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EVALUTATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERCEPTIONS FOR IN-CLASS LEADER
TEACHING SKILLS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS

Paper ID: 4004

Bahadır Gulbahar, Sadik Yuksel Sivaci
Ahi Evran University

It is thought that it is important to know whether there is a relationship between the teachers' emotional intelligence levels and the leader teaching skills levels. Although there have been found some researches which separately examine the emotional intelligence and leader teaching in teachers, there has been found no study in which the relationship between emotional intelligence and the perceptions for in-class leader teaching skills of the teachers are discussed. The object of this study is to examine the relationship between the levels of emotional intelligence and the perceptions of in-class leader teaching skills of middle school teachers. In this quantitative research, a general survey and relational screening models will be used to describe the situation in general. A total of 879 middle school teachers working in the center district of Kırşehir (a city in Turkey) province constitute the population of the research and 405 middle school teachers selected from said population by simple random sampling method constitute the sample of the research. The "Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale" will be used to measure teachers' emotional intelligence and the "The Perception Scale for In-Class Leader Teaching Skills" will be used to measure the perceptions for in-class leader teaching skills of the teachers. The expected result of the research is that there is a high-level, statistically significant, positive correlation between emotional intelligence and the perception for in-class leader teaching skills of middle school teachers. (!) Bu çalışma, Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü tarafından EGT.A4.18.013 numaralı hızlı destek projesine tahsis edilen maddi kaynakla desteklenmiş olan bir çalışmadır.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, in-class leader teaching, middle school teachers.

THE METAPHORS TO DETERMINE THAT ADULTS HAVE DEVELOPED ABOUT LIFELONG LEARNING

Paper ID: 4006

Aynur Kolburan Gecer, Dilara Gurses, Nejat İra, Gözde Özenç İra
Kocaeli University

The aim of this research is to determine the metaphors that adults have developed about lifelong learning. Opinions were received in order to reveal the perceptions of lifelong learning of 137 people who participated in the course at Kocaeli Public Education Center. The results will be announced as a result of the findings.

Keywords: lifelong learning, metaphors, adults

FICTIONAL AND ACADEMIC LITERATURE COMPARED FOR COMBINING AND DRAMATIZING LINGUISTIC ABILITY AND INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: EDUCATIONAL INSPIRATIONS IN THE POLITICAL NOVELS OF MORRIS WEST

Paper ID: 4016

Konrad Gunesch

American University in the Emirates, Dubai

This research compares modern prose fiction and academic literature that combines or dramatizes linguistic ability and intercultural understanding. Linguistic ability is defined as multilingualism in the form of an advanced working knowledge of three or more foreign languages beyond the mother tongue. Intercultural understanding is defined as cosmopolitanism in the form of a personal cultural identity of world citizenship, encompassing global and local spheres of action and reflection. Academic literature on both multilingualism and cosmopolitanism has advanced mainly in conceptual details, but is otherwise characterized by ideas going back centuries or even millennia. Also, the connection between the two fields has been substantiated in few scholarly writings. By contrast, that connection has been convincingly expressed in several twentieth-century novels, for instance by the Australian writer Morris West. Complementing the fiction aspect, in the empirical part, this research links up with a previous study of this author that had established three new types of cosmopolitans, called “Advanced Tourists”, “Transitional Cosmopolitans”, and “Interactive Cosmopolitans”. Based on the conceptual framework, the fiction analysis, and the empirical investigation, this research compares and evaluates the academic literature with one of West’s novels as an example of fictional literature, for their substantiation of linguistic ability and intercultural understanding from an educational perspective. From such a perspective, this research aims at inspiring contemporary writings by academics as well as artists, to benefit many and diverse political, cultural, literary, educational and artistic stakeholders: students and scholars, citizens and politicians, open-minded travelers, language learners, and even poets and filmmakers.

Keywords: Fictional Literature, Academic Literature, Political Novel, Linguistic Ability, Intercultural Understanding

DIFFERING ATTITUDES TOWARDS BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER MALES AND FEMALES

Paper ID: 4018

Sue Aitken, Kerri Charsley
Liverpool Hope University

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and other (LGBT+) individuals are a prominent part of our community with LGB making up approximately 1.7% of the UK population (Ons.gov.uk, 2017). There is a paucity of research into this group, and more importantly attitudes towards this group. Attitude research is crucial, as attitudes predict behaviour (Kraus, 1995), which in the case of LGBT+ is an important and relevant issue due to continued discrimination. Previous research has touched briefly on attitudes towards the LGBT+ community, however, research has not looked specifically into differences in attitude to bisexual males (BM) compared to bisexual females (BF), and male to female transgender individuals (MTF), compared to female to male transgender individuals (FTM). In contrast to previous studies, this study used both LGBT+ and non-LGBT+ participants. To reduce order effects participants either completed an attitude questionnaire to BM and FTM (N=245, LGBT+ = 118) or FM and MTF (N=188, LGBT+=94). All four scales had acceptable internal consistency. Overall, as predicted non-LGBT+ males came out as having the most negative attitudes towards all four groups. Reactions were more negative towards BM compared to BF, and attitudes were more negative towards FTM than towards MTF individuals. Thus, males both have more negative attitudes towards bisexual and transgender individuals; and attitudes towards bisexual and transgender males are more negative than towards their female counterparts. It seems, the focus is on males, both more discriminatory and more discriminated against.

Keywords: Attitudes, bisexual, transgender

THE EFFECT OF USING WORKSHEETS IN SCIENCE CLASSES ON STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS SCIENCE

Paper ID: 4024

Reha Ataş, Cavus Sahin
Nimet Alattinoglu Secondary School

This study aimed to determine the effect of using worksheets in Science classes on students' attitudes towards science. Semi-experimental research design from quantitative research methods was applied in the study. The research was conducted with 6th grade level of students in Kucuk Hasan Secondary School in Manavgat district of Antalya province in the spring semester of 2012-2013 academic year. The sample of the study was composed for 59 at the students both in experimental and control groups. Data obtained were analyzed via SPSS 21.00 for Windows program. If there is a significant different between the attitudes of students towards science. As a result of the research, significant difference obtained between the "attitude scale" points of students in experimental group and ones in control group. The points of experimental group students are higher compared to the points of students in control group. It was concluded that students' attitude towards science increase by using worksheets in the class. According to the research results, it can be said that using worksheets in science classes by teachers will make contribution to students' attitudes towards science lesson.

Keywords: science,worksheets,science education,attitude

NURSING CARE IN THE HOME: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE OF DIGNITY

Paper ID: 4030

Emma Stevens
University of Hull

Delivering nursing care in a person's home is different to undertaking care in hospitals. Hospital wards remain the domain of nurses, and patients fit into their daily routines, however, receiving care in ones' own home is different. The home is firmly the patient's territory and nurses can only enter the premises to undertake their work once invited inside. Although patients may conform to the institutional regimes of hospitals, they have different behavioural expectations of themselves and others when care is delivered in the home. This ethnography was undertaken over fourteen weeks in which the chief investigator was based in a district nursing team in a city in the north of England. Methods included observations of clinical interactions between patients and nurses (n=62) and semi-structured interviews with nurses and patients (n=22). Ethical approvals were gained from the University of Hull and South Yorkshire NHS REC 13 March 2017 (REC ref: 17/YH/0009) IRAS ID: 21677. Findings indicate that patients feel more empowered in their own home and thus retain greater control than when receiving hospital care. Although community nurses gain positional power through virtue of being nurses, this power requires continual renegotiation when they become the 'guest' in the home. Nurses must respect the homes of their patients as this is interrelated with upholding the patient's dignity - the home is a reflection of patients' dignity and any disrespect for the home has the potential to violate or disrupt dignity.

Keywords: Community Nursing, Ethnography, Dignity, Home care

BEAUTY AND ART IN PLATO

Paper ID: 4031

Nil Avci

Ondokuz Mayıs Universitesi

Representational theory of art is the main theory in aesthetics which is usually traced back to Plato's claims on art. In Republic, Plato claims that artistic production is a form of imitation through which the object or action is represented in the way that a mirror produces an image. Plato uses this idea to criticize art by arguing that art is an obstacle in the way to truth because it condemns the individual to a produced world of images pointing to the appearances instead of allowing him to reach the truth. However, in contrast to this negative evaluation of art and artistic production, in Plato's Symposium we find the acceptance of the idea that encounter with the beauty is the only experience that can lead to the truth beyond the images and appearances. Plato explains that the primary goal in life is to reach the beauty through which virtue and wisdom can be realized. The implication of these ideas is that the sphere of beauty is opposed to the sphere of art, but how is it possible that beauty cannot be found in art? If not the production and presentation of beauty, what is the role of art in human life? This paper aims to answer these questions by giving a detailed analysis of Plato's conception of imitative production (mimesis), its place in the classification of crafts, and its intricate relation to the conceptions of beauty (kalon), knowledge (episteme) and good (agathon).

Keywords: Plato, beauty, art, mimesis, virtue

READING THE FILM MANIFESTO (JULIAN ROSEFELT, 2015) AS AN AVANT-GARDE TEXT

Paper ID: 4034

Ozge Guven Akdogan

Gazi University

This study aims to examine the relation between Walter Benjamin's thoughts on the social function of art and the reports of the four art movements in the Manifesto (Julian Rosefelt, 2015). In the Manifesto, the themes of thirteen art trends such as pop art, futurism, dadaism, conceptual art, dogma 95 are illustrated by the short dramaturgy of thirteen characters played by Cate Blanchett. In each manifest, the problems and functions of artistic creation are addressed; a collective call is being made. In this study, firstly the texts of futurism, realism, dadaism and surrealism in the film are analyzed through text analysis focusing on their visual and auditory transmission. The currents were chosen because they were included in the work of Benjamin mainly. In the study, the connections between what is quoted in the film and Benjamin's thoughts on these movements are questioned. In the end, it is stated that the film is also a manifesto and there are commonalities between the visual and auditory preferences of the film dramaturgy and Benjamin's criticism of these movements.

Keywords: Art manifests, cinema, Walter Benjamin

AN ASSESSMENT OF LIFE SATISFACTION IN THE HOUSEHOLD: THE CASE OF MUGLA PROVINCE IN TURKEY

Paper ID: 4037

Aysun Danisman Isik
Mugla Sitki Kocman University

Happiness is one of the oldest subjects of academic inquiry dating back to Aristotle. Hence, the life satisfaction is a concept that includes happiness of people with a reference to how individuals evaluate their life. Individuals evaluate their work and leisure times, financial situation and living conditions in general. Satisfaction is measured either verbally, such as "good" or "bad," or numerical scales between 0 and 10. The clear aim of constantly evaluating how satisfied we are with different areas of our life is to improve our satisfaction by making changes in our lives. All answers to satisfaction questions are subjective. Hence, satisfaction levels of spouses who live in the same household and share the same income and conditions can be different. Household-based perspectives on the life satisfaction research are important for determining the reasons in differences between spouses. In this study, a questionnaire was applied to 204 married couples living in Mugla province, both wives and husbands (408 persons). The participants were asked to evaluate their satisfaction levels in different areas of their lives (income, work, health, leisure, share of income, marriage, life in general, etc.) from "0 to 10" by following the work of Van Praag and Carbonell (2008). The fact that the questionnaire is applied to the couples separately who live in the same household will allow both a gendered analysis of life satisfaction and the differences between two sexes in the same household.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, domain satisfaction, satisfaction

AN EVALUATION OF PRIVATIZATION EFFECTS ON EMPLOYEES: A RESEARCH ON YATAĞAN THERMIC POWER PLANT

Paper ID: 4038

Cisel Ekiz Gökmen, Süleyman Girgin
Muğla Sıtkı Kocman University

There have been many developments concerning privatization in Turkey since the first regulation enacted back in 1984. Privatization efforts of State Economic Enterprises (SEEs) took a sharp increase especially after 2002. In many times, the privatization resulted in the replacement of some workers to other state enterprises while others remained to continue their work in the plant after the privatization. The study aims to evaluate the working conditions of those workers continue to work at the Yatağan Thermic Power Plant which was privatized on 01.12.2014. The issues covered in the paper are based on workers' evaluation of work and income security, work security level and trade union freedoms. Another research question is to investigate whether there is any effect of the so-called "Yatağan Resistance" (held against privatization process continued for 447 days) on the signed collective labour contract after privatization in terms of gains and losses of employees. For this purpose, questionnaires were applied to 42 of 61 workers who continue to work at the privatized power plant. The findings indicate that "Yatağan Resistance" has a significant positive effect on the signed labour contract on behalf of employees. And also, a large majority of the employees stated that a protocol would not have been signed with them and their current rights would not continue after the privatization if the "Yatağan Resistance" had not been taken place.

Keywords: Privatization, Working Conditions, Yatağan Thermic Power Plant.

IMPORTANCE OF ROLE PLAYING IN TEACHING POLITICS

Paper ID: 4041

Ozgur Unal Eris
29 Mayis University

As professors we know that too much teacher-talk is not good for learning. The challenge is in finding space and time in a squeezed curriculum and having the confidence to literally take some risks and try out more meaningful tasks that will stimulate independent learning. Role playing is a method which I use when I am teaching EU politics. It is a teaching strategy that fits within the social family of models. These strategies emphasize the social nature of learning, and see cooperative behaviour as stimulating students both socially and intellectually. Getting into the minds of the important characters in history of political science through role playing really brings the period of study alive for students. Role-playing, like any good inquiry approach, transforms the content of education from information into experience. Role playing is a learning structure that allows students to apply the content of the lecture or the whole course as they are put in the role of a decision maker who must make a decision regarding a policy, problem, resource allocation or some other outcome. This technique is an excellent tool for engaging students and allowing them to interact with their peers as they try to complete the task assigned to them in their specific role. Students are generally more engaged as they try to respond to the material from the perspective of their character. In the paper that I am proposing to present I will analyse the details of role playing more along with the advantages and disadvantages in this strategy.

Keywords: role-playing, teaching politics, teaching strategies, feedback

EVALUATING GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS IN TURKEY: FROM 1950 TO PRESENT

Paper ID: 4042

Sedef Zeyrekli Yas
Trakya University

There are many factors that influence voter behaviors and therefore the vote's orientation, such as economic interests, religious and political beliefs, family and friends influence. In this study, it is investigated whether the environment lived in, merely, have influenced the direction of voting, regardless of other factors. In this context, considering the general elections that took place from 1950 until 2018, an overview of the ideological preferences of the provinces in Turkey was revealed. In order to avoid data loss in the proposed date range, the results of the general elections of provincial settlements in 1950 were examined. In this context, 18 general election results of 64 provinces are taken into consideration. Firstly, in the general elections, which took place between 1950 and 2018, a table was formed by taking into account the party that received the highest number of votes in each of the provinces. Then, the related parties were grouped according to whether right or left wing. As a result, in the analysis conducted in SPSS 17 program, it was revealed that right-wing parties were supported more than left-wing parties since 1950 in Turkey, excluding 1973 and 1999 elections. Moreover, there is no province in which a left-wing party is in the first place in the elections held between 1950 and 2018, while there were four provinces (Afyon, Erzurum, Kayseri, Kütahya) where some right-wing parties took the first place in the general elections that took place during the mentioned period.

Keywords: General elections, Turkey, right-wing, left-wing

EXISTENCE OF TRADITIONAL FAIRS IN RUMELIA AND THE BALKANS IN THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

Paper ID: 4043

Vedat Caliskan, Ali Sonmez
Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University

Representing one of the long-lasting examples of the trade and shopping history, traditional fairs have left their mark on the economic, social, and cultural lives in various places of the world throughout history. Traditional fairs, which gather buyers and sellers from extensive environments for shopping at a specific time of the year, are doubtlessly one of the most interesting forms of shopping in the trade history. The strong examples of traditional fairs that had their golden age in Europe in the Middle Ages also formed the basis for the birth of modern fairs in the following period. These very old market examples, in which international merchants met in some places, also became remarkable in the Seljuk country as well as in the Ottoman territories in the following periods. Especially the Balkans and the Rumelian geography represent an environment where the first known examples of traditional fairs of the Ottoman country were seen and flourished in time. With the study addressed here, it was aimed to determine the active traditional fairs in Rumelia and the Balkans in various periods of the Ottoman Empire together with their temporal and spatial distributional characteristics. The basic data of the study are based on the documents in the Ottoman Archive of the Prime Ministry. Firstly, the archive documents which either directly or indirectly mentioned a traditional fair were put in chronological order and listed. Besides, the information previously presented by various researchers with respect to the Balkan and Rumelian traditional fairs of the Ottoman period was also utilized in the literature review we carried out. In this way, considering the date of the first document on a traditional fair, the spatial and temporal distributions of the Balkan and Rumelian traditional fairs in the period from the 15th century to the early 20th century were shown on the map. Formation of an inventory of the Rumelian and Balkan traditional fairs in the Ottoman period was tried by compiling the information in the Ottoman Archive of the Prime Ministry as well as in the literature.

Keywords: Traditional fairs of the Ottoman period, Balkan traditional fairs, Rumelian traditional fairs

TEACHER PERFORMANCE EVALUATION SYSTEM IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Paper ID: 4044

Yasemin Su, Erkan Tabancali

Performance evaluation in educational system is a fundamental activity in a better administration of teaching and learning conditions. Evaluation is regarded as the right of teaching. Therefore, it is important that those evaluating and being evaluated actively take place in the process. The aim of performance evaluation is to enrich and increase the student learning opportunities by providing the professional development of the teachers (Aydın, 2014, pg. 171). In Turkish Educational System, performance evaluation studies are expected to serve such purposes as accurate analysis of the performance differences among the teachers, awarding of the performance, development of the staff, provision of feedback to the staff, qualifying the organizational outputs. That the educational organizations gain qualifications in line with the features of the era and attain the organizational aims affects all the elements of the society. The most significant responsibility for the achievement of the aims in educational organizations falls to the teachers performing the teaching service. It is considered that an insufficient and incorrect conduct of the teacher performance evaluation system may bring with it educational, organizational, legal or ethical problems. Teacher performance evaluation system is seen important for enabling the organizational outputs to gain qualifications, increasing the organizational, individual efficiency and effectiveness. In the research, it is aimed that, as the result of the determination of the current conditions of the teacher performance evaluation system in public primary and secondary education institutions, the opinions of the teachers, school managers and educational inspectors working on the European Side in Istanbul lead the process and outputs of the teacher performance evaluation system in educational organizations. As a qualitative study, “the phenomenologic research design” has been used in the opinions of the teachers, school managers and educational inspectors regarding the performance evaluation system in public primary and secondary education institutions and in this sense, the “maximum diversity” sampling has been applied with 10 educators. “Opinion technique” has been applied as the data collection instrument of the research and content analysis method has been used in data analysis and interpretation.

Keywords: Performance Management, Performance, Performance Evaluation

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND SERVICES OF MUNICIPALITIES IN TURKEY

Paper ID: 4045

Hakan Yas
Trakya University

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), of which the foundations was laid in September 2000, the date the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted Millennium Declaration, gives a great number of responsibilities to all the world's countries and all the world's leading development institutions. The Declaration proposes a set of actions to protect our common environment conducive to sustainable development and for reducing poverty all around the world. In parallel with this direction, one of the MDGs is determined as ensuring environmental sustainability. The environmental issues, however, requires various fields of research and governments such as institutions, legal personalities, governmental or non-governmental organizations, scientists (e.g. biologists, chemists, political scientists) to be solved. Local governments are considered as the solution authorities at local level, to which some environmental responsibilities are assigned by international agreements and declarations, e.g., Agenda 21 (1992) or the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) adopted by governments represented in United Nations. Turkey is one of the countries which signed these international letters. Having a short history not more than three decades on adopting environmental legislations, Turkey have assigned very comprehensive responsibilities on protecting or resolving environmental problems to its main local governments which are municipalities and special provincial administrations. In this proceeding, we discuss not only the environmental responsibilities but also the amount of environmental expenditures of both municipalities and special provincial administrations in Turkey. The research results indicate that despite having many responsibilities, the local governments do not spend on environmental issues that much.

Keywords: Millennium Development Goals, Municipality, Environmental Expenditures, Environmental Services, Turkey

UNCERTAIN (NEGATIVE) IMPACT OF CYBER BULLYING AND SOCIAL MEDIA HABITS WITHIN YOUTHS

Paper ID: 4046

Abdullah Türkmen, Hüseyin Tolu, Fatma Demircan, Lütfi Üredi, Bakhtiyar Aliyev
Baku State University

Social media and networks have become a very prevalent digital communication source among youths. Frequent and easy access to social media sites such as YouTube, Facebook and Instagram leads to increased cyber bullying experiences within youths. In the past few years, a growing number of media reports have highlighted a number of cases worldwide where youths are subjected to cyber bullying, and so committing suicide may occur. The aim of this study is to define the relationship between cyber bullying on social media networks and the increase in suicide rates of youths. In this study, 10 youths between the ages of 12-14(middle school students) were investigated. In the research, mix method was applied and interviews were made with the questionnaires. The survey consists of 37 articles. These measure whether or not the measurement tools expose students to cyber bullying because they use their social networks on YouTube, Instagram, or Facebook. It also found that participants attempted suicide because of cyber bullying experiences in social media networks Facebook. Research questions examined the impact of cyber bullying on emotional distress and suicidal thoughts. The results showed that adolescents who frequently use social media on their mobile phones, laptops or tablets show more frequent cyber bullying behaviour than adolescents who often do not have access to their accounts. Suggestions for future researchers include in-depth screening interviews with youths who experience negative effects from cyber bullying. Cyber bullying education programmes should be implemented in schools and youth organizations, in their parents, school administrators, school psychological counsellors and young adolescents in order to become a conscious consumer in cyber bullying.

Keywords: Social media habits, impact of cyber bullying, youths

SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY IN EDUCATION: CORRESPONDING AMONG TURKEY AND AZERBAIJAN

Paper ID: 4047

Abdullah Türkmen, Hüseyin Tolu, Fatma Demircan, Lütfi Üredi, Bakhtiyar Aliyev
Baku State University

This study examines the impact of social media on education in Turkey and Azerbaijan. The habit of social media as an educational eye has amplified in different matters over the past few decades. Recent progresses in technological singularity have led to significant challenges in the education policy. The habit of mobile phones and computers has twisted an exciting environment for both teachers and students. The place of social media habit in education has turned out to be imaginable due to various strategies espoused by state establishments in many nations. As the habit of social media continued to grow rapidly, decision makers submitted that schools should include integration of technology in their curricula. In this sense, the education sector has taken many advantage of this opportunity to extending their learning structures. The role of social media in education cannot be ignored. It changed the whole learning process, causing teachers, parents and students to experience learning in a way that is pedagogical. It reshaped our communication style in all aspects of social media, business, entertainment and professional activities. The purpose of this study compares the conditions of Turkey and Azerbaijan throughout the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges (SWOC) analysis methods within the consideration of their own particular social-political nature and realities.

Keywords: Social media, Educational Policy, SWOC analysis, Comparative study

RENEWAL UNIVERSITIES IN ACTIVE AGEING: REPRESENTATION OF IT IN NEWS MEDIA

Paper ID: 4048

Rukiye Celik, Naşan Ova
Suleyman Demirel University

Introduction: Aging, a phenomenon that can be addressed in different theoretical perspectives, has been seen as a substructure within the social structure from a sociological point of view. Therefore, services for ageing and older people are also designed to perform a social function. As a criticism of this approach, according to the theory of activity, the old age shell is not withdrawn, if lived actively, an individual can benefit himself and society is a case. In the context of active ageing, various services are available for the elderly. **Aim:** One of them, The Renewal Universities constitute the main subject of this study. The aim of the study is to determine how The Renewal Universities take part in mainstream media news, which were put into practice in 2016, has provided training to 5000 students so far. **Method:** For this purpose; 42 news have been published on the subject in the Turkey mainstream media between August 2016 and June 2018 were analyzed by discourse analysis method. **Findings:** When the curriculum of five different Renewal Universities in Turkey analyzed, it is seen that there are a variety of courses Physical Science and Social Sciences. However, when the news published on the subject is examined, these universities are marked as institutions that give lessons for old students to improve their skills (sweater knit, repair). **Conclusions:** With its courses and content which vary according to universities, the universities aiming to achieve an active, high quality and successful ageing are represented in the mainstream media in a way that is far from reflecting this diversity and objectives.

Keywords: Aging, Active Aging, Renewal University, Discourse.

A CASE STUDY OF MOBBING ACADEMICIANS LIVE

Paper ID: 4049

Rukiye Celik, Serife Alev UYSAL
Suleyman Demirel University

When the historical development of the mobbing concept is examined; even in the oldest cultures, there seems to be violence within the group. When we look at Business Management literature, we see mobbing; contemptuous and abusive acts that the manager in the head of the supervisor applies to his or her co-worker for a long time. Of course, in order to take the necessary precautions, it must first be realized that the organization is mobbing. In this study, the mobbing experienced by the academicians was searched. The aim of this study is to investigate the experiences of managers or counterparts in vocational schools regarding the mobbing applied to employees. "Semi-structured interview form "was used in order to determine the mobbing experiences of academicians. In order to determine the participants to be included in the study, the purposal sample method was used. Content analysis was used in the analysis of the research. During the analysis phase, the data has been read again and the category and subcategories have been formed. Open coding techniques were used in the coding process. According to the results of the research, internal reasons such as jealousy, ego, hatred, greed, lack of self-confidence are very effective in mobbing. In addition, the profession that the person has in the external causes of mobbing, the family's breeding style or experiences in childhood and the power it achieves when it comes to a certain position is effective. The other conclusion of the study is that the behaviors and attitudes exhibited by mobbing practitioners negatively affect their interlocutors.

Keywords: Mobbing, Workplace Violence, Academicians.

CHINA'S NEIGHBOURHOOD DIPLOMACY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF NEOLIBERAL INSTITUTIONALISM: A COMPARATIVE
PERSPECTIVE OF HU JINTAO AND XI JINPING PERIODS

Paper ID: 4050

Cemre Pekcan

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University

Increasing mutual economic interdependence necessitates cooperation between states. This cooperation leads to shared economic interests which increase the importance of international institutions. This approach which is called neo-liberal institutionalism -pioneered by Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye- basically emphasizes the importance of international institutions in order to provide and maintain peace between states. According to this approach economic, political and even military cooperation is possible among states. Thus, wars will gradually diminish and disappear through this cooperation. Today, while the debate on whether China will follow a peaceful development or become a revisionist power continues, China, on one hand, enhances its participation in international organisations to emphasize its peaceful development. Furthermore the country promotes good neighbourhood diplomacy to provide peace and stability in the region through various projects. Neo-liberal institutionalism offers an enlightening approach in order to understand China's neighbourhood diplomacy. In this context, this study aims to analyse China's neighbourhood diplomacy within the framework of neo-liberal institutionalism by comparing Hu Jintao (president between 2003-2013) and Xi Jinping (president since 2013) periods.

Keywords: Neo-liberal institutionalism, neighbourhood policy, interdependence, China, peaceful development

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONSTRUCTION OF HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Paper ID: 4051

Gulhan Demiriz
Adnan Menderes University

Violence against women is a reflection of patriarchal system but at the same time it is a tool that perpetuates this system. Therefore, fight to prevent women from violence is still a crucial ground to struggle for feminist movement all over the world as well as in Turkey. Feminist movement particularly after 1980s in Turkey concentrated their demands more on state to take responsibility and necessary actions in fighting violence against women both in public and private spaces. After signing UN's CEDAW, the Turkish government started to implement some legal actions. However still at this stage, violence, continues to hold a central problem area in terms of women's experiences/status. In this respect, the main question of this paper is to discuss if there is a need for new/different perspective towards the reasons behind this violence and relatedly towards the means of eliminating it since legal actions are not resulted in parallel changes within the social life. This paper argues that the search for the answer to this question can be started by asking and focusing on a new form of question as "why violence is in a large scale oriented towards women by men?" Because this focus would open a clear in-depth way to question the relationship between the construction of gender (in general and of hegemonic masculinity specifically) and violence against women. In this respect, the aim of this paper is to study and discuss this relationship by looking at the construction of gender and analyzing the discourses of men who committed violence against women.

Keywords: Violence against women, construction of gender, hegemonic masculinity, gender, masculine domination

ENVIRONMENTAL TAXATION IN BULGARIA AND ROMANIA: A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION

Paper ID: 4053

Hilal Görkem

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

In addition to enormous environmental destruction that fossil resources cause, depletion of these resources in the near future pushes countries to search for non-traditional sources such as renewable energy while also raising the importance of energy saving and energy efficiency. In this context, governments lay more emphasis on environmental taxation in tax policy and reforms to minimize environmental damage and to generate income. In this study, environmental taxes in Bulgaria and Romania, both Balkan and Black Sea countries, joined the EU in 2007, has been examined comparatively. Firstly, the main legal regulations and policy implementations on environmental taxation in both countries will be addressed. Then the evolution and current status of the environmental taxation will be assessed in the light of some indicators such as the share of environmental tax revenues in total revenues from taxes and social contributions and in GDP, the composition of environmental tax revenues. According to Eurostat data, in 2016, while environmental taxes account for 9.02% of total revenues from taxes and social contributions in Romania, the share of Bulgaria is 9.57%. The share of environmental taxes in total revenues from taxes and social contributions revenues is well above the EU average (6.29%) in both countries. Bulgaria and Romania is ranked 4th and 6th among EU member countries, respectively. The share of environmental tax revenues in GDP is 2.77% in Bulgaria and 2.33% in Romania. Unlike Bulgaria, Romania is below the EU average (2.44%).

Keywords: environmental issues, environmental taxes, tax policy

WHERE DURKHEIM STANDS IN TERMS OF POSITIVISM?

Paper ID: 4056

Umit Tatlican

Adnan Menderes University

In this work, Durkheim's idea of science will be discussed within the frame of the main features of positivist principles such as (1) nature and society consubstantiality (2) continuity (3) unity of sciences (4) generalization, generality, universality (5) scientific laws and law-like propositions (6) observations, induction and justification (7) absolute cause effect relationship or mechanical causality (8) objectivity by attributing to his own works. This paper argues that even though he contributed greatly to the systematization of sociological positivism that he took over from the Comtean positivist tradition, he also substantially differs from the other positivisms in his era. Durkheim, who has begun his intellectual life as a more rigid positivist, later on he goes beyond this crude positivism (crude empiricism in other words) in his works by handling phenomenon related to a subjective act in the "Suicide"; believes and envisions in "The Elementary Forms of Religious Life"; in dealing with problems related to the realities of the accuracies of knowledge while discussing pragmatism in "Pragmatism and Sociology". While other positivists excluded the ideas, feelings and psychological facts from the practice of science since they are described as subjective matters, Durkheim argued that those turn into social phenomenon and gain objectivity when they become collective issue. Therefore, he regards them as the subjects of sociological research. It can be argued that he appears to have a synthesis of objectivism and subjectivism. He argues that the concept of truth is relativistic but at the same time he argues that there are universal realities. In comparison with crude empiricists he argues that the apparent is not merely a reality but it at the same time is an obstacle to find the reality.

Keywords: Durkheim, Positivism, positivist principles

DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD HEALTH INDICATORS IN THE SHADE OF NEOLIBERALISM

Paper ID: 4057

Bilge Senturk

Mugla Sitki Kocman University

After the World War II with the welfare state practices, preventive health care services given by the states became widespread. So, infectious and epidemic diseases were significantly prevented by more access to clean water, immunization and preventive services. Therefore fundamental health indicators improved significantly both in developed and developing countries. However, beginning from 1980s, with the “so-called” neoliberal reforms, welfare state practices were gradually eliminated. These policy transformations had important consequences for the healthcare services around the world. Firstly public resources were transferred to private sector and more to the secondary healthcare (treatment) services especially in developing countries. Secondly when one thinks that access to healthcare is one of the “universal human rights” the gap between developing countries and developed countries in terms of health indicators has not been decreasing. According to the World Bank Report (2017) about the universal health coverage, access to fundamental healthcare services increased by %20 over the world, but at least half of the world population still has not a full coverage system for these services. In this study, main healthcare indicators are analyzed according to the income levels of countries, further the effects of neoliberal policy changes on these indicators are discussed.

Keywords: Healthcare Services, Health Indicators, Neoliberalism, Inequality

INVESTIGATING PRE-SERVICE EFL TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER QUALITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF TEACHER TRAINING

Paper ID: 4058

Cevdet Yilmaz

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

The concepts of “teacher quality” and “effective teacher” have drawn attention of many researchers in all the educational fields including foreign language teaching. Related literature shows that there has been an extensive research (Miller, 1992; Yates, 2005; Ansari and Malik, 2013) on the features of effective teaching, focusing, in particular, on the characteristics of effective teachers. The underlying idea is that the prerequisite for the teaching is the qualified teacher (Adıgüzel, 2005). The present study aims to investigate the quality of effective teachers from pre-service EFL teachers' perspectives. The research supports the view that pre-service teachers as learners are actively constructing new views of good teaching and learning based on personal experiences (Sheridan, 2011). Participants were fourth year pre-service teachers (n=14) who took the practicum course in the Department of English Language Teaching at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey. The qualitative data collected for this study revealed the importance of becoming a model for learners, creating engaging learning atmosphere and managing classroom. It is hoped that the findings of this study will contribute to understanding pre-service teachers' emerging perceptions of teacher qualities and thus will provide significant insights into future teacher education.

Keywords: Teacher quality, Effective teacher, Teacher education, Pre-service teachers

PRESIDENCY AS A POLITICAL POWER FIELD: IN FIELD-HABITUS RELATIONSHIP TWITTER REFLECTIONS FROM 24 JUNE ELECTIONS

Paper ID: 4059

Gulden Ozkan
Kocaeli University

With the change as a result of the referendum in 2007, for the first time in the political history of the Republic of Turkey, a President was chosen by the means of election in August, 2014. Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who received 51.79% of the votes on August 10, 2014, became president. After the coup attempt on July 15, 2016, AKP and MHP the Constitutional amendments including the Presidency System were passed by parliament. The amendment was submitted to the public by referendum on April 16, 2017, with the amendment being adopted at 51.4%. According to the referendum, the presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for November 2019 but were held on June 24, 2018, with the early election decision taken on April 18, 2018. The elections were attended by six presidential candidates and various alliances. As a result of the election, the first president of the new system was Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. In this study, as the transition to a new system, the first presidential election system June 24, 2018 elections in Turkey were discussed. Presidency position now seen as a field of power, a political struggle have been examined with the borrowing concepts 'field, habitus and capital' from Bourdieu sociology. The purpose of this study; election campaigns in which candidates run for the presidency as a political power and the symbolic construction of the field of struggle through communication. In this context, Twitter messages have been examined as a microblog which shape both the field and the habitus, thus the practice. The tweets sent from official twitter accounts during the six candidate's election campaigns were recorded between July 18, 2018 and June 24, 2018, and the resulting data were analyzed by qualitative-quantitative content analysis.

Keywords: Field, habitus, capital, presidency, election, political communication

RECONSTRUCTION OF LIFESTYLE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL NETWORKS AND LIFESTYLE

Paper ID: 4060

Eda Turanci

Ankara Haci Bayram Veli University

Lifestyle, defined as having certain habits, pleasures, likes, values and consumption behavior, can be considered as an important factor determining the existence of individuals. On the other hand, lifestyle is a concept that cannot be explained independently of consumption, is also in the focus of today's marketing and advertising world. In this context, the claim that advertising and marketing activities are trying to sell a lifestyle rather than a product, is becoming more and more prevalent. Besides, it can be said that there is an important relation between lifestyle and social networks and this relationship can be examined in several respects. Firstly, it is possible to see social networks as a way of conveying the symbol of one's own value and lifestyle, by giving a chance to share moments (images), habits, actions etc. Secondly, social networks are useful in creating "desirable" lifestyles. Especially in recent years, the existence of phenomena with high "followers" supports this process. Finally, being in social networks is proportional to the presence of interesting content that the individual will share about his/her life. In other words, being in social networks is about having something to "share". The aim of this research is to explain the relationship between lifestyles and social networks and understand how the new lifestyle codes have been reconstructed through social networks. For this, various examples from social networks, especially from Instagram will be examined by using semiotic analysis. It can be assumed that Instagram, which allows users to share more visual content, is more efficient tool in this regard.

Keywords: lifestyle, social networks, consumption

A DISCUSSION ON THE MEDIA SYSTEM IN TURKEY

Paper ID: 4061

Selda Bulut, Serpil Karlidag
Ankara Haci Bayram Veli University

In modern democracies, there is a close relationship among the media ownership structure, social functions of the media institutions, and the mechanism of the media. The power of the market system and the political power in Turkey is significantly shaped to the media. The media ownership and its control mechanism also affect this situation. For example, along with hand changing of Doğan Holding, which has a significant market share in the media since the 1980s, the number of actors who has owner of the media has been declined. This study aims to identify the model of the media system in Turkey. In this study, how the economic, political and social developments in the last decade affected the media system is examined in the context of political economy approach. In this study, based on the relationship between the social system and the mechanism of the media, some models such as The Four Theories of The Press explained by Fred Siebert, Theodore Peterson and Wilbur Schramm and Hallin and Mancini's Polarized Pluralist Model are considered as well. Although after 1980 the media system in Turkey is significantly became compatible with the Polarized Pluralist Model, recently, it has been argued that the media has transformed into a more authoritarian structure. In conclusion, it is seen that the pluralistic structure of the media is changed when the dimensions of intensive property in the media, legal regulations against intensification and the level of state intervention in the media system are examined.

Keywords: Media system, media ownrepship, political economy, Turkey

A STUDY ABOUT LITERATURE-IDEOLOGY THROUGH THE NOVELS OF YAKUP KADRI KARAOSMANOĞLU

Paper ID: 4063

Beyza Atalay, Aysun Aydin Oksuz
Karadeniz Technical University

The literature is a practice in relation to the real life and is fed by real life experiments. It supply its materials from reality. The ideology comes into play by the transferring of reality to literary work. It determines how much and in what direction this transportation process will take place. In the literary work, the ideology which corresponds to the author's attitude towards real life directs him/her in the production process. The ideological approaches of the period are conveyed by the literature, and they are gotten into the mind of society. On the geography of Turkey, the literature is known to be used as a tool for inserting ideology into society in the period before 19th century and especially in the Ottoman society where communication conditions are limited. On this region, in The Late Ottoman and Early Republican Periods the social life has changed and transformed. The novels which produced during these periods also assume the role of transferring the sovereign ideology of the period to the society. The text takes as a subject of the relationship between literature and ideology in the Tanzimat and Early Republican periods. Within the context of social and political conditions of these two periods, it examines the building of Turkish literature and its place and effect in social life through Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu's novels named *Kiralık Konak*, *Yaban*, *Ankara* and *Hep O Şarkı*. In the direction of historical and social conditions of these periods, the literature, which deals with westernization movements, braces up from official ideology. The novels written in Tanzimat and Early Republican Period are produced not only as a literary text but also in aim of educating and leading of the society. They are built in a certain model of thought, furthermore, identify an ideal social pattern. According to this, this review is made by qualitative method through ideological formation of the novels selected. Consequently, the chosen novels are analyzed in the content of an old-new understanding, a relationship between rural and urban, a confrontation of ideal and real formations.

Keywords: Literature, Ideology, Tanzimat Period, Early Republican Period

THE USE OF BIG DATA IN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Paper ID: 4065

Lale Oral Ataç, Fatih Güneş
Manisa Celal Bayar University

The concept of big data, which is composed of a vast quantity of irregular and complex data and can be defined as a continuously expanding pool, is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the 2000s. The steps taken by businesses, having acknowledged that in the information era knowledge is the undisputed source of power, to achieve meaningful judgments through these vast masses of data bring along a number of transformations. The usage areas of big data for various business functions and social and financial implications of big data use have been attracting interest of researchers for a while now. However, the fact that there is only a small number of studies in the literature that can help us to understand the use of big data in business management is noteworthy. In this regard, more research is needed to address the implications of big data use in the context of different dimensions of management. This research focuses on the changes that big data use has brought to human resource management, which is one of the main functions that big data use affects in businesses. The aim of the research is to present a theoretical framework of how the use of big data, which is considered as leading an important change by enabling businesses to make quick and correct decisions, affecting human resources management. Within the scope of this research, definition of big data concept, changes that digitalization brings to the organization life, current usage areas of big data in human resource management and the accompanying ethical discussions will be mentioned. In the conclusion and proposals, the human resource competencies that have become important with the use of big data and the possible forms of future use of big data in the field of human resources will be discussed.

Keywords: Big Data, Human Resources Management, Theoretical Framework

UNDERSTANDING SHOPPING BEHAVIORS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Paper ID: 4066

Aysun Kahraman, Lale Oral Ataç, Ece Demiray Erol, Melih Özçalık
Celal Bayar University

Consumers' buying behavior is one of the most subjects for the researchers whose research the fields are marketing and economics. University students, as young consumers constitute the most dynamic group of society and they are the most attractive target audience for the marketing professionals because they are the decision makers of the future. Thus, understanding their shopping and consuming behavior is important for firms and other enterprises. This study sets out to investigate the shopping behaviors of university students at Manisa Celal Bayar University. We analyzed shopping habits of the students by asking "What, where, when and how do they buy?" , "What are the factors motivate university students to buy" and "How important are these factors for the students?". A sample of 2.214 students was selected among students who study at four-year academic units. Descriptive analysis and χ^2 analysis were conducted via SPSS 24.0. We analyzed the results for whole sample, different academic units and demographic factors. We exhibit also whether the students find the utilities provided by Manisa sufficient or not. The results of the study showed that students go shopping in the afternoon and spend 1-2 hours, they generally prefer shopping malls but place they prefer for shopping changes based on products they will buy, the most effective factors they motivate them to buy are promotions, price, quality and habits. After analyzing the data, we also found that there are differences about shopping behaviors based on some demographic factors (income, gender etc.) and academic units.

Keywords: shopping behavior, university students, young consumers, buyer motivation

INVESTIGATION OF PARENT TRUST TO SCHOOL

Paper ID: 4067

Sabri Baris Aykurt
Çanakkale

Parents want their children to get the best education. For this reason, parents want to send their children to schools where they can trust. Reliable school has various features. For example, a reliable school has a good education system, and it can be said that it is in communication with the families. It is up to schools that parents feel a sense of trust towards schools. The fact that a school is reliable means that it is preferred more. In this study, confidence of the family has been investigated to primary and middle-school education institutions in Çanakkale in Turkey.

Keywords: Trust, Parent, Education Institution

PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH IN CENTRAL EUROPE BEFORE 1989: DISCOURSIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAME

Paper ID: 4069

Martin Vávra

Czech Academy of Sciences

Public opinion polling in Czechoslovakia started in 1946 but shortly after communist coup d'état (1948) it was stopped. Polling started again in sixties, serving mainly to academic sphere and to political institutions but to public sphere as well. Results of all polls were made public at the time. After invasion of Soviet troops in 1968, during period of so called "normalization" opinion surveys continued, but under much stricter political control and with different goal and purposes. In my study I present which types of institutions conducted the polls, which topics were surveyed and how the polls' results were used. What is important for me is also the conceptual and methodological level and way research methods and theoretical socio-conceptual concepts have been (or have not) been used and discussed before 1989.

Keywords: Public opinion polls, history of empirical sociology, communist regime

BEYOND BOUNDARIES: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF PARADIGMS IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH.

Paper ID: 4071

Zeynep Gülşah Kani

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

Engaging with what reality and truth are is an important experience for researchers. This critical review examines the research perspectives which are the cornerstones of approaches to educational research. Subsequent to the concise definitions of “research, educational research and research paradigm”, I comparatively explicate the three research paradigms (positivism, post-positivism, interpretivism) with ontological and epistemological views underpinning each of them. In addition to the points that form the core premises of the research paradigms, I also address postmodernism as a particular research perspective that has gained in significance in the recent past and discuss its affordances and limitations about the claims regarding knowledge and reality. Then, I unfold the third building block of paradigms, i.e. methodologies. This paper features a philosophical critique of the paradigms, and it highlights the promising possibilities of critical realism (post-positivism) vis-à-vis the extent to which it meets the principles of the two ends of the paradigm continuum- positivism and interpretivism- and how it can foster mobility in the knowledge production in the social sciences, going beyond the static spaces of safety and comfort provided by the binary positioning.

Keywords: Educational research, paradigms, critical realism, postmodernism.

OBJECTIONABLE WORK IN LABOR LAW

Paper ID: 4072

Pinar Zeybekoglu, Siyami Alp Limoncuoglu

The theme of this study is to determine the sources of Turkish Labor Law, to express the position and the significance of the management right which is the last place in these sources and to determine the limits of this right and the consequences of not complying with the right of the employer to give the instruction given by the right of management. In addition to this, the theme of this study is to determine of whether a employee has the right to refuse a job due to his or her employer's failure to comply with his religious, political and conscientious views and how the concept of objectionable work (conscientious objection) must be described in comparative law and the employee's refusal of the work indicated by the employer with the criteria for the application of the contradictory business concept within the boundaries of the employee's rejection of the work shown by the employer and finally, to express what the laws employer can use in the face of employee's rejection of the work shown by the employer. The aim of this study is determination of whether a employee has the right to refuse a job due to his or her employer's failure to comply with his religious, political and conscientious views and how the concept of objectionable work (conscientious objection) must be described in comparative law. In the first part of the study, what the source of Turkish Labor Law, the last ones among these sources and definition of the right of management of the employer who has filled vacancies in a matter not regulated by these resources; in the second part in which these rights are examined in depth and in full detail, especially employer's management rights and boundaries are put forward with employer's right and forms of application; objectionable work concept, which is the last part and the main aim of the study and the definition of this concept, determination of boundaries with application criteria and employer's rights to use against this right and sources of labor law and the relationship of the employer's management right are examined.

Keywords: Law, Right, Management, Objectionable, Work

PUBLIC FRAMEWORK CONTRACTS IN KOSOVO, SOME STUDY ASPECTS

Paper ID: 4073

Azem Duraku

Tax Administration of Kosovo

A public contract pursuant to the Law on Public Procurement, framework means an agreement for a limited period between one or more contracting authority and as well as an economic operator, the purpose of which is to establish the terms for managing contracts to be awarded during defined period, in particular with regard to the price of the contracts and, where appropriate, the punctuated amount. There are two types of public framework contracts: (1) Those which establish all terms of the contract and usually are connected with an economic operator; and (2) Those which do not establish all of the terms of the contract. In the case of public framework contracts, where the indicative quantities and the unit price contracts are not known, the Contracting Authority shall set the weight on the basis of the importance of each "service category" or each "item", in order that the Contracting Authority determines which is the lowest price offer, where at this point we will focus more on demonstrating concrete cases, which we estimate that in the future should be taken into consideration in the evaluation of public framework contracts with price per unit, by selecting the lowest bid weighted-points. Kosovo started on applying framework contracts mainly after 2010. A good system of planning, preparation, valuation of the public framework contract, by Contracting Authorities in Kosovo, will have impact on the elimination of negative events of mismanagement and future recommendations for efficiently and in right way of using the public money.

Keywords: Public Framework Contract, Public Expenditure, Value for Money, Accountability.

PRESENTING AND COMPARING FRENCH LINGUISTS TO FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (FFL) LEARNERS

Paper ID: 4075

Senem Seda Şahenk Erkan

Nowadays, all over the world influences the globalism, the era of information and also the developments in some domains such as educational and technological life. That's why every countries and citizens influence the multilingualism and also multiculturalism. Besides teaching English as a Foreign Language, teaching French as a Foreign Language becomes very popular in 21st century. Since French is one of the initial languages of the European Union and one of the mother tongues and second languages in several countries around the world, we try to teach French as a foreign language after learning English as a foreign language. For all these reasons, we work on French by making known linguists to discover to the learners the richness of French as a foreign language. Some popular French linguists such as Ferdinand de Saussure, André Martinet and Algirdas Julien Greimas were compared in this research.

Keywords: French as a Foreign Language (FFL), French French Linguists, Saussure, Martinet, Greimas.

FISH, SHIPS AND NAVIES: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EU AS A SEA POLICY ACTOR

Paper ID: 4076

Finn Laursen

University of Southern Denmark

This paper will offer an overview of the development of European Union competences and policies in respect to the seas. It started modestly with the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community in 1958 mentioning fisheries products under the treaty chapter on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and sea transport under the chapter on Common Transport Policy. With different speeds the EEC and now EU have developed fully-fledged policies on fisheries, maritime transport, and marine environmental protection. There are further now two naval operations, one off Somalia's coast and one in the Mediterranean, moving the EU into security policy at sea. The paper will analyse these developments from the perspective of political science theories of international integration.

Keywords: European Integration, EU fisheries policy, maritime transport policy, marine environmental policy

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION PEER ASSESSMENT SCALE: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

Paper ID: 4078

Adem Özdemir, Yasemin Koç, Kerim Gündoğdu
Adnan Menderes University

The aim of this research is to develop a scale that science candidate teachers in the Education Faculties compare themselves to their peers according to the "Science Teacher and Professional Skills" courses. For this reason, 25 items related to Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Science Experiments and Professional Skills courses were prepared. Scale forms prepared in 5 types of likert type were administered to 298 students enrolled in 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes in Aydin Adnan Menderes University and Hatay Mustafa Kemal University. Data were analyzed in SPSS 22.00 for Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and in the Lisrel 8.8 statistics software for Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). As a result of the EFA, the factor load is not determined as its own factor by subtracting 1 item from the contingent item and 1 item. The remaining 23 items, obtained from the Varimax analysis, resulted in 5 sub-dimensions including 4 field education and 1 occupational skill dimension. The total variance explained by the structure is 72.62% and the factor loadings range from 0.66 to 0.89. BMD value 0.89 Bartlett test significance level $p < 0.001$. The reliability coefficient of the scale is Cronbach $\alpha = 0.91$. The Gutman Split-Half and Spearman-Brown coefficients are also good for the scale and both coefficients are 0.92. According to the results of CFA, the compliance indices are quite good (RMSEA = 0.051, Chi-square = 387.75, df = 217 RMR = 0.04, CFI = 0.98, IFI = 0.98, RFI = 0.95, NFI = 0.96, NNFI = 0.98, GFI = 0.90, AGFI = 0.87). According to these results, it may be said that this scale is a valid and reliable measurement tool that science teacher candidates can compare their knowledge and professional skills in this area with their peers.

Keywords: Science education, self assessment

THE LEVELS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' MOBBING AND MOTIVATION (MERSIN'S SAMPLE)

Paper ID: 4080

Fatma Sema Gürkan, Neslihan Çetinkaya
Toros University

One of the most common problems in today's business life is psychological harassment. It is seen that the motivation level and business efficiency is decreasing in the working environments where psychological harassment are taking place. The negative effects of psychological harassment on individuals in turn do affect the society. The objective of this study is to determine the relationship between the motivation and the mobbing that might have been experienced by the Akdeniz municipality staff in Mersin. To achieve this objective "negative behavior scale" test was used to determine how often the staff experiences mobbing and the Mc "Clelland's Motivation Test was used to determine the level of motivation of the sample. The survey was conducted in a 177-staff sample. According to the findings of the research there is a statistically meaningful and negative relationship between the "mobbing by work" subdimension of psychological intimidation" and the "relationship, power and success" subdimensions of motivation. The same type of relationships (statistically meaningful and negative) were also identified between "mobbing by workload" and the "relationship, power, success" subdimensions of motivation and "mobbing towards the personality" and the "relationship" subdimension of motivation. In addition, there is also a meaningful and negative relationship between "mobbing by discrimination" and the "relationship" while there is no statistically meaningful relationship between the "mobbing by discrimination" and the "power and success" subdimensions of motivation. On the other hand, the results showed that there was no statistically meaningful relationship between the seniority of the staff and the "success and relationship", there is a statistically meaningful relationship between the seniority and the power.

Keywords: mobbing, psychological harassment, motivation, municipal staff

EVALUATING GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS IN TURKEY: FROM 1950 TO PRESENT

Paper ID: 4084

Sedef Zeyrekli Yas
Trakya University

There are many factors that influence voter behaviors and therefore the vote's orientation, such as economic interests, religious and political beliefs, family and friends influence. In this study, it is investigated whether the environment lived in, merely, have influenced the direction of voting, regardless of other factors. In this context, considering the general elections that took place from 1950 until 2018, an overview of the ideological preferences of the provinces in Turkey was revealed. In order to avoid data loss in the proposed date range, the results of the general elections of provincial settlements in 1950 were examined. In this context, 18 general election results of 64 provinces are taken into consideration. Firstly, in the general elections, which took place between 1950 and 2018, a table was formed by taking into account the party that received the highest number of votes in each of the provinces. Then, the related parties were grouped according to whether right or left wing. As a result, in the analysis conducted in SPSS 17 program, it was revealed that ring-wing parties were supported more than left-wing parties since 1950 in Turkey, excluding 1973 and 1999 elections. Moreover, there is no province in which a left-wing party is in the first place in the elections held between 1950 and 2018, while there were four provinces (Afyon, Erzurum, Kayseri, Kütahya) where some right-wing parties took the first place in the general elections that took place during the mentioned period.

Keywords: General election, voter behaviors, Turkey

PRIMING SQUARE SHAPE ENHANCES PERCEIVED RIGOROUSNESS MEDIATED BY THE PERCEPTION OF COMPETENCE

Paper ID: 4085

Yasuto Okamura, Mitsuhiro Ura
Otemon Gakuin University

Research has shown that round shape enhances perceived warmth and square shape increases both perceived competence and rigorousness. In the present study, we investigated whether there is a direct or indirect relationship between square shape and perceived competence and rigorousness. We exploratorily examined that the relationship between square shape and perceived rigorousness is mediated by the perception of competence, or the relationship between square shape and perceived competence is mediated by the perception of rigorousness, or there are no mediational processes, but two direct relationships. Participants were assigned to round or square conditions. They were asked to individually draw as many circles or squares for 30 seconds. Following this, the participants responded to the questionnaire on impressions regarding their interpersonal environment in terms of 12 items. We first conducted an exploratory factor analysis and confirmed that the 12 items were structured from three dimensions (warmth, competence, and rigorousness). We conducted a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVAs), showing that participants in the round condition responded that there were significantly more warm people around them than those in the square condition, whereas participants in the square condition responded that there were significantly more competent and rigorous people around them than those in the round condition. The results are consistent with previous findings. Moreover, regarding the associations of square shape with the two traits, we performed mediation analysis, revealing that the effect of drawing squares on perceived rigorousness was mediated by the perception of competence.

Keywords: square, metaphor, mediated effects

THE TAX POLICY OF DIRECT BUSINESS TAXES IN THE EU

Paper ID: 4087

Thomas Chatzigagios, Vasileios Pontios
University of Macedonia

Tax competition is a phenomenon, which constantly raises the keen interest of governments not only in the European Union, but also globally. EU tax policy ensure, that there is no distortion of competition between Member States in the internal market, differences in tax rates and taxation systems at the level of direct taxation. Although, the introduction of tax policy, for direct taxation of the Member States, is their exclusive competence, there is the phenomenon of the heterogeneity between these policies. Both the tax rates of direct business taxation and the efficiency of the administration, in terms of their recoverability, differ considerably between Member States. The above is confirmed by the large fluctuation of tax rates between the Member States, since corporate tax rates range from 10% to 35%, and there is a similar fluctuation in the taxation of dividends. Analyzing cases in EU countries where corporate tax rates are higher than the Union average, one would expect the collection rate of direct taxes to be in line with the level of tax rates. However, it is a fact that collectability is also affected by external factors such as tax evasion, tax administration inefficiency, the black economy, corruption and bureaucracy. These are some of the reasons why the collection of direct taxes lags behind in some Member States over others. The above leads to the conclusion, that economic growth is not exclusively dependent on the of tax rates, despite the fact that the tax collectability is increased by the increase in tax rates and that tax revenues from enterprises are particularly sensitive to changes in GDP. It is also a result of the general economic policy, the controls of the financial authorities and the tax culture of the Member States. The economic but especially the tax environment of each country is changing rapidly and the tax policies should prevent it.

Keywords: business tax policy, tax evasion, competition.

CURRENT STRATEGIES IN PUBLIC ART

Paper ID: 4088

Seda Ozen Tanyildizi

Izmir University of Economics

Recently, we have been confronted with the subject of the effects of art institutions on the scale of works, whether or not commissioning systems have a binding influence on the end result of an artwork, the relationship between concept and medium, the hybridisation of disciplines, and in what context a work of art should be evaluated (site-specific, intervention, architecture based, performance etc.). In considering all these angles, this research is an experiment which tries to reach current conclusions regarding the subject of 'art and site', benefiting from the artists' own experiences and the cases they themselves witness. Although this study is limited to artistic framework, many artists adopting such an approach inevitably act in an interdisciplinary space where hybrid results occur. The site where the work is placed is a starting point for the artists, and areas such as architecture, geography, history and social environment are effectively used by these artists. The different disciplines introduce a quite complex structure regarding the variety of production practices and spaces, the classification of art based on site and the explanation of its concepts. The study reflects the data of a research project carried out in Germany and aims to present the position of new alternatives in public art considering the trending titles such as context, scale, viewer, hybridisation and financial support that current art communities often handle and discuss.

Keywords: site-specific art, public art, hybridisation, architecture

ISMAIL KADARE AND AESCHYLUS: THE MYTH OF PROMETHEUS

Paper ID: 4091

Saranda Buzhala
University of Prizren

If we look at the myth of Prometheus in all world literature, we see how functional it was during the time not only in literature, but also in other fields of art and culture. But the myth of Prometheus, present and so used in literature, how much has been faithful to his mythical world and how much has received from literature? Transformations of the myth on Prometheus, at different times, were numerous. Such a case of retrieval is also Kadare, who will make the transmission of this myth, moving from story to trilogy. Not surprisingly is the great influence of Kadare from Aeschylus, and especially of the myth of Prometheus, and the very meaning of this character and of this great figure of antiquity, when we consider the connotation that emerges from the author's life with the figure of this titan of literature and of Aeschylus. Aeschylus is considered as the initiator of the tragedy, which agrees the Albanian author Kadare himself, who likes the courage, even taking it as a model for beginning something inexistent, marking a special relationship with him, both as a personality and author. This may have inspired him to see himself as a modern Aeschylus! Except with Aeschylus himself, he will in some forms be identified with the Prometheus figure as well.

Keywords: Aeschylus, Kadare, Prometheus, myth, literature, tragedy

HENNA AND GENDER: A CASE OF GRADUATION HENNAS IN BOLU

Paper ID: 4093

Dilek Eroglu, Nurhan Tarhan, Zeynep Gökmen
Abant İzzet Baysal University

The history and origin of henna is hard to trace with centuries of migration and cultural interaction it is difficult to determine where exactly the traditions began. There are some archaeological evidence in Catalhöyük that neolithic people used it as a symbol of fertility goddess. There is also evidences in ancient Egyptians and various uses for henna was reported, including several medical uses as for hair dyeing and mummification. In Anatolia henna is mostly rural symbol and women are encouraged by society to colour their nails and fingers to display femininity. Henna ceremonies are traditional ceremonies to indicate different lifespan of people to the society, especially women. It is a kind of cultural acceptance symbol. In this study qualitative method was used and 15 women who recently attended the graduation henna were interviewed. It was determined that Modernization affects the henna use and its messages and graduation hennas is not only a stages between education life and what they call "real life" it is indicator of lack of trust to public sphere. Women who are stuck between public and private sphere that searches themselves to create their own secure area in between.

Keywords: gender, henna, graduation henna, public sphere, private sphere

CONSTRUCTING PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE TANZIMAT AND EARLY REPUBLICAN PERIOD NOVELS

Paper ID: 4094

Aysun Aydın Oksuz, Bahar Kucuk Karakas, Gizem Seymen
Karadeniz Technical University

Turkey experienced two major turning points in the middle of 19th century and at the beginning of 20th century. The first is the The Rescript of Gülhane which was announced in 1887. With this, the Ottoman State has opened doors in political, scientific, cultural and military realms to the West and has made an important step towards westernization / modernization with innovative reforms. The second turning point is the establishment of State of the Republic of Turkey in 1923. Along with the new republic, face of state has turned to the west, which is "contemporary civilization" in both the political realm and the cultural realm. This political and cultural relationship with the West has found a very strong place in the realm of literature. Even, Literature has been means of Westernization, sometimes implicitly and sometimes clearly. Literature realm was used as effectively transforming/formatting/changing of society in both the westernization of the Ottoman State and the modernization process of State of the Republic of Turkey. In this respect, in period novels, it is possible to see westernization/modernization forms or westernization/modernization mind of aforesaid periods. In this context, the aim of this study is to examine how the physical environment is shaped, in produced fictional texts of two different political period in Turkey. The problem has been analyzed over four novels: for Tanzimat period, Araba Sevdası (Recaizade Mahmut Ekrem, 1898), Intibah (Namik Kemal, 1876) and for the Early Republican period; Ankara (Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu, 1934), Ayaşlı and Kiracıları (Memduh Şevket Esental, 1934). The first part of the work constitutes the conceptual framework of work. In this framework, firstly the concepts of fictional text and physical environment relation, westernization and modernization are examined. Later, these concepts were discussed in the context of late Ottoman and Early Republican periods. In the second chapter, the question of how physical environment fiction is produced from literature/fictional texts produced during the late Ottoman and Early Republic periods has been problematized. In the third part of the study, selected texts were analyzed comparatively in the spatial context.

Keywords: Fictional Text, Fictional Physical Environment, The Tanzimat Period, Early Republican Period, Westernization / Modernization

THE VIEWS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL LECTURERS ON TECHNOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP

Paper ID: 4100

Osman Ferda Beytekin, Melih Unal

Ege University

The purpose of this study is to examine the views of lecturers at Schools of Foreign Languages on the National Educational Technology Standards (NETS-E) developed for educators by the International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE), and to evaluate the compliance of these standards in Turkey from their perspective. In this study, which was made by using qualitative research methods, data were collected via face-to-face interviews from 25 selected lecturers. The findings were categorized under seven main headings; as "Learner", "Leader" and "Citizen" under the empowered professional framework and as "Collaborator", "Designer", "Facilitator" and "Analyst" under the learning catalyst framework with their 24 performance indicators. According to the findings, the lecturers mainly agree about the suitability of the NETS-E standards in Turkey. The standards that are suitable for Turkey yet have issues related to the implementation and the ones unsuitable for Turkey were examined through the views of the lecturers in the findings. The findings of the research also show that the issue of technological leadership needs to be addressed with instructional leadership, ethical leadership, social leadership, visionary leadership and transformational leadership as well as with other standards of the ISTE for students, educational leaders and coaches.

Keywords: Technological leadership, Lecturers, School of Foreign Languages

RELIGIONS AS A SOURCE OF BIO-ETHICS: DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO THE ASSISTED REPRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES (ARTS)

Paper ID: 4101

Elifhan Kose Cal

Karamanoglu Mehmet Bey Universitesi

After the first IVF birth in 1978, Louise Brown, modern bio-technology and its impacts on human life have evolved very drastically. It is obvious that these technologies are so rapid and it has induced the ethical search of people about the ethical "truth". Monolithic religions dominant of our day have developed different approaches to these technologies. Even in the same religion, different sects can take a different look at the ways in which birth is acceptable and sacred as well. So ARTs practices vary geographically even though ART consists of the same technologies in the global sense. Some vital questions like "What is the ethical, legal and normal about procreation" or "Who has the right to procreate" that means whether married people, partners, heterosexual single or gay/lesbian couples have right to get child or not are striking bio-ethical issues in recent times. This text points out the transcending effects of religion's not just in ethical field but also on all the reproduction policies in different societies. Approaches of Islam, Christianity and Judaism will be primarily discussed.

Keywords: Assisted Reproduction Technologies (ART), Infertility, Procreation, Religion

THE IMPACT OF C PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE TEACHING ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMPUTER PROGRAMMING IN BIOLOGY
DEPARTMENT STUDENTS

Paper ID: 4103

Aynur Kolburan Gecer, Arzu Deveci Topal, Esra Coban Budak
Kocaeli University

Today, it is important for students to be able to use technology effectively and efficiently. One of the ways in which students have the skills necessary to effectively use existing technologies is to teach computer programming. Having basic programming expertise, as a scientist, will make biologists more productive in interpreting biological data sets, and an increasingly divergent field will set them a good career. In this study, it was aimed to determine the effect of the C programming instruction applied in the programming instruction course on the attitudes of the students of the biology department towards computer programming. Pre-test post test test design without control group was used from experimental methods and 29 students participated in the study. As a result, students' attitudes towards programming have become more positive after the programming language teaching.

Keywords: Programming, algorithm, attitude

TECNICAL ASPECT OF CINEMA AND TELEVISION EDUCATION: IS IT A GAME CHANGER? COMPUTER ASSISTED COLOR CORRECTION

Paper ID: 4105

Mehmet Kaan Bayar
Kocaeli University

Color, in cinema and television, is a crucial aspect of the medium. If we take Technicolor as the first color application in movies, since 1935 Becky Sharp, we have color in movies. Also after the color TV's, color in everything we watch is a very important part of the medium. After years of evolution and with the technological aspect getting better, color correction is now presenting lots of new opportunities for the filmmakers and producers alike. How the production companies hire personnel started to change. Cinema-Tv students must have necessary knowledge to find more suitable job offers when they graduate. Theoretical education must be accompanied with technical lessons and hands on experience. In this presentation we will try to show these new opportunities presented to us on color correction. Da Vinci Resolve will be used as demonstration software. All the information above in mind, in this this paper we are proposing Computer assisted Color Correction must be added as a lecture to communication faculties programs. In Turkey, we have searched undergraduate courses of the Communication Faculties Cinema-Tv departments. Of course color and color information is included on these programs. But none of the researched departments have computer assisted color correction as a lecture. To be able to have such ability while graduating gives many more job opportunities for our students. As a result in this study we will try to show why it is important to have computer assisted color correction as a lesson in cinema-tv departments.

Keywords: Cinema-Tv Education, Color Correction, DaVinci Resolve

FROM PAST TO PRESENT; SPECIAL PLANTS

Paper ID: 4107

Demet Ülkü Gulpinar Sekban, Makbulenur Bekar
Karadeniz Technical University

Plants that form the foundation stone of the source of life since the formation of the world; they became the protagonists of the legends. Even so, even in sacred books, plants have been portrayed in detail, allowing plants to be passed on to stories, legends and mythological events. It is seen that the stories about plants are based on the legends, such as creation, reaching to God, acquiring power, power, love, immortality or death. When these narratives are examined, it has been seen that such concepts of cultures are associated with some of the concepts of plants' physical characteristics or medical characteristics, and that this relation is used in the stories. The plants described in the stories that have come from the past have become symbols of the stories that are in the memory of the people. Today, these plants have increased or decreased the prevalence. In this study, mythological phenomena, the use of plants today, which have been the subject of stories and protect their value today, have been examined. Within the scope of the study, many plants that are subject to the stories were examined, their importance in history, their stories were mentioned, and the ecological characteristics of these plants are given to what they are used for today.

Keywords: Plant history, Mythological plants, Plant culture, Plants in stories

CHARACTERISTICS OF SETTLEMENT NAMES IN MANAVGAT SERIK (ANTALYA) DISTRICT

Paper ID: 4108

Cemali Sari
Akdeniz University

Serik district is located in the east of Antalya and middle part of the Taurus Mountains. Serik Region is surrounded by the following districts: in the North, Burdur and Isparta, in the east, Manavgat; in the west, Aksu and in the south, the Mediterranean Sea. While taking a step into Anatolia in large masses, the Turks brought many basic features from Central Asia. Besides their contribution to the area with their cultural background, they also effectively contributed to the naming of settlements in the area. The factors that played a role in the history of Turks in the proces of giving settlement names, were also effective in Antalya for many settlement areas. This study aims to underline the peculiar importance of settlement names in Turkish cultural geography in the context of Serik District.

Keywords: Settlement Names, Settlement Geography, Serik, Antalya

THE LIFE OF AKKOYUNLU YORUKS IN BEYKONAK

Paper ID: 4109

Cemali Sari, Fatih Kaya
Akdeniz University

Almost 30 years ago in Beydağ, it is known that more or less animal breeding has been done in almost every plateau. Today, however, the number of plateaus in which these activities are carried out is gradually diminishing. While livestock, Kumluca and Beykonak people are the most important socio-cultural and economic activities in the past, there is not much precaution in the region today. Almost all the nomadic groups, including the Akkoyunlu yoruks, chose the settled life. It seems that there is no comprehensive scientific study about the activities of the plateau. Previous studies have been made; plateau, plateau activities and plateau culture, the researches examining the wintering life of Yoruks are not enough to be tried. In this study, it was aimed to eliminate this deficiency by choosing the lives of Akkoyunlu Yoruks in Beykonak winter season as a research topic. The interviews were made with Akkoyunlu nomads living in the Beykonak winter, and the obtained data were analyzed and interpreted. Akkoyunlu Yoruks have left their traditional plateau activities in the past and they have settled in Beykonak district. Although Akkoyunlars abandon their past habits economically, they are continuing their tradition and customs today. This Yoruk group, is trying to maintain their culture in the ceremony of asking for girls, wedding circumcision, military service and death. They have expressed in every speech that they are striving to live and live each Akkoyunlu past.

Keywords: Akkoyunlu Yoruks, Plateau Culture, Beydağı, Beykonak, Kumluca

THE FORMATION AND REFORMATION OF THE ASÂKIR-I ZAPTIYE DURING THE TANZIMAT PERIOD, AND THE FIRST ASÂKIR-I ZAPTIYE STATUTE OF 1846

Paper ID: 4111

Ali Sönmez

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

The Asâkir-i Zaptiye (the gendarme corps), which was formed after the proclamation of Tanzimat in 1840, at first operated under the jurisdiction of the Seraskerat. It was linked to the Directorate of Police and Gendarmerie (Zaptiye Müşiriyeti) after 1846. The force was continually updated and improved as evidenced by a series of regulations: the Asakir-i Zaptiye Statutes in 1846, 1861, the Provincial Law in 1864. Several scholarly works omit these statutes and the law. Moreover, the Asakir-i Zaptiye Statute of 1869 is usually seen as the first administrative and military regulation of the organization. This paper will focus of the first Asâkir-i Zaptiye Statute passed in 1846. We will examine the process of the enactment of the statute, its contents and the decrees of the Supreme Council of Judicial Ordinance (Meclis-i Vâlâ-yı Ahkâm-ı Adliye) concerning the formation of the Asakir-i Zaptiye.

Keywords: Zaptieh, Zaptiye Müşiriyeti, Ottoman, Tanzimat, Internal Security

THE NOMADIC SETTLEMENTS IN THE VILLAGES; HİSARLIK, AKÇAŞEHİR, ÇAYIRLI IN TİRE, İZMİR

Paper ID: 4113

Halil Hadimli

This study investigates “Turkish nomads” who live in the small countryside settlements which are smaller than a village in the province of İzmir, the district of Tire. This study aims to elaborate on some of countryside settlements which are smaller than the village in the district of Tire; the Yoruk Settlements, even the most conventional, and their environmental effects. Tire is one of the most meritorious areas to be preferred as settlement area. Both the mountain ecosystem in its south and the plain ecosystem in its north and the suitable climate conditions every season to harvest lead this district to a suitable living area. There are settlements with little population, such as vineyard and orchard houses, farms and barn housing as small countryside settlements in the district. Some of these settlements are benefitted regularly or seasonally. The elaborated settlements there are the regularly inhabited ones which are in step with ones countryside settlements. These are similar with hamlet settlements in the South- Eastern Anatolia Region as described in geographical literature. When the origins of Yoruks among Akçaşehir, Çayırılı, Hisarlık villages are observed, it is understood that they are different from the majority of Yoruks living in any places in Anatolia. These people claim that they themselves belong to the Karaçakal Yoruks. There are more opinions about the origin of Karaçakal Yoruks. The information from the written work says this yoruk group is different from the similar groups in Anatolia. They used to engage in stock raising previously. They had to replace because of the need of grassland for their animals. There is no certain knowledge on how they came to Dibekçi village in Tire. However, if it is thought that the Dibekçi village has a bicentennial graveyard, it is noticed the dates are coherent. These yoruks, having changed more settlements in Tire, have adopted a sedentary life since 1955. Despite their rather recent adaptation to the sedentary life, they have learnt very fast the essential agricultural activities of the current life and began a dense agricultural production.

Keywords: Yoruk Settlements, Tire, Karaçakal Yoruk, Turkish nomads

ACCORDING TO THE TURKISH NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT ON RATIFICATION OF
INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Paper ID: 4114

Selda Caglar
Trakya University

The parliamentary system of the Republic of Turkey has ended with the Constitutional amendment, made by the law no 6771, dated 21/1/2017 and the referendum on 16/4/2017. The executive power and duty undertaken together with the Council of Ministers has been given solely to the President (1982 Constitution, art.8 and art.104 - as amended on 21/1/2017-6771/art.16A and art.8). In this context, one of the most significant powers of the President is to issue decrees about the subjects related to the executive power. Based on this authority, the President has issued numerous decrees since 9th of July, 2018, which he began active duty and he converted the institutional system to a new structure with the duties and authorities of the executive power. However, some of these decrees are not related to the executive power exclusively. One of them is the decree about the ratification of international agreements. Several powers of legislative organ are also transferred to the President with this decree. In this study, regarding the legal character of the new government system of Turkey, which powers are transferred to the President with the mentioned decree and the legal disadvantages and results of this transfer will be discussed, in comparison with the regulations of the old constitutional system.

Keywords: New system of government, Ratification of international agreements regime, Presidential decree

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION EXPENDITURES IN EU COUNTRIES ON THE WELFARE STATE APPROACH

Paper ID: 4115

Hilal Celik, Kemal Celik
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

The welfare state aims to provide a minimum standard of living for all human dignity, regardless of class, through public policies, and offers equal opportunity in accessing important areas such as socio-economic education. In this respect, education expenditures made for the social welfare of the society can also be regarded as social expenditure. The EU countries set goals that are thought to be achieved in education and the need for funds to achieve the specified goals was born in . Almost all of the EU member states receive most of their education expenditure from public sources. The purpose of this study is to analyze the educational expenditure of the EU countries within the framework of the changing welfare state understanding after 1980 and to evaluate the differences between EU member states.

Keywords: Education, Expenditure, EU

DISCOURSE AND IDEOLOGY IN THE SPANISH PRESS ON ADOPTIONS DURING FRANCOIST DICTATORSHIP

Paper ID: 4117

Sara Longobardi

University of Naples Suor Orsola Benincasa

This study aims to carry out a critical discourse analysis of the newspapers articles published on adoption in Spain during the years of the Francoist dictatorship (1939-1975). In fact, during this period adoption was used as an instrument to sensitize people to the political ideology of the dictatorship. The aim of the adoption of the "sons of the reds", "hijos de los rojos" in Spanish, by families that were followers of the dictatorial regime was to eliminate the Marxist ideology by ensuring that children were educated according to the ideological, religious and moral criteria of Francoism. Dictatorship built its discourse about adoptions through different social mass media and among them the press played a fundamental role to spread Francoist ideology. Indeed there is a close relationship between language, power and ideology as well as between discourse and social political structures. When the discourse is produced by those who have power, there are effects on society. In fact, the relationship between discourse and power has to do with the creation of the ideology which is the representation of the world according to a peculiar perspective and this can influence the ways of acting of people in society. Since Spanish press advertised the adoptions to support the political plan of the dictatorship, a discourse analysis is carried out in order to verify the importance of the discourse and the language for the dictatorship to construct its hegemony, power and ideology.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Ideology, Spanish Press, Adoptions, Franco's Dictatorship

THE IMPACT OF SPILLOVER EFFECTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOURS

Paper ID: 4119

Gaetano Musella, Rosalia Castellano
University of Naples Suor Orsola Benincasa

The aim of this study is to evaluate the determinants of pro-environmental behaviours of Italian citizens. We use the separate waste collection rate as a proxy of individuals' environmental attitude, analysing the several factors that drive citizens' actions. While a substantial stream of research on recycling behaviours focuses on morphological, socio-economic, institutional quality and individual motivations as determinants of pro-environmental behaviours, the neighbourhood effect has been less studied. With the purpose to investigate the joint action of these factors on waste collecting habits, we carry out a spatial econometric analysis on official data at a municipal level. Our study is developed in two steps. First, we test the existence of spatial dependence among Italian municipalities and the nature of this influence, i.e. positive or negative contagion effects. Second, we carry out the full-scale spatial analysis, considering the effects of different factors (i.e., socio-economic and morphological backgrounds, institutional quality, and individual motivations) on citizens' recycling behaviours. Our results show the fundamental role of institutional quality, individual and socio-economic factors such as education rate and value added per capita. Relevant spatial dependence and spillover effects also emerge. This result suggests that the social sphere and its spatial contagion influence pro-environmental behaviours.

Keywords: Spatial analysis; Pro-environmental behaviours; Separate waste collection; Spillover effects

BY THE POWER OF TV SERIES

Paper ID: 4120

Ozlen Onurlu, Ilknur Bilgen
Marmara University

TV series seem to be very popular in Turkey. They have an important rate in exportation as well. Business managers are involved in TV series parallel to their performance as well as producers, actors, audience and reviewers. TV series are significant tools in communication while they address a huge population. In many of these series, instructiveness, awareness raising in social context and brand promotions are effective adding to entertainment. Ratings and advertising revenues are the most distinct indicators of the performance in TV series. Customers of the series can be identified as audience and advertisers. Brands tend to support series with high ratings. High ratings occur as a result of audience satisfaction. Catching the satisfaction is about fulfilling expectations. Many factors as scenario, actors, air time, TV channel influence the success of a TV serie. All of these elements must be shaped due to the expectations. Sustainability can be guaranteed by this way. In this study, factors affecting the success of TV series will be considered and a descriptive research is designed in order to find out the evaluations of audience.

Keywords: TV Series, Ratings, Social Effects of TV Series, Business Wworld and TV Series

INVESTIGATION OF THE DEGREE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AND DEPRESSION OF MOTHERS WITH DISABLED CHILDREN

Paper ID: 4123

Husamettin Yazar, Esra Özbek, Banu Yazgan İnanc, Hüsamettin Yazar
Toros University

The main objective of this study is to analyze the effect of resilience level of mothers who have disabled children on depression. Participants were chosen among mothers whose children were enrolled in a private rehabilitation centre in Mersin, Turkey. Subjects were 156 mothers having disabled children and 147 mothers having healthy children and had an age range of 20-60. Data was gathered through the admission of Beck Depression Scale, Psychological Resilience Scale and Demographic Information Form. Psychological Resilience Scale consists of three subscales which are control, self-commitment and challenge and all subscales were categorized into 3 levels being low, middle and high. Beck Depression Scale has a total score. Two-way ANOVA was used to measure the effect of resilience scores of mothers with disabled children on their depression scores. The results showed that there was significant main effect of resilience level of all three subscales on the depression level of mothers having disabled children. Findings were discussed based on the theoretical framework.

Keywords: Psychological Resilience, Depression, Mothers with Disabled Children

EVALUATION OF THE LEVELS OF SELF ESTEEM LEVELS AND BODY IMAGES IN THE PREOPERATIVE PERIOD ON FEMALE PATIENTS
HAVING ELECTIVE AESTHETIC SURGERY

Paper ID: 4124

Banu Yazgan Inanc, Büşra Sari Etek
Toros University

This study was conducted to determine whether there is a significant difference between self-esteem scores according to body image scores of women in preoperative period having elective aesthetic surgery and those without elective aesthetic surgery. The study was carried out in Mersin province subjects were 80 elective aesthetic surgical women hospitalized in a 18-60 age group who applied to a plastic surgery clinic of a private medical center. The study's comparison group consisted of 78 healthy women who did not want any elective aesthetic surgery having similar demographic characteristics. Multidimensional Body Self Relations Questionnaire (MBRSQ), Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (RSES) and Personal Information Form were used in the study. Data were analyzed with the SPSS 16.0 program. The following results were obtained in this research. Participants in the comparison group were found to have higher body image scale scores than the working group and participants in the comparison group had lower self-esteem levels than the working group. It was also found that there was no effect on the body image score of marital status and age .

Keywords: Elective Aesthetic Surgery, Cosmetic Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Body Image, Self Esteem.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS COPING STYLES AND MENTAL SYMPTOM LEVELS AMONG PRISON CONVICTS

Paper ID: 4125

Yağmur Aydın, Banu Yazgan İnanç, Sevgi Boğa
Toros University

The main purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between Stress Coping Styles and Mental Symptom Levels among prison convicts. Subjects were 91 male convicts staying in Adana F Type High Security Prison with the age range 18-65. Data was collected in April 2015. Data was collected through administration of SCL90-R Scale, Stress Coping Styles Scale and Demographic Information Form, SPSS 16.0 program was used to analyze the data. Stress Coping Styles Scale have been categorized as low, medium, and high scale subscales. The significant difference between the categorized subscales of Stress Coping Styles Scale and the sub-scales of the SCL90-R Scale was examined. The effect of the Stress Coping Styles Scale subscales on SCL90-R Scale subscales was found to be generally significant except optimistic approach subscale of Stress Coping Styles Scale. Findings are discussed based upon theoretical background.

Keywords: Style of coping with stress, mental symptoms, prison convicts.

ACHIEVEMENT ORIENTATION GOAL MODERATES THE EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPE THREAT ON WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP ASPIRATION

Paper ID: 4129

Samet Arslan, İlknur Özalp Türetgen
Karadeniz Teknik University

Stereotype threat is the concern when one is at risk of confirming negative stereotypes about one's group. Leadership domain contains negative stereotypes about women. This study investigates whether achievement goal orientation moderate the impact of stereotype threat that created by biographical information about famous male leaders on women's leadership aspiration. The study was conducted with 110 women students. The experiment employed a two-group between-subjects design. Firstly, they filled in Achievement Goal Orientations Scale. After two weeks, experimental group was exposed to male leaders' biographies. The neutral text (about plant) was used for control condition. After intervention, leadership aspiration was measured. There is no main effect between stereotype threat and leadership aspiration. However, results indicated that the effect of stereotype threat on women's leadership aspiration were moderated by the factors of Achievement Goal Orientation Scale that named performance-approach ($p = .003$) and performance-avoidance ($p = .025$). According to role congruity theory, women are perceived as less competent leaders because of gender role stereotypes. Men are stereotypically evaluated more compatible than women. Considering that performance oriented individuals care about social comparison, to expose to male leader biographies cause stereotype threat and decrease leadership aspiration of women. This study is one of the initial study that investigate the moderator effect of the achievement goal orientation. Also this study is important in terms of providing information about taking steps to reduce gender gap between men and women in leadership positions in workplace setting.

Keywords: stereotype threat, leadership stereotypes, leadership aspiration, achievement goal orientation

GAGAUZ'S FIRST NEWSPAPER "HAKIKATIN SESI" (THE VOICE OF THE TRUTH): REBIRTH

Paper ID: 4130

Olga Untila Kaplan
Istanbul Medipol University

After more than a hundred years from the first newspaper of the Gagauzs, which began to be published in 1907, the "Hakikatın Sesi", comes into life again in the capital of the Gagauz Sovereign Region of the Republic of Moldova in Comrat on 2014. This newspaper which is written up by Mihail Çakır (1861-1938), which is the spiritual leader of the Gagauzs, with Gagauz Turkish is now published by a Gagauz culture society named "Kultura-Aydınnatmak Cümnä Topluluu". "Hakikatın Sesi" in meantime that its publication life guided its readers a lot of matters such as Gagauz language and culture and about Gagauz people and protected Turkish influence and Orthodox religion in forming national identity. The main purpose of this study is; to put forward an example that sustains ethnic memory of them by means of "Hakikatın Sesi" newspaper of Gagauzs who are a minority and living in Republic of Moldova. Careful attention has been paid to reaching the whole from the part by choosing the induction method mostly in the study. First of all, the information about the period that Mihail Çakır, who gave great contributions to the "Hakikatın Sesi" newspaper, was active late 19th century and early 20th century, were given. In the following sections, "Hakikatın Sesi" news was classified as indexed, and finally a conversation with Victor Kopuşçu, the editorial director of the newspaper, was given.

Keywords: Gagauzs, Hakikatın Sesi, Gagauz Turkish, Mihail Çakır

AN EXPERIMENTAL INTERVENTION: THE IMPACT OF STEREOTYPIC THREAT PRESENTED THROUGH ADVERTISEMENTS ON
WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP REACTIONS IN TURKEY

Paper ID: 4131

Ferhat Ayyildiz, İlknur Özalp Türetgen
Istanbul University

The concern of stigmatized group members about confirming stereotypes are called stereotype threat. It influences these members' motivations and performances. Women are stereotyped about leadership. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of stereotype threat on women's leadership aspiration, and the stigma consciousness in this process. The two-stage experimental study was conducted with 130 female university students. Firstly, stigma consciousness measures were taken. These participants were assigned to experimental and control groups randomly. After two weeks, experimental group was exposed to gender stereotypic advertisements, whereas the control group was exposed to neutral advertisements in laboratory. Lastly, their role preference for the oncoming task and leadership career goals was measured. When the result was examined, main effect of stereotype threat on teammembership aspiration was found statistically significant. The aspiration of participants in the experimental group was higher than participants in the control group. Also the moderator role between stereotype threat and leadership career goal was found significant. Stereotype threat can be an important factor for women's lack of representation in leadership. Media images cause women to feel threatened. To encourage women for leadership role, safety media climate should be created. Low stigma consciousness makes women advantageous against the effects of stereotype threat. This is the first study that examining moderator role of stigma consciousness between stereotype threat and leadership variables.

Keywords: stereotype threat, leadership, gender, media

AN ANALYZE OF THE NEW ALBANIAN REGIONAL DICTIONARIES

Paper ID: 4132

Oljana Merkuri (Papa)

Department of Public Administration

The recently economic, social and political developments which are taking place around the world, the process of globalization, as well as the integration process of Balkan countries in the European Union, are also bringing their influence to the language of every nation. In Albania, many foreign words are beginning to be used in the administration and in official papers and documents. But the uses of these words are completely unnecessary because for the same terms or words the Albanian language has its own words that can be easily used. In long terms while this situation is affecting our language in Albania, the consequences on the characteristic regional languages which are spoken in different parts of the country are devastating. In this sense, we are losing many original Albanian words, because of the inappropriate use of foreign words, which are slowly becoming part of the Albanian language. Ironically, throughout the history of writing different dictionaries in Albanian, whether at national or local level, the purpose of the different authors and scholars has always been to save the Albanian words from extinction, because of the use of foreign terms. Unfortunately, this trend continues today, even with more vigor. For this reason, various scholars have been making efforts to gather different words across the different provinces before they are lost forever. It is precisely through this study that we aim to analyze the most recent regional dictionaries that have been published in Albania, aimed at preserving the rare words of the Albanian language.

Keywords: regional language, regional dictionary, old words

A RURAL SETTLEMENT IN THE NETHERLANDS: Zaanse Schans

Paper ID: 4135

Melis Yazıcı, Oğuz Kirci
Karadeniz Technical University

Countries have different characteristics according to their geographical location. Most of the Netherlands is below the water level. This is because the country faces the danger of submersion, the windmills have a great importance. They are used both for pumping out the water from places below the water level, and are helping to turn the ponds into dry and fertile fields. In addition to this helping, windmills also perform various functions such as paint, oil, mustard, spices, wood cutting. It is possible to see the vast majority of these windmills in Zaanse Schans, which have been preserved in the Netherlands ever since. Zaanse Schans is located on the banks of the Zaan River in North Netherlands. It is a natural protected area as well as being a resurrected rural settlement of the 18th and 19th centuries. Zaanse Schans has wooden houses which are unique to the Zaan region architecture. Also it is a popular rural settlement and there are windmills, stables, workshops and museums. 'Zaanse Schans' will be researched with local architecture products, nature and culture in this work. Reflections will be given to the literature about life, working life and architectural texture in the rural settlement of Zaanse Schans.

Keywords: Architecture, Windmills, Zaanse Schans

A TRADITION OF FEAST AND THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN TURKS

Paper ID: 4138

Sakire Cimenli, Cahide Sinmaz Sönmez
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

Every society has special days that they call as the basic concepts such as a carnival, festival, ceremony, celebration, festivity, holiday etc. These feasts of special days, which create the sense of belonging among the individuals in society and enable individuals to be interlocked, have been begun to be celebrated since the early ages. It has also been added religion festivals with the acceptance of Islam to the festivals which are celebrated for the reasons such as the arrival of spring in Turkish people and the praise of the God. The Ottoman State started the national feast on the basis of the vital days in the past of society for the purpose of preventing the demise of the empire and establishing a social union in the tradition of the feast in Turks in the 19th century. This tradition has continued in the Republican Period with the same purpose. Considering that the opening the date of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, which was established to manage the National Struggle from a center, is “National Sovereignty and Children’s Day (April 23)”; the day when the National Struggle was sparked, is “Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day (May 19)”; allied powers was accepted the failure of the Treaty of Sevres was a magnificent triumph which enabled the establishment of the Independent State of Turkey is “ Victory Day (August 30)”; governing power is taken from person and transferred to “Republic Day (October 29)”, it is seen that the inspiration of national holidays is the important historical events in the Turkish history. In this study, it is tried to explain the development pre-Republican and the period of legalization as a national holiday after Republic of festivals which have an active role in making the individual a part society, by means of bringing individuals together on the common”

Keywords: National Holiday, April 23, May 19, August 30, October 29

TURKISH TV BROADCASTING IN THE BALKANS

Paper ID: 4141

Ersoy Soydan, Ghiulsen İsmail İusuf
Kastamonu University

Turkish language had been the lingua franca of the communities living within the territory in the Balkans which had been under the domination of the Ottoman Empire for five hundred years. Furthermore, thousands of Turkish words had entered into the languages spoken in that geography. At the beginning of 19th Century, the nationalist riots started in Greece spread across the whole of the Balkans during the time and consequently the Ottoman Empire lost its territories in the Balkans. The large part of Turks – who had been accepted as the extension of the Ottoman in the Balkans- had to migrate to their homeland, Turkey. The remained Turks who have become minorities in the countries they lived in tried to maintain their language, religion, customs and traditions. They published Turkish newspapers, magazines and books and broadcasted Turkish radio and television programs. It is known that the first Turkish radio programs in the Balkans have been broadcasted by Yugoslavian Public Radio and Television in Belgrade during the former Yugoslavia period. A five minutes radio program broadcasted from a Turkish village of Macedonia, which is Vranovça (Köprülü), on 28 December 1944, has been recorded as the first radio program made by the Turks. Nowadays, there are many Turkish radio stations in the Balkans that broadcast on FM band via territorial broadcasts. Nevertheless, Turkish television broadcasting started latter than radio broadcasting in the Balkans. It is known that the first Turkish TV program broadcasting started on April 1969 in Macedonia. Today, Turkish programs are being broadcasted within the framework of public televisions in Macedonia, Kosovo and Bulgaria. This paper will study Turkish television program broadcasting in the Balkans. The content of study is limited with Turkish television programs that are broadcasted in the Balkan countries. The literature review will be done as a method.

Keywords: the Balkans, Television, Turkish, Television Broadcasting

A RESEARCH ON DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BRAND PERSONALITY AND THE BRAND IMAGE

Paper ID: 4142

Polat Can
Uşak University

Today, demand for more production and increase in the number of substitute products cause competition conditions to become more difficult. In this environment where competition is difficult, product quality, additional services, product variety and low price are required to use new competitive tools as applications can not help to get enough shares from the market. This leads businesses turn to more abstract concepts in order to direct the perception of the consumer. At the beginning of these abstract concepts is the brand. The brand provides the consumer with a sense of safety because it is the presentation that is obvious. Brand is more reminiscent of abstract elements like personality, personality than concrete elements like color, slogan, logo. Brand and personality alignment is the direct or indirect relationship between the personality traits of the consumer and the brand. Brand personality is an important concept that can be used to differentiate a brand from its competitors. Brand personality is that brands have some emotions and impressions, like human personality traits. The brand personality concept is shaped by marketing activities such as product related qualifications, product category, product connotations, brand name, brand symbol, advertising messages, slogans, product price and product distribution channel. Brand personality and brand image concepts are often confused with each other. The brand image can be defined as the whole of the cognitive, emotional and sensory judgments that the consumer makes about the brand. From this point of view, in this study, it is aimed to determine whether there is a relation between brand personality and brand image. In line with this aim, a survey was conducted on the consumers of a brand that is well known in the milk and milk products sector and it is seen that there is a relation between the brand personality and the brand image according to the obtained results. (*) This paper is derived from the project 2017 / SOSB001, which is being carried out by Uşak University Scientific Research Projects Unit."

Keywords: Marketing, Brand Management, Brand Personality, Brand Image

OTTOMAN WOMEN'S MOVEMENT FROM PERSPECTIVE OF THE RUŞEN ZEKİ

Paper ID: 4144

Sirin Eker

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

The topic of the role of women and identity began to be discussed in many aspects and in a broader context in environment of free thinking which was created by the 1908 revolution. The intellectuals of the period saw the issue of women as the part of the constitution of the ideological struggle and they discussed important articles on this subject. In this period which the issue of women was discussed frequently, Ruşen Zeki published the article called "Bizde ki hareket-i nıvsar" in Nevsal-i Milli. In this article Ruşen Zeki, instead of opening the debate on the status of women in society, tried to give the important information about Ottoman Women's Movement by making evaluations about their activities and work particularly women's associations. Today, at this point this article which is a very important resource in terms of women's studies is examined by us, will try to create a general framework about the Ottoman Women's Movement.

Keywords: Ruşen Zeki, Nevsal-i Milli, Ottoman Women Movement, Associations.

EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' THOUGHTS ABOUT STEM BEFORE A STEM STUDY

Paper ID: 4145

Canan Nakiboglu
Balıkesir University

The great developments in science and technology over the last years have caused the expectation of the countries from their citizens to change. The 21st century skills consist of a set of abilities that the countries are aiming to bring their students to compete with the world. These skills are the learning skills such as critical thinking, creative thinking, collaborating, communicating; literacy skills such as information literacy, media literacy, technology literacy; life skill such as social skills, leadership, productivity, flexibility, initiative. For this reason, the countries have begun to change their curriculums to improve these skills of individuals. One of these changes is STEM education. STEM education is an integrated educational approach to the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. In recent years, many activities related to STEM education have been developed and applied to the students in our country too. When carrying out such studies, it is important to assess the STEM knowledge levels of the students at the beginning of the study. While STEM activities are conducted during the studies, students are not informed about STEM in generally. On the other hand, it is important for the students to realize what the STEM is and the STEM fields. This study includes some part of the research that was carried out before an STEM study began to take place. It was aimed to find out what the 11th grade students knew about the STEM and whether they had previously participated in any STEM-related activities before in this study. For this purpose, a questionnaire consisting of 2 main and 4 sub-questions was prepared and applied to 88 secondary students. The sub-questions are related to explanations about main questions. At the end of the study, it was determined that 58 percent of the students stated that they had heard STEM before and 42 percent said they did not. Explanations of the students, who say that they heard STEM before, about what STEM is about have been collected under 14 themes. It was concluded that only STEM-related statements of 6.8 students are sound understanding. Recommendations are given at the end of the study.

Keywords: High school students, STEM, Students' thought

TURKEY AND INTERNATIONAL FAIRS DURING THE ATATÜRK ERA

Paper ID: 4148

Cahide Sınmaz Sönmez, Şakire Çimenli
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

World Fairs or International expositions are large international exhibitions designed to display commercial, technological and cultural achievements of nations. They were originated in Europe in 19th century partly in response to Industrial Revolution (to display manufactured products) and partly to the French Revolution (to display nations' achievements). The first international expo or world fair was held in London in 1851. Right from its emergence, the Republic of Turkey participated in the world expos to display its national products and its achievements. The new government supported and encouraged producers and manufacturers to attend national and international fairs. The new government considered the world expos as an important arena where it could showcase its achievements and the attractions of the recently founded state. The subject of this paper is the government policies concerning national and international fairs during the Atatürk Era.

Keywords: Atatürk, Republic of Turkey, Fair, Exhibition

ADVANCE RULING PRACTICE IN TURKISH TAX LAW AND ITS OUTCOMES

Paper ID: 4149

Hakan Bay
Dokuz Eylul University

With each passing day, taxpayers are facing more unusual situations and outcomes against the complex tax legislation. Taxpayers and tax responsible parties are entitled to request for a written opinion from the authorized bodies with regards to unclear or hesitated taxation matters. This opinion is recognized as advance ruling (special notice) in tax law. With advance ruling, the taxpayers are provided with views with regards to the hesitated matters, thus directing the practical process. The taxpayers carry out the taxation transactions more comfortably and see the future more clearly thanks to the advance ruling practice. Reflecting the opinions of Ministry of Finance and Department of Treasury, the taxpayers are enlightened, thus ensuring the taxation system to run in a manner not leading to uncertainties. Despite being a problem-solving exercise, the advance ruling is not a regulatory transaction. Advance ruling, as the secondary resource of tax law, is based on the interpretation of tax laws for the taxation transactions to be carried out more properly. Therefore, the usage of this resources is of importance to both the taxpayers and the administration. In this study, a legal regulation will be provided with regards to advance ruling. Then, we will try to explain the importance of advance ruling, the process of receiving advance ruling, the respective procedures, the points to take into consideration while claiming for advance ruling, where and how to make the request, the limits of the request, including its position and importance in tax audit process. Additionally, the results that are brought into by advance ruling for the taxpayer and the administration, including the points to take into consideration with regards to this practice and rescission of advance ruling will be analyzed.

Keywords: Advance ruling practice, tax administration, sources of national tax law, tax law.

TAX-RELATED ASPECT FOR REAL PROPERTY COMMERCE IN TURKEY

Paper ID: 4150

Hakan Bay
Dokuz Eylul University

Real property sector occupies an important position in Turkey. Real property commerce in our country is not only recognized as a manner for meeting the needs of accommodation, but also as a reliable investment instrument. This is what makes real property commerce important. In fact, the title deed fees are required to be paid based on the real buying – selling price within the scope of transfer and acquisition of real property. Additionally, where the owned real properties are sold within five years after acquisition and the acquired income exceeds the exemption amount, it is a must to declare it as gains from appreciation. On the other hand, commercial earning and gains from appreciation must be distinguished properly within the scope of real property commerce. Where “continuity of activity” is the core element in real property commerce, the acquired income is classified under commercial revenue. However, where the title deed fees and income tax are not paid in full and properly within the scope of real property purchasing & selling transactions, it will be tax evasion for the government, and a fined assessment for the taxpayer. It is of vital importance for the citizens, owning real property, to be sensitive about the burden of financial liabilities, as well as providing accurate declarations in commercial transactions for real property. Undervaluation of the sale price is one of the most frequently faced ways for tax evasion, which is applied for paying less amounts of title deed fees in the purchasing & selling process. In this study, the points that are to be taken into consideration by the taxpayers will be outlined, after mentioning the status of real property commerce against tax legislation. In addition, the impacts of the taxational burden of real property commerce on the housing sales and taxpayer behaviors will be analyzed.

Keywords: Property, tax burden, taxation, tax law.

IMPUTED RENTAL VALUE PRACTISE WITHIN REAL PROPERTY INCOMES IN TURKEY

Paper ID: 4151

Zeynep Arıkan
Dokuz Eylul University

Fifth of the income items in the second article of Income Tax Law is the real property incomes. In-kind or cash revenue received for leasing a property or a right is recognized as real property income, which is required to be subjected to taxation. However, these properties and rights are made available to others as free of charge or against a low price under certain circumstances. This matter needs to be real-like detected, thus being recognized as gross proceeds. According to our Income Tax Law, the “imputed rental value” to be designated instead of the actual rental value, where a real property is leased as free-of-charge or against a low price, is recognized as gross proceeds. Briefly stated, the imputed rental value is recognized as the rent of such properties and rights. In our tax system, the proceeds of real property incomes are under control with “imputed rental value”, where the establishment aims at minimizing the lost and evasion of taxes as a security measure. However, notwithstanding that the establishment applies a tax security measure, taxation of an income, which is not actually collected, is against the principle of real income. In that, taxation of an income is applicable, provided that income is earned. Earning is based on the principle of collection within real property incomes. Taxation of an uncollected income tarnishes the taxpayer rights, causing inconsistency in the justice and equality principle. In this study, a legal assessment will be made by discussing the regulations and practices within the scope of imputed rental value, emphasizing on the outcomes from the viewpoint of taxpayers and the government.

Keywords: Property, imputed rental value, taxation principles, tax law.

TAXATION OF ATHLETES IN TURKEY

Paper ID: 4152

Zeynep Arıkan
Dokuz Eylul University

The incomes of athletes are recorded as revenue, thus being subjected to taxation within the scope of wage earners. Wage can be described as the money and benefits represented with months and months, which are paid to the employees against their services by the employer of a business. The benefits (covering the educational expenses of his/her children, purchasing/renting a car, house for him/her) provided for the athletes for being transferred to another sports club or for prolonging the contract with the current sports club under the name of transfer fee or other names, are recognized as wage. Sports are of vital importance for creating a healthy society. Therefore protecting and encouraging sports and athletes comes from a Constitutional basis. The incomes of athletes, of football players in particular, as well as taxation of these incomes, the manners of taxation are some of the topics that occupy the public agenda. It is of importance how the taxation of transfer fees and premiums is performed. Taxation of incomes that are earned by the athletes are different from the general principles of the wage taxation. The wages of athletes are subjected to a special taxation system. Such taxation may constitute an inconsistency within the principles of publicness, justice and ability to pay. In this study, the taxation of athletes, in line with the applicable legislation, will be analyzed within the scope of the principles of ability to pay and justice. Additionally, the impact of taxation on the sports, and the criticism for Turkey to be recognized as the tax heaven for athletes will be discussed, after mentioning various practices in other countries.

Keywords: Sports and taxation, transfer fees, agent fees, heaven for athletes, taxation of football.

A GENERAL EVALUATION FOR HEALTH JOURNALISM IN TURKEY ON MAGAZINATION

Paper ID: 4153

Gezmen Basak
Istanbul Medipol Universitesi

Today, both in the world and in Turkey, health communication, health journalism and such issues has started to become common topics that make up the agenda. It is among the functions of the media that showing the interest in the health which the society tends to be sensitive. With delivering the right information stream to the public media also performing its task which creating public opinion by creating awareness in necessary matters. At this point it is imperative that the same sensitivity be shown in the health journalism. However, the phenomenon of magazination causes changes and transformations in news and journalism. The aim of the study is to examine the health news published in July 2018 in six newspapers which reflecting the different ideological views in Turkey. In this context, according to the content analysis, the structure of the news will be evaluated in terms of language, presentation style, titles and visual use of news on magazination.

Keywords: Health, health journalism, magazinization

EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE CHEMISTRY TEACHERS' UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING CONCEPTS OF NUCLEAR REACTION AND RADIOACTIVITY

Paper ID: 4154

Canan Nakiboglu
Balıkesir University

The nuclear chemistry course is one of the courses placed in many chemistry and chemistry teacher programs. The topics of nuclear chemistry involve many abstract concepts that cannot be accessed with direct perception. On the other hand, nuclear chemistry has considerable importance for many application in the most important area of daily life such as medical, energy and archaeology. However, students have learning difficulties concerning many concepts of nuclear chemistry. Two of them are the concepts of nuclear reaction and radioactivity which are important for the teaching of nuclear chemistry. It is crucial that nuclear reactions are understood correctly in the learning of many nuclear chemistry concepts meaningfully. On the other hand, nuclear reactions are often thought of as a kind of chemical reactions by students. Therefore, in this study, firstly it was aimed to investigate how prospective chemistry teachers understand nuclear reaction and to determine the reasons of these thoughts. Another concept in which students are having problems is the concept of radioactivity. Students especially confuse the concepts of radiation and radioactivity. Secondly, it was aimed to investigate how students understand the concept of radioactivity. 90 chemistry teacher candidates who attended the last year of chemistry teacher education participated in the study. At the end of the study, it was concluded that 65 percent of the chemistry teacher candidates indicated the nuclear reaction as a type of chemical reaction, and 22 percent indicated that the nuclear reaction was not a type of chemical reaction. It was also found that the concept of radioactivity is not fully defined and the difference between radiation and nuclear radiation is unknown by the prospective chemistry teachers.

Keywords: Nuclear chemistry, prospective chemistry teachers, nuclear reaction, radioactivity

THE FACTORS WHICH AFFECT LEARNING MOTIVATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

Paper ID: 4156

Bahadır Gülbahar
Ahi Evran University

While the studies in the literature are examined; it is seen that studies regarding the learning motivations of students are generally quantitative studies examining the motivation level, the relationship between motivation and other variables. On the other hand, it was understood that the number of qualitative studies on the factors that affect the learning motivation of students is limited. The objective of this qualitative study is to determine the opinions of higher education students regarding the factors that affect their learning motivation. The present research is a phenomenological qualitative study. Phenomenological study means the common sense of several people's experience of a phenomenon or concept. It has been tried to determine influences on the "learning motivation" phenomenon discussed in this study by the opinions of the students of higher education who have experience in learning motivation. These sort of studies are used for systematic, descriptive and exploratory analyze of meanings that arise as a result of experiences of participants included in a study. Research data was collected through "interview" method, one of the qualitative data collection methods. The study group consisted of higher education students who were determined via convenience sampling method of purposeful sample, which is used in qualitative researches, and studied at least two years in the university. 42 students carrying aforesaid qualifications have been reached.

Keywords: motivation, learning motivation, higher education students

PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF PRIMARY TEACHER

Paper ID: 4157

Derya Girgin, Çavuş Şahin
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

As a rapidly growing field in the literature, teacher identity emerges as an important structure in the understanding of teacher and education. For this reason, the concept of teacher identity has attracted great interest in contemporary education approaches; teacher and teacher education is at the focal point of many studies in the context of the professional identity of the teacher. The identity of the teacher has an important role in integrating the professional development of the teachers with the performances they show as a teacher. Teachers' "teaching self", "role in teaching", "perceptions, beliefs, values" in teaching affect their teaching practices. Teacher professional identity; will be possible through the internalization, representation and identity of the teacher's personal and social contexts and the professional values, beliefs, emotions that result in the reconstruction of it. This study was conducted in the general screening model. As a matter of fact, the researches in the general screening model are going to describe the situation related to the subject in question. The basic elements constituting the teacher identity in the study were examined in the context of the professional identity of the classroom teacher whose identity and identity formation process differed from other teacher identities. Four basic features of identity; the fact that it has individual and social aspects of identity, it is an actively constructed process, it is a situational and qualitative structure, it contains multiple identity structures. In teaching, identity is expressed as transformable, institutional realities, ideally adapted to personal understandings, as a form of expressing oneself in the class. The role of each feature in the process of formation of classroom teacher professional identity is defined by focusing on four basic characteristics of identity.

Keywords: Professional identity, teacher identity, primary teacher.

GIFTED STUDENTS AND PROJECT-BASED LEARNING

Paper ID: 4158

Derya Girgin

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

A person who is gifted; having a higher level of performance than their peers, possessing a concealed gentle character, and a strong creativity capacity. Gifted student; having mental early development, having a fast learning and comprehension ability, being advanced from their peers, having creative thinking skills to solve complex problems, using different ways of thinking, performing high level cognitive skills. In this context, gifted children need to benefit from their own level of learning experience, starting with younger age, so that they can continue their development holistically in line with their own characteristics. Gifted students are the greatest candidates who can demonstrate high productivity in their working life with 21st century skills in the system. It is therefore an important goal to equip them with gifted education, offering a differentiated and enriched educational environment. Differentiation of teaching programs for highly skilled students, preparation of interdisciplinary teaching programs, training with specially trained personnel, special tools and equipment and appropriate training environments are required. In this study, the importance of project based learning approach for gifted students is given. Project-Based Learning, which encourages active participation of learners, supports high level cognitive activities, requires a wide variety of tools and resources; academic, social and life skills, and emphasizes the use of technology. This study was conducted in the general screening model. As is known, research in the general screening model is about to portray the situation related to the topic being discussed. Project-based learning model in the training of gifted students; supports students' life-long learning, helps them to think independently, works and tastes success, provides problem-solving techniques, learns and develops the steps of scientific method, provides scientific work habits, develops their vital skills and self-control skills.

Keywords: Project-based learning, superior ability, gifted student.