy Recommendations**

Muhammet Enes Kayagil

Nutrition, one of the basic needs of a person, is a physical event that can have negative effects when not solved. Hunger, which is defined as the elimination of the need for nutrition, has negative effects on the society as much as it is on the person. Although hunger is basically considered as a net effect of poverty, it is known that can also arise from a wide range of social, economic and environmental factors. Again, although the effects brought by the hunger are often taken up in the physical plan, it seems to have many influences in the social and economic context. Hunger seems to be a cause or a consequence of social exclusion when it is considered as a whole for reasons under the influence of poverty and in the care of with the effect of external physical effects. In this study, it is aimed to examine this relationship between hunger and social exclusion from the theoretical perspectives.

When the issue of hunger is considered in terms of causes and effects, it can be seen that the hunger can arise due to social exclusion in various forms and the effects brought on by hunger may also lead to social exclusion. In this sense, the relationship between hunger and social exclusion is twofold. First, factors such as economic exclusion, poverty, political exclusion, migration, discrimination, illness, disability and lack of education lead to the social exclusion of people or groups, in turn, that can make it difficult for social exclusion to obtain the basic needs that life can last. The most serious manifestation of this is the deprivation of basic foodstuffs and starvation. Second, some of the negative consequences of hunger may lead to new forms of social exclusion, or to deepening existing exclusion. This is in the form of exclusion from the basic services such as education and the labor market due to the physical and mental power loss that occurs due to the large scale developmental disorder and illness situations.

As a result, the relationship between open and social exclusion is in a vicious cycle. Because some of the reasons leading to hunger stem from social exclusion, and the effects of hunger lead to social exclusion. If the policies on hunger strike are implemented by ignoring social exclusion, it will adversely affect the success of these policies. The first thing that needs to be done is to focus on the forms of social exclusion that lead to hunger and to produce solutions. Then, to deal with social exclusion caused by hunger. In this way it is possible to break the vicious circle of hunger-social exclusion. Otherwise, this will benefit short-term when first focused on the problems caused by hunger, but will be ineffective in the long run because the problem is not neutralized.

**Keywords:** hunger, social exclusion, social policy

## **Changing Forms of Social Communication: Mass Communication Against Social Communication**

Işılav Göktürk

Communication is a social phenomenon, event, institution and action. The individual constructs the process of socialization at the same time he is involved in the act of communication. Communication, therefore, is a practical aspect of the individual's socialization and cultural process. In this way, it is possible to talk about two types of communication. First, social communication is the primary form of communication. Social communication is a form of communication between the individual's family, relatives, co-workers or the group he or she is a member of. This form of communication is facial and verbal. Secondly, it is possible to talk about mass communication. While social communication is face to face, a technological tool is needed for mass communication. The historical background of mass communication dates back to the industrial revolution. Especially the rapid development of mass communication systems with the possibilities of the technique has brought mass communication to the agenda. The scope of the mass communication system via the Internet is almost endless. This eternal sequence created a rapid communication line between individuals. With the increasing use of the Internet and mobile devices, mass communication has come to the forefront. Today, the use of social media has brought about a new form of communication. The use of social media has been pushed to the forefront of mass communication. The individual who is involved in mass communication systems, especially in social media, constructs the process of socialization within these systems. Again, the communication process is a process closely related to the socialization process. In this respect, it is necessary to discuss the role of social communication, mass communication and the forms of communication in the processes of socialization of individuals. Today, it is possible to say that mass communication has become a decisive communication form when social media usage ratios are considered together with basic factors such as mobile devices and total time spent in daily life, individual isolation and consumption. It is possible to say that the forms of social communication in the process of socialization have declined and that forms of mass communication have come to the forefront.

**Keywords:** communication, modes of communications, social communication, socialisation

## **Traditional Children's Games: Kütahya Sample**

Münire Baysan

In all parts of the world and throughout history, children's play is a basic necessity for children of certain ages. In order to meet this need, many toys were used by children in different styles according to the possibilities and technology of the era and different children's games were played. While children's games allow the children to entertain and enjoy themselves, they also contribute to their physical, social and spiritual development, creating healthy future individuals.

In this study, traditional children's plays played by children in Kütahya will be discussed. Interviewing and observation methods were used to obtain data. In accordance with today's technology and innovations of the time, modern games, as well as many traditional children's plays, have reached the present day by oral transmission among the generations and are still played among children. Despite many technological games such as mobile phones, tablets and computer games, many games that will contribute to the mental and physical development of children are played in different places in Kütahya.

It is possible to classify the traditional children's plays played in Kütahya as follows: games played in indoor and outdoor places; group or individual plays; girls and boys games. Children prefer closed-room games when the weather is cold, when they live apartments, when there is a security problem, or when there are no opportunities to play on the street with different reasons. Mad libs, whose hand is on the hand, three stone, five stone, nine stone are some types of games children prefer in closed spaces. In outdoors dedgball, rope skipping, football, ball (marbles) are among the preferred games. The games such as hide and seek, blindman's bluff can be played both in closed and narrow areas as well as in open and wide areas. Rope skipping, play house, hopscotch are mostly played by girls and football, puss-in-the-corner, marble and leapfrog by boys.

The result of this study shows that traditional children's games in Kütahya are actively played among children today despite many technological developments and changes.

**Keywords:** children, game, tradition, Kütahya

## **Fatigue and Situational Awareness in Aviation Safety**

Seçil Ulufer

Safety is one of the essential components of the aviation industry. However, in order for safety to be fully understood, concepts such as danger, risk, dangerous event, accident need to be explained correctly. There are many reasons that affect safety, which is the most important component of air industry. This is the reason why fatigue and situational awareness are lost. Situational Awareness is the ability to perceive, understand, and predict the factors that affect the aircraft at any time interval, which is a combination of many different factors. Situational Awareness in Aviation refers to the ability to grasp things correctly inside and outside the aircraft. Long-term, monotonous, or short-lived, intensive physical and mental activities without the possibility of Fatigue, adequate rest and renewal has been defined as a reduction in the working capacity of the resulting muscles and the brain and the efficiency. There are various reasons for the loss of situational awareness and the formation of tiredness. Many accidents caused by these two factors have been written in aviation history. Various institutions and organizations, from airlines to aeronautical authorities, are going to increase safety and try to take different measures to minimize the effects of these factors. In this direction, "Fatigue Risk Management Systems (FRSM)" is starting to be implemented. FRSM is a data-based tool for ongoing monitoring and management of safety risks related to fatigue, aimed at ensuring that it is based on scientific principles and knowledge, operational excellence, In the management of fatigue, both companies and employees are in business. The aim of the study is to examine the flight accident number Korean Air flight numbered 801 with the case study technique in the context of aviation safety fatigue and situational awareness. In the first part of the study, the concepts of fatigue and situational awareness were explained, and in the second part, Korean Air's flight numbered 801 was examined. In the last part, conclusions and suggestions are given according to the analysis results.

**Keywords:** safety, danger, accident, risk, dangerous event, fatigue, situational awareness, fatigue risk management systems, FRSM, human factors, aviation, fatigue in aviation

## **Social Service Institutions towards Children in General (and Orphan Children in Particular) in Ottoman Empire**

İzzettin As

In the Ottoman Empire, establishing solidarity units and institutions, especially foundations (vakıf) was common in order to create solutions and assure people against the probable problems that arise in individual life and social relations. And this situation continued to be intense until the end of the Ottoman Empire. On the other hand, in order to alleviate or solve the problems, Ottoman Empire has established various institutions because of the need for having a more effective and systematic structure of the institutions which is mostly based on small-scale initiatives of the people and which can not reach sufficient levels

One of the most important issues of the last period of Ottoman Empire, where wars, migrations and economic inadequacies have had a great impact, has been children in general and orphans, destitute children in particular. Again, as mentioned at the beginning, there were various institutions and organizations to solve the problems, worries of this disadvantaged group. Some of these institutions have been established directly for orphan children and some of them have performed activities towards orphan and destitute children besides their own aims and target groups.

Within the scope of this study, which is carried out by considering a certain historical period, by examining the activities for the above mentioned segments, it will be tried to show how the policies and measures for the disadvantaged groups should be. One of the targeted outputs is to provide a resource on the way in which social policy implementation and measures for these disadvantaged groups should be pursued today with the help of past experiences.

**Keywords:** child, Ottoman Empire, social service, orphan

## **Comparison of Electricity Consumption in Agriculture and Industry Sectors in Turkey**

Figen Antmen - H. Hüseyin Öztürk - Ali Musa Bozdoğan

In this study, electricity consumptions in the industrial and agricultural sectors in Turkey are compared. The share of the industrial sector in total electricity consumption rose from 35.82% in 2016 (January) to 39.18% in 2017 (January). On the other hand, the electricity consumption rate in agricultural irrigation decreased from 1.87% to 0.44% during the mentioned periods. In 2017 (March), the share of the industry sector in total electricity consumption rose from 43.24% to 45.05% in 2018 (March). The electricity consumption rate in agricultural irrigation increased from 0.87% to 1.14% during the mentioned periods. The share of the number of consumers declined from 0.147% in the industrial sector in 2017 (March) to 0.145% in 2018 (March). In the mentioned periods, the electricity consumption rate in agricultural irrigation decreased from 1.482% to 1.479%. Provinces where the most electricity consumed in the industry sector are Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa, Kocaeli and Tekirdag. However, provinces where the most consumed electricity in agricultural irrigation is Sanliurfa, Mardin, Diyarbakir, Konya and Izmir.

**Keywords:** electricity consumption, industry sectors, agriculture sectors, Turkey

## **Investigation of Employee Satisfaction due to Stress in Aviation Sector: Konya Airport Sample**

Fatma Selin Sak - Pınar Temur - Onur Kılınc

Competitive environment that increases with constantly change of globalized world conditions, technological developments, development and change claim that is occurred by increasing of organization and employee properties involve with person to stress factor. When stress, often seen as a negative concept, is managed correctly, it affects employees and the organization positively. Since it is perceived as a big problem today, it is one of the most important factors affecting the productivity of the institutions, increasing the cost and making daily life difficult.

In this direction, the aim of this study is to measure job satisfaction in the aviation sector despite the stresses of civil servants and personnel working under heavy stress at the airport. The concept of the research consists of officers working at various departments in Konya Airport between May 9-15, 2018. Attempts have been made to reach public and private sector employees working at the airport, but our sample has been limited to 70 out of 120 public employees. As a result of the study, it is seen that there are serious differences among the employees, especially regarding the education level and the graduates that they are graduated from.

**Keywords:** stress, employee satisfaction, airport staff

## **A Psycho-Educational Group for Parents of Gifted Children: A Qualitative Evaluation<sup>3</sup>**

Seval Erden

In this study, it was aimed to determine the evaluations of the participant parents having gifted children regarding the psycho-education program, which was prepared as ten sessions. Among the qualitative research designs, "phenomenology design" was used in this research and the data was subjected to content analysis. 16 parents with a gifted child aged 9-10 years participated in the study and sentence completion technique was used from non-test techniques. Findings indicated that the psycho-educational group work provides an opportunity for participants to meet expectations, to raise their awareness, to develop different perspectives on how to solve problems, to relax, and to learn new things.

**Keywords:** parents, group process, content analysis, psycho-education program, gifted children

---

<sup>3</sup> . This work was supported by BAPKO. Project Number: EGT-D-110718-0392

## **Comparison of BMI and Body Composition Values According to Sex in Child and Adolescent Individuals: A Diet Polyclinic Example**

Leyla Bahar - Mustafa Bahar - Sema Erden Ertürk - Özlen Tubay Bağdatoğlu

Nutrition; growth, survival and the use of nutrients for the protection of health. Individuals need adequate, balanced and healthy nutrition, proper nutrition habits; is one of the factors that play a protective role in minimizing the nutritional health problems. (Ministry of Health, 2004). The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of BMI and body components in childhood and adolescence, as a result of the comparison between the genders of the values and the evaluations, contribute to the formation of nutrition guidelines.

6374 counselors and patients who were applying to lose weight to the dietary polyclinic was of the study's universe (year 2017-2018). The sample of the study consisted of children and adolescents between the ages of 6 and 18, consisting of 60 females and 55 males. Initially, introductory statistics of the data were obtained. Afterwards, the demographic data of the mean and percentages of this data regarding gender, age, weight, BMI, fat (kg), fat (%), fat free mass, liquid (kg) were obtained. Kolmogorov Smirnov Normality Test was carried out and appropriate statistical analysis methods were applied to these data. These applied statistics are tabulated.

When genders were compared using Independent T test, Results were significant in terms of age, height, weight, fat free mass and fluid (kg) ( $p < 0.001$ ). It was not significant in terms of fat (kg) and fat (%).

Among the factors affecting the prevalence of obesity; heritage, age, gender, food consumption and nutrition habits, lifestyle habits. It is especially important to feed children and adolescence in the age of growth, which are most affected by insufficient and unbalanced nutrition problems.

In this study, the reason why significant results are obtained with higher values in terms of lean mass and liquid (kg) in males; it's may be male and female anatomy and physiology. Probably, the difference in the amount and percentage of fat is linked to bad and wrong eating habits. As a result, the study can contribute to the creation of "Nutrition Guidelines" for a range of recommendations designed to provide information on adequate and balanced nutrition and to explain all nutritional requirements.

**Keywords:** nutrition, BMI, obesity, liquid mass, fat free mass

## **Determination of Teachers' Teaching Styles According to Student Views**

Halil Kamışlı - Mesut Özönur

Learning is a concept explored throughout the history of humanity and trying to be explained by different ideas and philosophies. Many scientists reveals different views about how learning occurs. Concepts that are frequently used in recent years with the concept of learning: Learning and teaching styles. The learning style is defined as the simplest form of the individual using his or her own way while performing a new learning. Instructional styles include instructional behaviors about how teachers provide information to learners, how they interact with learners, and how they socialize students in a learning-teaching environment.

In addition to different perspectives on how individuals learn or how to learn, some studies indicate that the teaching-learning process should be based on learners' learning styles. This is because the researches conducted have shown that the teaching-learning process, organized according to learning styles, has made a positive contribution to the realization of learning. One of the aims of the educators is to control all the factors affecting the learning process and to find out and solve the possible problems and provide the ideal learning environment for the individual. In this way, however, the difficulties experienced in the learning process can be eliminated and the desired level of learning can be realized. It is important for individuals to provide the most appropriate environments for learning-teaching processes on behalf of permanent and mastery learning achievements. In terms of the effectiveness of this process, the compatibility between the learning styles of the students and the teaching styles of the teachers is important. The research has also supported this idea and it has revealed the result that this adaptation enhances the academic success. Therefore, the teaching styles of the teachers are as important as the learning styles of the students. There are many studies aimed at determining students' learning styles and teaching styles of teachers. However, in this study, unlike other researches, it was aimed to determine the teaching style of the teachers, in which the students perform the most effective and lasting learning, instead of teaching styles of the teachers or learning styles of the students. In this direction, a scale was used to students to determine the teaching styles of the teachers that they benefited the most in terms of their learning. In the study, "How are the teaching styles of teachers according to student views?" was sought to answer the question.

Research is descriptive survey study. The study group of the study is composed of 651 students enrolled to Cukurova University Adana Vocational School of Higher Education programs. Grasha Teaching Style Scale was used in the research. The scale is composed of 40 items in 5-point Likert form.

As a result of the research, the teaching styles of the teachers that the students most benefited from the learning of the students were determined. Teachers' teaching styles were also determined according to the departments. It is suggested to take into account the teaching styles in which students benefit most from their learning as they set the teaching styles that teachers will use.

**Keywords:** learning styles, teaching styles, student, teaching

## **Determination of Academicians' Teaching Styles**

Mesut Özönur - Halil Kamişli

Many researches are carried out and opinions are put forward in order to design suitable instruction for the students and to help students learn better. Recently, the positive contributions of student-centered education practices have been mentioned in the literature. There are studies showing that teachers have adopted this approach. In addition, there are research findings about the fact that it is teacher-centered at various levels of education in Turkey. In relation to teacher-centered teaching, there are serious criticisms about the teaching-learning process and the consequences of this process. On the basis of the critics, this approach involves practices that make learners passive. Whether the teacher is more active or if the student is more active, the common goal is to achieve effective learning. Studies conducted in this context have revealed that learning and teaching styles are also influential in the learning process. It is important to match the learning styles of the students with the teaching styles of the teachers in order to eliminate deficiencies in the learning process and to provide effective learning at the desired level. Studies show that learning and learning styles enhance learning. In order for effective learning to take place, it is necessary to determine the teaching style of the teachers. In this study, it is aimed to determine the teaching styles of the teachers. In the study, "How is the teaching style of the teacher?" was sought to answer the question.

Research is descriptive survey study. The study group of the research consists of 45 academicians who work in the Çukurova University Adana Vocational School of Higher Education. Grasha Teaching Style Scale was used in the research. The scale is composed of 40 items in 5-point Likert form.

As a result of the research, weighted teaching styles of teachers were determined according to expert, formal authority, personal, facilitator, delegator styles. The advantages, disadvantages of these styles have been evaluated in the light of literature and conclusions. Suggestions have been made for the academicians to create a more effective and productive education and training environment.

**Keywords:** Learning styles, teaching styles, academician, teaching

## **Language Policy of Turkish Republic: History and Modernity**

Ekaterina Vidimskaya

Language policy in a given state can be determined by various factors, it can be either conscious or spontaneous. But it is always objectively connected with two natural human needs, it is the need for identity and the need for mutual understanding.

Language policy can evolve through a variety of different policy instruments, such as laws and reforms. This article examines the definition of language policy, language and language reform, how language policy was conducted in Turkey, what actions were taken by the government and what laws were issued.

The reform of the Turkish language, the initial stage of which is the law on the transition from Arabic to Latin alphabet adopted on November 1, 1928, is one of the main historical events of the first decade of republican Turkey.

The article analyzes not only historical facts and methods of reform, but also a modern component of this policy. Namely, the activities of the Turkish Language Association, which has been working on language research so far. It analyzes how the language was cleaned and the enrichment of the Turkish language was borrowed from various languages of the world. Thus, within the framework of the article, an analysis of how globalization affects the Turkish language today was made.

**Keywords:** language policy; reform of the Turkish language; new alphabet; cleaning of the language

## **Turkey's Modern Foreign Policy Research: Theoretical Base for the Analysis of the Influence of the Internal and External Factors**

Kateryna Paiuk

Nowadays world affairs, foreign and internal policies of the states are mutually interdependent and as they have no clear measures any more they can't be divided from each other. In this case foreign policy research becomes more all-encompassing and includes not only the analysis of the world affairs in general and foreign policy of some state in particular but also internal policy of this state, its position in the neighbourhood, region and its involvement in the world affairs and role on the world arena as such. As the theoretical base for such kind approach was taken the works of the comparatists and James Rosenau that are devoted to the comparative analysis of the world policy, state foreign and internal policy and diversified analysis of the essential components and actors of the world affairs, its interdependence and mutual influence on each other. The main purpose of the research is to show on the case of Turkey how all mentioned foreign and internal factors influence the foreign policy of the state and frame its direction when as internal factors are ideological and political, religious and security factors are taken and the internal factors are, first of all, regional problems and relations with the key world actors.

**Keywords:** Turkey, foreign policy research, theoretical base, influence of the internal and external factors

## **The Effect of Social Media on Recreation of Young People: Dumlupınar University Sample**

Esra Işık

Industrialization and modernization have created significant changes in human life. One of these changes is related to time management. The massive and institutionalized education and production, which is a type of co-participatory activity carried out within the family, has left people in a state where they can live in sharp-edged time-keeping. While in traditional societies time has been organized in the domination of nature, the decisive factor in modern societies has been the production and training that is shaped by production. Time outside of study and training hours has been transformed into a field of consumption where only physical and mental fatigue has been eliminated, beyond the period of preparation for the next working day, and a wide variety of facilities, activities and alternatives that modern society have offered to the person.

With the emergence of free time in a new industry format and the diversity of this industrial for human has made "empty" expression meaningless. The choice of the innumerable options for an individual is to hide the encirclement with the presentation of freedom. The modern society expects individual leisure time to be evaluated in the most productive manner, and this expectation of productivity includes preferences for the continuity of the social system rather than individual preferences. The perception management that comes into play at this point is to show the behaviors that are in accordance with the basic expectations of the existence of the modern society, which is in fact creating the impression that leisure time is a time zone of their own.

Sports activities, shopping, short holiday options, organizations for hobbies, development courses, recreational activities, internet and similar to such numerous content leaves the individual in various forms to live in the possibilities that modern society offers. Everything that is done at leisure is seen as an chance and is a desired, expected opportunity for every individual who is working, studying. Today, one of the most common of these opportunities is the internet and social media. Time spent on social media, shared content, shopping, playing games and many other activities are very common, especially among young people. The use of social media, which is becoming addictive, has become a virtual tool for young people to express themselves in a sense. Especially with the ever-evolving technology and smart mobile phones, the internet, which is free from space, allows the young people to spend leisure time with the options they offer, while allowing the activities that can be carried out independent of face to face. In this study, the question is asked how social media is effective on recreation of young people in Dumlupınar University Science and Literature Faculty.

**Keywords:** recreational activities, social media, young people

## **The Competition in the World Economy and Its Determinants<sup>4</sup>**

Ali Osman Balkanlı

In the 1600s, the world economy has began its long period of crawling in industrialization journey. This process has lasted until 1950's. After the 1950s, in a growing form, remarkable changes emerged in the structure and composition of the industry. In particular, with the discovery of transistor instead of the vacuum tube in electronics, a dizzying process has begun. The distinctions between the 1st Industrial Revolution and the 2nd Industrial Revolution provide important explanations about the development and shaping of the industry in the world economy. Although these distinctions are important, the discovery of the transistor is more important, especially in under standing today's electro-economic change. Transistors are the most basic piece of today's computers and telephones and health check machines. The difference between their earlier versions and today's transistors is mainly related to the diminution of their dimensions. Nowadays, what we call processor is the combination of a large number of transistors as a single product. If we think that today's main processor in a computer has 4.000.000 transistors, we can easily understand the form of change. Therefore, in examining the intense competition in today's world economy, it should be said that the first factor underlying this competition is the electronic development and technology that started in 1950s.

A key determinant of competition in the world economy is the comparative advantage of factor equipment (Factor endowment theory). This factor is influential in many cases in the world economy in one way or another way. Another determinant of competition in today's world economy is the high level of production know-how flexibility and the training of productive work force. This is a major factor, especially because of the effects on the production process and on the products. On the other hand, another factor that is important in the competitiveness of the economies and the firms in the world economy is ability to offer economic stability of the states. As we have seen in nowadays, the economic decisions of governments also determine the international economic conditions of countries and firms. In this study, the role and significance of these factors in the competitiveness of the countries in the world economy will be examined.

**Keywords:** competition, world economy, determinants, factor

---

<sup>4</sup> . This work was supported by BAP of İstanbul University. Project Number: BYP-2018-31170

## **Economy - Law Interaction and Economy Law (An International Perspective on Economic Law)**

Ferhat Ercin - Ali Osman Balkanlı

After the great crisis of the 1930s, the world economy entered a recession, starting in the mid-1960s. Especially under the influence of the negative influence of the Vietnam War on the American economy, negative developments have spread to all countries in the world economy. These negativities unfolded in a rising trend until the 1973 oil crisis. After 1973, the crisis environment, which first started in developed economies, also began to encircle the other economies of the world. This situation started, both in developed economies and emerging economies, a discussion of the state's interventionist approach to the economy. In this debate, the place of the government in the economy and its regulatory function in economic transactions have become to be intensively debated. For this reason, in discussing state-economy relations in the 21st century, our first point of reference is 1929 World Depression and the Keynesian economy, and the our second reference point is 1973 Oil Crisis and the deregulation process. In order to fully understand the developments of the 21st century, we need to analyze this process thoroughly.

It is obvious that economy requires all economic relations to be appropriately regulated by legal rules in order to provide the ultimate aim of satisfying unlimited needs with limited resources. This, in turn, require a close relationship between law and the economy. In other words, the proper functioning of the economy needs a proper legal system. This vital link between economy and law; the effects of the economy on the law or the effects of the law on the economy rendered the economic theory of the law or the law of the economy to become very important. Therefore, especially, in Anglo-American Law, the mutual interaction between law and economics have begun to be investigated theoretically. At the moment, it is examined all over the world, especially in Law Faculties and Economics Faculties, both at undergraduate and graduate levels. For this reason, this article has been prepared in order to draw attention to this topic and to reveal its important economic effects.

**Keywords:** economy, economic law, law interaction

## **Survey of Indoor Positioning Technologies**

Betül Aktaş - Mahmut Çavur

Individuals are willing to know their positions in huge buildings within the scope of accuracy. In recent years, indoor positioning systems (IPS) with new methods have become very important and popular due to its huge market potential. IPS is used when people are faced with challenges which are military, civilian, disaster relief and peacekeeping missions. Indoor positioning systems ensure an information of a certain place where individuals or objects are suited in an indoor environment. This research is a survey which explains techniques and metrics of the modern indoor positioning technologies and systems. In this study, the current technologies are explored and compared with other systems in terms of their metrics such as accuracy, coverage area and cost for indoor environments to determine a better option which includes more accuracy, maximum coverage area and low-cost metrics among all IPS. This study also determines advantages and disadvantages of IPS.

**Keywords:** indoor positioning system, accuracy, positioning technologies, metrics of IPS

## **Lean Management Implementation in Hospital Purchasing Process: An Application in Public Hospital**

Hikmet Maraşlı - İbrahim İnan

The procurement system, which is one of the critical success factors in the efficient operation of the healthcare sector, is very important for the efficient use of resources and for the purchase of the best quality and right product or service to obtain the most favorable price. Reducing waste in the procurement process can be possible with a lean approach in less time, with less resources, to provide the most appropriate product or service. This research aims to determine whether lean management can be used in more ambiguous environments and a proposal for a more efficient and effective hospital procurement process is developed. Improvements were made to the procurement system of a public hospital with high level of uncertainty in demand by using lean principles and tools. First, the value flow charts of the procurement processes were prepared and analyzed to determine waste. Lean practices have been used to reduce the waste. The results show that while the number of employees before the lean application was 26, the number of employees without any loss in work efficiency after the lean implementation period decreased by 13% to 50%. On completion of purchasing services, the improvement was 50%, from 20 days to 10 days and the accrual accounting period decreased from 16 days to 6 days with a 62% improvement. It has also been achieved that lean management can be used in more ambiguous environments, and the procurement process time can be reduced by more than 50%. A lean management organization model is presented for the analyzed procurement system.

**Keywords:** lean management, process activity mapping, hospital, process, services

## Effects of Aluminum and Humic Acid on Growth and Embryological Parameters on Common Bean (*Phaseolus Vulgaris* L.) Grown in Deep Water Culture

Orcun Toksoz - Şener Akıncı

In this study, the effects of humic acid on growth parameters and embryological development of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) grown under different aluminum (Al) concentrations in deep water culture were determined. The study set consisted of a totally random selection of 9 bean seedlings replications in total of 5 groups. The 5 different experimental media were kept in plastic containers by containing two different doses of AlCl<sub>3</sub> (50 and 100 mM) and by addition of 10ml humic acid (HA) to each of these which all of the based on Hoagland-Arnon solution where the controls contained solely Hoagland-Arnon solutions. It was observed that Al decreased the plant height significantly however the other parameters did not show any consistent change under both Al and HA treatments. The respectable changes in root weights in Al and HA treatments compared to controls is due to the excessive increase in the number of lateral roots. The effect of Al and HA on microsporogenesis and the development of anther wall layers were investigated by semi-thin sections. According to sections, the tapetum layer seemed that affected by aluminum stress. In AL2, it was found that the callose wall of many tetrads do not melted and thus the 4 spores developed as a pollen by staying together in a wall, suggesting that aluminum affected on tapetum layer. AL1 has been seen that an enhancing effect on pollen sizes, while AL2 was a reducing effect. Humic acid applications have been found to greatly improve the negative effect of Al on pollen viability. It was observed that the pollen viability of plants grown in the AL1 H and AL2 H media increased at a higher rate than the plants grown in control conditions.

**Keywords:** bean, humic acid, water culture

## **Social Exclusion Clamp New Disadvantaged Groups "Syrian Refugees"**

Osman Akgül

One of the biggest problems of the 21st century of globalization people is formed by personalizing and desensitization. So that all the peoples of the developed and developing countries and in the globalized world are unwittingly exposed to isolation and degeneration. Increasing mobility of migrants worldwide has accelerated in recent years. Turkey has realized the vision of expansion, increasing its share of this increase is that the refugees. The last several internal turmoils that period occurred in the countries of the region and the acceleration in the number of immigrants that Turkey's positive attitude has been demonstrated to cause the increase. Developments in both domestic policy and foreign policy in the process and terrorism have strained Turkish community. In the region which they came from a part of the anti-immigrant rhetoric and Syrian influence to cause an increase in rental expenses and so this tension has escalated. Syrian refugees have been subjected led to feel "foreign" to society and life. This study will be studied and discussed possible solutions reasons that led to the social exclusion of Syrian refugees.

**Keywords:** immigrant, refugee, Social Exclusion, social inclusion, social welfare

## **Projects to Reduce the Effects of Agricultural Sector on Climate Change in Turkey**

Gürsel Küsek - H. Hüseyin Öztürk - Şinasi Akdemir

As in many other economic sectors, agricultural production is largely based on the use of natural resources and leads to significant environmental pressures. The agriculture sector is an important sector in the fight against climate change, mainly due to the activities that cause emissions of greenhouse gas-related gases and, on the other hand, the formation of considerable sink capacities. The revision of the existing structure related to climate change in Turkey and disposable important steps made by the new regulations. In this study; projects being implemented by the government to support the fight against climate change resulting from the agricultural sector in Turkey were examined. Turkey in the fight against climate change and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; conservation of natural resources, sustainable development, conservation of the environment.

**Keywords:** climate change, projects, agriculture sector, Turkey

## **Contribution of Agricultural Sector on Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Turkey**

Gürsel Küsek - H. Hüseyin Öztürk - Şinasi Akdemir

In this study; the greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector (SGS) and the change of these SGSs over the years have been examined. When analyzed by the SGS development of the sector in Turkey during the period 1990-2008, resulting from a decrease was recorded in SGS SGS in all other sectors caused the observed increase significantly only in agricultural activities. SGS resulting from agricultural activities decreased by about 16% in 2008 to 25.04 MtCO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, while it was 29.78 MtCO<sub>2</sub> in 1990. Agricultural activities were the largest sector with 61.8% of CH<sub>4</sub> emissions in 1990, followed by the second with 30.9% in 2008. N<sub>2</sub>O emissions was the sector with the largest share of over 70%. Turkey in 2015, a total of 475 MtCO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of SGS, corresponding to 14.3%, 67.9 MtCO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was due. The contribution of these sectors to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions was 2.7%, contribution to CH<sub>4</sub> emissions 59.3%, contribution to N<sub>2</sub>O emissions 81.5% and contribution to ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) emissions 94.7%.

**Keywords:** greenhouse gas emission, agriculture sector, Turkey

## Film Adaptation as Translation in The Example of Elia Kazan's *A Streetcar Named Desire*

Ayşe Ece Derelioğlu Şen

The aim of this study is to approach film adaptation as a modality of translation and show an analysis of shifts occurring in the adaptation of the famous play *A Streetcar Named Desire* for the big screen. Novels, plays and films have been the most popular narrative modes of the modern World. After cinema began to be seen a narrative entertainment, the novel as a narrative fiction began to be the source material of the film adaptations. Film-makers have seen the novel as a ready-made material. Theatre plays are also seen as more ready materials since they are in the form of dialogues. The reason of this continuing interest at the very beginning depends on the respect of its writer, respect of the literary work itself, and its popularity. Although the popularity or success of the literary work brings respect to the title of the movie, all movies adapted from fiction cannot be successful. Since daptation is a kind of translation from one medium, prose, to another, film; adaptation involves a process of modification and change in order to suit a new purpose. Adaptation of *A Streetcar Named Desire* is also constructed within the framework of time, censorship and other obstacle also affects the process and they become the main reasons of adaptation shifts. Some of the scenes in the film are also out of sequence in relation to where they appear in the play on stage. The dialogues, events, symbols related to the themes of sexual desire, fantasy and delusion, interior and exterior appearance, masculinity, feminity is also affected by filmmakers attempt to limit the number of variables involved in the movie version.

**Keywords:** A Street Car Named Desire, film adaptation, translation

## **Metamorphosed Ordinary Materials and Objects in the Art of Füsün Onur**

Arzu Çakır Atıl

Füsün Onur, a sculptor who started her art works in the 1960s, maintains being a pioneering portrait in Turkish art today. Situated in a very special place between east and west, her life and art have made her become an original place among other world examples. She is one of the leading female artists who encourages young artists in front of the difficulty, the need of patience, determination and stance in the field of plastic arts.

Born in Istanbul in 1938, Füsün Onur has started her artistic adventure by making pictures of her friends when she was a child, and continued by baking small figure compositions in her oven. She entered the sculpture department of the Istanbul State Academy of Fine Arts in 1957 and continued as a student of Hadi Bara. The works that started with figurative busts, influenced by Bara's experiences in abroad, are then directed towards the abstract. When she graduated from the sculpture department, she started her graduate education in America with a scholarship.

In 1970, she opened her first solo exhibition at Taksim Art Gallery. Although she can not adopt the traditional expression in her works, she also makes readings on space-occupancy, light- shadow and rhythm which are the elements that defines the sculptural and art forms, for contemporary expression by using the traditional knowledge. Her interest goes into familiar, simple objects and mundane materials that we are constantly encountering in everyday life, and these are complemented by the viewer changing the context and inviting the artist to playground. She works with materials and installations that gives the women sensitivity feeling. Her works are concerned with creating a playful, unstable atmosphere of between space and object, hard and soft, light and heavy, familiar and unfamiliar.

At national and international level the outrageous art life as a woman, the plastic language she has created, and the transformations she made on the everyday objects, materials which is the most recognizable characteristic feature of the artist have been analyzed chronologically. The contributions of Füsün Onur's to the changing environment of art since 1980 enabled the Turkish plastic arts to attract attention and grasp the importance in international contemporary art level.

**Keywords:** art, metamorphosis, object, material

## **The Moderating Role of Burnout in the Effect of Meaningful Work on Turnover Intention**

Hasan Hüseyin Uzunbacak - Tahsin Akçakanat - Mehmet Dinç

The purpose of this research is to determine the role of moderating role of burnout in the effect of meaningful work on the turnover intention. The blue-collar employees working in the textile sector operating in the province of Isparta have participated in the survey. In this context, there are about 2500 employees in the population of the research. 247 employees responded to surveys using the convenience sampling method. The obtained data were analyzed using SPSS 22 and Lisrel 8.80 programs. The meaningful work, which is the independent variable of the research, was measured by the way of the positive meaning dimension consisting of 4 items of "Work Meaning Inventory" (WAMI) developed by Steger (2012) and adapted to Turkish by Akin et al. (2013). The turnover intention, a dependent variable in the study, was measured on a 3-item scale developed by Wayne, Shore and Linden (1997) and adapted to Turkish by Küçükusta (2007) and used in many similar studies. Burnout, which has been tested as a moderating role in the research, has been developed by Pines (2005), adapted to Turkish by Tümkaya et al. (2009), measured by the Short Version of the Burnout Questionnaire. This scale consists of 10 items. The obtained data were analyzed using the Process Hayes macro in the SPSS program. According to the results of the analysis, it was found that the meaningful work was negatively significant effects on turnover intention and burnout. According to the results of Process Hayes (model 1), it was found that the meaningful work was the moderating effect of burnout on the turnover intention. As a result, employees with low burnout had fewer turnover intentions their jobs than those who had a higher degree of burnout when they consider their work more meaningful.

**Keywords:** meaningful work, turnover intention, burnout

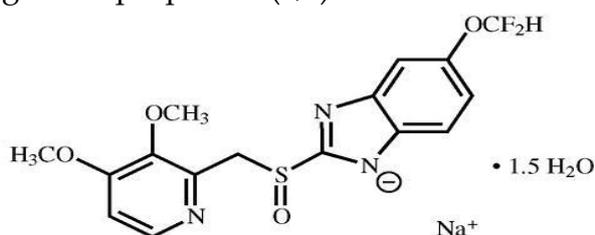
## Significant Analytical Studies for Pantoprazole Sodium and Similar Substances

Ayşen Kurt Cücü

Pantoprazole is a substituted benzimidazole, is a selective proton pump inhibitors. It inhibits the secretion of hydrochloric acid to the pite cells by the specific effect on proton pumps. Used as pantoprazole sodium in medicines (1).

It transforms into active form in the acidic environment of parietal cells and provides inhibition of the enzyme  $H^+/K^+ -ATPase$ , which is the last step in producing acidified hydrochloric acid. The inhibition affects the basal and stimulate acid secretion. Like other proton pumps or  $H_2$  receptor inhibitors, pantoprazole therapy causes a decrease in gastric acidity and a reversible increase in gastrin in proportion to the decrease in acidity. Pantoprazole affects the secretion of hydrochloric acid independently of the stimulation of other substances such as acetylcholine, histamine, gastrin, since the enzyme binds to the dasatin at the cell receptor level. Oral or intravenous administration the same effect is observed (2).

Pantaprazole, one of the Proton Pump Inhibitors, has similar peptic ulcers in the form of omeprazole, lansaprazole, and gastroesophageal reflux. This study will show analytical results of studies conducted in recent years and active substances of similar chemical structure as the guiding operation with the assay pantroprazol sodium general properties (3,4).



Chemical structure of Pantoprazole Sodium

**Keywords:** Pantroprazole Sodium, quantity assay, HPLC

## **Turkey's Energy Dependence<sup>5</sup>**

Ali Acaravcı - Tuba Yıldız

Today, energy dependence is one of the most important problems as in the past. Energy dependency as a result of the increasing international trade and as a result of increased technology and knowledge are among the most important current topics. The high level of energy imports and therefore energy dependence has an economic impact especially on underdeveloped and developing countries. Turkey is also a country with a very high energy dependence, so the economy is shaped accordingly. Therefore, it is important to examine Turkey's energy dependence and make policy recommendation according to the results obtained.

In this study, the effects of energy dependence on macroeconomic variables were examined for Turkey using the time series analysis for the period 1981-2015. Net energy imports for energy dependence, for macroeconomic variables current deficit, the relative prices obtained from the ratio of the import value index to the export value index, per capita real GDP and real gross capital formation are used. The ARDL analysis results present that there is no a significant relationship between the energy dependence and the current deficits both in short-term and in long term.

**Keywords:** energy dependence, current deficit, prices, real GDP, ARDL

---

<sup>5</sup> . This work was financially supported from the Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Scientific Research Projects Coordination Office: Project Number: 16770.

## The Science of Qirā'at and Tafsīr in the Fahrassa Tradition of Andalusia

Ferihan Özmen

"Fahrassa" is the name given to the works in which a scholar records the names of his instructors and the names of the books that he read under their supervision. Fahrassa which can also be called with different names such as "barnāmaj", "mu'jam" and "fihris," is a genre that is used mostly in North Africa and Andalusia. The writer of a fahrassa records the names of the instructors under whom he studied, the title of the books that he read with them, the locations where the instruction taken place, and the time of the instruction by mentioning the day, month, and year. To this information, they also add their own observations and evaluations, their place of education and their position, the beginning and the ending dates of their education.

The most important examples of Fahrassa genre written in Andalusia are as follows; Ibn 'Atīyah's *Fihris*, al-Qādī 'Iyād's *al-Ghunyah*, Ibn Khayr al-Ishbīlī's *Fahrassa*, Ibn Abī al-Rabī's *Barnāmaj*, Al-Gubrinī's *Barnāmaj*, Abū al-Qāsim al-Tujībī's *Barnāmaj*, Ibn Jābir al-Wādī Ašhī's *Barnāmaj*, Abī 'Abd Allāh al-Mintūrī's *Fahrassa*, Abī 'Abd Allāh al-Mujārī's *Barnāmaj*.

The Fahrassas are the signs of scientific activities in Andalusia. For example, the names of about 1040 books that Ibn Khayr mentions in his *Fahrassa* provides some information about the religious sciences and the books read in the science of language and literature in Andalusia in the twelfth century. 131 books which can be categorized under the science of tafsīr and other Quranic sciences were mentioned in Ibn Khayr's *Fahrassa*. Among these, there are tafsīrs of Yaḥyā ibn Sallām, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Ṣan'ānī, al-Nasā'ī, al-Ṭabarī, Abū Bakr al-Naqqāsh.

In this study, will be examine works of Fahrassa genre. In this way, the books that had been in circulation in Andalusia in the fields of tafsīr and qirā'at will come to the light.

**Keywords:** Bernâmec, Andalusia, fahrassa, qirā'at, tafsīr

## **A Research on Determination of Attitudes and Achievement Anxiety Levels Related to Online Exam of Students Enrolled in Distance Education Program**

Sami Acar - Nimet Özgül Ünsal Köse - Ayşe Ulutaş

The research aims to determine the attitudes and achievement anxiety levels related to online exam of students enrolled in distance education program. For this purpose, the research was designed as four groups in single measurement (instantaneous) descriptive research based on quantitative data. The data in the study were obtained by an online questionnaire, which included "Attitudes Towards Online Exam" and "Achievement Anxiety Regarding Online Exam", and offered together for filling in the questionnaire.

The research was conducted on a total of 79 students enrolled in the distance education program in the 2016-2017 academic year spring semester at the Elmadag Vocational School (EVS) and the Adalet Vocational School (AVS) of Ankara University. In the study, preferences for online examinations, attitudes towards online exams, and achievement anxiety levels of students enrolled in distance learning courses in these two vocational colleges were examined comparatively.

According to research findings; most of the students were from EVS (n=53) and students from the AVS (n=26) fewer than EVS were enrolled in the distance education program; the number of female students is approximately equal to that of male students; students, between the ages of 26-30 enrolled in distance education, somewhat higher than other age groups; most of the students live in the Central Anatolia region; a large majority of students prefer the multiple-choice exam. In terms of attitudes towards online exam, average scores of AVS students ( $\bar{x}=4,01$ ) are somewhat higher than EVS students ( $\bar{x}=3,53$ ), on the other hand, EVS students were found to have higher average scores ( $\bar{x}=2,88$ ) than AVS students ( $\bar{x}=2,41$ ) in terms of the achievement anxiety related to online exam. The students' average scores of achievement anxiety levels and attitudes toward online exam showed no significant difference compared to the age, sex, residence zone, examination preference, and registered in courses, but showed a significant difference compared to the vocational school.

In the light of the research findings, it can be said that EVS and AVS students who are enrolled in the distance education program of Ankara University attitudes towards on-line exams are above the average and positive, and that achievement anxieties related to online exams are below average and low. Besides, it has been concluded that the attitudes and achievement anxiety levels of the students were not significant according to sex, age, place of residence, examination preference and the courses registered in, whereas they were statistically significant compared to the vocational school they enrolled.

**Keywords:** distance education, online exam, attitude, achievement anxiety

## Examining Organic Food Product Consciousness: A Field Study on Turkish Consumers<sup>6</sup>

Yusuf Arslan - Semih Okutan - Esra Dil

With the increasing health consciousness levels of consumers (Grankvist & Biel, 2001; Lockie et al 2002) organic product consumption has increased in all over the world and Turkey has followed (Bozyiğit & Kılınc Doğan,2015) the similar trajectory like other countries. This study seeks to understand *the perceptions of the consumers on organic food products in Turkey.*

Literature focuses on the organic issue in different concerns such as production (Castellini et al, 2002), consumption (Goodman& Goodman, 2001), health benefit (Crinnion, 2010), market and industry (Tate, 1994), consumer behaviors (Zepeda & Deal, 2009) and so on. In these studies, *organic food* is mostly in the center of the research. The same focus can easily be noticed in the Turkish literature. While many of the academic research is centering upon organic food, main research questions seek to understand consumer behaviors in general (Bozyiğit & Kılınc Doğan,2015; Eryılmaz et al., 2015; Ustaahmetoğlu & Toklu, 2015; Akgüngör et al., 2010).

In this respect before framing the research question of the study, as the researchers firstly we need to understand the Turkish context. Therefore, a mini- preliminary investigation was designed by interviewing three people who are responsible for the food shopping of the house. The findings indicate, although the interviewees claimed that they have a high level of knowledge on the organic food, it was revealed that their knowledge was substantially lack of true information. These findings lead us to seek to understand the basics of the organic issue. Do Turkish people really know what an organic food product is, or which food products are truly organic?

In this context, a qualitative research approach is adopted for this explorative study which purposes of finding out the consciousness level of consumers towards organic food products. Ten interviews executed with the people who declared they purchase an organic food product at least one time. The literature points out that the possibility of buying the organic products increase in while the consumers have a high-income level and high education level (Demirtaş et al., 2015). The interviewees were chosen deliberately in this group of consumers.

The findings of the study are categorized into two themes: *Lack of Knowledge* and *Trust*. In lack of knowledge, theme indicates interviewees have missing or incorrect information on organic products. They mistake organic food products for natural products. They do not have an idea on organic product certification and they can't recognize organic product logo. In trust theme, it is seen that people do not trust the certification systems. They perceive some organic food product as the traps for getting the money of the consumers. They prefer shopping from their local networks to reach organic or natural food products.

**Keywords:** organic food products, natural food products, consumer health consciousness

---

<sup>6</sup> . This work was supported by BAP of Sakarya University: Project Number: 2018-3-15-188

## **Evaluation of Multimedia Design and Production Performance of Collaborative Learning Teams in Active Learning Environments**

Sami Acar

The research aims to evaluate the performance of collaborative learning teams in multi-media design and production tasks in effective learning environments. In the research, "7 collaborative learning group last test applied" research model was used. In the study, evaluations of cooperative learning teams' intra-group and inter-group performances were obtained by post-instruction "Evaluation of Multimedia Design and Production Performance of Collaborative Learning Teams in Active Learning Environments" scale. The research was conducted in a period of 32 lesson hours on a total of 56 students of 3rd grade students taking Gazi University Gazi Education Faculty Department of Computer and Instructional Technologies Education (BÖTE) Spring semester in "Multimedia Design and Production" course. Seven cooperative learning teams were set up in the study: "Colorful, The Mubarek's, The Byte, The Multiperson, Group Action, The 6+ Group, Group Loyalty" and 8 students were assigned to each collaborative learning team in practice.

Within the scope of the research, 24 hour training on "Multimedia Design and Production" was given to cooperative learning teams before teaching. After the training, the performances of the collaborative learning teams regarding the task of "Multimedia Design and Production" were examined comparatively.

According to research findings; there was no significant difference between pre-instructional knowledge levels of cooperative learning teams and performance levels were found to be at the beginner level. As a result of the analysis of the data obtained at the end of the curriculum, it was seen that the cooperative learning team students had a meaningful difference between the performance development levels and the performance development levels were very good. There was no significant difference in the dimensions of cooperation and sharing among the performance evaluations of interlaboratory learning teams. On the other hand, there was a significant difference in the dimensions of listening, participation, inquiry and respect. Cooperative learning teams were found to have a meaningful difference in performance task performance, willingness and effort, team behavior, communication, problem solving and sharing in performance evaluations of team members and peers in which students were present.

In the light of the research findings, the performance development levels of the multimedia design and production tasks of the cooperative learning teams in the effective learning environments are increased from the beginner level to the expert level, in other words, the application is very effective; it was concluded that the cooperative learning team members were a difference in peer and team performance and that this difference was statistically significant.

**Keywords:** multimedia design and production, active learning, collaborative learning teams, performance evaluation

## Determination of Disease Stages from Human Gait for a Neurological Disease

Özgür Afşar

Parkinson Disease (PD) is a common, debilitating neurodegenerative disease. PD occurs in about 1% of the population over the age of 60 and being widespread increases with age (about 20% of people over the age of 80). The disease affects gait and mobility related to the motor functions and causes functional disorder and death of vital nerve cells producing dopamine being a chemical messenger that sends messages to the part of brain that controls movement and coordination such as gait ability and balance. Doing a classification between patients with PD and healthy adults is important for clinicians so that it directly affects the selection of treatment method, adjustment of medication dose, or even the decision about dopaminergic therapy. In this study, we apply 'recurrence quantification analysis (RQA)' on the gait reaction forces data of patients with Parkinson disease and healthy adults and show an objective classification between adults as healthy/patient in terms of their disease stages. We also present complexity measures from RQA, which are related to entropy (*ENT*), determinism (*DET*) and divergence (*DIV*) of the gait data, and clearly show tendencies of these measures from the healthy adults to the patients. For the healthy adult, *DIV* measure represents lower tendency than those of the patient with PD as *DET* and *ENT* measures have higher tendencies.

**Keywords:** complexity measures, Parkinson disease, recurrence quantification analysis

## **Research on Relationship between Family Environment and Subjective Well-being of Forgiveness in Young Adults**

Durmuş Ümmet - Aylin Eke

One of the most significant notions of the positive psychology movement that has been studied and become more prominent in recent years in the field of psychology is subjective well-being. A brief definition is that subjective well-being is the perception of the individual's life as satisfying (life satisfaction) and has a more positive affection in everyday life. It is seen in the studies about subjective well-being that this variable has a negative relationship with concepts like depression, anxiety, exhaustion, and a positive relationship with concepts such as resilience, problem solving and stability. In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between family environments and forgiveness traits of young adults (aged 18 to 25) and their subjective well-being levels. Within this general purpose, it was also discussed whether the subjective well-being of young adults depended on some demographic variables.

In the context of the purpose of the study; the study group, which is composed according to the relational screening model, consists of 414 people (309 female and 105 male) aged between 18-25 years (age average= 21.03) voluntarily participating in the research. In addition to the Personal Information form developed by the researchers in order to collect the data, the Forgiveness Scale, the Family Environment Scale and the Subjective Well-Being Scale were used. When the findings are examined, it has been found that there is a significant positive relationship between the sub-dimension scores of union-cooperation of the forgiveness of young adults and family environment scale. However, it was determined that the negative relationship of the sub-dimension scores of family environment scale and subjective well-being were not significant. Besides, subjective well-being of young adults did not change significantly according to gender, age, study department, number of siblings, education level of parents. These findings were discussed within the framework of the related literature and similar studies and various suggestions were made.

**Keywords:** young adult, forgiveness, family environment, subjective well-being, positive psychology

## **Brand-Human and Photography with Futuristic Years**

Ahmet Süreyya Koçtürk

The future technologies bring new life forms for humanity. With every technology, life styles also change. Many values such as concepts, occupations, traditions reestablish themselves according to the conditions of time. The concept of photography has to rename itself as well.

Looking from the photo viewfinder, it is no longer a framed light filter. The image that comes out with the scent of burning light that scavenges the emission surfaces is not at all. Far from being "the moment" passing the front of the lens, it has acquired very different meanings; a new generation is manifesting itself as the most distinctive state of the technology that makes up futuristic tomorrows. In social media; it becomes a practical and brand-forming object that has gained re-existence outside of the usage areas of the mass media and is reflected to human being in the highest level of technology. Almost all of the personal communication devices have very advanced lenses. Megapixel dimensions are surprisingly high. These devices, integrated with social media, with unlimited storage possibilities, are used in branding, publishing, editing or when needed "instant live images". "Brand-human" is trying to live his perfection by recreating himself. Social media, an extraordinary platform to fix defects and deficiencies, is the channel of the people who want to be branded. It is created in social media by visualizing the elements that will pave the way for brand-new and hobbies and other similar brands, such as how to behave, how to dress, what to eat, how to smile and how to have a standard of living. The only way to create this brand is to photograph and share it. While the technologies of futuristic tomorrows are recording and imagining the "moment", It is observed that all possibilities are suitable for creating the Brand-Human with concepts and advanced software developers.

**Keywords:** photography, brand, human, social media, technology, future

## **The Performance of Real Estate Investment Trust in Borsa Istanbul<sup>7</sup>**

Songül Kakilli Acaravcı - Ali Acaravcı - Yunus Karaömer

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) have an important role in the development of the real estate sector. For investors, REITs are financial institution that offer service such as professional portfolio management, risk reduced through diversification, and utilization of scale economies. REITs offer new opportunities for investors by making liquidity high securities the real estate properties in their portfolios. In this study, the performances of firms traded as REITs in Borsa Istanbul during the period of 132 months between July 2005 and June 2016 are investigated by employing four different regression models (Capital Asset Pricing Model, Fama-French Three Factor Model, Fama-French Four Factor Model and Fama -French Five Factor Model). In this manner, regression model is estimated in which returns of REITs are used as dependent variable; whereas market factor, size factor, value factor, profitability factor and investment factor are used as independent variables. Jensen Alpha which is a risk-adjusted performance measure is estimated as fixed term (alpha) between related returns and factors in regression equation. Positive alpha value refers to the risk-adjusted high performance, while negative alpha value refers the risk-adjusted low performance. It is also tested whether the alpha value is different from zero in performance appraisal. Empirical findings suggest that the alpha coefficient is not statistically significant in four different regression models. This result indicates that REITs do not seem to over perform than market factor, size factor, value factor, profitability factor and investment factor during the analysis period.

**Keywords:** Real Estate Investment Trust, CAPM, Fama-French Factor Models, Regression Analysis

---

<sup>7</sup>. This work was financially supported from the Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Scientific Research Projects Coordination Office. Project Number: 18.M.044

## **Analyzing Factors Affecting Stock Return-Financial Structure Relationship via Structural Equation Modeling**

Songül Kakilli Acaravcı - Tülin Ural - Yunus Karaömer

In portfolio theories, it's accepted that rational investors when make decision take into account stock return and risk. Therefore, although stock return is going to gain meaning in this ground, the attitudes toward debt ratio of firms influence to their risks, as well. Thus, it's seen to be researched the relationship between stock return and financial structure in the literature. Stock return of a firm is affected by endogenous factors as well as macroeconomic factors. In the literature, the relationship between stock return and financial structure has been investigated from various perspectives. In this study, some of endogenous factors which might affect this relationship such as firm size, growth opportunities, profitability, assets and tax which is one of the macro factors have been examined. The sample consists of manufacture firms registered in Borsa Istanbul. Data covers the term of 2017. The relationships taking place in the conceptual model have been tested by structural equation modeling-path analysis with observed variables.

**Keywords:** stock return, financial structure, structural equation modeling

## **Electricity Consumption in Industrial Sector of Turkey**

Figen Antmen - H. Hüseyin Öztürk

Turkey, which has a 26% share in gross domestic product in 2015, industry sector, as in many countries, continuing the growth trend in recent years, the sector has been the locomotive of growth in our country. Since the shares of industrial sector in 2015 were 32.4% and 47.6% in final energy consumption and in the net electricity consumption, Turkish economy is one of the energy-intensive economies compared to developed countries. In this study, the electricity consumption in the industrial sector in Turkey is evaluated. The share of the industrial sector was electricity consumption in Turkey in January 2016 stood at 35.82%. The share of the industrial sector in total electricity consumption rose to 40.44% in February 2017. In period of February 2017 and February 2018, the number of industrial consumers increased by 3.13%. In the industrial sector, the highest consumption of electricity is in Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa, Kocaeli and Gaziantep.

**Keywords:** electricity consumption, industrial sector, Turkey

## **Improving of Energy Efficiency in Industrial Sector in Turkey**

Figen Antmen - H. Hüseyin Öztürk

The main objectives of energy efficiency are to reduce the burden of energy costs on the economy, to provide energy supply security, to reduce the risks arising from external dependency, to access to low carbon economy and to protect the environment. Energy efficiency is a priority area because energy costs are among the biggest burdens on businesses. Improvements in the energy efficiency sector in the industrial sector offer significant opportunities not only to reduce energy consumption but also to improve process efficiency, technological development and greenhouse gas emissions. In this study, the issues of increasing energy efficiency in the industrial sector and carrying out supporting activities for this purpose, increasing the project variety, defining the new support mechanism, dissemination of cogeneration systems in large plants using heat and application of environmentally sensitive design and labeling system have been discussed.

**Keywords:** energy efficiency, industrial sector, Turkey

## **The Contagious Crises**

Ceren Kocabaş

European Monetary System Crisis of 1992-1993, Mexican Crisis of 1995, Asian Crisis of 1997, Russian Crisis of 1998, American Mortgage Crisis of 2008 and Government Debt Crisis of European Union emerged after 2008 crisis were all global financial crises which could be defined as contagious. European Monetary System Crisis spread over European countries which were the members of European Monetary System between 1992-1993 and forced them to float their national currencies. Crisis emerged in Mexico spread over the other Latin American countries and stock markets of these countries went into deep falls during 1995. In the second half of 1997, the crisis emerged in Thailand immediately spread over Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, South Korea and Japan. The destructive effects of Asian crisis felt around the world, within the countries, which were integrated with these crisis economies afterwards. Russian crisis in 1998 was the extension of Asian crisis. As a result of Asian crisis, the investors abstained from investing in the emerging markets like Russian economy and their behaviours caused strong external shocks to Russian economy.

In 2008 the crisis emerged in American mortgage market and then spread all over the world. During the effects of this crisis still continued, the government debt crisis emerged in European economies which were effected by 2008 mortgage crisis. The main European economies in which the government debt crisis broke out were Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Italy and Spain. Other economies of European Union countries were also shocked during the crisis. European Union have strong financial and macroeconomical linkages with the countries across the world. So the effects of the government debt crisis of European Union also spread over the other regions of globe which were integrated with each other.

In this study, the contagious global financial crises were analyzed together in general terms.

**Keywords:** crisis of 2008, Asian crisis, debt crisis of the Europe, contagious crises

## **Evaluation of the Effects of Digital Games on Children's Development**

Abdülkadir Kabadayı

The play has been emphasized in many studies which contribute to the development of the children by influencing the physical, social, mental, psychological and emotional aspects. The child spontaneously learns the necessary behaviors, knowledge and skills, concepts, objects, social rules, rights and struggle. Today, with the technology, children's game preferences have also changed. Children are seen to integrate with technology by carrying classical games to digital media. In doing so, they use computers as the most effective means. Computers are the most sophisticated tools of today's world and are seen to be influential in all areas of our lives. Over the past decade, the amount of time children spend on computer games has increased considerably. It is important to emphasize the use of computer games that children go to such a degree and play without being sick. By overcoming the boredom of traditional classrooms in this way, the educational process can be fun and appealing to children. Educational computer games are not just an attractive type of games. At the same time it is of utmost importance that helps to develop the skills of the students and carries within the subject-specific knowledge patterns. The purpose of this study is to examine how children prefer digital games, how these games affect children's benefits and harms, along with their impact on all areas of development of children, and how they can then work with the goal of reaching the goals set out in the course curriculum of educational computer games. At the end, some recommendations will be made to parents and teachers about the use of digital games.

**Keywords:** digital games, educational games, pre-school

## **Impact of Working Capital Management on Firm Performance: A Case Research in Health Enterprises Operating at the Bist**

Selçuk Kendirli - Zekeriya Lek

For many years, researchers have explored the relationship between working capital management and firm performance. This is still a very serious research topic. Does the working capital affect to the performance of the enterprises, or does it have no importance? The prospect of working capital should not be overlooked in order to manage the companies more effectively. In today's work, this situation can not be clearly revealed. The studies done in different areas or different dates can give different results. This situation can also vary in some sectors.

Not only while the results of field studies are important, but also there is always a weight in the implementation of working capital management. In the health sector in particular, more attention needs to be paid to working capital management. Because the firms are earning the income in Turkey by local money, but they are spending the costs in foreign money. This can cause serious problems, especially in times of high volatility in exchange rates. In such processes, incompatibilities and imbalances that may be experienced in cash flows can cause big problems to the enterprises.

In this context, companies have to make the best of financial aspects. The main purpose of the companies is to ensure that the value of the firm is delivered to the highest market value in a sustainable way. This situation is also reflected in the market and is reflected in stock prices. Within this scope, a study will be done on the companies that have provided quotation to the Stock Exchange Istanbul (BIST) and are active in the field of health.

In this perspective, the aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between the performances of the 5 companies operating in the BIST at the field of health and the working capital. The financial indicators of the last five semesters will be taken into account to assess the performance of these firms. As the working period, 2012-2017 period data will be used. We will evaluate as dependent variables are; Tobins'q, Return On Assets (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE). Possible values that will affect these values will be considered as independent variables. The independent variables are; Receivable Turnover Rate (ADH), Stock Turnover Rate (SDH), Short Term Debt Turnover Rate (KVBDH), and Cash Turnover Rate (NDH). The effect levels of independent variables on dependent variables were determined by regression analysis. There was a significant negative correlation between NDH and ADH and ROA and ROE at 10% level, whereas the negative correlation between Tobins'q was not statistically significant.

**Keywords:** working capital, BIST health enterprises, firm performance

## **Risky Behaviors among University Students**

Semra Söngüt - İmdat Köksal - Olcay Söngüt

This study aims to determine risky behaviors of university students and to provide a basis for education programs. University education is usually taken during the young adulthood, which is between the ages of 18 and 25, and this phase is expressed as "transition to adulthood". In young adulthood, changes occur such as self-recognition, creating personal values, problem solving, decision-making, emotional independence. However, during the phase of young adulthood, university students in the process of preparing for professional life struggle with many difficulties, which creates a source of stress and can lead to risky behaviors. In this cross-sectional study, sample was selected between the study dates from university students (n = 561), volunteered to participate in the study. Sociodemographic information form and Risky Behavior Scale University Form were used as data collection tool in the research. The data were evaluated by appropriate statistical methods.  $p < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant. Mean scores for risky behavior of the students included in the study is 113,02 and 0,18 % of these students are involved in severely high-risk trajectory, 2,5 % is in high- risk trajectory and 32,26 % is in moderate-risk behavior trajectory. There was no statistically significant difference in the effect of age, place of residence, parents' educational status, family economic status or family type on risky behaviors. When the effect of sex on risky behaviors was evaluated, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference, and male students had more risky behaviors ( $p = .000$ ). In our country, university students seem to have risky behaviors such as antisocial behavior, smoking, alcohol use, suicide tendency, eating habits, school drug use and substance use. Sex plays a distinctive role in risky behaviors. It is important to plan and organize training programs to remove the risky behaviors of university students.

**Keywords:** student, risky behavior, university

## **The Impact of Assertiveness Education and Application Course on Conflict Resolution of University Students**

Sibel Asi Karakaş - Eda Güngör - Özlem Şahin Altun

This study was carried out with the aim of determining the effect of the Assertiveness Training given to students in the nursing department at university on conflict resolution. Assertiveness is defined as "direct, honest and appropriate means of expressing thoughts, feelings and beliefs without protecting the rights of others and protecting the rights of others without injury". Especially the health field, the nature and the difficult and stressed processes that contain the work itself. People working in this area; they are constantly in contact with both the health care team and members of the health team, and this communication sometimes brings with it disagreements. Constructive resolution of conflicts; increase team work, encourage individuals to think creatively, seek solutions to problems that have not been solved for a long time, increase motivation, obtain positive results; it also allows patients to get better care. In this study, a semi-experimental, single group pretest-posttest research model was used. The sample of the study consisted of 52 students participating voluntarily in the study and participating in the Assertiveness Training course in the Department of Nursing at the Faculty of Health Sciences of a university. Research data; The Rathus Assertiveness Inventory (RAE-Rathus), which was developed by Akbalık (2011), Conflict Resolution Scale (CRS) and AS Rathus (1977) and Nilüfer Voltan Acar (1980) assertiveness schedule. CRS; It is a likert type measure of 4 grades (scored as 1,2,3,4) consisting of 55 items. Scale; the ability of the students to understand the conflict person, the listening skills, the ability to focus on their needs on both sides, the social adjustment skill and the anger control skill. Scores that can be taken from the scale range from 55 to 220. The scale consists of one dimension. The points that can be taken from the scale range from -90 to +90. SPSS 17.0 package program was used in the analysis of the data. It was determined that nursing students who had taken Assertiveness Training and Practice course changed positively from the course Conflict Resolution Scale subscale to the other side in terms of ability to understand the counterpart, listening ability, social adjustment skill, anger control skill and rathus assertiveness inventory before and after the course but the difference was not meaningful ( $p>0.05$ ). It was determined that the difference between the pre-and post-course scores of the Conflict Resolution Scale sub-dimensions of the skill-focusing skills on both sides was statistically significant ( $p<0,05$ ). In the light of these findings, it can be said that the lesson of "Assertiveness Education and Practice" positively affected the sensitivity of the students to the needs of other people. It can be suggested that Assertiveness Education and Practice course is in the nursing curriculum and this study is repeated in different groups.

**Keywords:** assertiveness, assertiveness training, conflict resolution

## **The Evaluations of Primary School Teacher Candidates about Micro-Teaching Technique Applied in Early Reading and Writing Course**

Mustafa Onur Kan

The aim of this study is to investigate the evaluations of primary school teacher candidates about micro-teaching technique applied in early reading and writing course. The research was conducted with eighty seven primary school teacher candidates attended at the early reading and writing course at a state university in fall semester of 2017-2018 academic year. The study has been conducted using phenomenological design within the qualitative research methods. In the study, a semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers was used as the data collection tool for investigating the opinions of teacher candidates about micro-teaching technique applied in early reading and writing course after the micro-teaching practices. For analyzing data, content analysis method was utilized.

According to the results obtained from the research, primary school teacher candidates stated that the micro-teaching technique applied in the early reading and writing course contributed them with respect to applying the theoretical knowledge of early reading and writing teaching to practice and contributed to them in the context of teaching skills. Candidates also think that they have seen their strengths and weaknesses about early reading and writing teaching process through micro-teaching technique.

**Keywords:** early reading and writing teaching, micro-teaching, Turkish language education, primary school teacher candidate

## **An Empirical Analysis about Economic and Institutional Determiners of Education Quality<sup>8</sup>**

Mustafa Onur Kan - Ali Acaravcı- Seyfettin Artan - Sinan Erdoğan

Education is one of main tool by which countries reach a high level of development. For that reason, countries make continuous investments in the field of education and strive to reach a higher quality education and education level. In process, it is considered that economic and institutional factors also affect the quality of education. The aim of this study is to evaluate the economic and institutional factors of education quality. Results of PISA and similar exams as education quality indicators, economic variables (income per capita, national income rate of education expenditures) and institutional structure quality variables were used. The sample of the study is a short panel data set structure containing countries with uninterrupted data. The econometric of panel data analysis was utilized as the estimation method in the study. It was determined that economic and institutional factors have a significant effect on education quality. It can be said that the improvement of economic and institutional conditions may have significant contribution to increase of education quality.

**Keywords:** quality of education, economic factors, institutional factors, panel data analysis

---

<sup>8</sup> . This work was financially supported from the Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Scientific Research Projects Coordination Office. Project Number: 18.M.045

## **The Investigation of the Correlation Among University Students' Exposure to Cyber Bullying and Their Psychological Symptoms**

Esma Aybike Bayır - Şeyma Serinkaya - Mehmet Fikret Gelibolu

In this study we aimed to examine the correlation among cyber victimization and psychological symptoms (anxiety, depression, hostility, negative self - perception and somatization) of undergraduate university students. The research group of the study constitutes total of 225 undergraduate students studying in the spring semester of 2018 at assorted faculties of Gazi University in Turkey. In the study to gather the required data, two different scales were conducted to the research group students. In order to determine students' exposure to cyber victimization, a 24 itemed "Cyber Bullying / Victimization Scale" which developed by Arıcak, Kınay and Tanrikulu (2012) were used. And to identify the psychological problems of the students, a 53 itemed "Short Symptom Inventory- SSE" which adapted to Turkish language by Şahin and Durak (1994) were used. Afterwards, the obtained data were analyzed using the SPSS program. According to the research findings, low level positive ( $r < 0.22$ ) correlations among students' exposure to cyber victimization and their psychological symptoms have been found. As a result of the findings it can be inferred that students' cyber victimization situation does not closely related to psychological symptoms (anxiety, depression, hostility, negative self - perception and somatization) they have. The results are discussed in the context of the domain.

**Keywords:** victimization, psychological symptom, cyber victimization

## **The Effect of the Body Language Movement of the Students on the View of the Teachers to the Students**

Mehmet Akif Haşiloğlu - Gamze Güzel

The purpose of this research is to determine whether the body language movements of the students influence the way the teachers view them. The study was conducted using the exception study method used in qualitative research. The data were obtained by structured interview technique with 5 science teachers working in Ağrı. The data were analyzed by basic level and content analysis. According to the results of the research, it was determined that some science teachers changed the views of the students according to their body language movements and some of them did not change. It has been determined that the body language of the teachers partially affects the point of view of the students.

**Keywords:** Body language, science teachers' views, qualitative research in education

## **Examination The Relations Between Academic Emotions and Self-Regulated Learning Strategies in Mathematics<sup>9</sup>**

Muhammet Mustafa Alpaslan - Özgür Ulubey

In the last decades, achievement emotion emerges as an important variable that contributes to students' motivations, behaviors and achievements in classrooms. Because emotion is a new area in educational research and thus, there is few studies addressing students' emotions and its related variables. Therefore, to fully understand the context of emotion, it is important to examine the relations amongst emotions, self-regulated learning strategies in mathematics with Turkish middle students, which we have not located any study addressing emotions in Turkish contexts. A total of four-hundred-ninety-seven seventh grade students from six schools where is located in the west region of Turkey participated in the study. Achievement Emotions Questionnaire and a short version of Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire including organization, elaboration, critical thinking, meta-cognitive strategies and effort regulation were used to collect data. Descriptive statistical techniques and Pearson correlation analysis techniques were utilized. The results of analysis revealed that students' mean score values were between low and medium for both negative and positive emotions in the five point Likert scale. Highest mean value was for anger (M= 2.80) among negative emotions and for pride (M= 2.80) among positive emotions. Lowest mean scores were for hopeless (M= 2.06) among negative emotions and for enjoyment (M= 2.36) among positive emotions. For self-regulated learning strategies, highest mean value was for critical thinking (M=4.81) whereas lowest one was for organization (M= 3.98) in the seven point Likert scale. Correlation analysis revealed that negative emotions were negatively and significantly correlated to self-regulated learning strategies on the one hand. On the other hand, positive academic emotions were positively associated with self-regulated learning strategies. The highest correlation coefficient were between meta-cognition and hopeless ( $r= -.43$ ). Results of this study suggest that academic emotion is important variable that associates with students' learning strategies.

**Keywords:** academic achievement emotion, attendance to lesson, motivation

---

<sup>9</sup> . This work was supported by BAP of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University. Project Number: 17/274.

## **Examining the Contributions of Academic Emotions, Motivation, Classroom Engagement to Mathematics Achievement<sup>10</sup>**

Muhammet Mustafa Alpaslan - Özgür Ulubey

Mathematics is a fundamental school subject in order for students to learn other school subjects (e.g. science) and their success at future career. However, mathematics suffers declining students' interest, motivation and academic achievement. Motivation addresses a student's goals, beliefs and values about a particular course or task; whereas classroom engagement is the process of the learning that the student actively participates in classroom activities. The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between achievement emotions, motivation, and classroom engagement mathematics among Turkish middle school students, and to determine how these three variables predict academic achievement in mathematics. Five-hundred-fourth-nine seventh grade students from six schools located in the south-west region of Turkey participated in the study. Achievement Emotions Questionnaire, Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire, Classroom Engagement Inventory, and students' mathematics grade at the fall semester of 2017-2018 were used as tool to collect data. Relations among variables were examined by utilizing structural equation modelling (SEM). The results of SEM analysis revealed that the fit indices for the models indicated that the model fits the data quite well (RMSEA=0.045, and CFI=0.97). Furthermore, analysis revealed that a higher self-efficacy results a lower hopelessness, boredom, anger and anxiety but gives a higher enjoyment and pride in mathematics. In addition, achievement emotions predicted students' classroom engagements. Classroom engagement strongly contributed to academic achievement in mathematics.

**Keywords:** academic achievement emotion, attendance to lesson, motivation

---

<sup>10</sup> . This work was supported by BAP of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University. Project Number: 17/274.

## **Determination of Pre-school Teachers' Multicultural Competence Perceptions and Analysis in terms of Some Variables**

Füsun Yıldızbaş - Hande Usbaş - Hayriye Yıldız

The purpose of this study is to determinate preschool teachers' perceptions of multiculturalism and to examine them according to some demographic variables. In the study, a descriptive scanning model was used. The working group created 43 preschool teachers who were identified through easily accessible sampling method among the preschool teachers working in the schools located in the European subordinate to the Istanbul Provincial Directorate of National Education in the academic year 2017-2018. The first part includes demographic information about the teachers and the second part includes "Multicultural Competence Perceptions Scale" developed by Başbay and Kağnıcı (2011). The obtained data were analyzed by non-parametric statistical methods as it was determined that they did not show a normal distribution. It has been determined that the perceptions of multicultural competence of preschool teachers are at a high level. There was no statistically significant difference when teachers' multicultural competence perceptions were examined according to some demographic variables (age, education status, seniority year, place of life, school type).

**Keywords:** pre-school education, multicultural, pre-school teachers

## **An Optimization through Harmony Search Algorithm with Parallel Computing Process**

Muammer İlkuçar

Different methods are being developed to process the data used in the decision making process and to give faster results. However, despite the increased hardware capacity and speed of the computers used for the solution, the processing time is long since the data to be processed and their diversity are constantly increasing. The prolongation of the process time can cause some problems arising from not responding to the events in time. Different calculation methods are used to shorten the processing time of the algorithms used in the decision processes. One of the most important of these is the parallel programming. In parallel programming, a process is divided into multiple parts, each piece being distributed to a separate processor or computer to provide parallel operation. This will reduce the process time. The search and optimization process to be performed by using the harmony search algorithm in the study is calculated by the parallel programming method and the process time is reduced. The twelve-point shortest path problem with the help of Google Maps is tested on a personal computer with four core processors by dividing it into multiple workpieces (two), each piece running in parallel on a different processor core, and the processing time is 50%. This study; especially in the case of large-scale problems, the use of population-based evolutionary search and optimization algorithms such as genetic and differential development will contribute to faster and more efficient decision making by reducing the processing time in proportion to the number of processor cores in the solution.

Keywords: Google Map, Harmony Search Algorithm, Optimization, Parallel Computing

## **Graphene Layer for Electrochromic Devices**

Pınar Köç Bakacak

Graphene is a preferred material for optoelectronic due to its broad optical response and gate tunable properties. This study presents a new class of flexible electrochromic devices using multilayer graphene (MLG). We synthesized large area MLG on Nickel foil using chemical vapor deposition (CVD). Simultaneous electrical and optical characterizations of the graphene electrochromic devices reveal the mechanism behind electrochromic operation. We used Raman spectroscopy, FTIR, UV-Vis spectrophotometer, four-point probe and optical microscopy for characterization. According to optical transmittance measurements transmittance does not change at low voltages (0-2V), but it changes rapidly from %20 to %65 as voltage increase. Raman spectra show no significant change for applied voltages less than 2V, however, after 2V, the intensity of G-band increases and D-band appears. Electrochromic cycling results demonstrated that graphene interfacial layer improves the electrochromic performance in terms of switching kinetics, activation period, coloration efficiency and bleached-state transparency. This study offers an alternative route for electrochromic devices.

**Keywords:** graphene, electrochromic devices, chemical vapor deposition (CVD)

## **A New Approach in Contemporary Art: Bio-Art**

Arzu Çakır Atıl - Neslihan Özgür

Bio-art is an international art movement that responds to today's technological and environmental changes by responding to artists search for new materials and expression methods. Inspired by biotechnological developments, it is a general term used for works of art emerging as a result of the interaction of disciplines such as synthetic biology, ecology, medicine and genetic, which combine art practices and live library of nature. Similar to the artistic response in bio-art, neo-romanticism and surrealism, it stands out as one of the current interpretations of the human-nature relationship that has existed for centuries in art history.

This artistic language assesses the relationship of man to nature and the environment, and uses living biology as an artistic tool. On the other hand, it is an application that deals with the changing nature of biology in its own way. Techniques and methods of science are used in the creation of bio arts. Moreover the artist's new studio is now the laboratory, and art has begun to be produced in petri dishes. In terms of artistic production method, this new experimental field, makes it possible to uses various materials and techniques in the laboratory environment in the name of art.

Bio-art is a response to the cultural changes that have arisen as a result of the progress of the life sciences research and its technological applications. Developments in scientific areas such as ecology, biomedical and synthetic biology transforms our relationship with nature and environment. Bio-artists who discuss the tragic consequences of transformation, as environmental destruction, mass extinction and climate change are in fact also responding to the crisis of consciousness.

In this declaration, bio-art, which opens up a new field of expression in contemporary art, will be examined through bio-artists and works of art using different materials and techniques.

**Keywords:** contemporary, art, sculpture, biology

## **Nursing Students' Experience of Using Electronic Health Record System in Clinical Placement**

Nurten Taşdemir - Sevim Çelik - Elif Dirimeşe

This study carried out with the aim of examining nursing students' experiences of learning to use Electronic Health Records (EHR) in clinical placement. Method: The study is descriptive type. The study population consisted of second, third and fourth year nursing students at the Zonguldak School of Health in the West Black Sea Region of Turkey; the study was conducted during the 2015–2016 academic year. The sample consisted of 315 (74.1% of 425 students) nursing students who volunteered to participate. The students, who were involved in clinical practice, were invited to participate in the study. Data were collected by a questionnaire designed by the researchers based on the relevant literature. Data were analyzed descriptively using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows version 16.0. The data are presented as means, standard deviations, and percentages. Approval for the study was obtained from the Ethical Committee of the University and the director of Nursing Department.

A total of 315 students enrolled in this study, for a response rate of 74.1%. The mean age of the sample was  $22.24 \pm 1.37$  (min: 19, max: 32) years, and most participants (79.7%) were female. Most of the nursing students (82.3%) stated that they use information technologies in clinical practice. Nearly half of the students (42.5%) reported that they have not accessed to EHR system. In addition, 61.6% of the students reported that insufficient computers available for the students in clinics. Of the students, 84.7% reported that they prefer to have patient information from EHR system, and 63.8% of them found more effective to preparation for the clinical reporting. Conclusion: This survey indicated that nursing students experience to learn about EHR systems in clinical placements. For more effective learning environment in nursing education should prepare nursing students for EHR systems in their educational life.

**Keywords:** Electronic Health Records (EHR), nursing student, clinical placement

## **Estimation of the Optimum Bouguer Correction Density for the Gravity Anomalies of Southwest Turkey**

M. Nuri Dolmaz - Erdinc Oksum - Ezgi Erbek

Bouguer anomalies must first be obtained by adjusting the free-air gravity data according to the density at the atmosphere-crust interface to interpret the gravity data in continental areas. Although the earth crust shows locally differences from place to place, the average crustal density is used generally as  $2.67 \text{ g / cm}^3$  for this process. Determining the optimum Bouguer correction density is a very important and critical issue which minimizes the topographic effect for the gravity data. Instead of using this general assumption, estimating the optimum mean Bouguer correction density to be applied to the gravity data of the study area would contribute to the validity of evaluating the gravity data. The study area comprises SW Turkey,  $210 \times 210$  kms in size, which is situated at the boundary between the rapidly extending West Anatolian Extensional Province (WAEP) and the relatively stable Central Anatolian Ova Province (CAOP). In this study, the fractal method is used for determine a crustal density value at the atmosphere-crust interface. For this purpose, various simple Bouguer gravity anomalies were computed by extracting the Bouguer slab formula for densities by increasing  $2.0$  to  $3.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$  at interval of  $0.05 \text{ g/cm}^3$  from the free-air anomalies. The radially averaged log power spectrums of the each simple Bouguer gravity anomalies have been calculated and later the fractal dimensions were obtained from the each slopes of that spectrums. The graphical figure between fractal dimensions versus densities shows inverse correlation, decreasing fractal dimensions with increasing densities. The residual fractal is calculated from the difference between the actual fractal dimensions and the least square fit values. The minimum value of this resulted U-shaped curve is observed at the density ca  $2.45 \text{ g/ cm}^3$ . As a result of this methodology, the obtained value should be the best crustal density which minimizes the topographic effect from the free-air gravity anomalies comprising the study area.

**Keywords:** fractal, Southwest Turkey, free-air gravity, density

## Investigation of Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 and 2 by Multiplex PCR Method in Patients with Hematologic Malignancies

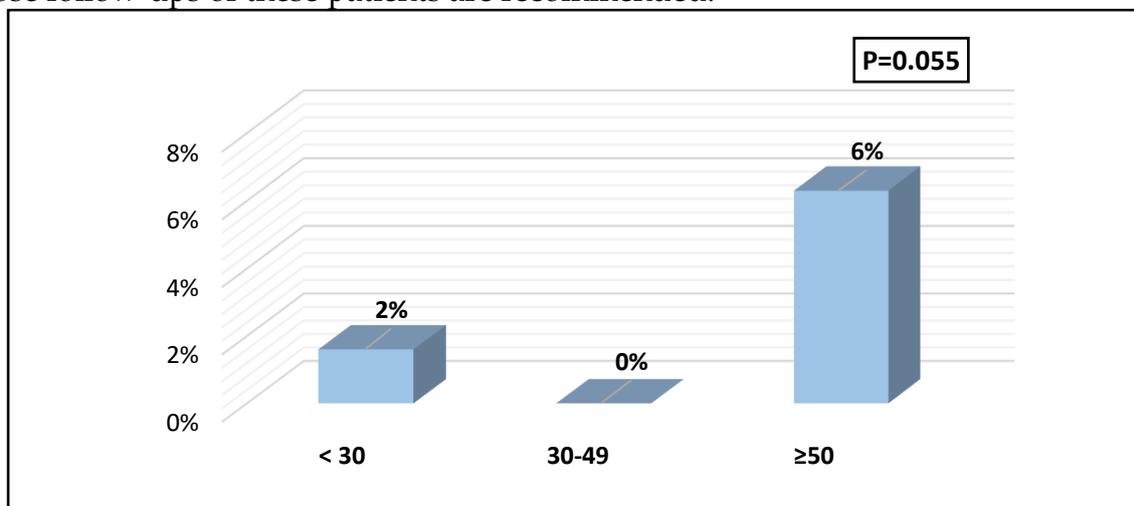
Sema Alacam - Nuran Karabulut - Ayfer Yolcu - Meliha Nalçacı - Ali Agacfidan

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) type 1 and 2 are linear and double-stranded DNA viruses belonging to the *Herpesviridae* family. HSV type 1 and 2 can cause severe primary infections, reinfections and reactivations in patients with immunocompromised and malignancies. In this retrospective study, real time PCR results of blood samples of patients with hematologic malignancy sent to Virology Laboratory between July 2015 and March 2018 were evaluated. The aim of this study was to investigate the distribution of HSV-1 and HSV-2 viruses by age and disease groups in patients with hematologic malignancy.

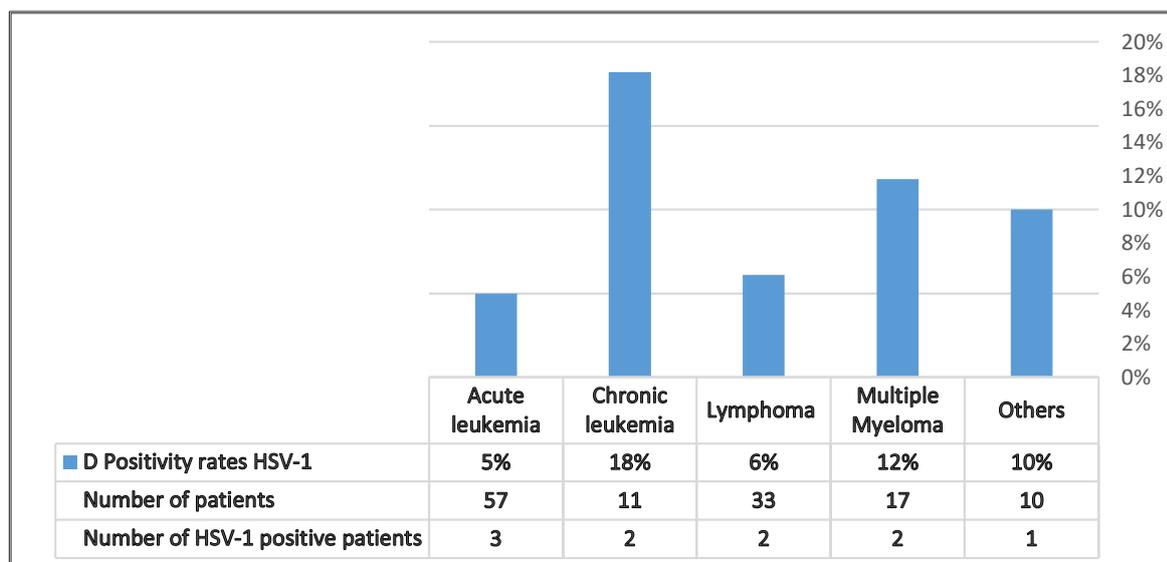
Extraction of viral nucleic acids in plasma samples from 128 patients with hematologic malignancies was performed on EZ1 Advanced XL (QIAGEN, Germany) extraction device using Qiagen EZ1 VIRUS Mini Kit V 2.0 (QIAGEN, Germany) kit. For qualitative detection of HSV type 1 and 2 DNA, extraction products were amplified by multiplex real-time PCR method on a Rotor-Gene Q (QIAGEN, Germany) using QS-RGQ Kit.

The mean age of 128 hematologic malignancies patients was  $47.59 \pm 15.52$  and 70% of these patients were male. There was no statistically significant difference in terms of age distribution between the gender ( $p = 0.89$ ). HSV-1 DNA positivity was detected %8 (10/128). HSV-2 DNA was not detected in any patient. HSV-1 DNA was found in 13% (5/39) of female patients and 6% (5/89) of male patients ( $p=0.17$ ). HSV-1 DNA positivity rates according to age groups were shown in Figure 1 and positivity rates according to clinical diagnosis of the patients were shown in Figure 2.

HSV-1 DNA positivity was found 8% in patients with hematologic malignancies. Early diagnosis especially in patients with chronic leukemia, multiple myeloma, female gender, and over the age of 50 who are at higher risk for HSV type 1 is important and close follow-ups of these patients are recommended.



**Figure 1.** HSV-1 DNA positivity rates according to age group of the patients



**Figure 2.** HSV-1 positivity rates according to clinical diagnosis of the patients

**Keywords:** Hematologic Malignancies, HSV-1, HSV-2, PCR

## **Reasons for the Promotion of Printmaking Release in America in the Second Year of the 20th Century**

Özgür Uğuz

At the beginning of the 20th century, American art, which focused more on local themes, lagged behind European art, and the printmaking was trapped in a very narrow space. However, the developments in America during the period of the beginning of World War II led to significant breaks in American art. The American art movement, which moved as a result of the exhibitions to introduce European modern art in America during this period and the artists who migrated from Europe to America due to the war, also gained a great momentum with the 'Federal Art Project' which is also implemented by the American government. During this period, printmaking recovered itself from the narrow area where it had been trapped and made a great leap. The printmakings produced in the workshops spread throughout the country together with the Federal Art Project pioneered the spread of printmaking to a widespread mass and made it possible to increase awareness. Printmaking became an important means of artistic expression during the second half of the 20th century, creating an important part of the production of abstract expressionist artists who created the art movement of the period and followed in the country. Printmaking workshops are one of the reasons for this great momentum that the printmaking caught. The relocation of Atelier 17 from Paris to New York and other printmaking workshops in the process led to the golden age of the 1960s in printmaking in America. **Keywords:** American art, Atelier 17, printmaking, Federal Art Project

## **The Determination of the Knowledge Levels of Operating Room Nurses' on Evidence-Based Practices to Prevent Surgical Site Infections**

Dilek Yıldırım Tank - Sevim Çelik - Elif Dirimeşe - Nurten Taşdemir

Operating room nurses are an important part of the surgical team. This study was conducted to determine the knowledge levels of operating room nurses on evidence-based practices to prevent surgical site infections.

This descriptive study was carried out between 01.04.2018 and 15.05.2018 with nurses working in the operating theater unit of state and university hospitals in Zonguldak province. The questionnaire created by the researcher in the light of the literature was consisted of 44 questions, 11 questions including sociodemographic data and 33 questions questioning about evidence-based practices to prevent surgical site infections. The item reliability analysis of the questionnaire was calculated to be 0.70 with Cronbach alpha. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics as well as Mann Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test.

According to the data obtained from the study, the information score means of the nurses' knowledge about the evidence -based practices to prevent surgical site infections was found to be  $22.05 \pm 3.53$  (min: 10, max: 32). It was determined that the average age of the nurses participating in the study was  $38.29 \pm 9.00$  and the majority of the nurses had a bachelor's degree with 63.2%. It was reported that 75.4% of the nurses worked in the operating room unit for 6 or more years and 77.2% of nurses worked as scrub + circulating nurses. It was reported that all nurses were trained on surgical site infections and that in-service training constituted 66.7% of the education. 64.9% of the nurses think that they are working with evidence-based practices in the hospital. No statistically significant difference was found between the demographical characteristics and the nurses' information score means.

The study showed that operating room nurses had moderate level knowledge about the evidence-based practices for prevention of surgical site infections.

**Keywords:** operating room nurse, knowledge, surgical site infection, evidence-based practices

## **Examination of the Relationship between University Student's Childhood Experiences and Gender Roles Attitudes**

Füsun Yıldızbaşı - Hande Usbaş - Cansu Furuncu

The aim of this study is to determine the socio-demographic factors affecting the childhood experiences of university students and to examine their relation to attitudes towards gender roles. The sample of the research is composed of 96 female and 61 male students who continue to study in different departments of Faculty of Health Sciences in a Private University in İstanbul. A questionnaire consisting of 7 questions related to socio-demographic information, "Childhood Experiences Scale" and "Gender Roles Attitude Scale" were used as data collection tools in the research. Independent samples t test and one-way ANOVA were used to determine the socio-demographic factors affecting childhood experiences in the analysis of research data; Pearson Correlation Analysis was used to measure the relationship between childhood experiences and gender roles attitudes. In the results of the study, it was found that certain variables of the socio-demographic factors such as gender, family income level, family type and family attitudes produced a statistically significant difference in total score and some sub-dimensions of Childhood Experience Scale. Besides that there was also a statistically significant positive correlation between the scores obtained from the threatening memories sub-dimension of Childhood Experience Scale and the total score of the Gender Roles Attitude Scale.

**Keywords:** university students, childhood experiences, gender roles attitudes

## **The Relationship between Duration of Screen Technologies Use and Development Levels of Preschool Children**

İdris Kaya

The purpose of this study is to reveal the relationship between duration of screen technologies (smart phone/tablet and TV) use and development level of preschool children. The screen duration of the children were determined by asking parents how long their children used screen technologies on the days when the child went to school and/or was not at school. The development level of the children was determined by interviewing parent via Ankara Developmental Screening Inventory (ADSI). ADSI has four sub-scale including Cognitive Language, Fine Motor, Gross Motor, Social/Self-Care Abilities and total development score.

The study was performed by 44 parents of 20 girl and 24 boy children and the age of children changing 24 - 70 months ( $X=47.30$ ;  $SD:12.58$ ). It was determined that children spend time in front of screen for average of 17.81 hours ( $SD:9.8$ ) per week. The duration weekly screen use of the children is divided into three groups as low, medium and high rate use, by half standard deviation cut-off point. The difference of total development scores between the three groups was significant ( $X^2=6.04$   $p<.05$ ) at the H test. When compared to scores of the subgroups, it was determined that the children using the screen at the low level had higher general development scores than the middle and high level. On the other hand, Spearman correlation analysis revealed significant negative relationship between the variables ( $r=-.31$   $p<.05$ ).

The findings of the study indicate that as the duration of screen use of children increases, general development scores decrease at pre-school period even at low levels. However, when the data of the study evaluated, it is crucial to consider that the number of participant of study is small and the past screen usage habits of the child are not included in the study.

**Keywords:** preschool, screen technologies use, developmental level

## **The Relationship between Resilience Level and Social/Emotional Adjustment Levels of University Students**

İdris Kaya

Resilience is defined as the ability to show positive outcomes at high risk, sustainable competence in response to stress, and recovery after traumatic life events, beside this it can be conceptualized as successful adaptation process and skill in spite of challenging or threatening life events in general (Masten, Best & Garmezy, 1990). It can be argued that resilience is not a personality trait (Masten and Powell, 2003), but that personal and/or social characteristics make contribution to development of resilience (Herrman, et al., 2011 Heller et al., 1999). The aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between resilience, which is one of important determinants of mental health, and emotional adjustment of the individual and adjustment with other people. In the study conducted on university students, the Resilience Scale for Adults (Basim & Çetin, 2011) and the Hacettepe Personality Questionnaire (HPQ) (Özgüven, 1992) were used. The study group, which is determined by convenience sampling method, consists of 84 persons (consisting of 32 males -38.1%- and 52 females -61.9 %-) in the range of 18-27 years ( $X = 21, 59$ ;  $SD = 1,37$ ). The analysis of correlation displayed that resilience had positive significant correlation with social and emotional adjustment. In the regression analysis it was found that social and emotional adjustment together explained 33% of the variance of resilience. In the regression analysis made on the basis of sub-dimensions, self-realization and family relations sub-dimensions contribute significantly to the model; emotional stability, neurotic tendencies, psychotic symptoms, social relations, social norms and anti-social tendencies did not significantly contribute to the model. These findings indicate that individual who have high level of self-awareness and self-confidence and who have more friendly relationships in the family and also individuals who are positively valued by their family revealed higher rate of resilience.

**Keyword:** resilience, emotional adjustment, social adjustment, university students

## **The Relationship between Politics and the Financial Sector during the Transition Process to Neoliberal Economics: A Case Study of Post-12 September 1980 Turkey**

Ayfer Dağdelen - Songül Kakilli Acaravcı

The financial crisis of the 1970s necessitated the abandonment of the Bretton-Woods system which was put into practice on a global scale following World War II and which aimed to find solutions to the financial problems caused during the interwar period, and a new financial system had to be devised. The Bretton-Woods system regards financial infrastructure as a power complementary to the real economy, whereas the neoliberal system which began to be devised in the 1970s is a structure which has the financial markets and the financial system at its heart. Within the neoliberal structure, fixed exchange rates were abandoned in favour of floating rates, interest rates were left at the discretion of states, and the obstacles in the way of international capital movements were removed. The discerning feature of neoliberal economic policies is the requirement for the involvement of developing countries hitherto left outside the global economic structure. As a result, there was an attempt to include various developing countries which practiced a development policy of import substitution during the late 1970s and early 1980s within the neoliberal structure acting as the foundation of the global financial system. This process not only made it obligatory for a period of economic and financial transformation in developing countries but also made it necessary to design political arenas in which neoliberal policies could be implemented. The September 12, 1980 military coup in Turkey must also be regarded as a political action necessitated by economic transformation. The January 24 decisions which were implemented prior to the 1980 coup are a feature of the global neoliberal financial policy, and they only began to operate efficiently following the military coup. It is impossible to talk of a pre-1980 financial liberalisation. Liberal financial practices were only employed after 1980, and the full switch to a deregulated economy was not made until 1989. This study describes how neoliberal policies based on financial deregulation were put into practice in the 1970s, and evaluates the economic, financial, and political impact of the implementation of these politics in Turkey after 1980.

**Keywords:** Neoliberalism, financial deregulation, politics, Turkey, 12 September 1980

## **Relationship between Public Debt and Price Level in Major Developed Economies: Panel Cointegration and Causality Analysis**

Arif Eser Güzel - Ünal Arslan

The determinants of the price level have been discussed for a long time. According to traditional approaches changes in price level is only a function of money supply. On the other hand, the fiscal theory of price level claim that in addition to monetary policy for the preservation of price stability, the fiscal policy is also important. Financing government deficits with government debts can also cause price instability. Therefore, causal relationship between fiscal instruments and price level should be taken into attention. In this study, we investigate cointegration and causal relationship between public debt and price level for 15 major developed economies in the period 1950-2013 via CCE cointegration and panel bootstrap causality analysis. According to results, there is a long run relationship between public debt and price level. Panel causality results which considering slope heterogeneity show that there is a long run causal relationship between public debt and price level in Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Finland, France, the UK, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and the USA at %5 significance level. There is also a causality from price level to public debt in Canada, Switzerland, Spain, Finland, France, the UK, Japan, Netherlands and the USA which means the relationship is two-way in these countries.

**Keywords:** public debt, price level, panel causality analysis

## **An Analysis of the Secondary School Students' Attitudes towards School Climate in terms of Several Variables**

Orhan Ercan - Mahmut Sağır - Hasan Emlik - Ümmügülsüm Çavuşoğlu

School climate is defined as the school's heart or its essence. Positive school climate allows students, teachers, administrators or other school staff to love the school more and to be very willing to come to school. Considering the school climate especially from the viewpoints of the students, its effect on increasing the motivation in the education system has aroused. The school climate is significant at every educational level and it is of great importance to ensure the continuity of future education and training activities, particularly in terms of secondary school students. In this regard, this research concentrates on the attitudes of secondary school students towards school climate. The research has a descriptive research model. The population of the research consists of 550 secondary school students studying at a state school within the province of Kahramanmaraş during the 2017 and 2018 academic year. The research sample holds a total of 250 secondary school students who were selected by simple random sampling method.

This research has deployed two data collection tools: The "Personal Information Form" developed by the researchers; "School Climate Scale" developed by Emmons, Haynes and Comer (2002) and adapted to Turkish by Atik and Yerin-Güneri (2016). The personal information form includes demographic information concerning the participants such as gender, class level, mother educational status, father educational status, the number of siblings, family income, purposes for internet use, private education institution support and the subject students mostly have difficulty. Being a three-point Likert type, school climate scale constitutes 6 dimensions and 36 items.

The internal consistency coefficient Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient has been determined to be .90 for the overall scale. Cronbach alpha values of the dimensions are as follows: fairness  $a=.69$ , order and discipline  $a=.69$ , parental involvement  $a=.56$ , sharing of sources  $a=.66$ , students' interpersonal relations  $a=.81$ , student-teacher relations  $a=.88$ . In the present study, Cronbach's  $a$  assessing the consistency of the tool on responses from the validation sample for the total item is .82. As for the dimensions, the coefficients are .64 for fairness, .55 for order and discipline, .64 for parental involvement and .67 for sharing of sources, .70 for students' interpersonal relations and .87 for student-teacher relations. Descriptive statistics, independent samples t-test, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used during the data analysis.

Research results have revealed that students' attitudes towards school climate significantly differ in terms of gender, class level, father educational status, purposes for internet use; whereas, no significant difference has been identified across mother education status, number of siblings, family income, private education institution support and the subject students mostly have difficulty. Students' responses regarding the school climate have been found to be at mostly "unsure" level. Based upon the findings, teachers and school administrators may organize various education and training activities in order to make the school climate more positive by developing students' sense of belonging.

**Keywords:** school climate, positive school climate, secondary school students

## **An Examination of the Secondary School Students' Learning Conceptions in Terms of Several Variables**

Mahmut Sağır - Orhan Ercan- Sıddık Doğruluk - Yalçın Mutluay - Hasan Emlik

Education and training activities are doubtlessly interpreted differently by all individuals. The fact that each student has different characteristics is regarded as a sign of wealth in terms of education, which depicts that students have different learning conceptions. It is paramount in determining students with different learning conceptions and planning teaching-learning activities depending on learning conceptions. Hence, it is of utmost significance to identify students' learning conceptions and to examine the variables affecting them especially in the secondary schools that constitute the basis of the education and training. In this respect, this research aims to explore secondary school students' attitudes towards learning conceptions in terms of several variables. Having a descriptive survey model, the population of the research consists of 550 secondary school students studying at state school located within the province of Kahramanmaraş during the academic year of 2017-2018. The research sample holds a total of 247 secondary school students who were selected by simple random sampling method.

This research has employed two data collection tools: The "Personal Information Form" developed by the researchers; "A learning Conceptions Scale for Elementary School Students" developed by Baş (2013). The personal information form includes demographic information concerning the participants such as gender, class level, mother educational status, father educational status, the number of siblings, family income, purposes for internet use, private education institution support and the subject students mostly have difficulty. Being a five-point Likert type, school climate scale constitutes 3 dimensions and 15 items. The internal consistency coefficient Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient has been determined to be .87 for the overall scale. Cronbach alpha values of the dimensions are as follows: acquiring and using knowledge  $\alpha=.79$ , personal change  $\alpha=.80$ , social skill  $\alpha=.94$ . In the present study, Cronbach's  $\alpha$  assessing the consistency of the tool on responses from the validation sample for the total item is .92. As for the dimensions, the coefficients are .87 for acquiring and using knowledge, .78 for personal change and .77 for social skill. Descriptive statistics, independent samples t-test, one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used during the data analysis.

Research results have suggested that students' attitudes towards learning conceptions significantly vary across class level, mother educational status, father educational status, private education institution support; whereas, no significant difference has been identified across gender, number of siblings, family income, the subject students mostly have difficulty and purpose of internet use. Students' responses on the learning conceptions have been determined to be at "agree" level. Based upon the findings, teachers may be recommended to organize various education and training activities for the students with different learning conceptions.

**Keywords:** deep learning, learning conception, superficial learning

## **Investigation the Effect of Mobile-Based Educational Software on Academic Success<sup>11</sup>**

Mehmet İsmail Solmaz - Vilda Yardım Tekkollu - Yılmaz Koçak - Ali Kemal Uğur  
Mesut Özonur

The rapid increase in the use of desktop, web, and mobile software in the industry has made it inevitable to use such software in the field of education.

In this study, it was investigated the effect of mobile base educational software on academic achievement. For this, some university students were allowed to use mobile based educational software. It was aimed to determine the direction and power of the correlation between the level scores obtained from the mobile educational application and the midterm achievement grades and to determine whether the midterm success of the application level scores is a predictor. For this purpose, following answers were searched for the following questions:

1. What is the direction and level of the correlation between the level scores the students take from the educational software and the academic achievement scores they take from the midterm exam?
2. What is the power to predict the success of the midterm examination of the level scores students get from software?
3. Does the midterm examination success of the level scores the students get from application vary according to the gender?

This research is a descriptive survey study, which aims to reveal the level scores were got by the students who participated in the mobile-based educational software to the prediction power of their midterm exam results and the level and direction of correlation of them.

The participants of this research include 28 freshman undergraduate students who are enrolled News Collection and Writing course at Çukurova University Adana Vocational School of Higher Education Radio and TV Programming. The data have been collected with Demographic Form and Academic Success Test.

Statistical analysis was performed after demographic variable grouping. Then, in the general aim of the research, the correlation between the software level scores and the midterm success scores was 0.72, and so which is why the educational software affects student achievement positively. On the other hand, the relationship between the predictor variable and the predicted variable was examined using regression analysis techniques, and the result was statistically significant for the significance level 0.05. Besides, it has been determined that there was no significant difference between software level scores and midterm success scores by gender.

**Keywords:** academic success, educational software, mobile software, correlation, regression

---

<sup>11</sup>. This work was supported by Research Fund of Çukurova University. Project Number: SBA-2018-8773

## Determination of Natural Food Preservative Nisin Bacteriocin from *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* Isolated From Traditional Dairy Products

Murat Doğan - Murat Ay

The aim of this study was to determine the natural food preservative bacteriocin from *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* bacteria isolated from traditional dairy products. For this purpose samples of raw milk, cheese and kefir were obtained from Marmara, Central Anatolia and Eastern Anatolia regions. MRS agar, MRS broth, M17 agar and M17 broth medium were used for the isolation, identification and characterization of pure cultures of *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* bacteria isolated from conventional dairy products (ISO / TS 11133: 2014). The identification of isolates has also benefited from the MALDI-TOF MS (VITEK® MS) method, which is based on the principle that the protein profile of cell organelles of microorganisms is removed and compared to a reference spectrum. The detection of nisin A and Z gene in DNAs for the detection of nisin genes in *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* strains was performed by PCR. Genetic identification and analysis of 161 pre-detected *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* strains were performed by PCR method. Molecular identification of 8 *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* strains with Nis A and Nis Z genes was performed.

**Keywords:** bacteriocin, kefir, *lactis* bacteria, dairy products

## **Terms and Signs Used in the Instrument Ney in Niyazi Sayın's Style**

Nihat Ozan K rođlu

Until recently, systematic and methodological studies for Classical Turkish music instruments were rare. Especially these instruments were taught at the beginning with the method of exercise. In this method, because the notation system was not widely used as it is today, and the memorization was at the forefront, the teaching was based on the verbal methods. Today, with the use of the notation system widely, the quality and quantity of the written materials have increased and the method of exercise has been started to be used together with the notation system. This system, which has changed and developed continuously with new approaches over time, has necessitated the renewal of the notation system itself and its evolution in parallel with these developments. The terms and signs, which have been developed for different instruments and which facilitate both practice and teaching, have affected the performance of these instruments positively.

From this point of view, it is a fact that there is a need for new terms and signs developed by taking into consideration the unique structure of the instrument to be used in the notation for the fret positions used in the instrument ney in Niyazi Sayın's style. In this study, some terms and signs developed to be used in the notation for the fret positions used in the instrument ney in Niyazi Sayın's style are explained and the use of these terms and signs are shown on the sample works.

**Keywords:** Ney, Niyazi Sayın, Niyazi Sayın Style, fret positions

## **The Comparison of Three-String Classical Kemancha and Four-String Classical Kemancha in Terms of Performance Characteristics**

Gamze Nevra Koroğlu

The classical kemancha has been one of the important instruments used in Classical Turkish music from past to present. With the performance of Vasil (1845-1907), the classical kemancha took place in "incesaz" bands, and after Tanburi Cemil Bey, it began to be performed in the fasıl communities. The establishment of the classicAL kemancha style with Vasil brought along some technical developments in the instrument. Vasil and Tanburi Cemil Bey made the fourth string addition for the first time to a three-string classical kemancha. This string addition, however, was made without equalizing the string lengths and without attaching an upper bridge to the three-string classical kemancha. In the early 20th century, although Hüseyin Saadettin Arel added a fourth string to the three-string classical kemancha, the use of this instrument completely in a performance and its academic education in the conservatories were in 1976 with the contributions of Cüneyt Orhon and Cafer Açın.

Today, in the conservatories where the Turkish music is taught, both three-string classical kemancha and four-string classical kemancha are taught academically. However, as in the past, today there are different opinions of some performers in terms of performance and structure for the four-string classical kemancha. In this context, the structural characteristics of the three-string classical kemancha and the four-string classical kemancha are briefly explained and information is given about their performance characteristics in this study. The audiovisual recording of the first section and the end section performances of Masud Cemil's nihavend saz semai, selected as the sample work, was made with the three-string and four-string classical kemanchas separately for the notation, and these performances were technically and structurally compared.

**Keywords:** three-string classical kemancha, four-string classical kemancha, performance of classical kemancha, classical Turkish music, saz semai

## Rational Choice Models of Voter Turnout

Sabri Aydın - Gülşen Çetin Aydın

Why people vote in elections? Is it rational to vote? Although such questions seem to be unprofitable in nature, there is a developed literature on why people participate in voting. The approaches explaining why people vote can be classified generally into two groups as non-technical and technical descriptions. While the first one describes the electorate behavior in terms of demography, society, culture and so on; the second approach, which is tried to be examined in detail in this study, describes it from rational choice perspective. Generally, rational choice perspective assumes that actors always make cost-benefit analysis and determine their choices accordingly. The first and most well-known rational choice based study on electorate behavior is Anthony Downs' (1957) Calculus of Voting Model. In this model, Downs comes up with an inequation and asserts that the electorate decides to vote if  $BP + L > C$ , and abstains if vice versa; where  $B$  represents the difference in benefit to the electorate of one or the other candidate winning,  $P$  represents the probability of electorate's vote affecting the outcome,  $L$  represents the psychological benefit of voting for the electorate and  $C$  is the cost of voting. Following that conjecture, Downs claims that it is not rational to vote because the cost of voting most of the time exceeds the expected benefit. This is called as "Downs Paradox" or "The Paradox of Voting". Downs's theory has been followed by many scholars. Some has criticized it (Brennan and Lomasky 1994; Green and Shapiro 1994; Knack 1995; Matsusaka and Palda 1993), some has found it impressive and tried to develop it (Aldrich 1976, 1993; Blais 2000; Feddersen 2004; Feddersen and Pesendorfer 1996, 1999; Ferejohn and Fiorina 1975; Gray and Wuffle 2005; Ledyard 1981, 1984; Morton 1987, 1991; Mueller 2003; Myerson 2000; Palfrey and Rosenthal 1983, 1985; Powel 1985; Riker and Ordeshook 1968; Rosenstone and Hansen 1993; Shackar and Nalebuff 1999; Strom 1975; Tullock 1967; Uhlaner 1989; Wolfinger and Rosenstone 1980; ). This is a debate that still continues. This study is going to revisit this debate, look through these varied types of rational choice perspectives of voter turnout and try to analyze them by taking the critics into consideration as well.

**Keywords:** rational choice, the paradox of voting, voter turnout

## Restoration Study of Muhteşem Kâr

Timuçin Çevikoğlu - Sibel Karaman

A system called *meşk* (pronounced as "meshk") has been used throughout the centuries in the teaching and conveyance of Turkish music. The most prominent feature of *meşk*, which is also the method of transferring other arts between the generations apart from the music, is the individual interaction between the learner and the teacher. During this interaction, the student learns the traditions, styles and behavioral codes of the practitioners as well as technical aspects of the art.

In this system, the student observes what the teacher says, does and shows; after understanding and internalizing, they repeat imitatively. And the teacher corrects the mistakes by making the necessary warnings during these repetitions. In this system, in which music theory, performance techniques and repertoire are transferred together, written notes are never used. The student has the obligation to memorize and keep in mind the whole of what has been given to him.

At the same time, this characteristic of *meşk* was the most important drawback, causing thousands of works to be forgotten or destroyed in centuries. This deterioration is seen mainly in the early period works and in the works with Persian-Arabic lyrics.

*Kâr* with Persian lyrics, called *Kâr-ı Muhteşem*, in the *Râst* mode and *Devrîrevân* style, among the works belonging to the legendary composer Abdülkâdir el-Merâgî (1353 - 1435) of the Turkish music, was one of the works destroyed to a large extent.

Prof. Dr. Adnan Karaismailoğlu showed that the lyrics of *Kâr-ı Muhteşem*, destroyed to a large extent, was a rubaie belonging to Ömer Hayyâm (1048 - 1131).

With the study we have done, the missing measure of the first verse, and the lost first verse were completed considering the tune structures and formal features; missing, altered and misplaced syllables and words in the second verse and other verses have been replaced considering the tempo-rhythm features; and in the restoration, it was tried to preserve the structures in the original version.

The study is the first extensive and comprehensive restoration study on the Turkish musical works.

**Keywords:** Abdülkâdir el-Merâgî, *Kâr-ı Muhteşem*, musical restoration, Ömer Hayyâm, Turkish classical music

## **The Reflections on the Lodge Musicitic Forms of the Dhikr Belonged to Religious Order Ecoles of the "Kuudi, Kiyami and Devrani"**

Mustafa Demirci

Dhikr; it is one of the most basic common concepts of the sectarian schools emerging around the understanding of s̄ûk (spiritual journey). At the same time the dhikr is made for the spiritual journey. The opinion differs from each other in terms of the origins of each order, the scope, the manner of making dhikr, the form and the understanding. This diversity particular in religious order is handled in three main categories in terms of form and method. These; They are listed as "kuûdî, kââmî and devranî religious orders. This categorization of the ways and forms of the dhikr is also called "kuûdî dhikr' kiyâmî dhikr ve devrânî dhikr "because of the behavior and postures of the sufis during the dhikr. It is accepted the music either voiced or secret is one of the important issues regulating the relationship of the members of the religious orders. Because music is not mentioned in a place where sound is not used. The religious musical forms in which the audiences adopting the auditory zigarch practice without using the instrument or instrument in the monoliths can be said to be shaped according to the manner and manner of the schools of the equilibrium and devraic order. In this research; We aim to examine the reflections of the forms of "Kujdî, Kââmî and Devrânî" skeins of Tîiqat schools on their musical forms.

**Keywords:** Lodge, religious music, Devrân, dhikr

## **Hymns and Tesbihat in the Holyh Kandil Nights Issued in Islam**

Fatih Koca

The process of sending The Qur'an's to the prophet (nüzul) has lasted more than 22 years. In this process, the divine orders concerning worship have become more pronounced and becoming more systematic. As the information of worshipping was taken from prophet Muhammed In the first years prophecy, there were no problems with belief or action taken from the Prophet. However, when the petition, which is one of the religious music forms that are read to announce that the time of prayer has come and to invite collective prayers, has begun to be performed regularly, Islam has begun to become widespread and its indispensable place in Musical worship while The Prophet was still alive. Many mosque forms used in religious music practice, not call for prayer, began to be performed during the time of the Prophet. Today, however, some of the religious music forms performed in worship performed on special days and nights begin after Hz. Prophet Muhammad's death. For this reason, there are different applications in the Islamic geography and it presents a non-systematic view. We work on our five holy night of worship in the Islamic holy nights, it expressed as a tradition in Turkey (Mevlid Kandili, Regaip Kandili, Miraç Kandili, Berat Kandili ve Kadir Gecesi) we will try to examine the characteristics of the religious songs that is being read, its melodic and semantic structures, its practices, its differences from other divine types, and its place in tradition.

**Keywords:** candles, hymns worship, music

## **The Place of "Tesbih" Concept in Religious Music**

Serbülend Arpa

When we look at the literary meanings of "Tesbih" concept; We see that the meanings of Allah is beyond all deficiencies, to admit, to praise, to remember. No direct relationship has been established with music in any of these meanings. In fact, when we look at the meaning of this gloss in the dictionary, there is no direct relationship with music. Because "tesbih" is in dictionary; to swim, to run, to swim away, to pass fast, to keep something away. The terms "Rosary" and "Zikir" are sometimes synonymous and sometimes used in place of each other. These concepts are a very important concept of Religious Music and can not be considered apart from music. However, these two concepts have their place and counterpart in their religious music and should not be used synonymously with each other. In this presentation, we will propose a definition of the religious music of the concept of tesbîhât. In addition to this, the usage of the concept of "tesbih" in the Qur'an, its place in worship, its similarities and differences with the concept of "zikir", its place in religious music, its application areas, what are the words and concepts used in teshih, we will try to investigate by giving general information.

**Keywords:** tesbih, zikir/dhikr, religious music

## **Determinations on the Responses from Ottoman to Turkish Language**

Mehmet Turgut Berbercan

Many words and even grammar features which are originated from Arabic and Persian literature exist in Turkish now. After the acceptance of the religion Islam amongs the Turks, Turkish language is affected mostly by Arabic especially via holy book Qur'an-ı Kerim and by the way of co-religionist neighbourhood of Iran influences and the religious terminology of literal works written in Persian. In the republican period of Turkey, as a reality, cultural traces of Ottoman Turkish is still existing in the theasaurus of standart Turkey Turkish despite the fact that language reformation for elimination of Arabic and Persian words existing and endeavour to simplificate vocabulary in Turkish language. In this work, the words originated from Old Turkic vocabulary and the words offered to public which were derived from original Old Turkic roots given in the book published by TDK (Turkish Language Institution) called "Osmanlicadan Turkceye Karsiliklar Kilavuzu [A Guide for the words from Ottoman to Turkish] is compatively studied from the socio-linguistical perspective. In conclusion, a determination is made on the morphological and etymological features of new words in standart Turkey Turkish vocabulary as metioned in aforesaid book from the perspective of the history of Turkish language.

**Keywords:** Ottoman Turkish, Turkish, language, responses, determination

## **Investigation of the Effects of Grape (*Vitis vinifera*) and Nar (*Punica granatum*) Fruit on MDA and GSH in Cholestasis Mice**

Aysel Güven - Şükran Yerli

In this study, it was aimed to measure the protective effects of *Vitis vinifera* (grape) and *Punica granatum* (pomegranate) on cholestasis formed with carbon tetrachloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>). The experiment was carried out in two stages. In the first phase, for the control group on the standard mouse feed and water every day, II. and III. Gruba was given for 12 weeks as ad libitum with standard rat diet and 2 ml / kg CCl<sub>4</sub> per live weight. Then, liver samples were taken from each group and histopathologically examined. In the second phase, the control group was fed with a standard mouse feed and water every day for a period of 12 weeks as a standard mouse feed and 500 mg / kg grape extract per unit weight, and a third group 500 mg / kg as ad libitum. At the end of the experiment histopathological and biochemical analyzes were performed in liver tissues from mice killed by cervical dislocation.

Degeneration of liver tissue, central vende conjunctiva, mononuclear cell infiltration around vein, irregularity of remarkable cell cord between central and portal region, and focal necrosis areas were detected in the group treated with CCl<sub>4</sub> (2 ml // kg). Interlobuler vende congestion, dense mononuclear and polymorphonuclear cell infiltration around the portal site was observed. It was determined that the MDA levels of the pomegranate and core grape extracts were significantly decreased compared to the control group and GSH was increased accordingly.

The disease can be slowed down, stabilized and even destroyed by giving grape and pomegranate containing natural antioxidant compounds to protect the oxidative stressed organism that is present in the presence of cholestasis.

**Keywords:** Antioxidant enzyme cholestasis, pomegranate, grape.

## **The Political Economy of Islamic Finance in Turkey**

Hayal Özçim - Ferudun Kaya

1980 should be considered as a breaking point in Turkey's economic history because of the new policies that had been made afterward. It can be said that neo liberal policies that applied during this period, were daring ones because many different methods had been used in financial system of Turkey's economy. One of these methods is Islamic finance system. To have a better inside of the period, this system should be investigated through not only economic means but also through political changes because cultural, sociological and ideological dimensions of the system are taking precedence over economical ones. In that way this study is also a unique one because it is taking this new phenomenon into consideration. This last 35 years have witnessed a power struggle between conservative right wing parties and secular beurocratic power mechanisms. This study focuses on the question of though what kind of struggles Islamic participation banks came into existence? In addition to this question study mentions Islamic burgouasi and capital mobility of people from Islamic background because these concepts would help to give better inside into Islamic banking system. Qualitative research method is chosen for the study which is covering a certain period. Study enticed via using necessary economic data's. It should also be mentioned that the period that the study is focuses on is a transformation period and this transformation brought new uneasiness's to all the subjects. Current datas of this period are presented via graphics in the study.

**Keywords:** Islamic finance, Turkey, economy

## **Extracurricular Speaking Activities in Teaching Turkish to Foreigners**

Seyfullah Öztürk - Vildan Öncül

In teaching Turkish to foreigners, developing the four basic skills simultaneously is targeted. When studies in the literature are taken into consideration, it has been stated that students are in general more successful in understanding (reading-listening) skills and they have more problems with expressing (writing-speaking) skills. These skills should be developed to use the language more correctly and more efficiently. Developing speaking skills will enable international students to have an effective communication in the target language. Due to the inefficiency of students living in Turkey in communicating with Turkish people, a correct and fast communication has become important.

In this study, speaking problems of international students were assessed in general and the role of speaking activities was discussed in solving these problems. Speaking clubs is a method used for years in language teaching. It is remarkable that they are not applied sufficiently or that the applications are not sufficient in Turkish education. In forming speaking clubs, elements such as age, level of education and interests should be taken into consideration and the students should be distributed by taking these into consideration. One of the discussed issues is the teacher selection. Who the teacher will be and how s/he will do the activities is very important in the success of speaking clubs.

In the study, a questionnaire was given to students studying Turkish at Ondokuz Mayıs University Turkish Language Teaching, Application and Research Centre. The students were asked questions about the functionality of speaking clubs. Thus, students' demands were researched. Open-ended questions were also asked to encourage students to express themselves. As a result of the study, international students expressed that they wanted to have extracurricular speaking activities and that they thought their success could increase with these activities.

**Keywords:** extracurricular activities, speaking skill, speaking club, international students, teaching Turkish to foreigners

## The Antioxidant Properties of *Daucus carota* L.<sup>12</sup>

Gülbin Erdoğan

*Daucus carota* L. (Carrot) is much have rich phenolic compounds, flavonoids, beta carotene, ascorbic acid, tocopherol, carbohydrates, calcium, phosphorus, iron, potassium, copper, manganese, sulfur, vitamins A, B1, B2, C, E, thiamine, folic acid and riboflavin but contain little protein and fat. Which is one of the most commonly used vegetables in human nutrition and is classified as vitamin food. Vitamins C and E, beta-carotene and tocopherol are known to have antioxidant potential (1,2). The complex mixture of these phytochemicals, which we have given above in fruits and vegetables, provides a better protective effect than single phytochemicals.

*Daucus carota* L. have potentially beneficial health effects, anti-carcinogenic, antioxidant, and immuneboosting properties, as well as the pro-vitamin activity of some carotenoids. *Daucus carota* L. has recently been an important food source for chronic diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, blood pressure, osteoporosis, cataracts, arthritis, heart disease, bronchial asthma and urinary tract infections (1,3).

There are several extraction and antioxidant capacity methods made with different solvents for total phenolic content and antioxidant activity determination for vegetables and fruits. Samples of homogenized carrots were extracted with methanol for total phenolic content and antioxidant activity assay. Free radical scavenging capacities, total ascorbic acid, DPPH radical scavenging test, hydroxyl radical scavenging capacity, total phenolic compounds (Folin-Ciocalteu method) determinations were investigated. Compared with the data, it is seen that *Daucus carota* L. are rich source of carotene and also have high antioxidant activity value.

**Keywords:** antioxidant capacity, *Daucus carota* L., phenolic, scavenging capacity

---

<sup>12</sup> . This work was supported by supported by the Marmara University Scientific Research Projects Commission (BAPKO). Project Number: SAG-D-110718-0446.

## Öğretmen Adaylarının Eğitimde Drama Kullanımı Konusundaki Becerilerinin Değerlendirilmesi

Bilge Bağcı Ayrancı

Eğitimde öğrenciye verilmesi amaçlanan kazanımlar için farklı yöntem ve teknikler kullanılmalıdır. Yöntem ve tekniklerin zenginliği öğrenmenin de daha hızlı ve kalıcı olmasını sağlamaktadır. Bu bakımdan yöntem ve tekniklerin materyallerle zenginleştirilmesi, hedef kitlenin birden fazla duyu organına hitap edebilmesi önemlidir. Eğitim fakültesi öğrencilerinin dramayı bir öğretim yöntemi olarak kullanma becerileri gelecekteki öğretmenlik hayatlarındaki başarılarını da etkileyecektir. Eğitim fakültesi öğrencilerinin yani öğretmen adaylarının drama yöntemini kullanma becerilerinin tespit edilmesi bu bakımdan büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu tespit neticesinde eksiklikler giderilmeye çalışılacak, olumlu yönler de ortaya konulmuş olacaktır.

Araştırma, betimsel nitelikte uygulamalı bir alan araştırmasıdır. Araştırma kapsamında bir devlet üniversitesinde Fen Bilgisi Eğitimi Ana Bilim Dalı, Matematik Eğitimi Ana Bilim Dalı, Rehberlik ve Psikolojik Danışma Ana Bilim Dalı, Sosyal Bilgiler Eğitimi Ana Bilim Dalı kapsamında öğrenim görmekte olan random şekilde seçilmiş 69 gönüllü öğrenciye öğretim programlarındaki kazanımlara ilişkin drama metinleri yazdırılmıştır. Drama metinlerinin eğitimsel amaca hizmet edip etmeyeceğini belirlemek için araştırmacı tarafından değerlendirme formu oluşturulmuştur. Bu değerlendirme formunun geçerliliği ve güvenilirliği için form iki uzmanın daha görüşü alınarak son halini almıştır. Ayrıca drama metinlerini forma göre puanlarken iki farklı uzmanın puanlarının aritmetik ortalaması alınmıştır. Sonuçlara göre tartışma ve önerilere yer verilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** drama, eğitim, yöntem.

## **Effect of Nature Based Voice Therapy in The Separation from Mechanical Ventilation Process of Intensive Care Patients**

Tülin Kurt - Sevim Çelik

The research was conducted to reveal the effects of nature-based sound therapy in the extubation process of patients in the surgical intensive care unit.

The research was conducted experimentally with randomized control. 64 patients aged between 18 and 65 years who were in intensive care unit after surgery were randomly divided into two groups as experimental (n=32) and control (n=32). The eyes of the patients (experimental) were closed by eye band with nature-based sound therapy on the headphone for 30 minutes, the eyes of the patients (control) were closed by the eye band with no sound on the headphone for 30 minutes. Hemodynamic parameters of the patients and pain, agitation and anxiety levels were assessed using the Facial Pain Scale, the Modified Smiley Face Scale and the Richmond Agitation-Sedation Scale. The hemodynamic parameters, pain, agitation and anxiety levels were compared and recorded at 0, 10, 20 and 30 minutes after extubation. Data were collected between June 2016 and April 2017.

The mean systolic and diastolic arterial blood pressures, heart rates and respiratory rates of the patients in the experimental and control groups, the findings obtained when evaluated according to the methods of application and measurement times, clinically and statistically significant differences were found ( $p < 0.001$ ). The mean oxygen saturations of patients in the experimental and control groups didn't differ significantly ( $p > 0.05$ ). Pain, agitation and anxiety levels of the experimental group were found to be clinically significantly lower than control group, there was a statistically significant difference according to application methods and measurement times at advanced level ( $p < 0.001$ ).

The nature-based sound therapy has positive effects in the extubation process. Therefore, nurses can use it during extubation. There is a need more studies for evaluating the effectiveness of nature-based sound therapy.

**Keywords:** nature based voice therapy, extubation process, nursing care

## **Testing of Herding Behavior in Borsa Istanbul: Evidence from the Hwang and Salmon Method<sup>13</sup>**

Songül Kakilli Acaravcı - Ali Acaravcı - Yunus Karaömer - Fatma Gül Işık

Individual investors want to rationally maximize their choices, diversify their portfolios and avoid risks in their investment decisions. But, human behavior is not always based on a rational foundation and can systematically diverge. There are many factors that limit individual investors or stop them from behaving rationally. One of these factors is psychological bias. Herding Behavior is explained as the individuals acting in parallel with the decision of the group in which she/he is included despite having dissimilar personal attitudes. It is important to detect the effect of herding behavior in markets in order to assess the validity of rational asset pricing models and diversification opportunities. In this study, the existence of herding behavior explored in Borsa Istanbul by using Hwang and Salmon method (2004).

**Keywords:** herding behavior, Borsa Istanbul, Hwang and Salmon Method, stock betas

---

<sup>13</sup> This work was financially supported from the Mustafa Kemal University, Scientific Research Projects Coordination Office. Project Number: 18.M.035.

## The Importance of Three-Dimensional Historical Games in History Education and Historical Awareness

Sefa Yıldırım

In developed educational systems, it is observed that the media and technological sources have been commonly used since the late 20th century. In this context, several technological factors are being used (such as historical games, documentaries, series, and movies) for history education and the development of historical awareness.

History is a social science; thus, it is not possible to use the experimental method to recreate historical events, people or lost scripts and cultures in a laboratory setting.

However, the overwhelming developments in the media and technology have provided new opportunities for many fields, especially education. These newly developed items provide History education new methods and techniques for both education and the creation of awareness.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of 3D games in the context of History education and awareness. The study uses the qualitative research techniques: Content Analysis and Interview. The study includes the articles (published between 2013-2017 in SSCI or SCI index journals) that have investigated 3D games that are used for educational purposes. The used search words were as follows: "*video games*", "*computer games*", "*three-dimensional games*", "*3D games*", "*game-based learning*", "*Virtual World*", "*Virtual Reality*" and "*Augmented Reality*".

The literature regarding education indicates that applications and learning through experience provide permanence and higher success rates. We believe the 3D virtual worlds can make up for the lack of laboratories in History education.

Some of the VR (virtual reality) and AR (augmented reality) goggles, tools and devices have been used to support *historical games*. These technological developments can revolutionize history education by leading to new discoveries and creating new platforms for education and awareness. Also, it is known that games contribute to motivation and learning.

Thus, it can be said that the 3D games, together with virtual reality devices, can contribute to the development of history education and historical awareness. These "virtual laboratories" can be used to develop new learning systems and disciplines that are based on the multiple intelligence theory.

When the last 5 years are reviewed, it can be seen that the micro- and macro-historical 3D games haven't been sufficiently developed. Also, these games haven't been adapted for developing historical awareness or education. Another setback is economic and technological insufficiencies and the researchers' lack of interest in these new technologies.

In contemporary Turkey, almost every educational level and classrooms contain important technological items, such as tablets, computers and interactive whiteboards. These items can be the foundation of actively applying the notion of "virtual laboratories". Research and Development efforts can focus on innovations and technological endeavors to improve the application of technology in education. The private and official institutions (Republic of Turkey Ministry of National Education) should accordingly accelerate their related efforts in order to improve the quality of

the education. Also, such R&D, innovation and technological efforts can lead to the development in educational fields and the introduction of new research dimensions. To conclude, it should be remembered that, one of the most important steps of reaching the contemporary civilization level is to optimally use technological factors in every field, including education.

**Keyword:** 3D games, education, educational games, virtual world, historical awareness, history education

## **Methods of Analysis of Metformin Active Substance Used in Type II Diabetes and its Treatment<sup>14</sup>**

Ayşen Kurt Cücü - Hatun Levent

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disease caused by functional insufficiency of insulin or insulin resistance, which can cause organs and dysfunctions or losses due to possible complications (1). Diabetes; type I, type II, diabetes mellitus due to specific causes and gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) (2). The majority of patients with diabetes are type I and type II diabetic patients. Type II is the most common type of diabetes. Type II diabetes is often more common due to obesity and physical inactivity. At the basis of the disease, genetically susceptible individuals are exposed to increasing lifestyle-induced insulin resistance and declining insulin secretion over time. In the world, 5-10% of the population is type II diabetes (3).

This study focused on the metformin agent in the biguanide group of insulin sensitizing drugs from oral antidiabetic drugs in Type II DM pharmacological treatment. Metformin makes insulin susceptible to liver and, to a lesser extent, peripheral tissues. It suppresses gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis in the liver, enhances insulin receptor tyrosine kinase activity, promotes transport and activity of GLUT-4 glucose transporter into the cell membrane, facilitates glycogen synthesis and increases glycogen sensitivity (4).

In this study, recent analytical methods for the analysis of metformin drug substance from OAD (Oral Antidiabetic) drugs used in the treatment of type II diabetes and type II diabetes have been examined. In recent years, studies on metformin, especially RP-HPLC, have shown that the accuracy of the results is safe and appropriate.

**Keywords:** analytical methods, Diabetes Mellitus, Metformin, RP-HPLC, Tip II DM

---

<sup>14</sup> . This work was supported by the Marmara University Scientific Research Projects Commission (BAPKO): Project Number: SAG-D-110718-0447).

## **Comparison of Internet Usage in Urban and Rural Middle School Students**

Muhammet Demirbilek

Internet has become an integral part of students' daily life. It has a virtual treasure trove of information. The vast number of academic resources online means students can learn more outside of the classroom. The Internet helps students to access any kind of information available online and broaden their academic knowledge, research and assignments and also by easy communication to their academic community. Educational institutions are using the Internet to learn about things that can't be taught in a regular classroom. It provides classrooms with an enormous amount of resources from all over the world to students, teachers and media specialists.

This study aimed to compare the Internet usage patterns of rural and urban middle school student in Isparta, Turkey. As a quantitative research method, relational model was used for the research. Relational search models are a research model aimed at determining the presence and degree of exchange between two or more variables. The data were collected from eight grade students in a rural and an urban middle school through a questionnaire employing purposive random sampling technique. The participants of the study were consisted of 40 students from the urban school and 40 students from the rural school.

The data was analyzed with SPSS using descriptive statistical techniques and non-parametric tests were used in the analysis of research data.

T-tests were done to examine differences. The results showed that there was a significant difference in the Internet usage between rural and urban middle schools students. There was also a significant difference in the Internet usage between male and female students.

There were significant differences between family income groups means as determined by one-way ANOVA. Hence, family monthly income has moderate effect on the level of internet use of students.

Results show that the Internet usage, family income variables are related to the level of the Internet usage there is a digital divide between rural and urban middle school students in terms of the Internet usage.

**Keywords:** digital divide, internet usage, middle school urban, rural

## **Investigation of Factors Influencing and the Compliance with Isolation Precaution of Nurses Working in Surgical Clinics**

Elif Dirimeşe - Nurten Taşdemir - Sevim Çelik

The aim of this study is to examine the compliance with isolation precautions of nurses working in surgical clinics.

The study was designed as a descriptive study. The study was performed with 190 nurses working in surgical clinics between March and August 2016. The data was collected with a questionnaire consisted of demographic, infection and isolation and "The Isolation Precautions Compliance Scale" which validity and reliability was worked. The data were evaluated by using descriptive statistical methods, independent variables student's t-test, one-way ANOVA and Pearson Correlation Analysis.

It was determined that nurses' mean age were  $30.24 \pm 6.42$ ; 68.9% had a graduate degree, and mean working years  $8.62 \pm 6.38$ . It was determined that the nurses applied the highest contact isolation (92.6%), could separate the isolation room rate of 51.6%, they consulted first charge nurse ratio of 58.9% for the isolation of application and had received in-service training in this regard of 80.5%.

The average score of the nurses' isolation precautions compliance scale is  $70.87 \pm 10.01$  (min: 22.00, max: 90.00). There was a negatively significant negative correlation between the age ( $r = -0.17$ ,  $p = 0.017$ ) and the total duration of study ( $r = -0.14$ ,  $p = 0.042$ ) and total score of isolation precautions compliance scale. There is no significant difference between the total score of isolation precautions compliance scale according to gender and education level. Nurses who received orientation training in the institution had significantly higher total score of isolation precautions compliance scale ( $t = 5.27$ ,  $p = 0.02$ ).

Compliance with isolation precautions is important in the prevention of infection of health personnel. In this study, nurses were higher compliance scores to the insulation measures and institutions that affect adherence to isolation precautions in the results of the conducted orientation training was concluded.

**Keywords:** surgical clinics, nurse, compliance with insulation precaution

## **The Influence of Using Role-Play Technique on Teaching Vocabulary in Foreign Language Teaching**

Müjgan Bekdaş

The aim of this study is to determine the effects of the role-play technique on teaching vocabulary in foreign language classes. The randomized pretest-posttest control group experimental design has been carried out. A total of 79 students who are attending prep classes at a high school in Tokat have participated to the study. Students were assigned to three groups, one for the experimental and two for the control groups determined by random selection. And experimental group was asked to write dialogues using targeted words and to role play them on the board. But the control groups were taught these targeted words as instructed by the curriculum. The data of this study was obtained from vocabulary learning test which consists of 12 questions and from semi-structured interview form. For the statistical analysis of the quantitative data obtained as a result of the research, arithmetic mean, standard deviation; ANOVA analyzes were used to determine the differences between the independent variables. Numerical data are transformed into tables and interpreted. As a result of the study, a significant difference has been found on behalf of experimental group students who used role play technique in terms of vocabulary learning. Moreover, students indicated that using role play technique has affected the atmosphere of the class positively and has made the students active in the class so the information learned has become permanent. And also, it has been found out that the interest in the lesson has been increased, classes are fun and students' speaking skill has been improved. It is thought that this research will be useful for teachers of foreign language to make the necessary arrangements in order to use different techniques in vocabulary teaching.

**Keywords:** vocabulary teaching, rol play, foreign language teaching

## Determination of Lactic Acid Flora of Sourdough Yeast Produced by Using Different Products

Murat Ay - Murat Doğan - Hayrettin Mutlu

Bread is maintain its importance to be an indispensable food ingredient all over the world because of it has cheap, easily available, nutritious and satisfying properties. The quality of produced bread is determined by the fermentation process. Nowadays, wet and dry yeast are used in commercial fermentation, and the microorganism found in these yeasts is *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Traditionally bread production is done with sourdough, which is the result of exposing the flour and water mixture to lactic acid fermentation. Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) are found beside the yeast in the sourdough flora. Breads produced by this technique, which many microorganisms play a role, have superior properties than bread produced with yeast. The use of sourdough in bread making ensures that the mechanical properties such as volume, consistency and structure of the product are superior. In addition, it has been used for thousands of years to improve sensory and nutritional quality, and to extend shelf life physically and microbiologically. Together with these, there are also significant health effects such as, increased bioavailability of proteins and some minerals due to degradation of phytic acid in cereals, most of the microorganisms found in the last product have probiotic activity, breads obtained from these yeasts have low glycemic index. This study was carried out to determine the Lactic Acid Flora in sourdoughs prepared with different ingredients. For this purpose, three different sourdoughs were obtained using three different materials: chickpeas (N), boza (B) and kefir (K). To prepare sourdoughs; In group N 250 g flour, 10 g chickpea, 2 g salt and 150 ml water were kneaded in the mixer for 5 minutes on the 1st speed and left to fermentation at 27°C. The same procedure was used in group B using boza instead of chickpea, and using kefir instead of chickpea in group K. On the 24th hours of the fermentation, 50 g of flour and 25 ml of water were added to dough, the mixture was kneaded for another 1 minute and then allowed to ferment again at 27°C. This process was repeated for 10 days. MRS agar, MRS broth, M17 agar and M17 broth media were used for the isolation, identification and characterization of pure cultures from the lactic acid bacteria isolated from the dough. The identification of isolates was also made by the MALDI-TOF MS (VITEK® MS) method, which is based on the principle that the extraction of the protein profile of the cell organelles of microorganisms and the comparison with a reference spectrum. *Enterococcus faecium*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus fermentum*, *Lactobacillus pentosus*, *Leuconostoc lactis* and *Pediococcus pentosaceus* were detected in twenty-one different isolates. The same and different types of LAB were identified from sourdough yeast derived from different products. In later studies; it is appropriate to make sensory, mechanical and microbiological comparison of breads made with commercial yeast and sourdough yeast obtained from different products.

**Keywords:** Sourdough yeast, bread, chickpeas, boza, kefir.

## **Investigation of Some Radiation Shielding Parameters for Different Boron Fractions in Iron Boron Alloys**

Aytaç Levet - Neslihan Ekinci - Esra Cinan - Yüksel Özdemir

Same photon interaction parameters such as mass attenuation coefficient, effective atomic number and electron density for FeB alloys have been investigated in the photon energy range of 1 keV to 100 GeV. Ferro boron, which is generally used in the production of steel and magnetic materials, is an iron-boron alloy containing 10-20% boron by weight. In this study, we observed how the radiation parameters were changed by changing the boron percentage in iron boron alloys from 5 to 20 percent. These parameters have also been calculated theoretically using WinXCom computer program and interpolation method. Boron minerals and their compounds are used in the production of very different materials and products in various industrial fields. Especially, boron is used as radiation shielding in nuclear power plants and nuclear waste storage. Therefore, the results of the present work could be useful in radiation shielding applications in various neutron sources, reactors and accelerators.

**Keywords:** Boron, radiation shielding, effective atomic number, effective electron density

## The Buildup Factor Change Depending on Collimator Diameter for Some Chemical Samples

Aytaç Levet - Esra Cinan - Neslihan Ekinçi - Yüksel Özdemir

In this study, photon buildup factors were calculated for chemical samples in the different photon energies of the changing collimators diameters by the Energy Dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (EDXRF) system. The measurements were taken for  $V_4O_2$ ,  $NaCO_3H_2O$ ,  $Fe(NO_3)_3$ ,  $SrCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ ,  $C_6H_5FeO_7H_2O$  and  $CuCl$  samples using 5 different collimators with diameters ranging from 2.0 to 14.4 mm in the experiment.  $^{241}Am$ ,  $^{157}Gd$  and  $^{137}Ba$  radiation sources were used to analyze the  $K\alpha$  and  $K\beta$  peaks at different energies. The photon buildup factors were obtained by changing collimator diameters in the different photon energies. We observed that the buildup factor increased as the collimator diameter increased for all sources used.

**Keywords:** buildup factor, collimator diameter

## **Islamism within the Intellectual Foundations of the Unity and Progress Party: Avenues of Conflict and Reconciliation**

Ayfer Dağdelen

When constitutional monarchy came into effect in the Ottoman Empire in 1876, it marked the conclusion of a 600-year-old regime. However, during the reign of Abdulhamid II which began at the same time as the declaration of constitutional monarchy, the 1876 constitution was never put into practice, and therefore the new regime was suspended. This went on until July 23, 1908, when the Unity and Progress Party declared the second constitutional monarchy period. This second attempt at the new regime was regarded as a process which could stop the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, as well as making it possible for intellectuals to express and share their ideas freely. The New Ottomans, who laid the intellectual foundations for the first constitutional monarchy period, debated three different political philosophies: Ottomanism, Islamism, and Westernism. The Young Turks, who comprised the founding members of the Unity and Progress Party, adopted nationalism and Turkism in addition to the aforementioned trio. In this context, the Unity and Progress Party provided the space for the development and framework of the idea of nationalism based on Turkism. Prior to the second declaration of constitutional monarchy, apart from a few Jews and Vlachs, the majority of the Unity and Progress Party's membership was Muslim and Turkish, as well as those who were ethnically diverse but considered themselves to be Turks. This led to the acceptance of Islamism within the party, as well as the notion of Turkism. Islamism, which was influential during the reign of Abdulhamid II, did not cease to exert influence in later periods. However, the issue of Islamism was highly debated within the Unity and Progress Party. This study aims to clarify in which avenues the Unity and Progress party came into conflict with Islamism and where it reconciled itself to it.

**Keywords:** Ottoman Empire, unity and progress party, Ottomanism, westernism, Turkism, Islamism

## **Chemical Modification of Lignocellulose Natural Shell Waste for the Preparation of Advanced Bisphenol-A Type Epoxy Composite Materials**

Suheyla Kocaman

Nowadays, one of the attractive research areas is the development of natural fiber reinforced composites. Natural fibres are renewable, biodegradable, safe to use and the most important reason being its high specific strength to weight ratio. Chemical or physical modifications are usually applied to increase the compatibility and adhesion between fibres and matrix [1]. The aim of the study, we have attempted to use chemical modified natural fibres to see if it influences the interfacial mechanism between fibre and matrix.

In this study, surface-modified grinded natural shell waste (NSW) particles were used as bio-fillers to prepare polymeric composite materials with enhanced properties. Bisphenol-A type epoxy resin was used as the polymer matrix. Chemical modification involved the treatment of natural shell particles in a alkali (NaOH) and EDTA solution. Untreated and modified NSW particles were used in 10–50 wt% for preparation of epoxy composites. FTIR analysis was performed to study the effect of modification on the structures of particles. The composite morphologies were investigated by XRD and SEM. Also, the effects of NSW particle surface modification on the mechanical and water sorption properties of epoxy resin composites were investigated in detail. It was observed that EDTA modified NSW particles had much more positive effects on the mechanical and wettability properties of composites.

**Keywords:** biocomposites, chemical modification, natural shell waste

## **The Relationship Between Direct Foreign Capital Investment, Economic Freedom and Economic Growth in Emerging Markets**

Murat Akkaya

Economic growth is defined as an increase in the volume of production of an economy over time. Economic growth is important for the country at every level of development. Foreign capital investments are generally divided into two categories: direct foreign capital investments and indirect foreign capital investments. Foreign direct investment flows in developing markets are seen as the main driving force of economic development, employment and national income. With globalization, there have been significant increases in Foreign Direct Investment since 1990s. Despite the fact that the foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows predicts tremendous benefits to the host country, there are conflicting results in the FDI - growth relationship in the literature. The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between direct foreign investment, economic freedom and economic growth in the 12 countries defined as emerging markets in the period of 1995-2016 by using dynamic panel data method. According to the results of the analysis, there is a relation between FDI and economic growth. Also no relation with economic freedoms has been observed. Moreover, high technological product exports and population affect FDI. There is no relation between FDI and trade openness, interest rates, unemployment rate, domestic consumption.

**Keywords:** foreign direct investment, economic growth, economic freedom, interest rates, panel data analysis

## Psycho-Social Effects of the Operating Room Environment on Medical Doctors (Pilot Study)

Fidan Karaçizmeli - Özlen Tubay Bağdatoğlu  
Sema Erden Ertürk- Zeynep Kaya - Bora Reşitoğlu- Celal Bağdatoğlu

Physicians, working in the operating room are exposed to occupational risk factors, long working time, excessive workloads, obligations for using the time effectively, the necessity of error-free working, inadequate rest periods and physically adverse environment conditions. Moreover, under heavy working conditions, physicians are adversely affected psycho-socially because they spend long periods in closed environment. The aim of our study is to determine the psycho-social effects of intensive and stressful working conditions of operating room on surgeons and *physician anesthesiologists*.

44 volunteer physicians participated in the study. Surgeons and *physician anesthesiologists* were included into the study group. 27 questions were asked totally, 9 of them were socio-demographic and 18 of them were about the working environment. All feedback was analysed statistically. 72.22% of surgeons and 75% of anesthesiologists were working 45 hours a week and above. 54.5% of the physicians stated that their working hours were irregular. 50% of the participants defined that they felt tired / sick continuously during the day. 63,6% of physicians said that, they do not participate in the statement "I can not get my attention during the study". 70,5% of physicians said that interpersonal incompatibility in the working area negatively affects them. 70,5% of the participants expressed that their job was difficult and complicated, besides 75% had to fulfill different tasks at the same time. On the other hand, physicians participated about 84,1% and 88,6% respectively to the expressions "Being appreciated for my work affects me positively" and "I feel happy about the good work I have done". There was a significant difference between the *physician anesthesiologists* and the surgeons ( $p:0.018$ ) for the question "Do you think that you are emotionally exhausted and you have lost energy?".

Workload, which requires intensive attention in the operating room environment, leads to work-related stress. Physicians working in the operating room can be affected psychologically because of the necessity of the continuous health service. Since health is one of the most important service sectors associated with human life, it is important that physicians must be healthy in terms of physical and mental health. According to our study results, although physicians are reporting that they are idealistic and perfectionist, it is necessary to provide appropriate working conditions for physicians in terms of occupational health and safety and, also work efficiency, and to protect them physically, mentally and socially. It is suggested that the research should be repeated by considering more samples.

**Keywords:** operating room, anesthesiologist, surgeon, work health

## **Evaluation of the Working Conditions of Health Workers in Operating Room**

Özlen Tubay Bağdatoğlu- Fidan Karaçizmeli  
Zeynep Kaya- Sema Erden Ertürk - Bora Reşitoğlu- Celal Bağdatoğlu

The operating room environment is a workplace that affects human health and ergonomics. Workers in the operating room environment are exposed to physical and biological risks as well as psychological risk factors. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of a university hospital operating room conditions on health workers, like surgeons, nurses, surgical technicians, anesthesiologists, anesthesia technicians and the students of operating room and anesthesia technician programs. 165 volunteers participated in the study. 25 questions were asked totally, 8 of them were socio-demographic and 17 of them were about the working environment. All feedback was analysed statistically. 31.5% of the participants reported that they were exposed to moisture while working in the operating room. There was a difference between the groups in terms of this expression (p: 0.011). The answers of the question "Are you exposed to working temperature?" , were found to differ between the groups (p:0,010). 50.3% of the participants and 72.2% of the surgeons were exposed to heat. 48.5% of all participants, 62.5% of anesthesiologists and 61.6% of students stated that they felt tired / sick continuously during the day (p: 0,045). When negative effects felt due to prolonged stay in the operating room environment were examined, it was observed that there was a difference between the employees (p: 0.009). 52.1% of the participants were adversely affected by spending a long time in the operating room. 75% of the anesthesiologists, 73.1% of the students and 52.9% of the anesthesia technicians participated in this question and there was a statistically significant difference between the groups (p: 0.009). In addition, a statistically significant relationship was found between this negative effects and working year (p: 0.028). 70.3% of the workers stated that they were in contact with blood, material or wastes that could cause infectious disease (p: 0,266). The operating room conditions such as moisture and temperature, infection factors, wastes, anesthetics, chemicals, surgical tools, excess workload are affecting the operating room workers negatively. In terms of occupational health and safety, it is important to identify adverse factors that can cause occupational risk for employees. In our study, the physical and biological risks associated with the profession of the operating room staff were examined and it was observed that the employees were affected by long working hours and adverse environmental conditions. By identifying the major problems that may directly affect workers health, it will be possible to prevent occupational diseases and accidents. It is also important for the health workers to perform their profession in a safe and ergonomic working environment for increasing the work efficiency and the quality of the service provided.

**Keywords:** operating room, work safety, occupational risk

## **The Perceptions of Nursing Care in the Preoperative and Postoperative Period at the Patients Who Hospitalized with the Disc Hernia**

Sevim Çelik - Pelin Tuncer - Elif Dirimeşe - Nurten Taşdemir

The purpose of this study was to determine the perceptions of nursing care in the preoperative and postoperative period at the patients who hospitalized with disc hernia.

This study was designed as a descriptive study. The sample consisted of 108 patients with cervical and lombar disc hernia, admitted to the neurosurgery unit, Zonguldak, Turkey. This study was carried out between April 2015 and April 2016. Data were collected by using personal information form and Turkish version of Caring Behaviors Inventory-24. Participants considered the nurses' behaviors to be indicative of caring in each of the 4 areas measured-assurance, knowledge/skills, respectfulness, and connectedness. Data were evaluated by using descriptive statistical methods, independent sample t test, one-way ANOVA and Kruskal- Wallis tests.

About 62.5% (n=5) of nurses working at the neurosurgery had bachelor's degree. Nurses were worked between 1 and 28 years. Patients' mean age was  $48.53 \pm 1.08$  and 51.9% of them were male, and 51.9% had an elementary school. Most of the patients had lombar disc hernia (78.7%). Patients had an mean  $6.85 \pm 4.41$  days stay in the hospital. About 81% of patients thought that adequate nursing care is given. On a scale of 1 to 6, inventory mean score was  $5.46 \pm 0.79$  in the preoperative period and was  $5.63 \pm 0.65$  in the postoperative period for perceptions of nursing care among the patients. It was obtained higher scores in the knowledge/skills subscale ( $5.72 \pm 0.74$ ) and lower scores in the connectedness subscale ( $5.12 \pm 0.94$ ) in the preoperative period. Also, in the postoperative period, it was obtained higher scores in the knowledge/skills subscale ( $5.84 \pm 0.58$ ) and lower scores in the connectedness subscale ( $5.32 \pm 0.92$ ). It was determined that demographic characteristics were not associated with perception of nursing care of patients. ( $p > 0.05$ ). The perceptions of nursing care of patients positive increased significantly in the postoperative period ( $p = 0.000$ ).

This study showed that none of patients demographic characteristics correlated with their perceptions of care. Patients perceived nurses' caring behaviors on neurosurgery unit as positive both in the preoperative period and in the postoperative period.

**Keywords:** perception, disc hernia, patient, nursing care

## **Effects of the Copper and Oxygen Atoms of the CuO-Plane on Magnetic Properties in the YBCO by Using the Effective-Field Theory<sup>15</sup>**

Numan Şarlı - Mustafa Keskin

We investigate the effects the Copper and Oxygen atoms of the CuO-plane on magnetic properties of in the YBCO within the frame work of the Ising model by using the effective field theory. In particular, we study of the thermal behaviors of magnetizations of CuO-plane, YBCO and their components with taking the antiferromagnetic spin orientations. We find that the system undergoes a second-order phase transition and only the magnetization of CuO-plane illustrates the N-type compensation behavior. The compensation temperatures are inversely proportional with critical temperatures. We also investigate the hysteresis loops behavior CuO-plane, YBCO and their components and present the superconducting phase diagrams. The phase diagram contains two different Meissner and four different vortex and a normal states. We have also observed that the superconducting properties of the YBCO strongly depend on the number of the antiferromagnetic exchange coupling (spin down orientation) between the nearest neighbor atoms on the CuO plane in YBCO.

**Keywords:** YBCO, High-Tc superconductivity, hysteresis loops, phase diagram, effective field theory

---

<sup>15</sup> . This work was supported by the Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) under Grant No: 116R071 and Erciyes University Research funds, Grant No. FDA-2017-7675.

## **Student Opinions on Mobile Educational Software that was used in News Collection and Writing Course<sup>16</sup>**

Vilda Yardim Tekkollu - Mehmet İsmail Solmaz - Mesut Özonur  
Çetin İlin - Ali Kemal Uğur

Educational software is a computer program that enables the teaching process to be carried out on a computer or computerized. It is used as a tool to teach the skills, concepts and behaviors that should be given to the individual. The widespread use of mobile devices in university students and the availability of educational software in accordance with mobile devices have opened up opportunities for academic research in this area.

Accordingly the aim of this work is to reveal opinions of the students, who were the users of the application, regarding the software. The method of the research is a descriptive survey model which aims to reveal student opinions. The working group of the research consists of freshman students enrolled in News Collection and Writing Course at Radio-TV department of Adana Vocational School of Higher Education. The data were collected with a form created according to five point likert scale on the purpose of determining the opinions of students and concurring to the current literature. In the analysis of the data, descriptive analysis method is used besides frequency and mean values. During the implementation period of the research, the installation of the application to be used in the mobile devices of the working group was provided and user accounts were created.

In application, selected questions about the course were used. Based on the findings regarding the scope of the research, students presented positive opinions about the software. The students also made suggestions about the software to be used in other courses. Suggestions were made according to the findings of the research.

**Keywords:** educational software, mobile application, student opinions

---

<sup>16</sup> . This work was supported by Research Fund of Cukurova University. Project Number: SBA-2018-8773.

## **Institutions of Capitalism and Human Development: An Empirical Investigation for OECD Countries<sup>17</sup>**

Ünal Arslan - Arif Eser Güzel

Economic development has become the basic problematic of economics since World War Two and from this date to present, many development theories have been included in the literature. Even though these theories try to clarify underdevelopment problem from different ways, the general opinion attained today is countries in different institutional structures will attain different levels of development. In this study, we investigate the relationship between capitalist institutions and human development. These institutions include protection of property rights, legal enforcement of contracts, rule of law, government size in the economy and economic freedom. An index indicating the degree of capitalist system has been established which includes protection of property, legal enforcement of contracts, rule of law and government size. We also used economic globalization data to indicate other dimensions of economic freedom. We analyze this relationship for 34 OECD countries in the period 2000-2015. According to LM bootstrap cointegration results, there is a long run cointegration relationship between variables. Long run coefficients are investigated with CCEP (Pooled Common Correlated Effects) estimator. In the long run the degree of capitalism and economic freedom effects human development positively. This results shows that countries which integrated to capitalist system, achieve high levels of human development.

**Keywords:** property rights, rule of law, capitalism, human development.

---

<sup>17</sup> This work was derived from Arif Eser Güzel 's MA project named "Capitalist Institutions, Economic Freedom and Development" numbered 18.YL.019 and supported by Mustafa Kemal University Scientific Research Projects Coordinator.

## **Analyzing the Project Of Child-Friendly Cities in Turkey: An Example of Lüleburgaz Municipality**

Yeliz YEŞİL

Urbanization in Turkey grows so fast with the growing economy, industrialization and migration from rural to urban. In this dynamic process of change, needs of the children are often ignored or their best interests are not prioritized although children of Turkey composes one third of the overall population. For the realization of children's rights at the local level, municipalities have a great role to play. Municipalities are the best platforms in which problems can be identified and meet with the solutions with the participation of local people. The key is to make the children active agents of this change (<http://www.unicef.org.tr/bilgimerkezi.aspx?grup=13&dil=en&d=1>).

UNICEF Turkey has implemented a Child Friendly Cities Project in 2014-2015 together with 10 municipalities with the financial support of IKEA Turkey and the UNICEF Turkish National Committee in order to support the municipalities in their efforts to design child friendly policies and programmes. In order to ensure collaboration and coordination among the relevant partners, the Turkish Ministry of Interior Local Administrations Directorate General (MoI- LADG), Union of Municipalities of Turkey (UMT) and United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia Section (UCLG-MEWA) and World Academy for Local Government and Democracy took role in the national coordination of the Project (<http://www.unicef.org.tr/bilgimerkezi.aspx?grup=13&dil=en&d=1>).

Lüleburgaz Municipality participated as a stakeholder in the project "Child Friendly Cities" under the leadership of Unicef in 2014-2015. Lüleburgaz City Council, founded in 2005, has had the opportunity to be present on the national platforms for capacity building of the children's parliament and the institution. While using the Lüleburgaz Municipality's budget indirectly for children, it is stated that in the process to be followed from now on it will increase visibility and awareness by creating awareness in the city with "Child Friendly Budget" based studies (<http://www.unicef.org.tr/files/bilgimerkezi/doc/CFC%%20Catalogu-eng.pdf>).

The aim of this study is to evaluate the Child Friendly Cities Project for children who are disadvantaged groups. A case study was used as a method and the literature was searched and the data obtained from the municipality were evaluated. This project has made effective and positive impacts on the children in the districts.

**Keywords:** Child, child friendly cities project, Lüleburgaz, Unicef.

## **Against Media Manipulation Which Is a Universal Danger, Media Literacy as a Shield**

Fatma Çakmak

Today media surrounded lives of masses with much contents and different from each other mediums. Many people who are at every age, gender and occupation groups, can't think a life without mass communication and especially digital media. Every day the masses who are exposed to plenty of media messages, are impressed by these messages by being aware or not and their ideas and behaviours shape with these messages. Within the context of communication studies even if it dwells on the harmful effects of media target masses don't generally aware of these negative effects. Especially in the masses that has low educational level, media always accepted as a reference, media contents are received with barefact and any questioning and critical approach aren't displayed. In this case media easily manipulate the masses in the direction of self-ideology at will.

On the one hand media rests with politic and economic powers and on the other hand it doesn't seem too possible to abolish the harmful of media while it surrounds the life. Therefore, by educating masses about media literacy, it can be provided to be received media messages and can be decreased the negative effects of media.

For this purpose, in this study, it is emphasised that theoretically what media literacy is and it's significance and in the sequel what like studies have been made about media literacy in Turkey and all the world and it was revealed which stage the studies are.

**Keywords:** media manipulation, ideology, media literacy

## **In the Period 2018 General Election Political Discourse in Digital Media**

Fatma Çakmak

Political discourses always occupy to agenda of countries. Especially while the society selects to manage ones, discourses of political leaders are very significant. Party leaders and apparatus try to take public opinion supports by using persuasion strategy. On the other hand, media which as notably, they induce the masses with many media messages in terms of self-ideologies. When aforesaid ideology become, it is significant which news are shown or not, and how news are shown. Therefore; analysing news with scientific methods and revealing how manipulation is made, is necessary.

Within this context of the study, political news was analysed which are shown in the period of 2018 general election. This point of technology also surrounds to media and masses live in touch at any moment with digital media which improves as a parallel to technology. Because of becoming reachable of digital media at any moment is, and providing different opportunities, all the world and his wife often use as a medium, analysis were made by limiting two public newspaper over digital media. The news connected with discourses and acts of political leaders and party apparatus about election, analysed by using critical discourse analysis method of van Dijk and it was tried to determine how the newspapers make news of political leaders' discourses and is served to which ideology and how they try to induce masses at the election choice point.

**Keywords:** political discourse, ideology, digital media, newspaper reports, critical discourse analysis

## **A Look at the Community of Working Children**

Gülşen Çetin Aydın - Sabri Aydın

In this study, it is discussed that the children who were evaluated in disadvantaged groups. In order to narrow down the area, an evaluation will be made only on the children involved in the working life. The poverty of children growing in families with insufficient economic power stems from their parents. Accordingly, the poverty in the family is mostly felt by the children. Therefore, it is possible to say that the children who have to enter the working life at an early age due to economic inadequacies are greatly restricted in the right to health, in particular the right to education, and most importantly "the right to be a child". This means that the development of children is also precluded by poverty. Children are abused because they can not meet their physical, mental and spiritual needs. Thus, in the study will be examined that the societal impact of the inability to exercise their educational rights as they wish, which is one of the fundamental rights and freedoms of working children. It has been observed that children deprived of their educational rights have increased their tendency to delinquency and they can not establish a quality relationship with the other individuals in society. Because the working children are despised by society, discriminated and subjected to violence. In order to eliminate these negative effects of the working children in the society, it is necessary for the families to be conscious of this issue. Besides, the reasons for the fact that the children in the age of education being on the street instead of the school should be thoroughly investigated and the follow up of the children must be done strictly by the school administrators. In brief, solution offer will be submitted to create the necessary area and to reduce the negative impacts for working children in the study to continue their lives as healthy individuals in society.

**Keywords:** community, working children, working life

## **Music Training during Transition to Republic**

Ayşe Özlem Akdeniz - Hüseyin Bülent Akdeniz

Institutional attempts for spreading Western music to public commenced along with XX<sup>th</sup> Century within Ottoman Empire. Works, performed for improvement of Turkish Music within that period of time, commenced to show positive results along with declaration of Republic even it was late.

Fine arts and especially music represent a huge improvement along with revolutions of Atatürk during Republic Era, and fine arts was seen as one of the elixirs of life for Turkish Nation. Opening a School for Music Instructors when most of the educational institutions were not opened yet, and laying the foundations of conservatories, which training musical artists today, in that era, and founding the Department of Music of the Gazi Educational Institute, can be deemed as a concept, determining the importance attached to music training.

Aim of this study is to investigate the steps, implemented during structuring process of Republic for improving music training, and to try to explain the musical training understanding of that period.

**Keywords:** Atatürk, Republic, music, musical training institutes, music training

## **Methods and Approaches, Employed for Functionality of the Music Training**

Hüseyin Bülent Akdeniz - Ayşe Özlem Akdeniz

Music training is one of the concepts and applications, which gain importance during education of persons. Studies related with music training vary and innovate from time to time. This process is continually improving despite it might be slow sometimes.

Whereas music is one of the branches of fine arts, it is also a discipline. It contacts with emotions, however it has certain aesthetical aspects. Aesthetics, emotional and technical aspects of music should be processed simultaneously and nested as well as it should be balanced. Real music training can only be realized when aesthetical perception, emotions and technical qualification are together.

All former and new civilizations of the world believed in educational role of music throughout time, and attached great importance to that as a tool for education. Aim of this study is to investigate the impacts of methods and approaches, employed during various stages of musical history, for making music training functional, and to enlighten the musical instructors.

**Keywords:** aesthetic, metod, technic, music, music training

## **Examining the Extent to Which Listening Text Activities in Eighth Grade Turkish Textbooks in Middle Schools Overlap with Critical Thinking Skills**

Abdülkadir Kırbaş

Today, instructional and educational processes have become increasingly difficult due to the ever-increasing needs and diversity of individuals. Every new skill that is acquired makes it necessary straightaway to learn new skills. And, what is more, contemporary educational models have made it imperative for today's individuals to have different thinking skills. In contemporary instructional models, learning to think has become more important than exchanging information. For this reason, in schools, an attempt is made to educate individuals to think critically, generate knowledge, and know different ways of accessing information. And, to accomplish that, educational curricula are being prepared to develop students' thinking skills. In our country, the curriculum of the Turkish Course was renewed in 2005 for this purpose. In this curriculum, critical thinking skills were given an important place, and critical thinking skills became a must for students. Thus, it was aimed, through the curriculum of the Turkish Course, to educate individuals who can think critically and offer solutions by contemplating about the problems they face. In order to effectively teach critical thinking skills to students, it has become important to create a suitable educational curriculum prepared for this purpose as well as teaching-learning materials, especially textbooks, that are necessary for the implementation of this program. This study was carried out using the content analysis method, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which listening text activities in the Turkish textbooks taught in middle schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Erzurum in the 2017-2018 school year overlap with critical thinking skills. During the study, 46 listening text activities were examined in six different themes. The text activities were classified under the objectives of interpretation, analysis, evaluation, deduction, comparison and inquiry. The data of the study were evaluated by analyzing percentages and frequencies. Results show that a total of 34 out of 46 listening text activities in middle school Turkish textbooks overlap with critical thinking skills.

**Keywords:** Turkish Course Curriculum, Listening text activities, Critical thinking level.

## **Internal Audit and Organizational Culture Relationship: A Case Study of a Public University**

Metin Reyhanoğlu - Kayahan Tüm

Turkish Commercial Article (No.6102) has brought internal audit for capital companies; Public Financial Management and Control Article (No.5018) for public sector. The purpose of the internal audit is to improve the activities of the business and value to them. Audit activity can not be considered independent of the culture that organization has. The aim of the study is to determine the relationship between organizational culture and internal audit, and the existence of the main dynamics in this relationship. The research method is the examination of a public university as a case study.

Questionnaire technique has been applied to all academic and administrative staff for determining the organization culture. The organizational culture model is based on the competitive values model of Cameron and Quinn (1999; 2006). Administrative and academic personnel were asked to participate in the survey, which was generated via the Google Form, with information sent to their e-mail. As a result, 130 questionnaires have been returned. In the average comparison made, it was determined that the institution has a "market culture". The credibility of this information has also been confirmed by in-depth interviews and written documents.

To determine the relationship between organizational culture and internal audit, in-depth interviewing method has been applied and internal and external news, information and documents have been scanned. All areas such as the historical context, strategy, social position, competitive position of the institution are also questioned. More than ten hours of in-depth interviews have been conducted with seven people, working in senior management, internal audit, strategy development and department chairs positions. The validity and reliability of responses to semi-structured interview questions have been tested with different questions, observation and document examination.

According to the results of the study, the top management's projects and targets viewpoints poses a risk factor. The decisions of the university administration are shaped by the competition between universities (market culture) and the risk can be increased because management actively works in this framework. Internal audit activities are compulsory and vital here. Decisions made for the stated objectives and innovation increase the risks. While the top management expects internal auditors to check whether the transactions are risky or not (legal control), the internal auditors believe that the new targets and projects may already create risks in their self. As a result, it can be stated that "market culture" dominates on the auditing in the institution.

**Keywords:** internal audit, organizational culture, market culture, university administration

## **A Research toward the Determination of Aesthetic Leadership in Turkish Academic Literature**

Özden Akın – Metin Reyhanoğlu

Nowadays, the complexity and new conditions created by change show that emotional aspect of leaders in organization functioning and management is an important factor in success. Aesthetics, which is the representation of emotional aspect, is about the intuition and meaning created in our experiences and feelings. Aesthetic aspect also includes our thoughts, feelings and logics. In organizational studies, aesthetic is not only beautiful or ugly assessments, but also our implications of harmony and peace, simple and complete, surprising and innovative, based on our experience throughout our senses. Organizational aesthetics is much more than a visual beauty, it involves everything that we perceive around us, our existence in the organization, and how we feel ourselves in the organization. The aesthetic leader, a reflection of organizational aesthetics, is a person who uses aesthetics as a tool and appeals to emotions. The aim of the study is to determine how aesthetic leadership is represented, although it is written in different concepts, in the Turkish leadership academic literature. For this purpose, indicating the aesthetic concepts of leadership style, were obtained by scanning a frequency distribution in articles originating in Turkey, situated in EBSCOhost JSTOR, SSCI, ULAKBIM National Social Science, National Thesis Central, SOBIAD Citation Index, ScienceDirect databases and indexes. The obtained frequencies are interpreted as overlapping with the types of leadership that the article deals with. According to the results, it has been seen that aesthetic leadership reflects some of the characteristics of current forms of leadership such as transformational, charismatic and authentic leadership. Although aesthetic leadership may seem like a synthesis of previous forms of leadership, it can be said that the concepts of leadership has been added the new meanings to increase succession. At the end of the study, new research topics and suggestions for implementation are presented.

**Keywords:** aesthetic leadership, leadership, organizational aesthetic, Turkey

## **Influence of Writing Strategies in the Producer Vocabulary of Students Learning Turkish as a Foreign Language: B2 Example**

Bayram Baş - Nil Ucuzsatar

A student who learns Turkish as a foreign language conveys the words he or she has learned in reading and listening environments to the vocabulary of the producer with his writing and speaking skills. The ability of learners to use the words they have learned in writing is directly related to the writing strategies they use. It is a problem that needs to be answered in what level and accuracy the new words that have been learned in controlled, guided and free writing environments to be created for students outside or inside the classroom. In this study, it was aimed to determine the extent to which Syrian students who learned Turkish at B2 level learned new sentences they learned in controlled, guided and free writing environments. In this research, which is made by case studies from qualitative research designs, one-way case pattern is used. The study group was formed by 10 students from Syria who are studying at B2 level in Yıldız Technical University TÖMER. Seven Climate B2 Teacher's Guide book 1-4. 6 units of writing work were done in the direction of controlled, guided and freelance writing strategies in the words of "Word Entity" section under the heading "B" of unit introduction part in the units. The worksheets that make up the writing work bring the object of the investigation into the investigation. On these objects, students have been determined by the content analysis of how they can produce the words they have learned in the past units. The same words, which students have learned in the old units and are determined according to expert opinions, have been tested in three different writing studies and the effect of controlled, guided and free writing in the situations where students can produce these words has been evaluated.

**Keywords:** producer vocabulary, teaching Turkish to foreigners, writing strategies

## **Analysis of First Prelude of Buselik Âyîn-i Şerîf by Bolâhenk Nuri Bey in Terms of Mode and Transposition**

Alper Akdeniz

Bolâhenk Nuri Bey who was one of the most important composers in the field of Classical Turkish Music in the nineteenth century since he composed religious and non-religious works has two hymns, one Sirto, four Kâr's, eleven Beste's, fourteen Sema's, and thirty-eight Şarki's in 23 modes in addition to two works in the form of Mevlevî Ayîn-i Şerîfi. Among those two works composed in the modes of Buselik and Karcıġar, the liturgy in the form of was performed in Yenikapı Mevlevihane. In 1873, he published a journal of composition called "Mecmuâ-i Şarkıyyât, Kârhâ and Nakşhâ" including numerous compositions in eighteen modes. In this paper, the first prelude of Buselik Ayîn-i Şerîfi by Bolâhenk Nuri Bey was analyzed in terms of mode and transposition. Through this study, it was aimed to popularize the researches related to the technique employed by Bolâhenk Nuri Bey, the great Turkish composer, in his compositions and his perceptions of employing modes and provide contribution to the new generations who plan to receive Classical Turkish Music education in understanding him.

**Keywords:** Bolâhenk Nuri Bey, Mevlevî Ayîn-i Şerîfi, mode, the first prelude

## **The Siege of Everyday Life on the Axis of Fear and Pleasure: The Case of New Surveillance**

Gözde Sunal

The case of new surveillance addresses the unconscious of an individual who consumes without production and places pleasure at the center of life through the opportunities provided by technology in everyday life practices. The promised satisfaction of the individual, who is in a constant displacement of identity and self, is never satisfied, and it is accepted physically and ideologically. In this way new surveillance, cultural eradication which is a means of gradually increasing power rather than the direct use of violence in community control, plays an active role.

While the direct one in traditional surveillance was represented, it was included in the simulation of the truth in the new surveillance. According to Gary T. Marx, new surveillance, the methods based on hard and violence were reduced compared to the old ones, and soft techniques based on the identity were adopted. According to him, the potential of surveillance, the prevalence of new communication technologies is increasing steadily. The main purpose of the surveillance is to enable the individual to self-control by adopting the behaviors that the authority considers appropriate. The film plays an active role in this situation. Film from this frame where the study focuses, it will be elaborately evaluated as a surveillance practice with the potential to have manipulative influence on human perception in every aspect of everyday life. The study will be exemplified by Steven Spielberg's *Minority Report* film.

**Keywords:** surveillance society, new surveillance, global panopticon, privacy, minority report.

## **The Impact of Mathematics Lesson Materials on the Academic Success of Primary School Grade 2 Students**

Nesrin Hürriyetöğlü

The aim of this study is to investigate academically the effect of subject achievements in the mathematics course of primary 2 nd grade students in an experimental teaching environment supported by material. In the study, the effects of course subjects learned in the mathematics course of second grade students on the academic achievement in the next stage after being supported by the material were examined. This work is an experimental work. In order to carry out the research, firstly a mathematics class was established at Hatay Bahçeşehir College. Then, in order to investigate the effect of the materials in the class, a total of 24 questions including three questions from each material were prepared by the researcher. Success test questions were checked by a specialist Turkish teacher in terms of examining them in terms of 4 class teachers and language validity, and necessary corrections were made. In the question group, two randomly selected students were applied. For the validity and reliability of the questions, 188 students were applied and the reliability was found 0.79. The experimental group of the study was the 2nd grade students who continued to the Hatay Bahçeşehir School and the control group was the group who was educated in another school which had the same achievements. A total of 136 students, 68 in the experimental group and 68 in the control group, were included in the study. The mathematics attitude scale developed by Hacıömeroğlu (2017) was applied to the experiment and control group before the study and then the achievement test developed by the researcher was applied. In order to reveal the effect of the materials in the mathematics class on the academic success of the students, pre-test was applied to the experiment and control group, and then 8 hours of activity was performed in the mathematics class. While the experimental studies continued, the control group continued their normal course. In order to measure the effect of the materials, post-test and mathematics attitude scale were applied to the experiment and control group. It was observed that this study could positively affect students' mathematical thinking skills and increase their academic achievement.

**Keywords:** material, mathematics, academic achievement, attitude

## **Institutional, Demographic and Economic Analysis of Income Distribution in MENA Countries<sup>18</sup>**

Ali Acaravcı - Sinan Erdoğan - Ünal Arslan - Cemil Serhat Akin

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is politically, demographically and economically complicated region which has a significant share of world's energy reserves. But most MENA countries face several important problems such as distorted income distribution and weak infrastructure, poor education system, high youth unemployment ratio, political turmoil, involuntary migration, conflicts, geopolitical instability and poor institutional structure, etc. The geopolitical tensions and complexity in some MENA countries affect the regional and global economic stability. Turkey has cultural, social and economic ties with MENA countries and is closely related with any development in these countries.

This papers aims to investigate the effects of institutional, demographic and economic factors on income distribution in terms of MENA countries and also contribute to growing literature in this area. For this purpose, several econometric methods have been applied to investigate those relationships. Empirical results confirm that there are significant effects of institutional, demographic and economic factors on income distribution in MENA countries. Further evidence indicates that policies for improvements in institutional, demographic and economic conditions can have an impact on income distribution in MENA countries.

**Keywords:** MENA Countries, Institutional Quality, Income Distribution, Political Economy, Panel Data Analysis.

---

<sup>18</sup>. This work was financially supported from the Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Scientific Research Projects Coordination Office. Project Number: 16771.

## **The Relationship between Book Reading Habits and Critical Thinking Tendencies of Pre-Service Turkish Teachers: Case of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University**

Zeynep Ezgi Erdemir Uysal - Perihan Gülce Özkaya

The purpose of the current study is to determine book reading habits and critical thinking tendency levels of the pre-service teachers attending the Department of Turkish Teaching in the Education Faculty of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, to investigate them in relation to some variables and to investigate the relationship between them. In the study, 275 pre-service Turkish teachers making up the universe were attempted to be reached; yet, only 231 of them were administered the scale. As a result of the exclusion of the invalid scales, the analyses were conducted on a total of 220 scales. As the data collection tools, "The Critical Thinking Tendency Scale" developed by Semerci (2016) and "The Scale of Attitudes towards Book Reading Habit" developed by Gömleksiz (2004) were used in the current study. The results of the study revealed that the pre-service teachers' critical thinking level is a bit higher than the medium level and their book readings habits are at the high level. The participants' book reading habits and critical thinking tendencies were investigated in relation to the gender and grade level variables. While the pre-service teachers' scores taken from the love, habit, necessity, ethics and utility sub-dimensions of the Scale of Attitudes towards Book Reading Habit were found to be varying significantly depending on the gender variable, their scores taken from the desire sub-dimension were found to be not varying significantly by the gender variable. The pre-service teachers' scores taken from the metacognition and flexibility sub-dimensions of the Critical Thinking Tendency Scale were found to be varying significantly by the gender variable; yet their scores taken from the systematicity, perseverance and patience, open-mindedness sub-dimensions were found to be not varying significantly by the gender variable. The findings of the study also revealed that the pre-service teachers' book reading habits do not vary significantly depending on the grade level variable. Their critical thinking tendencies vary significantly by gender only in the metacognition and flexibility sub-dimensions. There is a low, positive and significant correlation between the pre-service teachers' book reading habits and critical thinking tendencies.

**Keywords:** critical thinking tendency, reading habit, pre-service Turkish teachers

## Hereke Halıları Özelinde Çağdaş Halı Tasarımı Önergeleri

Hamdi Ünal

El halılarının, kültürel değerler kümesi içerisinde önemini daima koruduğunu görmekteyiz. Genel olarak baktığımızda geleneksel kompozisyon biçimlerinin ve üretim ilişkilerinin hâkim olduğu El halılarının en önemli iki özelliği göze çarpmaktadır.

1- İçinde bulunduğu ve üretildiği toplumun örf, adet, inanç, yaşam biçimini yansıtır olması. Bu anlamda en önemli örnek Pazırık Halısı'dır. 1947-1949 yılları arasında Sovyet arkeolog Sergei Ivanovich RUDENKO tarafından, Altay Dağlarının Pazırık kurganında bir mezardan çıkarılan bu halı bize dokunduğu dönem hakkında önemli ipuçları vermektedir. Arkeologlar bu halının M Ö 2. VE 3. YY da dokunmuş olabileceğini varsaymaktadırlar. Halının kompozisyonunda yer alan tek yöne sıralanmış at figürleri, binici süvariler, geyik figürleri, orta kompozisyonda yer alan rozet birimler eş zamanlı yaşayan toplulukların inançları ve günlük yaşam biçimleri konusunda bize önemli bilgiler vermektedirler.

2- El halıları birçok diğer objelerde de olduğu gibi mutlaka işlevsel bir amaca göre dokunmuşlardır. Zemini uygun bir biçimde kaplama, soğuktan korunma, dini amaçlı olarak seccade biçiminde dokunması ve kullanılması işlevsellik için önemli açılımlardır. Hatta (saf seccadeler) dediğimiz yan yana birleşik olarak dokunmuş mihraplı seccadeler bunlara örnektir. Kullanıldığı mekânlara göre boyutlandırılan halılar da işlevselliği önceleyen önemli uygulamalardır.

Materyal olarak sıcak tutması, geleneksel olarak üretildiği yörelerde, insanların diğer geçim kaynağı hayvancılık olması nedeni ile bol ve uygun fiyatla bulunduğu halının ana malzemesi yündür. İnce ve detaylı desen özelliğine sahip ancak belirli yörelerde üretilen halılar için doğal ve yapay ipek te kullanılmaktadır.

Halı dokuma yapısı itibariyle a) Atkı b) Çözü c) Örgü olarak üç ana eksen üzerine oturmuştur. Kalite kavramı ise halıda nitelikten daha çok düğüm sıklığına bağlı olarak nicelikle ilgilidir. Gerek görsel gerek se malzeme yönü ile bölgesel ve yöresel farklılıklar gösteren halının kullanılan mekânla uyumlu olması yönünden renk ve boyut olarak Hereke örneğinde olduğu gibi sıkı ilişkiler mevcuttur.

1980 sonrası dönemde dünyada uluslararası iletişimin daha sık ve yüksek düzeyde olması çağdaş halı tasarımlarına da yansımıştır. Buna bağlı olarak tarafımdan ve diğer bazı tasarımcılar kanalı ile bu sektöre yeni tasarımlar önerilmiş ve üretilmiştir. Kişisel olarak ortaya koyduğum tasarımlarda; Müzelerdeki eski ve parçalanmış halı örnekleri, geometri ve motif ilişkisi, resimsel değerler ve eski kitabeler yorumlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hereke halısı, çağdaş halı tasarımları, halı dokuma

## **Comparing The Efficacy of Surgery and Thermal Energy for Muscular Structure After Saphenofemoral Junction Ligation and Saphenous Vein Stripping**

Leyla Bahar - Nehir Sucu - Sema Erden Ertürk

In varicose vein surgery, the development of minimally invasive procedures has been a hopeful light in terms of reducing trauma caused by standard surgery. The effect of the type of surgery on muscular structure in the saphenofemoral junction (SFJ) is unknown. In this experimental study, it was aimed to contribute to the elucidation of recurrent etiopathogenesis and to compare the effect of thermal energy and surgical division on the muscle structure of SFJ in rats.

In the study, 8 adult wistar rats were used for each group. Group1; the right femoral vein is attached to the prolene, then the scissors are divided into groups and Group 2; which was divide by direct EVLA. The left legs of the same rats without any intervention were accepted as the control group. One month later, the pubic areas of the legs in the control and working groups was explored, from which tissue samples were taken. Tissue samples from rats were stained with hematoxylin + eosin and Anti-S100, which shows immunoreactivity of muscle tissue after routine light microscopic tissue tracking procedures. In light microscopic sections, muscle thicknesses were measured with 10 different field x20 lens magnifications, averages were taken, and H-Scores for immunoreactivity were determined. Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test and Post Hoc tests Bonferroni was applied.

As a result of statistical analysis; It was observed that each group was normally distributed ( $p > 0,05$ ). Anova multiple comparison analysis revealed differences in muscle thickness between the groups (Control-Surgery-EVLA) ( $p: 0,001$ ). When the Bonferroni test was applied to the individual differences of the groups, there was a statistical difference between the control and the EVLA group ( $p: 0,001$ ) and between the surgical and the EVLA group ( $p: 0,001$ ). There was no statistical difference between the control and surgical divisions group ( $p: 0,834$ ). When the anti-S100 staining groups were compared, there was a statistically significant difference between the control and the surgical group ( $p: 0,001$ ), between the surgical group and EVLA ( $p: 0,003$ ) and between Control and EVLA ( $P: 0,006$ ).

As in the study; comparative randomized clinical trials, the minimally invasive techniques appear to be at least as effective as surgery in the treatment of lower extremity varicose veins. In this study, it was thought that as a result of the histological evaluation, the increase in muscle thickness in the EVLA group might be due to a stimulus created by the thermal energy in the muscle cells, which may be effective for rapid clinical treatment. However, there is a need for new studies to support endovenous thermal treatment results.

**Keywords:** EVLA, varicose veins, thermal treatment

## **Child Labour in Turkey: Problems and Solution Proposals**

Mustafa Şen - Salih Dursun

The problem of child labor constitutes one of the priority social problems of all societies, especially underdeveloped and developing countries. However, different cultural and social structure of each country, makes it difficult to create a common definition of child labor. For this reason, the definitions contained in internationally recognized documents are highly guiding and accepted. The International Labor Organization (ILO) defines this concept as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. Today, although worked to create policies for the prevention of child labour, the problem still remains. According to the ILO estimates, 152 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are currently employed worldwide today. 73 million of these children are employed in dangerous jobs. The existence of this problem which exists on a global scale, it is also seen in Turkey. Turkey Statistical Institute (TUIK), according to the Child Labor Survey results, there are 893 thousand child labor in Turkey between 6-17 years and the employment rate among these children is 5,9%. As children enter working life at very early ages, long working hours, low wages, lack of education, exposure to violence, exposure to harmful habits, and so on many problems arise. The aim of this study was to investigate situation of child labor and the problems they have experienced in Turkey and the world. Another purpose of the study is to propose solutions for the prevention of child labor.

**Keywords:** child, child labour, problems of child labour

## **Gender-Based Wage Inequality: EU Countries and Turkey Comparison**

Mustafa Şen - Salih Dursun

Today, women face many problems in working life. Women are constantly subjected to discriminatory behavior, especially in hiring, during at work, in dismissal. One of the major problems in these discriminatory behaviors is the problem of wage inequality, which is expressed as take lower wages compared men workers of women workers who have the same educational level as men workers and who do the same job. In the Global Wage Report, published by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2016, it is stated that wage inequality between men and women workers is still continuing despite decrease from past to present. Also in the report, it is stated that within the scope of the researches carried out in various countries, the hourly gender pay gap reach up to 45 percent. On the other hand, gender pay gap in the European Union (EU) has been realized by 16,6 percent in 2014. In Turkey, according to educational status the gender pay gap by study conducted in 2014 has been realized by 18 percent at primary school level and 17,8 percent at higher education level. The purpose of the study, in the EU countries and Turkey within the scope of survey structure of earnings reveals wage inequality between men and women workers. Another important objective of the study is to present opinions and suggestions in the context of regulations aimed at preventing wage inequality.

**Keywords:** Eu countries and Turkey, men and women workers, wage inequality

## **Calculating Actual Evapotranspiration in Iskenderun, Turkey using Landsat 8 Imagery with the SEBAL Model**

Hakan Oguz

Evapotranspiration (ET) is a key process in the water cycle because it is responsible for 15% of the atmosphere's water vapor. ET can be defined as the loss of water to the atmosphere from the ground, lake, pond, and vegetative surfaces due to vaporization of water.

Water is the most important constraint facing agriculture in most of the countries, including Turkey. Irrigated lands are extremely vital to the economy of Turkey. ET is usually the largest hydrological flux through the summer months in Turkey. The ability to accurately estimate the magnitude of this flux is crucial for the water balance and planning the use of available water resources.

The main objective of this study is to calculate the actual ET for the city of Iskenderun, Turkey via the Surface Energy Balance Algorithms for Land (SEBAL) model using Landsat 8 imagery. In this study ET Calculator, an Arcmap Toolbar developed by Hakan Oguz, was used to calculate actual ET from satellite imagery.

A Landsat 8 scene with path/row 174/35 acquired on May 28, 2017 was downloaded from the USGS webpage for this particular study. Landsat images are a useful resource for estimating ET when high spatial resolution is desired.

**Keywords:** ET, GIS, LST, remote sensing, water

## **Land Surface Temperature Retrieval from Landsat 8 Imagery: A Case Study of Kiew, Ukraine**

Hakan Oguz

Land Surface Temperature (LST) is one of the essential parameters in climate change, evapotranspiration, urban climate, vegetation monitoring and other thermal analyses. The main objective of this study was to retrieve LST for Kiew, Ukraine using Landsat 8 imagery since it is the capital and the most populous city of Ukraine.

In this study, LST Calculator, a python tool developed by Oguz (2016) was employed. This tool was designed in python programming language to calculate LST from Landsat 8 imagery. LST Calculator uses the Radiative Transfer Equation (RTE) method to retrieve LST from Landsat 8 imagery. A Landsat 8 scene with path/row 181/25 acquired on July 13, 2016 was downloaded from the USGS webpage as an input to calculate LST.

After inputting required bands into the LST Calculator, the final LST map is retrieved. The highest LST value was found to be 23 °C in the study area. The city center was found to be the hottest part due to the urbanization, Dnieper River was found to be the coolest areas as expected with around 5 °C in the study area.

**Keywords:** ArcGIS, GIS, LST, NDVI, Python

## **Web-Based Tree Information System for Urban Parks: A Case Study of Alija Izetbegovic Park, Kahramanmaras-Turkey**

Hakan Oguz - Busra Buyukturkmen - Yunus E. Kocahal - Emre Gitmis

The main objective of this study is to develop a web-based tree information system for Alija Izetbegovic Park in Kahramanmaras. The first step of this study was conducting an inventory for trees in the park. With this study, geographic location and individual attributes of each tree were gathered by doing ground measurements and field observations and these data gathered were imported into ESRI ArcGIS to create a geodatabase. Finally, all information was uploaded into web using ArcGIS Online to create a digital map of the park.

In this study, Leica Zeno 20 was used to record accurate geographic locations of each tree in the park. Haglöf Vertex IV was used to measure tree heights. We took a picture of each tree and measured canopy diameter and diameter at breast height (dbh) of each tree in the park. Trees' Scientific and common names were also recorded.

A geodatabase in ArcGIS was created after all data gathered and finally a digital map of the park was created with ArcGIS Online. The map is publicly accessible to visitors, students, and researchers, allowing users to find trees by location and name or to create custom maps before or during their visit.

**Keywords:** ArcGIS online, geodatabase, GIS, inventory, web map

## **Pre-service Science and Math Teachers' Metaphors about the Concepts of Science and Mathematics**

Ayşegül Evren Yapıcıoğlu - Nebiye Korkmaz

Whether it is an environment, a person, an object or a profession, the meanings we load on something is a way of expressing the value, positive or negative feeling or attitude we attach to it. Metaphors have become an important study area in many disciplines ranging from psychology to education. Through metaphors, individuals' values, feelings and thoughts can be explored. In the current study, it is aimed to explore the pre-service science and math teachers' mental metaphors about science and mathematics. The current study employed the phenomenological research design, one of the qualitative research designs. The study group of the current research is comprised of 81 pre-service teachers enrolled at the Department of Mathematics and Science Teaching at the Education Faculty of a state university located in the Aegean Region of Turkey. In the collection of the data, a scale consisting of four-open ended questions developed by the researchers was used. In the determination and categorization of the metaphors, content analysis was employed and in the analysis of the drawings produced by the pre-service teachers, descriptive analysis was used. At the end of the study, The pre-service teachers used the following metaphors the most to explain the concept of science; life, universe, nature and life and food and they used the following metaphors the most to explain the concept of math; life, universe, labyrinth, sun and jigsaw puzzle.

**Keywords:** pre-service science and math teachers, metaphor, concept

## **Socioscientific Issue-Based Teaching Practices in Science Education**

Ayşegül Evren Yapıcıoğlu

It is certain that individuals will encounter socioscientific issues that will reflect the social and scientific aspects of science education in their daily lives in the future. Therefore, socioscientific issues have become an important area of study in science education. In today's world, many questions such as "Is the nuclear energy a solution to the world's energy need?", "Can genetically modified foods be seen as an alternative solution to the problem of hunger in Africa?", "Is the man or nature cause of the global warming", "Is the use of recycled products beneficial or harmful" are related to socioscientific issues. Many decisions made about socioscientific issues are closely associated with what we consider important in terms of moral and ethical values. One of the duties of teachers is to make today's students who will be tomorrow's citizens ready to make conscious and mindful decisions regarding socioscientific issues. The current study is review of research on socioscientific issues in the inculcation of skills aimed at in science education and socioscientific issue-based instruction and teaching practices (dilemma cards, opinion development, problem scenario, argument formation and news bulletin). In light of the both national and international research findings, evaluations were made. At the end of the study, it was concluded that some subjects in the science curriculum have been addressed within the context of socioscientific issues according to some pre-determined criteria, that researchers have explored many socioscientific subjects from both domestic and global perspectives, that socio-scientific issues form a sound context for the development of the conceptualization of the nature of science, informal reasoning and argumentation skills and that various instructional methods, techniques and tools have been used within the context of socioscientific issue-based teaching approach. The results of the current study are believed to make some important theoretical and practical contributions to researchers, educational specialists, teachers and pre-service teachers in the field.

**Keywords:** socioscientific issue-based teaching, socioscientific issues

## **A Research on Raw Material Problem at Small and Medium Sized Furniture Enterprises in Mersin Province, Turkey**

Hasan Serin - Yunus Şahin

Raw material supply is one of the basic activities of manufacture enterprises. Supplying raw material in desired quality and quantity has a critical importance for enterprises at answering customer requests and maintaining their lifetimes. Furniture enterprises which their main activities are manufacture basically use forest products as raw material. Solid wood, fiberboard, particleboard and glued laminated timber are important raw material constituents in manufacture process. Absence of these raw materials and arising of private consumption areas have revealed raw material problems for furniture enterprises. In this research, raw material problems that small and medium sized furniture enterprises in Mersin province, Turkey are researched. In the scope of study, some subjects are examined such as raw material problems, raw material stocks, marketing, mostly used raw materials, intended use of raw materials. As general results of this research, these are pointed out that furniture enterprises don't have raw material supply problems, can't keep out raw material stock because of various reasons notably undercapitalization and 95,8% of enterprises product according to order.

**Keywords:** furniture enterprises, raw material, survey, Turkey

## **The Differences between Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking Offenses**

Ahmet Özdemir - Muhammed Şahin

Migrants smuggling and human trafficking are organized respectively in the 79th and 80th articles of Turkish Penal Code under the section of 'International Crimes'. The crime of migrant smuggling has entered our legal system as a requirement of the supplementing Protocol Against Smuggling of Immigrants by Land, Sea and Air to the United Nations (Palermo) Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. The crime of human trafficking has also been incorporated into Turkish legal system in order to fulfill the requirement of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children which is another supplementing protocol of the Palermo Convention.

Migrant smuggling and human trafficking offenses can be intertwined, and immigrants brought illegally from their country to a foreign country can become the subject of human trafficking here. In addition, there are many commonalities that are important between migrant smuggling and human trafficking offenses. These common grounds exist, in particular in terms of the reasons for the emergence of crime, the legal benefits protected by crime, and the way in which the crime is committed. However, both crimes are committed for economic purposes and those who are subject to these crimes are usually foreigners. For this reason, migrant smuggling and human trafficking are often confused with each other and can be used interchangeably in both national and international literature.

Despite these similarities, there are significant differences between migrant smuggling and human trafficking offenses. These differences especially arise from victims of offense, purpose of criminals, actions taken to commit the crime, aggravating circumstances and sanctions envisaged as a result of crime. In this study, existing differences between migrant smuggling and human trafficking offenses will be explained in detail in the context of doctrine's view and decisions of the Court of Cassation.

**Keywords:** migrant smuggling, human trafficking, difference

## **The Effect of Multimedia Aided Listening Texts on Listening Skill<sup>19</sup>**

Durmuş Barış Kır- Ali Fuat Arıcı

Listening skill is a skill that remaining in the shadow of other language skills and thus is called neglected language skill. It seems that teachers do not attach importance to this skill while listening training at schools. In a classroom environment, a layout dominates which the teacher reads the text and the student listens and then solves the questions. As a result, listening education is not successful. Listening texts in the teacher's guidebooks have an important effect on the success of listening training. However, the length of the listening texts (prose and poems) in the Turkish teacher guidebooks is long; it reduces the desire to read and listen in the students and makes the text difficult to understand (Alyılmaz, 2010). The fact that these texts, which are already long, are handled randomly, affect students' views towards listening negatively. For these reasons, supporting listening texts with audiovisual aids will represent an important step in achieving the success of listening training. The purpose of this research is to provide the students to become good listeners by developing listening skills through listening texts with multimedia support. Through these texts which both visual and auditory elements are used together; it is thought that students will be able to listen with a lot of pleasure and enjoyment, solve the questions, improve their listening skills and be good listeners. It is also thought that it can save time for teachers. The research is a based on mixed method design. In other words, both qualitative and quantitative methods have used together. The study group of the study has composed of two classroom students studying at Istanbul Esenler Ayvalidere Ortaokulu. Research; as a group of controls according to the semi-experimental design and a group of experiments has regulated. Before the implementation, Listening Comprehension Test has applied to two groups and the obtained data has entered into SPSS and one of two groups which have statistically close to each other has selected as experiment and the other group has selected as control group. Later on, Attitude Scale for Listening (Katrancı, 2012) has applied to these two groups. During the research, the lectures have processed in the experimental group by the textbooks in the teacher's manual and converted by the researcher into multimedia-supported texts while processed without any change in the texts in the control group. Listening /comprehension questions related to the texts in the workbook have transferred to the worksheets and answered after the texts have rested. When we arrive at the end of the implementation, students will also be administration Listening Comprehension Test to see if there is a significant difference between the groups. In addition, the answers given by the students about the listening texts will be analyzed statistically to see whether there is a difference between the experimental group and the control group. Attitude Scale for Listening will also be used again to determine whether there is a

---

<sup>19</sup> . This study has been produced from master's thesis titled "The Effect of Multimedia Aided Listening Texts on Listening Skill" by Durmuş Barış KIR, under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Ali Fuat ARICI at Yıldız Technical University, Institute of Social Sciences.

difference between the two groups. If there is a significant difference in favor of the experimental group after all these steps, the structured interview form to the students, the semi-structured interview form will be applied to the teachers and the reasons for this difference will be explained. Interpretations will be made after analyzing the qualitative and quantitative data obtained.

**Keywords:** multimedia, listening skill, listening education, listening texts

## **Phenolic Epoxy Resin Based Biocomposites with Walnut Shells**

Suheyla Kocaman - Alaaddin Cerit - Duygu Yanardag - Agha Alizada - Gulnare Ahmetli

Recently, biocomposites became one of the most significant research themes worldwide. Its significance revealed due to several reasons such as: the high performance in mechanical properties, many processing advantages, low cost and light weight, availability and renewable, cheap, environmentally friendly, recyclability and degradability features (Al-Oqla et al. 2014; Faruk et al. 2012). Bio-materials have been playing a major role in many industries such as food, medical, building, automotive etc. Various surface modification methods were incorporated to improve the reinforcement-matrix adhesion resulting in the enhancement of mechanical properties of the biocomposites. Ideal dispersion of filler inside the matrix is aimed to improve the bulk-material mechanical properties.

In this study, phenolic epoxy resin was used as a polymer matrix. Neat and modified with different chemicals, such as NaOH, linoleic acid (LnA) and a levulinic acid (LvA) walnut shells (WSh) have been used as reinforcing material. The composites were prepared with WSh in varied percent values (10-20-30-40-50 wt%) using the molding technique. The morphology of the composites was characterized by X-ray Diffraction and Scanning Electron Microscopy. Effect of WShs amount on the mechanical properties of the composites were investigated. Higher tensile strength values of 93.5 MPa, 87.9 MPa and 86 MPa were observed for levulinic acid modified (20 wt%), linoleic acid modified (20 wt%) and alkali treated (20 wt%) WSh particles reinforced composites, respectively.

**Keywords:** biocomposite, epoxy resin, walnut shell

## **Antimicrobial and Other Medicinal Properties of Tea Tree Oil**

Gülbin Erdoğan - Yasemin Dursun

Volatile oils are highly preferred and used due to the features of odoriferous for perfumery, food, and agriculture and cosmetics industry. Tea Tree Oil, that has a feature of extensive spectrum antimicrobial, is a volatile oil that has a excellent potential for treatments of dermatological ailments and has the minimum resistance development feature. Tea Tree Oil (TTO, Tea Tree oil) is obtained by distilling the leaves of The Melaleuca alternifolia plant, which belongs to one of Australian species, with steam. It is mixture that contains monoterpen, sesquiterpene and various components and has features of analgesic, antiviral, antibacterial, antiprotozoal, antiinflammatory, antioxidant and anticancer.

In this study; a review has been made of the Tea Tree Oil from the past to the present day, areas of use, variety, and antimicrobial and therapeutic properties.

**Keywords:** Tea Tree Oil, Melaleuca alternifolia, Antimicrobial and Medicinal Properties

## **Form and Function Design in Typography Design**

Nilüfer Yeşilyurt

Graphic Designer gives the word its own visual form. Even a single typeface forming the word on typographic area forms formal problems that need to be solved by the graphic designer. The typographic text is a visual design and it is functional at the same time. The text is a whole of words forming the script. The script, also, provides the message to reach the readers. Emil Ruder (1874-1970), who argues that the script loses its purpose when it loses communication meaning, stated that a true balance between style and function should be provided. Karl Gerstner, a significant typographic designer in the 1960s, stated that he considers three parameters in typeface and typographic design that are considered to be: function, style, and expression. According to Gerstner, the factors of expression are tone, melody, emphasis, rhythm, and gesticulation. The expression is a result of style or structure. The expression is the charm. Typefaces, punto, load, kerning, titles, paragraphs, highlighting the words, coloring are the factors used in the creating of expression. Style and function have become a whole, with the increasing need for reading after the discovery of printing. However, there have also been periods when the artistic movements such as Futurism and Dadaism destroyed the principles of design forming the text compositions and attributed new meanings to the word. Is always the first function of script to deliver a message? In this study, the effects of style, function and expression parameters on typography design are being analyzed.

**Keywords:** typography, form, function

## Effect of Chromium (III) on Propagation and Photosynthetic Pigment Contents of *Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Pennell Cultured *In Vitro*

Muhammet Dogan

*Bacopa monnieri* (L.) Pennell (Scrophulariaceae) is a famous medical plant known as "Brahmi". In the traditional Indian medicine (Ayurveda) system, 'Brahmi' is classified as a drug that removes the effects of mental stress and develops intelligence and memory function. It also has anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity. In this study, the effect of chromium (Cr III) on the production of *B. monnieri* by tissue culture was investigated. In addition, the toxicity of Cr on the photosynthetic pigment contents of *B. monnieri* has been evaluated. The shoot tip explants of *B. monnieri* were cultured in Murashige and Skoog (MS) nutrient media supplemented with 0.50 mg/L 6-Benzylaminopurine (BAP) and different concentration of Cr (0.25-1.00 mg/kg) for ten weeks. The experiments were also conducted in a Cr-free MS medium for control purposes. The number of shoots per explant decreased with increasing amount of Cr in the medium. The average number of shoots per explant ranged from 22.47 to 14.72. The lowest number of shoots per explant (14.72) was detected in explants in the Cr-treated MS medium at 1.00 mg/kg. Shoot lengths ranged from 4.27 to 3.52 and the shortest shoots were obtained in MS medium containing 1.00 mg/kg Cr. The photosynthetic pigment contents of *B. monnieri* shoots were adversely affected by the application of Cr. Chlorophyll *a* content decreased by 37.84% at 1.00 mg/kg Cr application relative to the control. The highest decreases in chlorophyll *b* and carotenoid contents of shoots compared to the control group were found in 35% and 28.57% and 1.00 mg/kg Cr application, respectively. As a result, the toxicity level of Cr was determined according to production and photosynthetic pigment parameters of *B. monnieri*.

**Keywords:** *B. monnieri*, Photosynthetic pigment, Shoot tip Tissue culture, Toxicity

### تجارب أدب الاعتراف في التراث العربي

د. أسعد اللايق – سوريا / جامعة غازي عثمان باشا – توقات – تركيا

عرف العرب في وقت مبكر فنون "السيرة" والتراجم وأدب "المغازي" ومع التقدم الحضاري والتوسع في مجالات المعرفة وفنون الأدب تطورت هذه الفنون ولكنها اتخذت في الغالب الشكل الموضوعي متأثرة بمناهج "الحديث" وعلوم الجرح والتعديل فتعددت مصنفات السير "الغيرية". ومما لا شك فيه أن كتب سيرة النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم كانت هي الرائدة، ثم بدأت تنتشعب فظهرت كتب سير للعلماء والنحويين والفلاسفة وغيرهم... ورغم هذا التقدم الكبير في كل ألوان السير فإن فنون التعبير عن التجربة الذاتية لم تلقَ الاهتمام الكبير منهم في الكتابات النثرية ويلوح أن هذا التقصير راجع إلى احتفاء العرب بالشعر وتلبية الشعر لكل أغراضهم النفسية وتعبيره عن تجاربهم الشخصية. إذ يؤكد "غوته" أن الشعر "شذرات من اعتراف عظيم".

كلمات مفتاحية: أدب . اعتراف. سيرة ذاتية. تراث عربي.

## اختبارات الكفاءة في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها بين الواقع والمأمول

أيمن حامد / مصر

فإن عملية التقييم والقياس للكفاءة اللغوية أصبحت مطلباً مهماً في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها، واختبارات الكفاءة اللغوية هي واحدة من وسائل التقييم والقياس التي تهدف إلى تطوير قدرات الدارس للغة العربية من أبناء الناطقين بغير العربية كما تهدف إلى تطوير قدرات الدارس للغة العربية من أبناء الناطقين بغير العربية كما تهدف للمحافظة على اللغة العربية والأرتقاء بها وفق المعايير العالمية في اكتساب مهارات اللغة الأربعة القراءة والكتابة والاستماع والتحدث.

ويتكون هذا البحث من ثلاثة أقسام ، القسم الأول: ( اختبارات الكفاءة اللغوية النظرية والتطبيق): وفيه أتحدث عن الاختبارات ودورها في عملية تعليم اللغات والمعايير الواجب توفرها في هذه الاختبارات ومدى مطابقتها للمعايير العالمية المعتمدة في بناء اللغات.

القسم الثاني : ( اختبارات الكفاءة في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها استقراءً وتحليلاً): وفيه أتحدث عن اختبارات الكفاءة في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها في الفضاء العربي والعالمي وأقوم بتحليلها ونقدها وبيان مدى جديتها ونجاحها في تقييم مستوى المتعلمين بشكل فعال وأوجه القصور فيها.

القسم الثالث: (رؤية مقترحة لاختبار الكفاءة اللغوية في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها): وفيه أتحدث عن نموذج حي وفعال شاركت في إعداده وتنفيذه في جامعة الإمارات وحلم بتحقيق نموذج مشابه للدراسين من الناطقين بغير العربية اختبار عالمي يطبق في جميع المعاهد والجامعات يشارك في إعداده النخبة من كل أنحاء الفضاءات المختلفة ليكون شبيهه قرينه في اللغة الإنجليزية(التوفيل أو الأيلتس)بحق ويلقى الاهتمام والتنفيذ والتعميم. والله الهادي إلى سواء السبيل

،... وبعد

فإن عملية التقييم والقياس للكفاءة اللغوية أصبحت مطلباً مهماً في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها، واختبارات الكفاءة اللغوية هي واحدة من وسائل التقييم والقياس التي تهدف إلى تطوير قدرات الدارس للغة العربية من أبناء الناطقين بغير العربية كما تهدف إلى تطوير قدرات الدارس للغة العربية من أبناء الناطقين بغير العربية كما تهدف للمحافظة على اللغة العربية والأرتقاء بها وفق المعايير العالمية في اكتساب مهارات اللغة الأربعة القراءة والكتابة والاستماع والتحدث.

ويتكون هذا البحث من ثلاثة أقسام ، القسم الأول: ( اختبارات الكفاءة اللغوية النظرية والتطبيق): وفيه أتحدث عن الاختبارات ودورها في عملية تعليم اللغات والمعايير الواجب توفرها في هذه الاختبارات ومدى مطابقتها للمعايير العالمية المعتمدة في بناء اللغات.

القسم الثاني : ( اختبارات الكفاءة في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها استقراءً وتحليلاً): وفيه أتحدث عن اختبارات الكفاءة في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها في الفضاء العربي والعالمي وأقوم بتحليلها ونقدها وبيان مدى جديتها ونجاحها في تقييم مستوى المتعلمين بشكل فعال وأوجه القصور فيها.

القسم الثالث: (رؤية مقترحة لاختبار الكفاءة اللغوية في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها): وفيه أتحدث عن نموذج حي وفعال شاركت في إعداده وتنفيذه في جامعة الإمارات وحلم بتحقيق نموذج مشابه للدراسين من الناطقين بغير العربية اختبار عالمي يطبق في جميع المعاهد والجامعات يشارك في إعداده النخبة من كل أنحاء الفضاءات المختلفة ليكون شبيهه قرينه في اللغة الإنجليزية(التوفيل أو الأيلتس)بحق ويلقى الاهتمام والتنفيذ والتعميم. والله الهادي إلى سواء السبيل

،... وبعد

فإن عملية التقييم والقياس للكفاءة اللغوية أصبحت مطلباً مهماً في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها، واختبارات الكفاءة اللغوية هي واحدة من وسائل التقييم والقياس التي تهدف إلى تطوير قدرات الدارس للغة العربية من أبناء الناطقين بغير

العربية كما تهدف إلى تطوير قدرات الدارس للغة العربية من أبناء الناطقين بغير العربية كما تهدف للمحافظة على اللغة العربية والأرتقاء بها وفق المعايير العالمية في اكتساب مهارات اللغة الأربعة القراءة والكتابة والاستماع والتحدث

ويتكون هذا البحث من ثلاثة أقسام ، القسم الأول: ( اختبارات الكفاءة اللغوية النظرية والتطبيق): وفيه أتحدث عن الاختبارات ودورها في عملية تعليم اللغات والمعايير الواجب توفرها في هذه الاختبارات ومدى مطابقتها للمعايير العالمية المعتمدة في بناء اللغات

القسم الثاني : ( اختبارات الكفاءة في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها استقراءً وتحليلاً): وفيه أتحدث عن اختبارات الكفاءة في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها في الفضاء العربي والعالمي وأقوم بتحليلها ونقدها وبيان مدى جديتها ونجاحها في تقييم مستوى المتعلمين بشكل فعال وأوجه القصور فيها

القسم الثالث : (رؤية مقترحة لاختبار للكفاءة اللغوية في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها): وفيه أتحدث عن نموذج حي وفعال شاركت في إعداده وتنفيذه في جامعة الإمارات وحلم بتحقيق نموذج مشابه للدراسين من الناطقين بغير العربية اختبار عالمي يطبق في جميع المعاهد والجامعات بشارك في إعداده النخبة من كل أنحاء الفضاءات المختلفة ليكون شبيه قرينه في اللغة الإنجليزية(التوفيل أو الأيلتس)بحق ويلقى الاهتمام والتنفيذ والتعميم. والله الهادي إلى سواء السبيل.

## السياسة التنموية ووضع الشباب بالجزائر

دراسة سوسيو- أمبريقية

د. بوشمة الهادي- قسم علم الاجتماع- المركز الجامعي بتمنراست- الجزائر

الأستاذة الباحثة أيت حمي فزية – قسم علم الاجتماع – جامعة بسكرة - الجزائر

: الملخص

موضوع بحثنا هذا سنقارب فيه موضوع الشباب بالجزائر من حيث وضعه السوسيو-اقتصادي خصوصا في مقابل وضع التنمية بين السياسات الفاشلة في عمومها، المتأرجحة والعشوائية وحتى الطارئة مع الأزمات التي عرفتها الجزائر، والتي تبقى معه (التنمية) تراوح مكانها رغم مرور أكثر من نصف قرن عن استقلال البلاد

بالنسبة للإشكالية البحثية التي سيتمحور حولها هذا البحث، فإنها ستتعلق أساسا بالبحث في علاقة السياسات العمومية من (Exclusion) أو استبعادهم (Inclusion) خلال عنصر التنمية بالجزائر بوضعية الشباب من حيث تضمينهم وادماجهم وإقصائهم ومن ثمة تهميشهم، وإتجاههم خصوصا نحو التطرف والانحراف، والهجرة الخارجية وغيرها

إذن، الجواب المباشر والملخص لحالة وواقع كثير من الشباب بالجزائر هو أن نسبة مهمة من هؤلاء تعيش وضعيات هشة اجتماعيا واقتصاديا خصوصا، وكل هذا هو نتاج طبيعي لحالة الانسداد والفشل الذي تعرفه السياسات العامة (من خلال برامج التنمية أساسا) التي تبنتها الدولة الوطنية بعد الاستقلال، فنتيجة للتخطيط الارتجالي وغير العقلاني والخطط غير المحسوبة والدقيقة، تعيش فئات مهمة من الشباب في أوضاع هشة تميزها مظاهر الاستبعاد والتهميش والإقصاء

للأسف رغم كل هذه الفترة ورغم حركة الاحتجاجات المتوالية منذ استقلال الجزائر وخصوصا مع أحداث أكتوبر 1988 ثم مع بداية 2011 (مع ما وصم بالربيع العربي)، والتي كان الشباب وقودها في أغلب الأوقات، ورغم انتظاراتهم وآمالهم العديدة فيها إلا أن العديد من هؤلاء لم تتحقق آمالهم، ومعها لم ينفرج وضعهم السوسيو اقتصادي خصوصا، فرغم عديد التجارب والبرامج التي توالى خصوصا بعد فترات الأزمات بالجزائر، إلا أنه وبسبب سياسة المطافئ والارتجالية والعشوائية -كما سبق الذكر- في تخطيط وتفعيل هذه البرامج، والتي كان هدفها واحد هو إخماد الحركات الاحتجاجية وشراء السلم الاجتماعي ولو على حساب كل شيء، هذا الوضع زاد من تأزيم وغموض حال ومستقبل الكثير من هؤلاء الشباب، وبالمقابل لم تسفد السلطات المتتالية من أخطاء سابقتها، ما كرس وضعها يميزه التعطيل المستمر للتنمية كان يمكنها بعد كل هذا الزمن أن تكون فاعلة وشاملة ومستدامة خصوصا لفئة وأوضاع الشباب بالجزائر

هذا الواقع كانت له بدوره العديد من المخلفات والارتدادات أهمها أن البلاد أصبحت مجال طارد لطاقتهم الشبابية ودافع لها سواء للهجرة أو ممارسة مختلف مظاهر الانحراف، وحتى الاتجاه إلى التطرف، فأحلام العديد من هؤلاء تعطلت ومعها مشروعه المستقبلية في ظل استبعاد وإقصاء الاجتماعي ومظاهر لإمساواة ممارسة عليهم، والتي يكابدها الكثير، وبالمقابل لم ينجلي لهم أمل أو أفق، وتبقى التنمية في الأخير المعطلة والمُعطلة للشباب، السمة الغالبة والبارزة في على مشهد ووضع الشباب بالجزائر

إنه لن ينجلي أفق للجزائر ولمستقبلها بين الأمم، ما دام الشباب على الهامش وفي الهامش، فهؤلاء هم القوة والقدرة والطاقة البناء والهدامة، فحسن تدبيرها وتنميتها ينتج ويعطي البناء والأبداع والتقدم، وسوء تدبيرها وتصريفها واستغلالها يجعلها موارد مهدورة ومعطلة وهدامة

عموما كل هذا سيكون من خلال عمل ميداني، سيسلط الضوء على إشكالية وواقع التنمية والشباب بالجزائر، وفي الأخير كل التقدير والتوثيق للمشرفين والقائمين على المؤتمر

## سياسة المدينة بالجزائر: الرهان والواقع

### مقاربة سوسيولوجية

د. بوشمة الهادي- قسم علم الاجتماع- المركز الجامعي بتمنراست- الجزائر

الأستاذة الباحثة أيت حمي فزية – قسم علم الاجتماع – جامعة بسكرة - الجزائر

#### الملخص:

سياسة المدينة واحدة من أهم إفرازات التحول الذي عرفته المجتمعات في القرن 21، بفعل الاحتجاجات والانقاضات الحضريّة، وكذا تزايد الاختلالات والفوارق بالمدن مما دفع إلى ضرورة إيجاد الآليات والسبل لذلك، والبحث عن المقاربات المثلّي التي يمكنها أن تعالج وتجد الحلول لذلك.

الجزائر من الدول العربية التي تبنت هذه السياسة ولو متأخرة (سنة 2005) مقارنة بالعديد من دول العالم، التي شقت طريق هذه السياسة لمعالجة مختلف الاختلالات والفوارق التي عرفتها أنسجتها الحضريّة.

عموما العمل يروم حول سياسة المدينة في الجزائر من حيث الرهانات الأهداف التي خلقت لأجلها، في مقابل الواقع الذي ميزته العديد من الإخفاقات والإكراهات، ولأجل مقاربة كل هذا سيتفكك هذا العمل على خمسة مباحث، سنحاول من خلال مبحثها الأول تحديد السياق العام لظهور سياسة المدينة بالجزائر، وبعده سنتجه إلى تحديد المفهوم والمعنى الذي تقدمه سياسة المدينة.

في المبحث الثاني سنتطرق للتجربة الفرنسية في سياسة المدينة باعتبار هذه السياسة سابقة وتاريخية مؤثرة ومؤثرة في سياسة المدينة بالجزائر، فالكثير من عناصر وآليات هذه السياسة عندنا أخذت من هذه التجربة، ولذلك كان لا بد من تخصيص مبحث خاص لها لكشف حقيقتها وتطوراتها بفرنسا، وكيف ساهمت في الحد من الفوارق والاختلالات التي كانت تعاني منها المدن الفرنسية وضواحيها.

في المبحث الثالث سنتطرق إلى سياسة المدينة بالجزائر من حيث الدوافع إليها والرهانات والغايات المبتغاة من تبني هذه السياسة، حيث اختلالات الأنسجة الحضريّة والنقائات المجالية والترابية والاجتماعية، دفعت لتبني هذه السياسة أملا في معالجة ذلك وتحقيق إندماج اجتماعي ومجالي لمختلف الفئات والمجالات الترابية بالمدينة.

في المبحث الرابع سنحاول أن نقف بالبحث عند برمجة وواقع سياسة المدينة بالجزائر، وسنركز في ذلك على أهم النتائج التي تحققت جراء تطبيق هذه السياسة.

أما في المبحث الأخير فسننتوقف بالبحث عند الاخفاقات والإكراهات التي عرفتها ويعرفها تطبيق سياسة المدينة بالجزائر، حيث الكثير من العراقيل تعوق وتحول دون نجاح هذه السياسة، وإن كان ذلك بشكل مبدئي باعتبار أن تجربة هذه السياسة لا تزال يافعة، ولم يحن الحكم النهائي على فشلها، فالجزائر قد وضعت خططا تمتد لعام 2030، وهذا التاريخ تبقى تفصلنا عنه 13 سنة.

. في الأخير كل التقدير والاحترام للمشرفين والقائمين على هذا المؤتمر

## لعبة الحوت الأزرق نموذجاً: ألعاب الانترنت وظاهرة انتحار المراهقين

الدكتورة أمال تسورية قلعي

أستاذة محاضرة في المركز الجامعي بلحاج بوشعيب عين تموشنت – الجزائر

: أهمية البحث

تسليط الضوء من الناحية النفسية على ظاهرة انتحار المراهقين بسبب لعبة الحوت الأزرق و التي انتشرت بشكل كبير في الأونة الأخيرة في عدة دول أجنبية و عربية و الإشارة إلى العلامات فخها و كذا

التي تدل أن المراهق قد وقع في فخها و كذا الطرق اللازمة لحماية الأبناء منها

: أهداف البحث

التعرف على حقيقة وجود أو عدم وجود ظاهرة الانتحار بسبب لعبة الحوت الأزرق و عرض "الاستراتيجيات النفسية" المستخدمة فيها وتوضيح تأثيرها على نفسياتهم و سلوكياتهم استنادا إلى الدراسات العلمية من خلال تحليل طبيعة التعليمات المقدمة إلى المراهق و التعرف على العناصر الأخرى التي قد تلعب دورا في حصول الانتحار في إطار هذه اللعبة

: هيكل البحث

: بالإضافة إلى المقدمة و الخاتمة و قائمة المراجع قسم البحث إلى المحاور التالية

1. مختلف التوجهات التي ظهرت بخصوص حقيقة وجود أو عدم وجود ظاهرة الانتحار بسبب لعبة الحوت الأزرق
2. عرض محتوى لعبة الحوت الأزرق
3. الاستراتيجيات النفسية المستخدمة لتدمير المراهق و علاقتها بالانتحار
4. الخصائص النفسية لضحايا اللعبة
5. دور الأهل في وقوع المراهق في فخ اللعبة و احدث أساليب حماية الأبناء منها

## حق الإنسان في فهم العلم خبير ، معيار حداثة القانون

د. أمينة سلطاني / الجزائر

تنظيم سياسي مُبهم ، و تطوري بطبيعته في مجتمع قائم على L'Etat post -moderne إن دولة ما بعد الحداثة المخاطر و خاصة منها التكنولوجية و الصحية و البيئية ، الأمر الذي يستتبع إلقاء نظرة جديدة على العلم لكي يدرك المخاطر ، ومن الممكن أن يبدو مدهشاً أن يلجأ القانون الى العقلانية العلمية عبر الخبرة العلمية و ذلك طلباً للحقيقة الأكثر ثباتاً ، ودفعاً للشك أو الصدفة ، وهذا هو بالتأكيد معيار حدائته إن السيطرة على المخاطر باعتبارها الواجب الأصلي للدولة الحديثة ، تتطلب مثل هذه المساهمة أن تتمحي الحدود بين الميدان القانوني و الميدان العلمي و تصبح الحقيقة القانونية عنواناً للحقيقة العلمية .

إن القانون يستقل من خلال معياريته المفتوحة على العلم وفق مفهوم وسيط بين العلم و السلطة ، إلى جانب كونه مُصدراً للأوامر يصبح أيضاً صرحاً مفتوحاً على الوقائع التي تعيد تعريفه بشكل دائم . اللجوء إلى العلم يمكن أن يضيء طابعاً شرعياً على التفسير المعياري و استقرار النظام القانوني و لضمان تطويع القانون للتطورات في العلم، وكان من المتوقع أن القانون يقبل الاختيارات العلمية والتكنولوجية، وهو نتيجة لثلاث جلسات استماع عامة تشمل الباحثين والقانونيين و علماء الاجتماع والفلاسفة وأعضاء الطب الحيوي.

كما أن المعرفة العلمية تصدر عن منهجية خاصة إنها تكون في بداية ، معرفة متحدرة من وقائع التجربة و اكتشافاً مولوداً من الملاحظة و الاستقراء ، القابل عملياً للتحقق بعد ذلك يكون على الخبرة العلمية في مظهرها الشكلي ، أن تقدم للقانون علماً يُعتبر بشكل مُسبق علماً موضوعياً و تريد هذه الخبرة بطريقة الحدس المادي أن تكون ضماناً لوقائع ملاحظة مُجربة ، محققة و لمعطيات موضوعية تكتسي البنية الظاهرية للحقيقة .

حيث تتسبب الأزمات الصحية والكوارث الصناعية في تحديث المخاطر عن حادث مصنع فوكوشيما مثلاً ، أكد مؤخرًا على وعي في اليابان من أوجه القصور في الدولة والمُشغلين النووية. ألم ينتقد حاكم ولاية فوكوشيما نفسه حقيقة أن الوكالة : " قد زورت (Tepco) استغرقت عامين لتكشف للسلطات العامة أن شركة " NISA اليابانية للأمن النووي والصناعي ( Fukushima Daiichi NPP محتويات تقارير التفتيش المتعلقة بالضرر المكتشفة على الغلاف الأساسي لمفاعلين في هذا البلد ، الذي خاطر بمخاطر هائلة على سكانه باسم التوسع الاقتصادي ، شهد كوارث صحية كبيرة ، مثل التسمم بالزئبق في ميناماتا التي كشفت في الستينات. الصورة وقال الخبير الاقتصادي مارسوتو اوتشيهاشي إن استخدام الطاقة النووية يجب أن يكون موضوع انعكاس يتجاوز الخبراء .

كما تنطبق هذه الحالة أيضاً على فرنسا ، التي تدافع النخبة بالإجماع عن الخيار النووي ، في حين أن المجتمع الفرنسي منقسم ومخاوف من مخاطر الحوادث. يعكس هذا التناقض تجزئة القرار السياسي ، الذي يبدو أنه يدير ظهره للمجتمع المدني في الوقت الراهن، غير أن أواخر الثمانينيات والتسعينيات كان بمثابة نقطة تحول في تطور العلاقة بين العلم والمجتمع.

تتميز هذه المرة بخلافات حول التقدم ، من تشرنوبيل إلى الكائنات المعدلة وراثياً ، من خلال الإيدز ، الأسبستوس ، الدم الملوث ، مرض جنون البقر ، التلوث الكيميائي وتغير المناخ. تتم هذه المناقشات من نوع جديد من قبل جهات فاعلة جديدة: لجنة البحوث المستقلة حول النشاط الإشعاعي. CRII-RAD

و تحاول المداخلة البحث عن اندماج القانون بالعلم في مجتمع المخاطر فاتحاد العلم و السلطة أمر ضروري لكي يتم إدراك المخاطر التكنولوجية و الصحية و البيئية بدقة و إدارتها و القبول بها. من خلال طرح الإشكالية التالية :

إشكالية الدراسة: على قاعدة الاحتمال العلمي ، يجري في دولة القانون الحديثة إعداد عملية تصنيع لحقيقة قانونية موضوعية من أجل تكوين مقياس للمخاطر التي يمكن القبول بها إن العلم الخبير اختيار ضروري يستتبع تحديد حدوده و رهاناته في علاقته مع القانون ؟

## تجربة الانغماس اللغوي في تحسين المستوى اللغوي العربي الفصحى بالمدرسة الجزائرية

### - دراسة تجريبية -

د. آمنة مناع

- الجامعة: جامعة قاصدي مرباح- ورقلة - الجزائر.

الملخص:

يتميز الواقع اللغوي للطفل بالجزائر تحديدا بالتعدد اللساني، مما أسفر عن إشكالات لسانية في المستوى اللغوي الفصحى؛ حيث يتواصل الطفل بلغة أو مستوى لغوي غير الذي يجده داخل الصف، الأمر الذي يدعوه إلى الاستعانة بشخص يساعده على شرح ما هو موجود في الكتاب من نصوص وتدريب لغوية بالعربية الفصحى، وكان هذه الأخيرة أضحت لغة ثانية، فهو لا يستعملها إلا في المدرسة، وعليه نحاول في هذه الورقة البحثية معالجة هذه القضية من خلال الواقع المحيط بنا ومحاولة اقتراح حل لمشكلة الصعوبة التي تواجه الطفل في فهم واكتساب العربية الفصحى عبر تجربة ميدانية عنوانها الانغماس اللغوي.

إن دراستنا تعمل في مضمونها على الإجابة عن التساؤل التالي: إلى أي مدى يمكن لإستراتيجية الانغماس اللغوي أن تحسّن من كفاءة الطفل اللغوي؟ وكيف يمكن تطبيق هذه الإستراتيجية في ظل الواقع اللساني في الجزائر؟ وللإجابة على ذلك قمنا بتجربة ميدانية تتلخص في تدريس عينة من الأطفال وفق إستراتيجية الانغماس اللغوي الجزئي، وهذا استنادا للفرضيات التالية:

- توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين أداء أفراد العينة التجريبية في التطبيق القبلي والبعدي، لصالح التطبيق البعدي.

- توجد فروق ذات دلالة إحصائية بين أداء العينة التجريبية المطبق عليها برنامج يتبني مبدأ الانغماس اللغوي، وأداء العينة الضابطة ممن لم يطبق عليهم البرنامج في الاختبار البعدي، لصالح المجموعة التجريبية

أما ما تروم إليه التجربة فيمكن تلخيصه في الأهداف والمساوي التالية:

- تثمين الجهود العربية الحديثة في مجال تطبيق هذا البرنامج على تعليمية اللغة العربية للناطقين بها وغيرهم.
- الاستفادة من الدراسات والتطبيقات الغربية الحديثة لهذا المبدأ في محاولة لتجسيد ذلك في تعليمية اللغة العربية لأبنائها.
- الكشف عن أثر التواصل الدائم باللغة العربية الفصحى على أداء المتعلم وتحصيله اللساني.
- توفير مرجع للدارسين والتربويين يُستفاد منه في إصلاح الواقع التعليمي الذي تعيشه اللغة العربية بين أبنائها.

في حين تمثل منهج الدراسة في المنهج التجريبي؛ أين قمنا بإحداث نوع من التغيير في واقع تعليمي (متغير تجريبي)، من خلال متغير مستقل يتمثل في برنامج الانغماس اللغوي، وملاحظة نتائج وأثار هذا التغيير. هذه الملاحظة التي استندنا فيها على آلية المقارنة بين أداء المجموعة التجريبية في إطار القياس القبلي والبعدي، وبين أفراد المجموعتين (التجريبية والضابطة) لمعاينة أفضلية مبدأ الانغماس اللغوي من غيره من الطرائق العادية في التدريس أو العكس.

على أن هذه الدراسة لم تكن لتصل إلى تلك النتائج إلا من خلال تثبيت مرجعي وسند معرفي، تمثل في بيبلوغرافيا كتب ووثائق ذات صلة كبيرة بالموضوع خاصة مما كتبه الباحث فلوريان كولماس، ومنشورات ألبرتا الكندية التي اشتغلت بشكل كبير في مجال تطبيق الانغماس اللغوي، هذا دون التغاضي عن التجارب العربية الرائدة في مجال معالجة الضعف اللغوي بواسطة إستراتيجية الانغماس أو الغمر اللغوي، وخاصة التجربة السورية لراندا الدكتور عبد الله الدنان. الكلمات المفتاحية: الانغماس اللغوي- الغمر اللغوي- الملكة اللسانية- الاكتساب اللغوي-التعلم.

## المقاربة بالكفاءات والكفاية المهنية لمعلمي المرحلة الابتدائية

### دراسة حالة بعض المدارس الابتدائية في العاصمة

د. عمروني بهجة

كلية العلوم الاجتماعية

جامعة الجزائر 2 ابو القاسم سعد الله

ملخص: نظرا للأهمية التي يتميز بها قطاع التربية والتعليم في المجتمع. حيث توكل له مهمة تكوين وتعليم اجيال المستقبل من اطارات عالية يمكنها ان تخدم مختلف القطاعات في المجتمع .

على غرار كل الدول التي تعمل للارتقاء بمجتمعاتها وحتى يتمكن قطاع التربية والتعليم في الجزائر من مسابرة التحولات التي يعيشها المجتمع. سعت الدولة الجزائرية ومنذ الاستقلال الى تطبيق عدة اصلاحات على هذا القطاع ومنها الاصلاح الاخير المتمثل في المقاربة بالكفاءات والتي تفرض تغيير اساليب وطرق التدريس لتنتقل من بيداغوجية كلاسيكية كانت تجعل من المعلم محورا للعملية التعليمية ويتحدد دوره في تلقين مقررات البرنامج الدراسي للتلاميذ. الى بيداغوجية الكفاءات او البيداغوجية النشطة والتي يصبح فيها التلميذ محورا للعملية التعليمية و مشاركا فعالا فيها، من خلال المشاريع التي ينجزها في مختلف مواضيع المقررات الدراسية. والتي تدفع به الى البحث عن المعلومة بمختلف الطرق سواء عن طريق الكتب والمراجع المختلفة او عن طريق الشبكة المعلوماتية. وهذا ما يسمح له بان يكون مشاركا فعالا في بناء موضوع الدرس ومناقشا لمختلف الآراء التي يقدمها زملائه من التلاميذ.

و إذ يتوقف نجاح هذه البيداغوجية على الكفايات المهنية التي يحملها المعلم وعلى قدرته في توظيف التكنولوجيات الحديثة في نشاطه التعليمي. فيمكن التساؤل عن حظوظ معلمي المرحلة الابتدائية في التكوين على مبادئ وخصوصيات المقاربة بالكفاءات، ما مدى تحكمهم في توظيف واستغلال تكنولوجيات الاعلام والاتصال. وهل تتوفر المؤسسات التربوية على فضاءات خاصة بهذه التكنولوجيات تساعد على فتح مجالات التعليم خارج غرفة الصف.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المقاربة بالكفاءات. البيداغوجية. اساليب التدريس. تكوين المكونين. المنهاج

## تجارب أدب الاعتراف في التراث العربي

د. أسعد اللائق – سوريا / جامعة غازي عثمان باشا – توقات – تركيا

ملخص:

عرف العرب في وقت مبكر فنون "السيرة" والتراجم وأدب "المغازي" ومع التقدم الحضاري والتوسع في مجالات المعرفة وفنون الأدب تطورت هذه الفنون ولكنها اتخذت في الغالب الشكل الموضوعي متأثرة بمناهج "الحديث" وعلوم الجرح والتعديل فتعددت مصنفات السير "الغيرية". ومما لا شك فيه أن كتب سيرة النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم كانت هي الرائدة، ثم بدأت تتشعب فظهرت كتب سير للعلماء والنحويين والفلاسفة وغيرهم... ورغم هذا التقدم الكبير في كل ألوان السير فإن فنون التعبير عن التجربة الذاتية لم تلقَ الاهتمام الكبير منهم في الكتابات النثرية ويلوح أن هذا التقصير راجع إلى احتفاء العرب بالشعر وتلبية الشعر لكل أغراضهم النفسية وتعبيره عن تجاربهم الشخصية. إذ يؤكد "غوته" أن الشعر "شذرات من اعتراف عظيم".

كلمات مفتاحية: أدب . اعتراف . سيرة ذاتية . تراث عربي.

## حقوق الإنسان و العولمة

د. جوهر بلحنافي / جامعة معسكر - الجزائر

الملخص : المقصود بعالمية حقوق الإنسان عند بعض الفقهاء، أن كل الحقوق الواردة في الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان ومختلف وثائق القانون الدولي لحقوق الإنسان، تتجاوز وتفوق الحدود السياسية، الجغرافية، اللغوية وحتى الدينية والثقافية؛ فيصبح المجتمع الدولي ساحة لتطبيق تلك الحقوق. وترجع تسمية أول وثيقة دولية تُعنى بحقوق الإنسان " الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان"، إلى الفكرة التي مفادها أن الإنسان هو نفسه حيثما كان وحيثما وجد، فبالتالي يجب أن يتمتع بالحقوق نفسها والحريات.

وفي هذا المعنى تنص المادة الأولى من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان: يولد جميع الناس أحرارا متساوين في الكرامة والحقوق، وقد وهبوا عقلا وضميرا وعليهم أن يعامل بعضهم بعضا بروح الإخاء.

فالعالمية تحث على أنه في أي مكان وجدنا يجب النظر إلى الإنسان كإنسان، وعلى هذا الأساس فإن الإعلان الفرنسي لسنة 1789 ليس إعلانا موجها للمواطنين الفرنسيين فقط، وإنما لكل "إنسان" مهما كانت جنسيته، أو الرقعة الجغرافية التي يعيش فيها.

وإذا كان القرنان السابع عشر والثامن عشر يمثلان المرحلة التاريخية التي شهدت صياغة وبلورة مفهوم الحقوق الطبيعية للإنسان فقد شهد القرن العشرون بسطاً لنطاق المفهوم وتأسيسه في مجموعة من الوثائق الدولية، على رأسها الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان. وهذا لثورة الشعوب من أجل تقرير مصيرها ضد الاستعمار وتحقيق استقلال لدول عالم الثالث .

واعتبر قرن الواحد وعشرون قرن الإنسانية وحقوق الإنسان بحيث ظهر نظام جديد "العولمة" لم تتبلور معالمه بدقة رفع شعار حماية حقوق الإنسان وتجسيدها في مختلف دول العالم لذلك أصبحت تشكل خطرا على استقرار دول العالم الثالث وخاصة العالم العربي . وهذا ما يجدر بنا توضيح كيف ذلك؟

## إدارة المعلومات وعلاقتها بفاعلية القرارات التربوية

الأستاذ الدكتور محمد عبود الحراحشة/ الأردن

الدكتور مقبل محمود الخزاعلة / الأردن

المقدمة:

تواجه معظم دول العالم مجموعة من التحولات العميقة والتغيرات المتسارعة التي تجتاح عالم اليوم يأتي في مقدمتها الثورة العلمية والتقنية والتي تعتمد على المعرفة العلمية المتقدمة والاستخدام الأمثل للمعلومات المتدفقة الناتجة عن التقدم المتسارع في علم الحاسبات وشبكات المعلومات والتكنولوجيا الرقمية وسرعة انتشار شبكة الإنترنت والبريد الإلكتروني، فمهدت ثورة المعلومات لظهور مجتمع المعرفة، ذلك المجتمع الذي تتسابق فيه الدول وتتصارع حول تملك وحيازة أكبر قدر من المعارف والمعلومات، بعدما تأكد لها أن من ينتج المعرفة هو القادر على امتلاكها، ومن يمتلكها هو المؤهل للقيادة، ومن يملك زمام القيادة هو الأقدر على الاختيار واتخاذ القرار.

وتحتاج الإدارة في المؤسسات إلى كم هائل من المعلومات في مختلف المستويات الإدارية وذلك لتسيير الأعمال اليومية لها، كما يتولد عن ممارسة المؤسسات لنشاطاتها قدراً كبيراً من المعلومات، ولذلك لا بد من كيان يعمل على معالجة وخصن وبث هذه المعلومات إلى مختلف المستويات الإدارية، وهذا الكيان هو نظام المعلومات الإدارية، والذي يدعم وبصورة رئيسية وفاعلة بيئة الأعمال المعاصرة من خلال دعم عمليات المؤسسة، ودعم وظائف الإدارة والميزة الاستراتيجية للمؤسسة، إضافة إلى دعم اتخاذ القرار الإداري. وذلك من خلال قيامه بمجموعة من الوظائف منها الحصول على البيانات من مختلف المصادر (جمع وتخزين). والقيام بمعالجة هذه البيانات وتحويلها إلى معلومات، وتصنيف وترتيب المعلومات في ملفات، وخصن هذه الملفات في قاعدة البيانات. بالإضافة إلى استعمال المعلومات من خلال استخراجها وبثها إلى المستخدمين ومتخذي القرارات. والقيام باسترجاع النتائج (التغذية العكسية) وخصنها وتجديد المعلومات أولاً بأول (غريب وحجازي، 2007).

تعد المعلومات أحد الموارد الاستراتيجية في أي جهاز إداري، حيث لا يمكن أداء العديد من العمليات الأساسية أو اتخاذ أي قرار بدون الاعتماد على المعلومات، كما تعد المعلومات في الأجهزة الإدارية استثماراً يمكن استغلاله استراتيجياً للحصول على ميزة تنافسية. وعلى ذلك أصبحت الأجهزة الإدارية تنظر إلى نظم المعلومات ك مجال يمكن من خلاله خلق الفرص أو إضافة قيمة لديها. ولا شك أنه من الضروري إدراك التأثير الهائل للتطورات المتلاحقة في تكنولوجيا ونظم المعلومات على الأجهزة الإدارية الحكومية العربية. فسوف تتغير الكثير من أساليب تأدية تلك الأجهزة لأعمالها، وسوف يتوقف نجاح تلك الأجهزة على نحو أكثر من ذي قبل على فهم طبيعة التغيير واستباق التكنولوجيا واستخدامها على نحو يوظف مزاياها (عصام الدين، 2005).

## طرق و وسائل استثمار اللسانيات الحاسوبية في المؤسسات التربوية

زينة بورويصة / الجزائر

### ملخص البحث:

يعدّ الحاسوب من أحدث الوسائل التربوية التي تخلق جوّاً تعليمياً فعّالاً لجأت إليهم دور التعليم في العالم المتقدّم لما تمنحه للمتعلّم من فرصة التفاعل ذاتياً مع الحاسوب التي تخلق فرصاً ثمينة للتعلّم الذاتي و تقليص الفروق الفردية بين التلاميذ، و قد وصلت بحوث اللسانيات الحاسوبية في مراكز البحث الأكاديمية إلى مستوى عالٍ من التقدم في أدواتها و نتائجها خاصة فيما يتعلّق بتعليمية اللغات، إلاّ أنّها ظلت بعيدة عن التفعيل بسبب غياب حلقة وصل بين البحث الأكاديمي و الدور التعليمي.

يأتي هذا البحث لتسليط الضوء حول إمكانية استثمار نتائج بحوث اللسانيات الحاسوبية في المؤسسات التربوية، و ذلك بعد ملاحظة الهوة الكبيرة التي تفصل بين البحث العلمي من جهة و المؤسسات التربوية من جهة أخرى، و الذي حال دون الانتفاع من حصيلة جهود الباحثين العلمية. و نعرض في هذا البحث أهم الطرق و الوسائل و الاستراتيجيات التي تمكننا من رفع المستوى الأدائي لطرفي العملية التعليمية : المعلم و المتعلم، دون إغفال المادة التعليمية، و التي وصل البحث العلمي فيها إلى درجات كبيرة من الدقة و التطوّر خاصة فيما يتعلّق بتعليم اللغات الإنسانية.

و يوضح البحث ضرورة اللجوء إلى مثل هذه البحوث العلمية و فوائدها التي تتمثل أساساً في اختبار الطرائق التعليمية قبل تطبيقها، و منح الطلاب فرصة التعلّم الذاتي و تقليص الفروق الفردية داخل حجرة الدراسة و مواكبة التطوّر الحاصل في مجال التربية و التعليم في الدول المتقدمة. كما سيطرح البحث أهم الحلول المقترحة لتجاوز مشكلات الاستعانة باللسانيات الحاسوبية.

## شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي وعلاقتها بالدور التنموي للشباب ومسؤولياته المجتمعية اتجاه قضاياها

فادي محمد الدحدوح / فلسطين

ملخص الدراسة:

لم يعد خافياً على أحد ما للتربية، بمفهومها الواسع ومضامينها العريضة من أثر واضح وأهمية في حياة الأفراد والمجتمعات وتجدها. ولعل ما يجعل التربية ضرورة هامة من ضروريات الحياة في هذا الوقت أكثر من أي وقت مضى ترددي الجانب القيمي لدى الأفراد سواء على مستوى عالمي حيث الانحلال الخلقي المتمثل في انتشار الجريمة والفساد وضعف الضمير الإنساني وتغليب المصلحة الخاصة، وتمكن القوي واستنزافه لخيرات الضعيف، أو على المستوى العربي والإسلامي حيث اهتزاز القيم واضطراب المعايير الاجتماعية والأخلاقية والتمرد في بعض الأحيان على تعاليم الدين الإسلامي ومحاولة البعض ممن استهوتهم الحياة المادية من إصاق التهم للعقيدة واتهامها بالرجعية.

ولقد اختار الباحث شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي الحديثة كمحضر من محاضن التربية والثقافة وعلى اعتبارها من المؤسسات التي تلتزم بالقيم الإسلامية وتدعو دائماً إلى إعداد عقليات وشخصيات مؤمنة متفانية في خدمة المجتمع للتعرف على مدى علاقتها بالدور التنموي للشباب ومسؤولياته المجتمعية اتجاه قضاياها.

وستناقش الورقة ضرورة الإيمان بدور وقيمة شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي وعلاقتها بالدور التنموي للشباب ومسؤولياته المجتمعية اتجاه قضاياها، ودور شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي في التحصيل المعرفي والفكري، وأن يدرك الشباب معاني الانتماء للأمة العربية والإسلامية، وأن يستشعر عمقه العربي والديني، وأن يخدم معاني الإنسانية وحب الآخرين وتقبلهم، وضرورة أن تخصص وسائل الإعلام برامج موجهة للشباب العربي، تراعي وتناقش همومه وتطلعاته، وتسلمه بالقيم والأخلاق التي تساعد على مواجهة متطلبات حياته ومستقبله.

## المعايير العالمية لتكوين المعلم الناجح.

قداري عدة / الجزائر

ملخص المداخلة:

يعتبر المعلم المنفذ الرئيس لبرنامج مخططات وزارات التربية في كل دولة، و يعدّ في أغلب وضعيات التعليم المحور الأساس الذي تدور حركية التعليم حوله، لذلك لم يكن من الغرابة أن تولي الدول أهمية بالغة لتكوين المعلمين وفق معايير خاصة تتناسب و المشروع الوطني في التعليم، و تساعد على تطبيق سياسة الدولة التنموية. و بصفتي مديرا للمعهد الوطني لتكوين إطارات التربية الوطنية أردت تقديم هذه الورقة البحثية التي أقدم فيها نظرة دقيقة حول المعايير العالمية لتكوين المعلم الناجح، و ذلك من خلال جملة من المحطات نجيب من خلالها عن عدة أسئلة:

من هو المعلم الناجح؟

ما هي معايير المعلم الناجح؟ و هل هي معايير ثابتة أم متغيرة؟

هل توجد ميزات شخصية قبل اختيار المعلم؟ و كيف نقيس قابلية الفرد ليكون معلما؟

إلى أي مدى تقع المسؤولية على عاتق مؤسسات تكوين المعلمين في التكوين؟

و هل توجد معايير عالمية عابرة للحدود الجغرافية و الاجتماعية و النظرية التعليمية؟ أم أنّ لكل نظرية تعليمية معلم خاص بها؟

كيف نكوّن معلما مرنا قابلا للتطور و قادرا على التكوين الذاتي؟

هل نكوّن معلمين متشابهين؟ أم نفتح المجال للإبداع و المنافسة؟

سيحاول هذا البحث جاهدا الإجابة على هذه التساؤلات.

تأثير مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي على التماسك الأسري للمجتمع العربي: المخاطر والإيجابيات

Lotfi Ali Guechi

جامعة قسنطينة - 3 - الجزائر

ملخص:

انتشرت في الآونة الأخيرة بشكل كبير وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي وأصبحت هي الوسيلة الوحيدة التي فرضت سيطرتها على جميع المجتمعات. وقد عرف المجتمع العربي اليوم على غرار باقي المجتمعات العالمية غزواً غير مسبوق لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، حيث لم يقتصر استخدامها على فئة دون أخرى وإنما امتدت لتشمل جميع الفئات والأعمار، وهو ما خلق شكلاً جديداً من أشكال المعرفة والتقارب بين الأمم والشعوب من جهة، و وسيلة من وسائل التشتت والتفكك الأسري لدى المجتمع العربي.

ونتيجة لأهمية الموضوع المطروح من خلال هذه الورقة البحثية كان لابد من التطرق إليه بشيء من التفصيل من خلال تناول العديد من الجوانب الخاصة بهذا الموضوع ومناقشتها والتوصل إلى بعض التوصيات الهامة والتي سنقوم بعرضها في نهاية البحث

معايير تقييم اختبارات تحديد المستوى في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها في الوطن العربي في المعاهد والجامعات.

دكتور محمد سامر محمد زغلول / مصر

إن عملية التقييم والقياس لمستوى الطالب أصبحت مطلباً مهماً في تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها، واختبارات تحديد المستوى هي واحدة من وسائل التقييم والقياس التي تهدف إلى الوقوف على المستوى اللغوي الحقيقي لدراس اللغة العربية من أبناء الناطقين بغيرها ووضعها في المستوى التعليمي المناسب له سواء أكان في المستوى المبتدئ أم المتوسط أم المتقدم ، في مهارات اللغة الأربع (القراءة والكتابة والاستماع والتحدث). كما تهدف إلى تطوير قدرات الدارس للغة العربية من أبناء الناطقين بغير العربية، كما تهدف إلى المحافظة على اللغة العربية والأرتقاء بها وفق المعايير العالمية في اكتساب هذه المهارات

ويتكون هذا البحث من قسمين ، القسم الأول: (اختبارات تحديد المستوى بين النظرية والتطبيق): وفيه أتحدث عن هذه الاختبارات ودورها في عملية تعليم اللغات والمعايير الواجب توفرها في هذه الاختبارات ومدى مطابقتها للمعايير العالمية المعتمدة في بناء اللغات.

القسم الثاني : (اختبارات تحديد المستوى في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها استقراءً وتحليلاً): وفيه أتحدث عن بعض نماذج لاختبارات تحديد المستوى في اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها في الفضاء العربي والعالمي وأقوم بتحليلها ونقدها وبيان مدى جديتها ونجاحها في تقييم مستوى المتعلمين بشكل فعال وأوجه القصور فيها.. والله الهادي إلى سواء السبيل

## "تحولات خريطة أمن الطاقة ودور القوى الصاعدة في العلاقات الدولية"

شريفة كلاع / كلية العلوم السياسية والعلاقات الدولية، جامعة الجزائر3، الجزائر

الملخص:

إن التطور في العلاقات الدولية وبروز قضايا جديدة ترتبط بأمن الطاقة، والتوجه العالمي نحو تبني سياسات تنويع مصادر الطاقة بأنواعها، جعل من قضية إتاحة الطاقة وضمان الوصول إليها قضية عالمية، وقد أصبح ضمان الحصول على الإمدادات اللازمة من مواد الطاقة، يشكل أهم التحديات للسياسات الطاقوية لدول العالم، حيث أصبح لزاما على الدول المستهلكة للنفط والطاقة، التفكير في التنويع الجغرافي لمصادر الإمدادات مما ساعد على إعادة تشكيل خريطة أمن الطاقة في العلاقات الدولية، فمنذ منتصف القرن العشرين، كانت الطاقة موضوعا للصراع الدولي من حيث محاولة السيطرة على المناطق الغنية بها، أو إخضاعها لنفوذ قوى دولية في سياق عملية ضمان أمن الطاقة لتلك القوى، أو استخدام الطاقة كأداة لإدارة صراع دولي مع أطراف دولية أخرى، حيث كانت أهمية النفط تتزايد مع تزايد أهميته كمصدر للقوة الاقتصادية والعسكرية للدول الكبرى المتمثلة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ودول أوروبا الغربية وروسيا، أما الدول المنتجة والمصدرة للطاقة فقد تمكنت من امتلاك قوة مالية، ولكن من دون المنافسة عالميا على القوة العسكرية والاقتصادية، مما جعل خريطة أمن الطاقة في النصف الثاني من القرن العشرين تقوم على ما يمكن وصفه بقطبية نفطية، وخلال القرن الواحد والعشرين تغيرت الخريطة التقليدية القديمة لأمن الطاقة نتيجة لمجموعة من العوامل الاقتصادية والسياسية والتكنولوجية والبيئية، مما أدى إلى نشوء مراكز طاقة جديدة على مستوى الاستهلاك تمثلت بالأساس في الصين والهند ودول أخرى في جنوب شرق آسيا، أصبحت تنافس في المجال الطاقوي دولا كالولايات المتحدة وروسيا، والتي دخلت في تنافس محتدم على الطاقة ولعل أزمة أوكرانيا من أهمها، للتأثير على النظام الدولي وفي علاقات وديناميات أمن الطاقة عالميا، كما جعلت القارة الإفريقية أيضا محل تنافس حول الطاقة بين كل من فرنسا والولايات المتحدة، إلى جانب دخول الصين للأسواق الطاقوية الإفريقية، وهو ما أعطى بشكل واضح أهمية للبعد الطاقوي في العلاقات والسياسات الدولية.

ولذلك نسعى في هذا البحث إلى تبيان أهمية الأمن الطاقوي وتحولات خريطة الطاقة في الأسواق الدولية، وكذا تبيان دور القوى الصاعدة وموقعها من خلال إعادة تشكيل خريطة أمن الطاقة في العلاقات الدولية، كما تكمن أهميته أيضا في الإجابة على مجموعة التساؤلات المتعلقة أساسا بموضوع تحولات خريطة أمن الطاقة في العلاقات الدولية، من خلال طرح الإشكالية الرئيسية والمتمثلة في ما يلي: فيما تكمن المعطيات الجديدة لتحولات خريطة أمن الطاقة في العلاقات الدولية من خلال دور القوى الصاعدة فيها؟ وما تأثير ذلك في علاقات وديناميات أمن الطاقة عالميا؟

عناصر البحث: سنحاول من خلال هذه المشاركة البحثية معالجة موضوع: "تحولات خريطة أمن الطاقة ودور القوى الصاعدة في العلاقات الدولية"، وللإجابة عن ذلك سنتناول النقاط التالية:

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحولات - خريطة - أمن الطاقة - القوى الصاعدة - العلاقات الدولية.

## Personal Exhibition

M. Emin Kayserili- *Life in Anatolia*

Particularly in Ankara, Istanbul, Bursa, Erzurum as 25 personal exhibitions, including in the cities and and M. Emin Kayseri, who ensured the participation of the artifact around 200 exhibitions, USA, Germany, Denmark, Norway, has works in private collections in Turkey 40 contains the watercolor painting this solo exhibition is composed of 45x55 cm sized pieces of Anatolia's urban and rural life. Some of the paintings included in this "Life in Anatolia" exhibit by M. Emin Kayseri, a painter and a lecturer at the same time, are:



