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ABSTRACT BOOK

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Abstract No: 9001

**CULTURAL AND ETHNIC IDENTITY IN MULTICULTURAL SOCIETIES: THE
EXAMPLE OF AHISKA TURKS**

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The debates on multiculturalism and multiculturalism are used in particular to protect localities and to protect the differences by the state's policy. The fact that the concept of culture has a very broad set of meanings allows ethnic groups to create a living space in multicultural societies through the differences they possess. Since the first time the concept of ethnicity has begun to be used, it has always pointed to a differentiation. Today, the concept of ethnicity is used more to emphasize ethnic differences in multicultural societies. As a result of intercontinental migrations and mobilization processes, individuals seek to find an origin and want to redefine their identity, their identity and their culture in multicultural societies. The emergence of hybrid identities is the result of this process. Multi-ethnic/multicultural societies that abandon the classical view of be part of mainstream community, paid attention to politics that allows them to build identity by improving mainstream collective participation and sense of belonging. The concepts of ethnicity and identity have been defined in such a way that they will have opposite or close meaning depending on the changes in social life in different periods. The Ahiska Turks began their immigration adventure in Uzbekistan, and then migrated to Russia and Ukraine. they ended in Turkey, in which is the homeland of their own. Ahiska Turks had been humiliated everywhere they migrated. Such humiliations have always kept alive the perceptions of their ethnicity and origin.

Keywords: Identity, Culture, Multi-Culturalism, Ahiska Turks



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Abstract No: 9003

Analyzing the Preschoolers' Mothers' Knowledge of Media Literacy and Monitoring Practices

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Recently, media have surrounded not only parents but also their children at any age. They have spent considerable amount of time before any screen media. This study was conducted to reveal the media literacy knowledge and monitoring practices of preschooler' mothers. 91 parents participated in descriptive study. Revised and adapted form of the Parent Media Opinion Survey (PAMOS) including 23 items was conducted to discover the participants' opinions about media. As result, the media literacy knowledge and monitoring practices of preschooler' mothers was evaluated by using SPSS in respect of screen media use, and mothers' beliefs about appropriate use of screen media for preschoolers regarding ome variables. As a result, the age of the mothers participating in the study do not affect their knowledge on media literacy and monitoring practices while the education levels of their mothers' knowledge have a significant effect on them.

Keywords: media literacy, media screening, preschoolers' mothers, PAMOS



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Abstract No: 9007

Digital Sculptures as Art Style and Art of Nam June Paik: Video Art

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Artistic performance has existed in a continuous motion within its history. Sense of art, having existed till 19th century, continued under academism and traditionalism; however after 19th century it underwent transformation in terms of style and content. Anti traditional attitude of Modernist and Postmodernist art approach has interpreted artistic performances and has put its work of art at disposal of public, in order to eliminate limits of art. All these new styles have been assigned a task in terms of concept and it has got rid of its pure look. The fact that television, cinema and computer started to have a voice within daily life, has brought along some problems and discussions. Video art, which declared its independence in terms of virtual independence created by digitalising, claimed its place in art history as an art resistance. In research, digital sculpture production of Nam June Paik, who brought literature in video art, his critical point of view for digitalising and his contributions to today's art have been studied. Our purpose is to make this research contribute into art in order for postmodern art productions to be interpreted better.

As method; literature review, descriptive method and data collection through observation were used. As general finding of research; real and virtual perspective creation has been ensured in digitalising universe, which is a part of human life and a new investigation field has been brought in art. Furthermore; it has been presented to its audience that art is too independent to be limited.

Keywords: Nam June Paik, video art, dijital sculptures, new media



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Abstract No: 9008

**THE IMPACT OF INNOVATION CULTURE ON ORGANIZATIONAL
INNOVATIVENESS: A RESEARCH ON VAN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**

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The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of innovation culture on organizational innovation. A public institution was selected for this purpose and the study was carried out in Van Metropolitan Municipality. In the research, the related literature was searched firstly and a theoretical basis was taken. Then the application section was passed and a survey was conducted at the selected institution. 171 people from the municipality employees participated in the survey. Correlation analysis was applied to reveal the relationship between the variables used in the study. As a result of the analysis, it was revealed that there is a positive positive relationship between the sub dimensions of Innovation culture and the sub dimensions of organizational innovation. According to the regression analysis aimed at revealing the effect of the sub-dimensions of innovation culture on organizational innovation, Innovation inclination, innovativeness potential, and innovativeness dimensions are positively influenced by organizational innovation. The applied practices revealed the positive effect of innovation culture on organizational innovation. In this sense, innovation has been concluded to be an important factor in increasing the potential of organizational innovation.

Keywords: Innovation Culture, Innovasyon, Organizastional Innovativeness



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Abstract No: 9010

**Development of Local History As A Historical Writing Method in The World And
Turkey**

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Local historiography studies had appeared in the world scale in the mid 19th century than this studies started to be seen in the Ottoman State the end of the century. Local historiography, which has come to our attention as a historiographical method that attracts attention in time, has caught a rising trend, especially in England. In the study, while the first examples in the world are included, the first developments in the Ottoman Empire and the work of the first researchers in this area will also be emphasized. Through these first examples, the works of the beginners will be analyzed and the history writing in the local history of that period will be emphasized. In the continuation of the work, the day-to-day process is generally given and examples from both the world and the Republic of Turkey are given today and the stage in which the history of this area is written will be tried to be evaluated. As a result, we will try to draw conclusions about the future level of local historiography at national and international level.

Keywords: World, Ottoman, Turkey, local history, historiography



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Abstract No: 9012

**THE ROLE OF DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT: THE
CASE OF SOUTH MARMARA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

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The primary objectives for establishment of development agencies, a new form of organizational unit in Turkish Administration System, are to identify local-regional potential, dynamics and authenticity of local areas, getting best use of them and organizing planning activities. For this purpose, development agencies provide the region with financial support by technical and financial support programmes. These sources of finance are provided not only for the state enterprises and NGOs but also to active entrepreneurs in the private sector as well.

The purpose of the study is to discuss effectiveness of South Marmara Development Agency, established in 2009, which controls provinces of Balıkesir and Canakkale under TR22 Level 2 Region according to Turkish Statistical Regional Units by analyzing the financial support given by the organization during the historical process.

Keywords: Local Development, Development Agency, South Marmara Development Agency, Support Programmes



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Abstract No: 9013

**Public-Private Sector Partnerships in New Public Management Understanding in
Turkey**

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Especially after 1980, the change experienced in Turkey has been shaped by directing the production realized by the public towards the private sector. This practice, which is expressed as new public management understanding, is undertaken by the public by determining the rules, loading the costs into the private sector, withdrawing from production and presentation. The advantage of this understanding to the public is to relieve public finance without directing the taxation to high investment costs. Since the public does not have sufficient resources in this way, the investments that have to be made have been realized by using private sector financing without borrowing. The private sector, on the other hand, has the opportunity to open up new fields and increases its income with its capital. In this situation, which is expressed as public-private partnerships, both sides are winning. While acquiring the private sector during the investment period and the operating period, the public has gained the cost of the investments by investing in the private sector and investing at the end of the investment. The practices that took place in Turkey in the last fifteen years have also encountered significant examples. These are especially in the form of İzmir-Istanbul Highway Project, Istanbul Yavuz Sultan Bridge Project, Çanakkale 18 March Bridge Project, City Hospitals Projects. These investments, which are very difficult to realize in the existing system with the public finance, are creating the private sector's power in the development of Turkey. Our work explains the developments experienced as public-private partnerships in recent years with the dimension of Turkey.

Keywords: Public-Private Sector Partnerships , New Public Management Understanding



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Abstract No: 9014

Consumers' Behaviours in Tea Consumption: The Case of Turkey

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This research examined the consumption behaviours of the families in Turkey about black tea. The data used in this research were collected from 273 households living in various provinces of Turkey via internet (Google Drive) in January, 2017. The relationship between the families' tea consumption and socio-economic factors was analyzed using chi-square test. There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the amount of tea consumption and the number of individuals in the family. In the 57.90% of families surveyed, mother make the decision about food purchases. The age, education level and employment status of the individuals who decide to purchase food affect the amount of tea consumption in the family. But, there is not a statistically significant relationship between tea consumption and the total family income. A large portion of consumers (70.00%) prefers one kg packages for tea purchase and 74.70% of consumers choose the same brand of tea; and the most effective factor in brand preference is quality.

Keywords: Tea, consumer behaviours, brand preference, Turkey



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Abstract No: 9017

A Study Regarding the Effects of the Social Media on the Political and Social Events

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Communication is one of the important conditions for the existence of individuals and societies. "Social media" is essential for bringing together the masses and increasing the interaction between them. Today, the intensity of the use of social media increased significantly. Social media plays an important role in the daily life of individuals in Turkey, where the amount of young population is quite large.

By examining the current literature, it can be seen that field researches regarding the effects of the social media on the political and social events are not sufficient. For this reason, it is required to carry out field researches on this topic and to analyse and evaluate it sociologically. Accordingly, the aim of acquiring such data in this study is extremely important. Through this study, it has been tried to help to fill the gap of sociological evaluation, which has been considered as a deficiency in the current literature.

In this study, it has been aimed to evaluate the effects of the social media on political and social events by the viewpoint of university students and the topic is limited to the Adnan Menderes University (Aydın/TURKEY). The method of questionnaire was used in the research and the questions, which were prepared in accordance with the purpose, were replied by 400 university students. In this context, data pertaining to the effects of social media on the political and social events has been tried to obtain from the perspective of university students with quantitative research.

Keywords: The Internet, Social Media, Political and Social Events, University Students

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Abstract No: 9018

In Ancient Greek Family, Marriage And Children Education On

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Family concept of the importance of protecting the past today, in antiquity Kyrios (Lord-husband-father) collected and maintained under this feature. At that time, the family is not only a legal union, family ceremonies related to the most important gods also are available. The family of an economic union, there was a Klero of each family. This piece of land was passed to the eldest son in the event of death. If you do not clerocidin son, father or adoptive surpassing nearest male relatives over the girl who was forced to marry her granddaughter to be born through her. According to the law passed in the year 451 in Athens, legal marriage is only valid for Athenian citizens. Conditions suitable to marry where he signed a premarital agreement called peer engyesis. Girls were married at an early age without losing their virginity at age 16-18. Married women often go out of the house chores, they deal with wool and so on. In the noble woman can go to places open to the community, such displays could watch the festivities. The man wants to divorce was not enough. Usually extramarital affairs of men was a situation quite common. If you cheated on his female partner was entitled to kill his wife competitors. The male child marriage door olive branch, the girl hung thread. The first week is brought to the hearth of the home with the child and family celebrations and officially recognized the name was taken from here. Father apature feast of sacrifice in cutting third day, declared that the child would be born under the covenant of marriage. Child up to 6 years and is cared for by servants, the father does not care about the children in this period. One of the boys in the age of 7 who were house slaves by the caregiver. They would escort her way to school. They would be subject to training after school.

Keywords: Marriage in the Greek, Families in the Greek, Children's Education in the Greek



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Abstract No: 9019

Romantic poets and their timeless passion for learning foreign languages, and about other cultures: Goethe's desire to learn Arabic, and about Islamic culture, as an inspiration for modern-day international mindfulness

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Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832) was one of the few writers of Western Romanticism who focused their cultural and linguistic attention on the Arabic area. He saw this area of studies and efforts as an example for the meeting of East and West. This paper analyses this part of Goethe's work, life and world-view from the conceptual viewpoint of cosmopolitanism as contemporary cultural identity form of world citizenship. It is based on a literature matrix of what constitutes a cosmopolitan person, for instance engagement with specific cultural diversity. A focus will be on relating this concept to the literary activities and positions expressed by Goethe himself. This seems especially relevant since Goethe is considered to have coined the term "world literature" in the sense of modern comparative literature studies. Empirically, the paper links up with a previous study of the author, where three new types of cosmopolitans had been established, beyond the existing literature. These were called "Advanced Tourist", "Transitional Cosmopolitan", and "Interactive Cosmopolitan". The paper finally shows and evaluates how Goethe's personal, linguistic and literary engagement with Arabic language and literature fulfills a range of the requirements even of contemporary cosmopolitanism. In doing so, it also shows the limits of Goethe's cosmopolitan engagement. The goal of the paper is to show both the extent and the limitations of Goethe's world citizenship, so that his achievements are not just intimidating, but rather inspiring for the personal efforts of today's writers, as well as students and teachers of language and literature.

Keywords: Cosmopolitanism, Multilingualism, Romanticism, Arabic, Literature



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Abstract No: 9021

Virginia Satir's Family Education and Therapy Model

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Virginia Satir (1916-1988) is one of the first experts who has worked in the field of family therapy in the United States. In 1951, she was one of the first therapists who has worked all members of the family as a whole in the same session. She has concentrated her studies on issues such as to increase individual's self-esteem and to understand and change other people's perspectives. She has tried to make problematic people compatible in the family and in the society through change. From this perspective, change and adaptation are the two important concepts of her model. This is a state of being and a way to communicate with ourselves and others. High self-confidence and harmony are the first primary indicator of being a more functional human.

She starts her studies with identifying the family. She uses two ways to do this; the first one is the chronology of the family that is history of the family, the second one is the communication patterns within the family. With this, she updates the status of the family. Updating is the detection of the current situation. The detection of the situation, in other words updating, constitutes the very essence of the model that she implements.

According to her detection, the people who face with problems, use one of those four patterns or a combination of them. These communication patterns are Blamer, Sedative/Accepting, distracter/irrelevant and rational. She expresses that these patterns are not solid and unchanging but all of them "can be converted". For example, if one of the family members is usually using the soothing (sedative/accepting) pattern, in this case, it means that he/she wants to give the message that he/she is not very important in the inner world of the individual itself. However, if such a communication pattern is to be used repeatedly by an individual, he/she must know how to use it.

This study was carried out by using the copy of Satir's book, which was originally called "The Conjoint Family Therapy" and translated into Turkish by Selim Ali Yeniçeri as "Basic Family

Therapy” and published in 2016. It is expected that the study will provide support to the education of the students and family therapists.

Keywords: Virginia Satir, Family, Therapy, Model



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Abstract No: 9026

Communicative Position of the Child in Literature: Novel Seker Portakalı

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Child's communicative position can be considered as a title in terms of communication studies that should be evaluated in literature works, especially works related to children's literature. In this study, it was aimed to examine the communicative position of the child by choosing the novel Seker Portakalı which is a novel written about children's literature and translated into many different languages. First of all, it will be given information about children and communication, then mentioned briefly about literature and child literature. In the last part of the study, the chosen samples were examined in the direction of the conceptual framework of the work and the transmission of the child's communicative position in the literature tried to be analyzed in this sample axis. In order to ensure that children's world is understood more clearly in the novel Seker Portakalı, which has an important place in children's literature, Zeze, the protagonist of the novel, has been told by the novel, so that we can see clearly the analogies. The novel Seker Portakalı is a literary work that has succeeded in conveying the communicative position of the child.

Keywords: Child, literature, communicative position of the child, Seker Portakalı



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Abstract No: 9027

The Ontological and Epistemological Foundations of the term "University"

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In this report, the ontological and epistemological foundations of the university institutions are questioned. The institutional identity, the existence reason and the functions of the university is the most important agenda of the intellectual world. In fact, the university is the catalyst for technological and cultural development as well as for the economic, social and cultural development. In this context, the university is obliged to lead not only the transfer of knowledge and technological know-how to new generations, but it also leads the transfer of aesthetic, artistic and mental development. However, the recent increase in information and communication technologies, as well as rapidly changing socioeconomic structures, has led to an increased criticism that the university is inadequate in its roles and functions. For this reason, the university notion is faced with the necessity of having a more dynamic and flexible climate and a more qualified human power potential in terms of purpose, roles and functions. Essentially, the term “university” which is produced from the word “universal” is a product of a panoramic view beyond the local or national scales but also including them. Therefore, every subject related to human and life is of special interest. In this context, components like the technological progress, know-how, brands, patents, and the spiritual and cognitive development processes such as human dignity, happiness, and productivity are the basic areas of study for universal education.

In summary, the ontological and epistemological questioning of the university through all the structures and contents that people and life can take in today's and tomorrow's world constitutes the focus of this work.

Keywords: ontology, manpower, sociocultural, universal



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Abstract No: 9029

**THE CONSEQUENCE OF MISINTERPRETATION OF RELIGIONS (ESPECIALLY
ISLAM'S)**

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No doubt Islam gives importance to the serenity of the individual and society. Because the person and the society develop their skills in peaceful environment and ideally they reveal their duties assigned existence that The Quran states "" Retreat to the cave. Your Lord will spread out for you of His mercy ""(Al-Kahf, 18/16) related to the companions of cave means the truth that divine mercy comes to peaceful places and bodies. Thus divine mercy is not granted people and places that have got stress and tension. For example, breast-milk comes directly from mercy receptacle. It is the evidence that there is not milk in breast before the baby is born but the livelihood flows from there when the baby is born. But when the mother gets stressed, flow of milk stops immediately. This situation is the same with animals too. When animals get stressed, they do not give milk. Thus calmness is sign of health in terms of mental and spiritual unity which is frequency of connection with metaphysical world. There was similar case with İfk case (which is known as neckband case also). Messenger of Allah got upset due to the case and wanted to have celestial information which would immediately provide explicitness to the case and he had this expectation. But divine inspiration did not come in any way. After he had stress for nearly one month, divine inspiration came and Aise was proven to be innocent. The same case is subject to dreams also. Anyone who is conditioned to have dream does not dream anything. Sleeping in conditioning causes tension in body. Such a dream occurs only when related memories are forgotten. Therefore also peace and security are important in terms of religions.

It is a fact that all religions without exception share the ideal of establishing peace a people. Islam also has such ideal. However sad events in Middle East gives a false impression about Islam that it takes vandalism as a basis and which gives authorization to betrayal. Majority of the parties that are in war in this region takes Islam as a reference, Islamic concepts such as Jihad and shahada are exploited and

are used against Muslims. Religious parties use jihad as a guillotine for killing Muslims. However the prophet of this religion said that

""Whoever performs our salaah, turns his face to our kiblah, eats what we slaughter, he is a real Muslim and all of his basic rights are under guarantee of Allah, his prophet and all Muslims. Do not ever be a traitor to the guarantee of Allah. (by oppressing to such a Muslim)"" From this expression, we can understand that a kiblah domitae can not be killed whatever his sin is (except the crimes determined by law)

Prophet of Allah (pbuh) said

""There are three rules of faith: not messing with anyone who says there is no other God except Allah (the one who says the word of oneness), not accusing anyone by curse because of an action, not excluding someone from Islam because of an action. Jihad continues since I was sent by Allah as messenger.""

This second hadith has a theme supporting the meaning of the first one. However understanding of religious scientists is required about the meaning of final expression and if there is a misunderstanding about this issue it should be presented. Because all of these slaughter in this region shows that there is a problem in correct understanding of Islam.

Keywords: Islam, Jihad, Serenity, Security, Peace



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Abstract No: 9030

Observations on Comic-Book Translation

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Comic-book is known as a narration with its specific fiction, narration and visuality other than its combination of literature and picture and it is thought to be very interesting. As the twentieth-century art, comic-book includes features such as voice and word games, puns, rhetoric, cultural items, creativity and so on. The text, a ball of speech or thought, can be understood more easily with the help of pictures, but translation of it can have some difficulties. For this reason, a number of translation competencies are required to translate it interlingually. In order to understand the source text, it is necessary to know two cultures as well as knowing two languages. From this point of view, the purpose of this study is to determine the translation strategies applied for comic-book. To do this, first of all the necessary translation competencies to translate the comic book will be examined and the difficulties encountered will be determined. For this purpose, a few texts taken from the comic-book will be translated. The sample of the study will be a total of 9 final year students who are studying in French Translation and Interpretation Department at Marmara University in the 2016-2017 academic year and 3 students coming through the Erasmus Exchange Program. 9 students will be divided into 3 groups equally. After translating the text given to them, they will answer the questions about the translation process. The obtained data will be evaluated through the frequency values and percentage values and the content will be analyzed.

Keywords: Comic-book, translation strategies, translation competencies



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Abstract No: 9031

The Importance of Philosophy in the Development of Language

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Philosophy is an activity that continues its function in the field of knowledge and values, it's reflected in the language and it enriches the culture. It is based on Greek and Latin studies called "humanitas" which are the basis of European civilization. In philosophy, "literary" Latin lessons and Greek lessons are named as "classical". Those who deal with this studies are called "humanists".

Since Renaissance, Europe has been made secondary education through humanitas (humanitas). The aim is to research a language other than the mother tongue through translation and its literature. For this matter Greek and Latin are considered as school of thought, idiom and pleasure. The virtues that are given to human beings through humanities have occurred with mind, supposedly delicacy (Precision), emotion (Finesse). Thus and so, the works have emerged as classic in the world literature. Language has become a carrier of culture and civilization as a meaning of understanding and communication, and it carried a civilization and its culture to another.

Language is one of the most prominent philosophical problem of our century. The studies that are deals with the topic of seeing language as case began in the 18th century. Languages change but the mental language does not change. Because, the semantic communication and potentiality among speakers of an any language do not change, these potantialities are permanent and the semantic is a indicator in the content of oriented mind. The civilization's environment and the cultural environment are the most predominant elements in the determining of semantic.

In this article, the importance of reading classical works in language teaching will be assessed through the link between language, culture and philosophy.

Keywords: Philosophy, Language, Humanitas



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Abstract No: 9033

**GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND WORKING CAPITAL: A RESEARCH IN BIST
PRODUCTION SECTOR ABOUT PERFORMANCE**

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The net working capital net has expressed current investments of companies. The net working capital net constituting the large amount of active capital has essential importance for companies. Main goal of this study is to determine the effects of directing the net working capital net on performance of companies which are treated in BIST production sector during the 2008 global financial crisis derived from USA and affecting all countries over the world as a result of globalization.

In first part of the study, the phenomena namely, financial crisis, globalization, the reasons, kinds, frontier symptoms, crisis models and effects on companies of financial crisis and the effects of 2008 global financial crisis on companies and Turkey were discussed. In the second part, the description, importance, components, kinds, peculiarities, finance strategies, funds of net working capital net and the methods used to calculate it, the factors affecting it and competence analyses were mentioned. In the third part, current literature on effects of directing net working capital net on company performance was discussed and application was performed.

Financial rates were used to determine the effects of directing net working capital net on company performance. A total of 133 production companies which have been treated continuously between 2005-2014 years and have diffused their production data were included to this study. Panel data sets, consisted of financial statements as three months periods for the 133 companies were used. 2005, 2006 and 2007 years were treated as period before crisis, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 years were treated as crisis period; 2012, 2013 and 2014 years were treated as period after crisis. Period before crisis, crisis period and period after crisis were searched separately. Consequently the period between 2005-2014 years was evaluated as a whole.

Keywords: The net working capital net, financial crisis, cash conversion time, Tobin's q



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Abstract No: 9035

**PORTRAITS FROM THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES OF THE UNION
AND PROGRESS PARTY**

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In the social division of labor established by the state itself during the Rise of Ottoman Empire, the religious state bureaucracy was generally regarded as an area where the Turks gathered. The basic obligation of the military and bureaucratic state system was left to the elites of Balkan nation and the prominent people of Timariot, depending on their condition of being Muslim and being raised as Devshirme. However, conditions would begin to change from the middle of the 18th century. In the late 17th century, when it was noticed that “conquest and holy war” economy followed by the Ottoman Empire had come to a dead end, the question “How Can Turkey Be Rescued?” that determined the agenda of the country. By the end of the 19th century, indicated that the Ottoman Empire could not be resolved by conservative reforms or touches upon right and left sides of the state. The Period of Union and Progress organized under the active cooperation of military and civil bureaucracy in the Ottoman Empire was representing the last “liberation” opportunity for the empire. In this article, financial and economic development policies followed by the Committee of Union and Progress since The Young Turk Revolution II are examined through Cavit Bey and Kara Kemal.

Keywords: Progress and Union Party, modernization process, Cavit Bey, Kara Kemal, capitalist market economy, statism.

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Abstract No: 9037

**THE SOVIET EFFECTS ON TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY DURING SECOND
WORLD WAR PERIOD**

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In this study, the effect of the Second World War, the Soviet provide information on the years of Turkish foreign policy.

At the heart of the relations between Turkey and Russia, Straits question is the main problem. Russians have attempted to take control over the Straits many times since the Soviet Russia Period. During the Second World War, Soviet Russia tried to pull Turkey into the battle to achieve this goal. Since the failure of preventing Italy and Germany because of the failure to stop Italy and Germany who have expansionist policies in Balkans was questioned the Turkey's participation to the war by the allied powers. Although the apparent reason of Turkey's keeping himself out of the war was suggested because of the military and economic adequacies, the real reason was the lack of trust in Russia. At the heart of the Soviet Russia's victory in the second World War lies the supports of the western countries. Turkey considered his strategic place well and stayed neutral thanks to its balance policy.

Despite the conferences and meetings which was held to pull Turkey into the war, Turkey achieved to keep himself out of the war. Towards the end of the war, after the Soviet Russia's declaration of victory, Turkey established good relations with USA and England against the threats that might come from Soviet Russia. As a result of Turkey's this attitude, relations between Russia and Turkey broke off. Turkey felt confidence in himself against Russia because of the hard-foreign policies of Truman, successor of the U.S. president Roosevelt. Thanks to this self-confidence, Russia couldn't achieve his goals. At the beginning of the Cold War Era, Turkey participated in NATO to protect himself against the threatening policies of Russia.

Keywords: II. World War, Turkey, Soviets Union, France, England



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Abstract No: 9038

Role of Development Agency In Development Finance:DAKA Sample

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Regional development policies, which have been successfully implemented in many countries around the world, are one of the popular tools of development. The importance of regional development agencies is more and more increasing as they identify regional development potentials and apply development policies appropriate for these. As structures of the agencies established in the regions are affected by legal, political and administrative features of countries, there are agency models having different structures. In Turkey, the regional development policies have been transformed in terms of administration, practice and content, along with the European Union membership process, and as a result of this transformation, regional development agencies have begun to be discussed extensively. This study aims to examine both the companies receiving financial and technical support from Eastern Anatolia Development Agency (DAKA) between 2009-2010 and 2013, and the effects of supports on the financing of these companies. For this purpose, our study consists of the findings of the field work and of the statistical analysis and interpretation of these findings. Based on the analysis of the data obtained by the questionnaire method from 91 businesses operating in Van, Muş, Bitlis, and Hakkari, whom received support from DAKA, it has been found that companies provide positive results in terms of economic and social indicators, particularly about employment and income. However, our study revealed an important finding that after the establishment stage, companies use bank credits again to meet their financial needs.

Keywords: Regional Development Agencies, Development Agencies in Turkey, Development



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Sovereign Wealth Fund Application in Turkey

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The public sector is basically based on two separate structures: general government and State Economic Enterprises (SEEs). The duty losses of the SEEs are covered by the current transfer payments made from the central government budget. For this reason, the duty losses of the SEEs can create a burden on the public budget. However, there are also SEEs who do not have duty losses and the positive values they create cannot be used in closing duty losses of SEEs who have deficit. Therefore, it can be mentioned from the application of “sovereign wealth fund” which collects public assets under a single fund structure and manages them according to market principles. In other countries, the use of the sovereign wealth fund, which aims to assess the surplus of the budget and bring in wealth to the future generations, is being implemented in Turkey in 2017 as well. But Turkish application aims to bring the management, operation, supervision, procedures and principles of public assets within the portfolio out of public legislation, rather than the revaluation of budget surplus such as in other countries.

The implementation of the Turkey sovereign wealth fund, which can be considered new for the Turkish economy and leads to a major change in public asset management, is worth reviewing in terms of its content. In this context, first of all, the concept of sovereign wealth fund will be explained theoretically and applications of various sovereign wealth funds will be examined from other countries. Subsequently, the application of the sovereign wealth fund in Turkey will be explained within the relevant legislation and the criticisms brought into practice and the arguments that affirm the application will be discussed.

Keywords: Sovereign Wealth Fund, Public Assets, Public Economics



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Abstract No: 9041

**A RESEARCH ON KAZIMIR MALEVICH'S ART PERCEPTION AFTER
GEOMETRIC-PURE PERIOD**

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K. Malevich is the pioneer and most important representative of the art movement of suprematism, which is understood as "supremacy". In the art movement, which has been seen to exist since 1915 with the motto of World without Object, the objective expression has been wracked and destroyed. In this context, the artist has used only geometric - abstract compositions in his paintings for many years. Malevic also supported this approach, which he did within the framework of artistic understanding of suprematism, and gave insightful information about the concept of art. However, towards the 1930s, a sharp language change took place in the works of the artist, and in this context, figurines appeared in compositions.

Purpose of the study is; examine the intellectual - formative in figurative paintings and to question the existence of suprematism in figurative period works in this context by determining the reasons for the transition from the abstract painting to the figurative painting in K. Malevic's paintings.

The sample of the work is recent figurative works of Malevich. As a data collection tool in the research, artifact analysis, literature review and comparison methods were used. It is determined that the costumes used in the theater play "Victory Against the Sun", -which triggered the formation of Suprematist art for Malevich- are similar to the figures used in the period after the geometric-abstract period of the artist. Moreover, the knowledge of the artist's written works is not only an approach that exists in geometric-abstract works, but also that every geometric-abstract composition work can not be a suprematist. Obtained findings are discussed in terms of importance of study.

It is envisaged that this work, written in order to correctly understand K. Malevich's work, will be presented as a resource for art educators and students.

Keywords: Kazimir Malevich, Suprematism, Figurative, Geometric, Pure



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Abstract No: 9042

**THE VIEWS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS REGARDING SOCIAL
JUSTICE**

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Despite the egalitarian claims of contemporary societies education is based on inequalities in many ways and it is important that the social justice in education in a system based on inequalities is not what it is, but what kind of meaning it is. The main point of conceptualizing social justice in education is the training of everyone according to their ability and needs. In most cases, social justice in education is pronounced as equal education for all. In order to ensure social justice in education, it is becoming more and more important for school administrators, teachers and parents to have knowledge about this issue and to work on providing social justice in cooperation with existing resources. This research aims to identify teachers' definitions of social justice, their views on the social injustices that arise in school as a result of applied education policies, and suggest solutions to social justice in education. The following questions were searched in order to find out the information about the social justice in education of the secondary school teachers.

1. What is social justice in education according to teachers?
2. How do teachers evaluate the educational program in terms of social justice?
3. How do teachers assess the distribution of resources in their schools in terms of social justice?
4. How do teachers provide social justice in the education of disadvantaged students?
5. What is the recommendation of teachers to provide social justice in education?

The research was carried out using qualitative research model. In terms of the appropriateness of the research in this framework, the case study method was used among the qualitative research models. The working group of the study is composed of 30 secondary school teachers who are selected with

easily accessible sampling method among working in the province of Bayraklı, İzmir in the academic year of 2016-2017. The Bayraklı district consists of three educational regions. When the working group is selected, it is aimed to collect data with equal participation from each region. In this respect, the study group was formed by teachers selected from different regions by sampling method for easy accessibility. At the data collection process the semi-structured interview form is utilized. The interview form consists of open-ended interview questions approved by field experts. The collected data were analyzed by content analysis method. Obtained data were passed through multiple readings, and it was considered to be appropriate to use open-ended questions. The data were first coded and then categorized; the themes have been arranged and brought together in a meaningful way by combining the categories. After the themes have been formed in the data analysis process, adequate quotations of school principals have been chosen to explain the findings.

Keywords: Social Justice, Educational Policy, Educational Administration



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Abstract No: 9044

THE EVALUATION of THE PRODUCTION AND TRADE POTENTIAL of THE COLOGNE INDUSTRY in BALIKESIR

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Throughout the history, people's interest on nice smells, has over time brought out a big perfume and cologne industry in the world. Cologne that is in fact an European origin product, has been adopted in the daily cultural life also in Turkey. In Turkey cologne sector has been represented with small-sized businesses that shows distribution generally at country scale. At the same time, while cologne industry shows development in Turkey, some cities has been gained a central function in production of cologne. In this process, some regions have obtained a brand by specializing in production and trade of some kind of cologne. Thus, the Balıkesir city that is handled in the context of this study is also one of the centers that come forward in the production and trade of the cologne in Turkey.

In the context of the study, the development process of cologne industry in Balıkesir has been examined and it has been aimed to determine the factors that influence the potential of production and trade of the cologne in this city. The data that has been evaluated in the study, has been obtained by the questionnaires that applied on the businesses that do the production in the context of field studies, stores that make sale and by interviews with experts. The data that has been supplied in research process, give the possibility to evaluate the cologne sector of Balıkesir with SWOT analysis method. With the SWOT analysis method, the strengths and weaknesses, opportunity and threat elements of cologne sector has been pointed out. Research findings and SWOT analysis, constitute a resource for the decisions and strategies about the future of the sector. The cologne sector in Balıkesir has a superiority in terms of its rooted-background, sectoral experience and accumulation, production of high-quality products besides the product variety. But insufficiency of sector in procurement of qualified and technical employee, the troubles of manufacturers in local and national organization, the difficulties in educating new experts limit the potential of development of cologne sector in Balıkesir.

Keywords: Cologne, Cologne İndustry, SWOT Analysis, Balıkesir



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Abstract No: 9045

The Evaluation of Perceived Risk of People Who Using Online Shopping in Terms of Gender Differences in Turkey

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The main purpose of this study was evaluation of perceived risk of people who using online shopping in terms of gender differences in Turkey. The bulk of data used in the study was collected from 160 people who using online shopping and living in various provinces of Turkey via internet in April and May, 2017. Factor analysis was used in data reduction to identify a small number of factors related to perceived risk. Then, t-test, ANOVA and descriptive statistics were used to evaluate differences of perceived risk scores between groups. Perceived risk was evaluated using a scale consist of 21 items and the internal consistency coefficient of it (Cronbach's Alpha) was 0.885. The results of factor analysis showed that the risk scale consists of 4 factors explaining 62.41% of total variance. These factors according to the factor loading were named as "time and performance risk", "psychological risk", "social risk" and "privacy risk". The mean scores of privacy risk, psychological risk and time and performance risk have statistically significant differences within gender groups. In addition, female's average risk perception scores higher than male's for three risk groups too.

Keywords: Online shopping, perceived risk, gender, Turkey



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Abstract No: 9046

Azerbaijan in the Politics of Superpowers

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Nowadays Azerbaijan undergoes system transformations as well as other countries of the South Caucasus region, which is turned to be the centre of overlapped interests. The aim of my research is comprehensive analysis of the policies of global actors in Azerbaijan. I will look at peculiarities of foreign policy of USA, The European Union and Russian Federation in order to reveal the influence and conflict of interests of each of these superpowers.

Keywords: EU, Azerbaijan, USA, Russia, the South Caucasus



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Abstract No: 9047

Sustainable Development of Urban Areas: An Integrated Approach

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In all around the world, particularly in developing and the least developed countries, urbanization, urban development and urban transformation are the issues of scientific and political debate. The destruction of environment while urban areas are being developed rapidly is raising several problems such as deteriorating the quality of life of the inhabitants of the city, health related issues and destruction of landscape. On the other hand, development of urban areas requires mirroring developments in economic sphere, i.e. creating new jobs. However, economic development, while aiming at attracting new investments into the city and creating new jobs, must be able to support and maintain social rights of the stake holders. The idea of economic development that respects the protection of environment and social law is best reflected by the concept of sustainable development. The concept was further crystallized into Sustainable Development Goals by the international community in post-2015 political agenda. The concept of sustainable development provides invaluable criteria for the governments in their planning for urban development. Nevertheless, the concept can be regarded vague and ambiguous without setting further criteria for its true meaning and application. International Law Association's effort to clarify this meaning was concluded by the New Delhi Declaration of Principles of International Law Relating to Sustainable Development. The principle of integration is one of those principles identified thereof. Sustainable development can be achieved only if the principle of integration is fully applied through an integrated approach. The purpose of the paper is to analyse how an integrated approach of sustainable development can provide certain criteria that can be well applied in urban planning.

Keywords: Sustainable development, urban development, principle of integration



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Abstract No: 9048

The reflections of aggression in the drawings of children at preschool period

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This study was designed to investigate the reflections of aggression in the children's drawings. The participants were 85 children (43 male, 42 female) aged 5 and 6 years. Social behavior scale was applied to all children and their physical or relational aggressiveness levels were determined. All children are asked to draw a whole human figure, a picture of "A dinner at my house" and a picture of "My playtime at my school". 12 different color crayons were given to children for all three drawings and they completed their drawings with the colors they preferred. The human figures were analyzed utilizing Draw A Person Test of Koppitz according to the presence or absence of 9 emotional signs. "A dinner at my house" and "My playtime at my school" pictures were analyzed utilizing the Drawing Assessment Scale (DAS) prepared by the researcher. Three groups were identified as risky, suspicious and normal according to the score of DAS. Statistical analysis was performed with independent sample t test and one way ANOVA test. The analysis of human figure indicated the presence of asymmetry in the drawings of the children who have aggression. It was found that the level of aggression accounted for a significant relationships between "Schema", "Expression", "Presentation", "Proportion", "Line" sub-dimensions of the picture of "A dinner at my house" and a significant correlation in "Schema", "Expression", "Presentation", "Proportion", "Line" "Extent" sub-dimensions of the picture of "My playtime at my school". There was no significant relationship between aggression level and color preference.

Keywords: aggression, child, drawings



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Abstract No: 9049

**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF TURKEY AND
CANADA**

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Living in a different society, cultures and religious make education policies role critical in transforming the education landscape and outcomes of learning. An important feature of the successful educational transformation in many countries is that policy reform efforts and programs are guided by a clear goal or vision, implemented through a coherent planning, management and monitoring process. Educational systems and policies must address all the components of the system in a coordinated and coherent way so that changes, in turn, become mutually reinforcing and promote continuous improvement in the country. It is no doubt that, higher education system is different from one country to another but the goal is the same. Educational systems aim is to increase benefits both of society and individuals in the society. The purpose of this study is to compare of higher education system of Turkey and Canada. Turkey is on the way of globalization, rapid pace of technological advancement and demographic shifts, so higher education institutions should broaden access to the other countries. While the Canadian Higher education system decentralized in different provincial system, Turkey has national centralized higher education system. Turkish Higher Educational Institutional Structures are tied up national level. This study will analyze differences and similarities of decentralized and centralized higher education system of two countries. The objective of this study is to provide an overview of higher education systems of Turkey and Canada.

Keywords: Turkey, Canada, Higher Education System



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Abstract No: 9050

Parents' self-efficacy perceptions, verbal interaction applications and the development of children at the age of 1-3

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The aim of the study was to examine the relationships between child development, mothers maternal self efficacy perceptions and verbal interaction practices of mothers with children in 1-3 age range. The sample consisted of 91 mother with healthy children in 1-3 age range. The Self Efficacy for Parenting Tasks Index-Toddler Scale, Survey of Child-Rearing Beliefs and Verbal Interaction Practices of Mothers, Home Environment Questionare and Ankara Screening Inventory and Family Information Forms were used as data collection

instruments in this study. According to the results, there was a correlation between maternal self efficacy and verbal interaction practices of mothers. Moreover, there was a correlation between ""teaching"" and ""daily work"" self efficacy subscales and children's language, fine and gross motor skills. Additionally positive correlation was found between verbal interaction practices of mothers and children's development areas. Results were discussed in the context of the related literature.

Keywords: Self efficacy, Maternal self efficacy perception, Parents, Verbal interaction practices of mothers, Child development.



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Abstract No: 9051

Nowadays Teacher Profile by Thematic Drawings and Interpretations of High School Students

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The two basic elements of education are teachers and students and the relationship between these two factors determines the quality of education. Teachers have a significant role on student creativity and improving the vision of their life. Students are not only intellectual but also social and emotional beings, and all these dimensions bring to interact their teachers. In today's world of education, a teacher's role is quite multifaceted. Being a teacher is much more than just executing lesson plans, in today's world a teacher's role is a multifaceted profession; they carry the role of a surrogate parent, class disciplinarian, mentor, counselor, book keeper, role model, planner and many more. The multifaceted notion of this profession needs to be defined by students in order to understand the nowadays teacher profile. The aim of this study is to determine the profile of nowadays teacher by thematic drawings and interpretations of high school students in a qualitative research design. The method of data collection is a combination of thematic drawings and interpretations of high school students regarding nowadays teacher profile. The working group of the study is composed of 20 high school students who are selected with easily accessible sampling method. In this study, iconographic analysis is used to find out the themes and contents of the drawings.

Keywords: Teacher Profile, high school students, drawing, iconography



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Abstract No: 9053

**SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' PERCEPTIONS REGARDING TECHNOLOGY
INTEGRATION IN THEIR SCHOOL**

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Technology is the necessary knowledge and skill for producing or making tools and equipments that help and fit the bill of mankind. 21st century was identified as an era of knowledge and communication technologies, it had been obliged different changing and structuring on behalf of meaningful and permanent learning.

In the learning environment with the integration of knowledge and communication technologies to teachers, school principals , pupils, pupils' parents and every sort of environment education and training are held that it has given lots of responsibilities . Particularly , principals who work in educational institutions as being the leader of these technologies for integrating the environment, they must have specific qualifications to move with the times. It had been started to expect school principals to take the lead related with using the technology in workshops concerning learning and educational, executive and being competent using technology and necessity of having some competence with the integration works of technology and education (Afshari ve diđ., 2009).

At the present time , in consequence of using knowledge and communication technologies with various goals , principals who have been doing their jobs in this institution are compulsory to have the attitude of knowledge and skill related with either providing to use knowledge and communication technology successfully in learning environment or in their work and having the ability of making effective contact, open to cooperation , self-sufficient , taking effective decisions, obtaining knowledge by himself or herself, searching- questioning .

Executives have a very important role on providing successful integration of knowledge and communication technologies to education institutions. Principals by enriching suitable teaching environment and varied technologies according to teaching- training programme they practised, they must organize providing an opportunity both pupils and teachers either in a class or outside a class. This study's goal is defining the perception related with technology integration schools in which secondary level principals work.

Keywords: Principals, Technology Integration, Knowledge And Communication Technologies



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Abstract No: 9055

**INVESTIGATION OF E-LEARNING STYLES FOR ELECTRONIC
ENVIRONMENTS: KOCAELI UNIVERSITY SAMPLE**

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kocaeli university

Electronic learning (e-learning), computer and internet technology have made an important contribution to education and teaching and have changed the paradigms of students, teachers, specialists and teaching environments. In this environment, the student has an active role and the teacher has a guiding role. The student is able to control the environment independently in this environment, according to his own pace and learning style. Learning preferences and styles are an important element to consider in teaching environments for individuals who are self-learning in online environments. This study was conducted to determine the e-learning style of distance learning students and to determine whether these styles differ according to demographic variables. This study was conducted to determine the e-learning style of distance learning students and to determine whether these styles differ according to demographic variables. According to the results, it is seen that the students have high audiovisual learning scores and their epistemological beliefs are mature. Likewise, verbal learning scores are above middle level, Active learning, Social learning, Independent learning, Logical learning, Intuitive learning scores are low. When the results of the analysis of the gender of the perceptions of the learners about the e-learning styles are examined; It is seen that boys learn better in verbal learning and social learning style than girls in independent learning style. Perceptions of students about audiovisual e-learning styles increase with age.

Keywords: E-learning style, Distance education, University students



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Abstract No: 9056

**A STUDY OF STANISLAV LIBENSKY'S PURE-GEOMETRIC GLASS
SCULPTURES IN LIGHT AND COLOR USAGE**

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With the Studio Glass Movement, the glass became more accessible by the artists and the factory emerged from the master-apprentice relation and became a modern art object. This structuring, which started in the 1960s, has allowed many artists to work with masters in factories. Libensky, who started working with glass in 1937, In 1948 he continued to work on glass with Josef Kaplický. In the first years he started working with glass; Color applications on the surface of glass, learning of glass techniques over time and gaining dominance has turned into various forms of searching. It can be said that these works constituted the substructure of the pure-geometric glass sculptures produced by the 1980s.

In 1954 he produced glass sculptures with his wife Jaroslava Brychtová and together they were among the most important artists of Czech Glass Art. Although these sculptures consist primarily of geometric forms in the basic sense, they can not be considered abstract in terms of their inclusion in the natural representations.

Purpose of the study; the pure-geometric glass sculptures of Stanislav Libensky in the context of the use of light and color. Stanislav Libensky's work constitutes the sample of the work. As a means of collecting data, artwork review and literature search methods were used. It has been learned that light, which is an auxiliary element in plastic arts, is used as the main element in Libensky's work with transparency in artwork. Obtained findings are discussed in terms of importance of study.

Keywords: Stanislav Libensky, Glass Art, Light, Color, Pure-geometric Form.



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Abstract No: 9057

**USE OF PACKAGING DESIGN ELEMENTS IN FASHION MARKETING AND
COMMUNICATION**

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Industrial products design aims to create value and optimize the function, utility and appearance of the products by taking into consideration the mutual benefit of the consumer and the manufacturer. In this sense, it offers the products to consumers' taste adapting the innovations of technology to human life. The packaging design, which is part of the industrial product design, is a complementary part of the product is almost like a product garment, and is also one of the marketing tools that is used to influence consumers and enable the brand to be selected among many products as a brand communication tool. One of the most important aspects of this approach is how packaging design elements will affect consumer perceptions of products or brand. The aim of this study is to examine the design elements of the garment case among the packaging designs that the fashion brands use as a differentiator element and is to examine the use of these elements in fashion marketing and communication. For this purpose, selected fashion brands' garment case designs have been examined; different and similar aspects of each other have been identified and messages that have been desired to be emphasized have been determined.

Keywords: Fashion marketing, packaging design, brand communication, garment case design, design elements



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Abstract No: 9058

25 years of Black Sea Economic Cooperation: the Image and the Reality

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The Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) was founded 25 years ago in Istanbul when leaders of eleven countries signed the Summit Declaration and the "Bosphorus Statement" on 25 June 1992.

The concept of BSEC was to establish a regional international organization focusing on multilateral political and economic initiatives aimed at fostering cooperation, peace, stability and prosperity in the Black Sea region. BSEC Headquarters – the Permanent International Secretariat of the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC PERMIS) – was established in March 1994, also in Istanbul.

The Charter of BSEC entered into force on 1 May 1999 thus acquiring international legal identity and becoming a full-fledged regional economic organization: Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation.

With the accession of Serbia (then Serbia and Montenegro) in April 2004, the Organization's Member States increased to twelve.

Ukrainian aims within BSEC were concentrated on the promotion of free trade zones' concept, construction of Black Sea Circle Highway, development of transport infrastructure, easing of custom formalities.

Unfortunately instead of promoting regional integration BSEC remains in some points of views intra governmental institution with obscure perspectives due to the fact that its structures avoid security issues in favor of economical projects.

The most admissible activities are related to the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB) and International Centre for Black Sea Studies (ICBSS).

Following the 25th Anniversary BSEC Summit held in Istanbul on May 22, 2017 Turkey is to delegate the coming Chairmanship-in-Office to Ukraine.

Keywords: Black Sea Economic Cooperation, 25th Anniversary, next chairmanship, efficiency



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Abstract No: 9060

**EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-LEADERSHIP AND
GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY**

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The purpose of the study was to examine the association between self-leadership and general self-efficacy. In order to test the association between these variables, the data collected from student sample. Totally 195 undergraduate student participated to the study. The result indicated that self-leadership and general self-efficacy was positively and significantly related ($r = 0.338$). In order to measure general self-efficacy, the Turkish version of (Aypay, 2010). 10-item general self-efficacy scale (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995) was used with a five-point Likert-type response scale. To measure self-leadership 29-item Turkish version (Tabak, Sıgır, & Türköz, 2013) of self-leadership scale (Houghton & Neck, 2002) was used with a five-point Likert-type response scale. Both scales achieved a good internal consistency (α was greater than 0.80 for both scale 0.80). Further details and future research suggestions was discussed.

Keywords: Leadership, Self-Leadership, General Self-Efficacy



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Abstract No: 9065

**AN INVESTIGATION OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS LEVELS IN
TERMS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS OF STUDENTS WHO ARE PREPARING FOR
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION**

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The aim of study is an investigation of depression, anxiety and stress levels in terms of personality traits of students who are preparing for university examination. The sample of the 2014-2015 school years in Konya province, purport, Selcuklu and the different classroom teaching in the districts of Karatay and random element consists of selected students with the sampling method. The participants were 446 (178 female and 268 male) who participated in the research voluntarily. In order to collect data for the study of depression, anxiety and stress levels to measure "Depression-Anxiety-Stress Scale", in order to determine the characteristics of the personality of the "Adjective Based Personality Scale" and was used for personal information form prepared by the examiner. To analyze the data, Pearson conduct moment correlations, and multiple hierarchical regression analysis technique were used. As a result of the study, it was found that there was a significant positive relationship between Neuroticism and depression, anxiety and stress. It was found that there was a significant negative relationship between depression and openness to experiences, openness to experiences and responsibility. Besides, it was found that some approaches of personality traits significantly explain depression, anxiety and stress

Keywords: depression, anxiety, stress, personality traits



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Abstract No: 9066

SOCIAL STATUS AND SPORT RELATIONSHIP

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The purpose of this study is to examine social status and sport relations. For this reason, the related literature has been examined and discussed under some titles. These; concept of social status and sport, social dimension of sport and sport as status determiner. As a result; social status is determined by the social values in a society and it is seen as a status determiner in sports as well as many social status indicators as status determinants in present-day societies. The strength of the socio-cultural dimension of sport and the high level of interest, which is social perception and sport, have brought to the forefront the relation of sport to social status. In the beginning, the individual sports activities began to gain social qualities and became an important tool in socialization after reaching massive masses, and with this dimension they started to enter into the values that give status to the individuals in the society.

Keywords: Social Status, Sport, Socializing.



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Abstract No: 9067

The relationships between somatization symptoms, metacognition characteristics, attachment levels and mental and behavioral problems in adolescence

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The aim of this study is to investigate the relationships between somatization symptoms, metacognition characteristics, attachment levels and mental health status of the adolescents. 1007 adolescents (52 % female, 48 % male) collected from five high schools aged between 14 and 18 (mean 15.97, SD .93) were included in this cross-sectional study. DSM V Level 2 Somatization Scale Children Form , Metacognition Questionnaire for Children (MCQ-C), short form of the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (s-IPPA) and Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) Self-Report Form were used and results were analyzed by SPSS 23 Programme for Windows. The statistical analysis is performed with Pearson-product moment correlation test and linear regression analysis. The Pearson correlation analysis indicated that somatization scores are positively correlated with MCQ scores which point out negative metacognition characteristics, and negatively correlated with s-IPPA scores which point out positive emotional bond between the adolescent and their parents ($p < 0.001$). Somatization scores were also positively correlated with total SDQ scores which indicate mental and behavioral problems ($p < 0.001$). The linear regression analysis results indicated that total father, mother attachment scores ($p < 0.05$), and total MCQ and SDQ scores ($p < 0.001$) are significantly predictors for the somatization scores in adolescence. In conclusion, the results suggest that when evaluating the somatization symptoms of the adolescents, it is important to focus on the relationships between the adolescents and their parents, and also on mental and behavioral problems.

Keywords: Adolescent, somatization, attachment, metacognition,



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Abstract No: 9068

**THE EFFECTS OF TERRORIST ORGANISATION ON CONSTRUCTION OF
IDENTITY:THE CASE OF PYD-YPG IN NORTHERN SYRIA**

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Revolts in the Middle East, starting with the Arab Spring, and including non-state actors to existing equation in the region, make the structure complicated.

PYD (Democratic Union Party)- YPG (Public Defense Union) who has an organic affiliation with PKK (The Kurdistan Workers' Party), got involved in the Syrian Civil War one year after with the Qamishli Events. Instead of, geopolitic and strategic existance and its targets in the region, this article deals with PYD-YPG's identity construction methods and practice. PYD-YPG reshapes to identity of Syrian Kurdish society by means of chaos of civil war, and redefines Syrian Kurdish identity. PYD-YPG creates an artificial social base, which is the most chosen feeding method by terrorist organisations, on identity policy in Northern Syria. In doing so, the main reason strenghtening PYD-YPG's hand is the proxy war nature of Syrian Civil War. Besides, some states following "leading behind" or "direct intervention" strategy submit secular terrorism as a cure for combating against fundamental terrorism. For this reason, their support to PYD-YPG, facilitates to deepen and enlarge its artificial social base.

In the light of the arguments in this research, the identity politics and identity construction practice of PYD-YPG in Northern Syria, which has started on March 2011 and continues today, is analyzed with the perspective of Social Construction in International Relations Theory. In addition, the identity construction policy, instruments and practices of PYD-YPG, is evaluated on the grounds of Modern Nationalism Theory.

Keywords: Syrian Civil War, Middle East, PKK, PYD, Syrian Kurds.



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Abstract No: 9069

**A SCIENTOMETRIC OVERVIEW OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
(CSR) (1975-2016)**

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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) concept that suggests a cooperation between the public and the business community has attracted considerable interest in recent years by researchers and practitioners. Therefore, the aim of the current study is to analyze and visualize the trend of global scientific activities in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during a period of roughly 40 years through 1975-2016. The analysis based on the bibliometric evaluation of all publications indexed in the Web of Science (WoS) database including "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) phrase in the title, abstract or key words. The research is carried out through parameters including the types of all publications, distribution in years, the distribution of the authors, countries, organizations, journals and also the collaboration among them.

Bibliometric method makes it possible to determine the relationship among the stakeholders of scientific communication through the analysis of publications according to some particular characteristics. Thus, the dynamics such as authors, institutions, countries, and journals of the publications is turned into analytical units and then the general structure of the related disciplinary and mutual collaborations among them is possible to uncover (Yalçın ve Esen, 2016 s.102).

Consequently, The Web of Science platform was scanned online in the Web of ScienceCore Collection™ database and found that the number of articles published in this regard is 9614. After the elimination of duplications and other data cleaning procedures, 9426 publications consisting of articles, reviews, proceeding papers, bookchapters was analyzed.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, bibliometrics, scientometrics



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Abstract No: 9070

**THE STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF MONTESSORI METHOD ON PRE-SCHOOL
CHILDREN'S GROSS MOTOR SKILLS**

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The present study is conducted to examine the effect of the Montessori method on kindergarten children's large muscle skills. The study group formed with 40 children who were between 36 and 60 months and going to Ihsan Dogramacı Implementation Kindergarten of Selcuk University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Konya during the 2014-2015 academic year. As data collection tool, the Large Muscle Skills Assessment Test (LMSAT) is used. The tests are applied to students before and after the experiment; they are applied again to experimental group ten weeks after the application of the program ended. Mann-Whitney- U Test and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test were used in the analysis of the data obtained from the study. When the findings of the present study are examined and the pre-test and post-test score average of both experimental and control group children's gathered via Large Muscle Skills Assessment Test (LMSAT) is compared, a significant difference was found in favor of the experimental group. When experimental group children's Large Muscle Skills Assessment Test (LMSAT) post-test and test-retest score average results are compared there was no statistically meaningful difference. Depending on the findings it can be said that Montessori method affects kindergarten children's large muscle skills positively and is also more effective in terms of large muscle skills compared to the pre-School education program of the Ministry of Education.

Keywords: Large muscle skills, Montessori method, pre-school education



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Abstract No: 9071

Internet addiction or computer games, positive or negative effects on the targets

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Computer game softwares are a big commercial sector with sales, hardware requirements, game environments in the world.

It is seen as smoking, drugs, the increase of violence in children, the cause of social isolation, child development disorder, by some people. It is expressed by another people that it has made very positive contributions to child development and that we can not take place in the world as software and sales in computer games.

In this report, the effects of Internet addiction or computer games on students' social activities such as sports, music and different test scores on winning the faculties are examined. Also, how should we act as an individual, family, country in this matter.

Keywords: : Internet addiction, Computer games, target



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Abstract No: 9072

Ukraine and Turkey in a post-truth area: adjusting strategic partnership to the new realities

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Today as the world is living through the difficult times adjusting itself to a post-Brexit, post-Trump and often post-truth new order, both Ukraine and Turkey are facing multiple challenges within the national boundaries as well as around the borders. The Russo-Georgian war of 2008, the illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014, the ongoing Russian aggression in Ukraine and, most recently, its intervention in Syria have demonstrated the fragility of the regional security architecture. International community turned out to be ill-prepared to counter the non-conventional methods of the “hybrid” wars and to suggest efficient responses to the new acts of aggression, both real and virtual, often directly threatening the member-countries of NATO and EU. Russia's assertive policy in the region, its intervention in Ukraine and Syria, using energy resources as a strategic weapon, promoting false values of Soviet past and imposing the imperatives of the so called “Russian world”, interfering into political processes and even elections in other countries, intimidating sovereign states with military might, supporting separatist and ultra-nationalist movements in Europe and overseas, supplying rough regimes with weapons and creating a parallel reality through the cyber army of trolls to attack the democratic world - all of these have not only reinvigorated concerns about Russian military expansion, but also questioned the viability of the liberal democracies in Europe. What is more important, by brutal violations of all fundamental human rights and blatant disregard of such basic multilateral treaties, as the Budapest Memorandum, it actually threatens the whole system of the international law with UN on its top. That is why, at this point, cooperation between Ukraine and Turkey is not a question of preference, but of necessity.

Keywords: Ukraine, Turkey, Russia, Crimea, hybrid war



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Abstract No: 9075

Arranged Traditional Turkish Folk Songs for Two Flutes to be Used in Flute Education

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In Turkey, Traditional Turkish Folk Music songs (especially arranged for two flutes) take part in flute education very little. One of the most basic reasons for this problem is that there are very few score arranged for this purpose. Eight Turkish folk songs chosen from Traditional Turkish Folk Music Repertoire in order to Turkish Music takes place in flute education. These folk songs were arranged for two flutes to be used in initial and intermediate flute education. Arranged 8 folk songs are different regions of Turkey and also one folk song from the other Turkic state, Azerbaijan. These folk songs are Zeybek from Aegean region, Konya Divan Ayağı from Konya, Çiçek Halayı from Tokat, Tülbent Oyun Havası from Trakya region, Ata Barı from Artvin, Yanlama Halayı from Sivas, Söke Oyun Havası from Aydın and Azeri Oyun Havası from Azerbaijan. Except Ata Barı, these folk songs are non-verbal song. Each arranged folk songs' time signatures and tempo are different. These folk songs contain simple, compound and aksak time signature. These differences make it possible for the folk songs to play like a suit. Articulations and ornaments were added to the chosen folk songs. And also some folk songs were transposed for more suitable sound. Yanlama Halayı and Azeri Oyun Havası were performed first time by Koza Ünal and Ajda Şenol Sakin on 4th May 2013 in Bursa. And then all arranged folk songs were performed by Italian students and Ajda Şenol Sakin in L'Aquila, Italy on 1st December 2015.

Keywords: Flute, flute education, Turkish folk song, aksak meter.



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Abstract No: 9076

Sexist Hypocrisy: Hidden Patriarchy

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Yerleşkesi Beykoz/İstanbul

In the transformation of the women's condition in Turkey, the modernization / westernization project, which has been in vogue since the 19th century, and the first wave of women's movement, a part of it, played a central role. As the principles of modernization not only the women but also the whole modernists including men wanted the emancipation of women by equalizing them to the men. That is how the masculinity is strengthened on behalf women's rights during modernity. By this kind of revaluation of masculinity is the essential of the implicit sexism despite important benefits of this transformation.

As one of the main criticism to the modernization, the second wave of women's movement deconstruct this implicit superiority of masculinity by revaluation femininity. They emphasized that the difference between sexes is not biologically but socially constructed. However, while the cultural background of the sexist inequality is criticized, the male-female dichotomy is reproduced in discourse and in action on behalf of women's deliberation from patriarchal hierarchy.

Despite this outburst of being an identity movement, the second-wave women's movement has a success that has achieved a hegemonic success in equality between men and women. It can only be stated explicitly that the woman is not equal to the man, but only ""at will"". However, in everyday life practices, on the ground, in the media, in politics, and most often in the home, sexism, especially as violence, is prevalent. Hypothetical implicit sexism is replaced by hypocritical sexism. Reproduction of masculine sovereignty in the context of symbolic violence, particularly in those who are considered to have exceeded sexism, is spreading, Because patriarchy and neoliberal system are hegemonic. The so-called opposition (unintentionally) can hide this hegemony.

In this presentation , the above examples which I conceptualized as sexist hypocrisy will be examined in the current issue of Turkey. Thus, the dilemma of the cultural male-female dichotomy that is embedded in the gender problem will be discussed.

Keywords: sexism, patriarchy, sexist hypocrisy



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Abstract No: 9078

BOHEMIAN LIGHTS AND SEVERE CRITICISM AGAINST REALITY

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Ramón del Valle-Inclán is perhaps one of the most daring, most pointed and hard-spoken, sometimes aggressive writers of the 98 Generation that shine like light writers in the XIX. century. He is one of the most valuable writers that reflects the situation full of hypocrisy and fatigue, in such a nude manner. He mostly deals with the darkness in which the country is located and the alienation of the society to its own values and ideal morality. In the author's theater work *Bohemian Lights*, he presents the desperation and worn-out of the society and the injustice of the administration by artistic, philosophical and literary elements in a cleverly established scenario. The character of the work Máximo (Max) Estrela is a blind, poor but honorable poet. By means of Max, who barely manages his life with his wife and daughter, the reader has the opportunity to look at the welfare of Spain and the hypocrisy of society from a broad perspective. The work will point to Valle-Inclán's critical and ironic attitude in the *Bohemian Lights*, points to the author's sights.

Keywords: Spanish Literature, Irony, Criticism, Valle-Inclán, Theater, *Bohemian Lights*



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Abstract No: 9081

The Relationship Between Primary and Secondary School Teachers Personality and Job Satisfaction

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The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the personality characteristics of primary and secondary school teachers and their job satisfaction in relation to the teachers' perception. The research is based on relational and casual research models. The sample of this study is 485 teachers which are randomly chosen in 2012-2013 educational year from 295 elementary schools in Meram, Selçuklu and Karatay which are the central districts of Konya Province. In this study, the adjective based personality test developed by Bacanlı (2007) is applied to determine the personality characteristics of the teachers and the job satisfaction survey developed by Spector (1985) is used to determine the job satisfaction levels of the teachers. In the data analysis process, the descriptive statistical techniques which are arithmetic mean, standard deviation, percentage and frequency and Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient are used.

According to analysis of the collected data, the conclusion that the teachers' job satisfaction scores differ by the variables, which are gender, age, educational status, period of office in institution and professional seniority, and also the adjective based personality characteristics differ by the variables, which are age, school type, period of office in institution and professional seniority is reached.

Pearson correlation analysis is used to determine if there is a meaningful relationship between the personality characteristics of the sample of the teachers and their job satisfactions' sub-dimension. In general there is a weak and meaningful positive relationship between personality characteristics and job satisfaction. When the answers that the teachers gave to sub-dimensions of the job satisfaction scale and sub-dimensions of the personality characteristics are taken into consideration, the job satisfaction level of the individuals who has neuroticism turns out to be low. On the other hand, even if the job satisfaction level of the teachers who are extrovert and responsible is low, it is in a positive

way. However a low and meaningful negative relationship is determined between the individuals who are extrovert and wage and promotion opportunities of job satisfaction. Between tendermindedness and openness to experinece which are sub-dimensions of personality characteristics and the teachers' job satisfactions, a relationship which is sometimes low and positive and sometimes low and negative is determined.

Keywords: Personality traits, job satisfaction, primary school, junior high school, teacher



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Abstract No: 9083

Rural Theatres in Turkey and women's position

DİLEK EROGLU, ESRA ACAR

abant izzet baysal üniversitesi fen-edebiyat fakültesi sosyoloji bölümü gölköy kampusu bolu

The art is universal and has no gender and so does theater. However, in history, it is obvious that women didn't or couldn't take part in theater. There was no play belonging to women until 17th century. Therefore, it can be possible to research the term «women» in theater by examining the work of men. To keep women away from the theatre, men played women's roles by wearing costumes and having masks on their faces. In Elizabeth Period, women participated in theater, but not totally. However, no sooner than the theater turned into a profession, women were taken away from the stage again. The women masqueraded as men in some of Sheakespear's plays have been the evidences that women found a way for themselves to be on the stage despite the all difficulties and pressure. In Ottoman Period, it can be understood from the existence of 'zenne' (speacial name for the man wearing costumes and playing woman's role in traditional Turkish theatre) that society resisted the idea of women's being on the stage. In these days, existence of women in public and private theaters indicates that obstacles of community about women in theater have almost vanished.

Women has many roles in the society. Especially, the women in rural areas are the most important part of the production and agriculture. However, they are less paid and men have more rights on resources. In other word, there is inequality between men and women. Therefore, women empowerment has been one of the most important issues of modern world.

In Turkey, there are five rural theaters, first of which is Bademler Rural Theater in Izmir. However, Fethiye Rural Theater is no longer available. In addition, Mersin Arslanköy Rural Theater is not a participatory theater as it has just women participants and has a limited number of women leader as an authority. As Mersin's theater seperates women from men, it prevents women from community empowerment at the beginning. Izmir Bademler Rural Theater, Izmir Balıkhova Rural Theater and Antalya Yeşilköy Rural Theater have both women and men participants. For this reason, they provide the environment for finding out how much effect women have in the community. This study is aiming

to describe women's position in rural theaters in Turkey and possible effects on women's empowerment.

Keywords: rural, woman, theatre, empowerment



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Abstract No: 9084

Curriculum development for K-12 during Republic era of Turkey.

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After establishing Republic of Turkey in 1923, education was considered very prior and to take urgent action to develop Turkish society. In order to change education it was started firstly curriculum of primary school systems. Mainly curriculum development in Turkish Education System was occurred six times. The first curriculum development was in 1924 and then followed 1926, 1936, 1948, 1968, and 2005. Curriculum of K-12 was developed separately as elementary and middle school curriculum until 1997 because compulsory education was five grades or elementary school. However, in 1997 the compulsory education in Turkey became eight years instead of five. Therefore, primary school curriculum and middle school curriculum were combined in the elementary school system. However, those curricula were not revised and restructured. In order to unify and integrate elementary curriculum, new curriculum has been developed and then piloted in the 2004-2005 school year. As a result of that, it has being implemented nationwide starting the 2005-2006 school year.

The aim of this study was to describe and explain curriculum development in the republic era of Turkey. Curriculum developments and educational policies are affected mainly ruled party's policies. On the other hand, educational philosophy and social pressure have great impact of education system. Since establishing of Turkey education system and policies have been discussed and paid attention more than other public services. Main point of dispute was what should be based of education policies as tradition, innovation, or westernize. During curriculum development procedures, tradition, scientific, and modern views cover more than each other based on ruled party philosophic priority.

Keywords: curriculum development, Turkish education system, education policies

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Abstract No: 9085

Examination of Some Physical Parameters of Elite Male Basketball Players Who Are Playing in Different Leagues

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Objective: Objective of this study is to examine some physical parameters of basketball players at elite level who are playing in different league levels.

Method: Total 24 sportsmen consisting of 12 sportsmen from Turkish Man Basketball 2nd League and 12 sportsmen from Turkey Men Basketball 3rd league whose training age is minimum 5, voluntarily participated to this study. Vertical jumping, 20 m speed running, hand grip strength (right and left), flexibility, 30 sec do sit-ups, 30 sec push-up, 20 m shuttle running tests were performed for determining physical properties of basketball players.

Result: It was determined that the 2nd league basketball players had better hand grip strength (right-left), Max VO₂ and anaerobic power values than basketball players playing in the 3rd league. Statistically significant difference was determined in 20 m speed running parameter ($p < 0.05$). It was also determined that vertical jump, flexibility, 30 sec do sit-ups and 30 sec do push-up values were similar in two groups.

Conclusion: Similarity which is observed in values of male basketball players who play in both leagues can be explained with proximity at rivalry levels between leagues. This proximity at competition level which is observed between particularly 2nd and 3rd leagues are projected in physical profiles of players. In addition to this differences which are seen in some parameters may be caused from differences in training programs. It is considered that technical, tactical and psychological properties of players are important for determining players between leagues in addition to physical properties.

Keywords: Different Leagues, Basketball, Physical Parameters



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Abstract No: 9087

**EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONAL ANXIETY LEVELS OF PRESCHOOL
TEACHER CANDIDATES IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES**

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Today, when the importance of education is felt more, are we able to educate teachers who can provide the desired quality of education? Do prospective preschool teachers feel ready for their work in professional sense? It is thought that in order to develop prospective preschool teachers self-confidence on their profession, observing their professional anxiety levels are important. The aim of this research is to find out the level of prospective preschool teachers professional anxieties and it is changed according to their gender and pre-bachelor education.

The research was done quantitatively, using survey methodology. The survey administration was done in 2016- 2017 Autumn teaching semester with two hundred eighteen prospective preschool teachers in their fourth year from Konya, NEÜ AK Education Faculty preschool Department. Research data was collected with occupational anxiety scale developed by Cabi&Yalçınalp (2016). SPSS 21 will be used to analyze the data. Data will be analysed with percentage, frequency and independent t-test readings. At the end, the results will be evaluated according to the data from pre-service teachers' perceptions about their professional anxiety levels.

Keywords: professional anxiety, teacher training, preschool teachers, perception



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Abstract No: 9088

Gender Inequality in Turkey: A Regional Analysis

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YILDIZ TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Gender equality is expressed as equal participation, empowerment, representation and participation in all area of social life, without gender-based discrimination. Nowadays, gender equality has become one of the elements indicating the level of development of the society and it has become a goal that must be provided in terms of economy. For the reason, many world countries including Turkey, they come together to see the level that they come to about gender equality, and they take measures and sign treaties in here. In this context, the Global Gender Gap report provides the opportunity to measure inequality in health, education, economic and political bases and to make comparisons the worldwide. Moreover, it has became important in terms of measuring, evaluating, monitoring and contributing to the development of gender equality policies in the four main mentioned at the regional level throughout the country. From this point of view, it was aimed to analyze the current situation especially in terms of gender inequality struggled by Turkey with the action of Global Gender Gap (Inequality) Report and NUTS Level 1 and Level 3 (for 81 provinces) Gender Equality Carnets. In the light of the results, the policies applied in Turkey are generally evaluated.

Keywords: Turkey, Gender Inequality, Global Gender Gap Report, NUTS 1, NUTS 3



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Abstract No: 9089

**NALYSIS OF RURAL RICE PRODUCTION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER: BOLU CASE**

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The rice is one of the most important food supply of human nutrition after wheat. It is estimated that rice was first grown in 3000s B.C. It has 25 known variations and South-eastern Asia is regarded as the gene center of rice. It has the ability of growing up in the water and is the only grain type to get benefits from the oxygen dissolved in the water. Disinfection is applied against the odd plants in the process of growing up. Rice is the leading production and consumption nourishment in Asian countries. %90 of the rice production of the world is held in Asian countries. China is the leader of production. Whereas it is known that agriculture of the rice has approximately 500-year history in Turkey, there has been no definite evidence on where and when the agriculture of the rice started. The first rice factory was founded in Tosya in 1926. Nowadays, There is rice agriculture in every regions of Turkey. Marmara region is the leading one which is followed by Black Sea and Central Anatolia Regions. The least production is in Aegea and East Anatolia Regions. Production in Edirne is nearly the half of the all rice production in Turkey. Although there has been a noticeable increase in production and output, rice production in Turkey can't meet the inside consumption (7-9 kg for each) and %20-25 of needs is imported. Bolu, one of the most important center of rice production has become the least productive city in rice production in the last 20 years because of the wrong agriculture policies. In Bolu, There is agriculture in Kibriscık, Goynuk and Mudurnu.

Rice production has been affected badly due to the water supplies which have been reduced by the usage of nearly all water of the river in Çentikderesi village in Seben for hydroelectric powerhouse and climate change. Besides climate change as leading reason, difficulties in finding water due to the human beings, agricultural inputs' being very expensive, the prices' being less than cost and the lack of agriculture insurance can be summarized as the most important problems. The aim of this study is

to make gender affects on rice agrculture in rural areas visiable. Women work force intensively takes place in rice production and the women lose their control on this process because of the climate change. Due to the reducing water supplies, decrease in rice production makes immigration from city to country faster. In this process, women stay in the village and there comes feminisation in rural areas.

Keywords: rural, gender, woman, rice production, climate change, feminization



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Abstract No: 9090

**Urban Archaeology, and Preservation Solutions to Prevent Destruction of Roman Period
Remains Beneath the Old Ankara (Ulus), Turkey**

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It is a certainty that nearly all disciplines concerning human life are in direct relationship with each other. Some are obvious and perceptible like medicine and pharmacy. A close relation between the professions of archaeology and urban planning exists in the same way, but not well-known by the society.

In countries like Turkey which has been a trespassing zone for millennia, settlements have a long history. The leftover of various civilizations have been accumulated on top of each other composing the settlements. Indeed, the remnants of the past cultures survive somehow, if they are buried below the actual living areas. Until the 20th century the existence of the underground cultural assets did not seem to create great troubles as the population was less, settlements were fairly small and the land used for development was quite limited. Depending on the rapid development of the cities after 1960's, the demand for new constructions- housing, industry, social welfare- Turkey had come face to face with archaeological sites within the existing cities or in development zones. The findings of an archaeological site in the city center was an unexpected situation, a new problem difficult to cope with. The problem at the newly developing zones could be controlled to an extent, but new construction activities in existing settlements caused to severe results like the deterioration or complete loss of the archaeological heritage.

In Turkey the cultural stratigraphy is mostly accepted to be between -2.00~-6.00m. below the land surface. The paper will concentrate on the conservation of archaeological sites in cities and discuss the current situation of urban archaeology in Turkey over the case of Ulus historical center of Capital Ankara, which is known to be a Roman city although the first traces of humans date back to 3000-

2000 B.C. The Roman city Ankyra with a famous bath house, cardo romanum, temples, a theatre, a necropolis etc. covered and spread over an area around 120 hectares. After the Romans included Galatia as a province towards the end of the 1st century B.C. and made Ankara the metropolis-capital, they undertook a number of construction activities. The city grew up and developed. The fact that the Roman- Augustus Temple was built during this period and the emperor's cult brought to Ankara, is a special document given to this city.

The historical heart of Ankara ""Ulus Historical Center"", is disappearing every day as the consequence of years of mistakes and ignorance of local governments, universities, professional chambers and NGOs. Especially the archaeological areas and artefacts that have been uncovered are subjected to great pressure and significant damage. The situation of ancient ruins and their possible future will be discussed within the frame of urban planning. The aim of the paper will be to introduce the archaeological site at the center of the historical city and make a set of conservation and management proposals reconciled with the urban and conservation- rehabilitation necessities.

Keywords: urban archaeology, planning, conservation, heritage management, Ulus Historic Center



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Abstract No: 9091

**Predictive Relationships Between University Students' Internet Addiction, Happiness
and Meaning of Life**

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The aim of this research is to reveal predictive relationships between university students' internet addiction, happiness, and meaning of life, and to test a model that originated from these relationships. This research was carried out in accordance with the relational screening model, which is a sub-type of survey method. The study group was selected randomly from the university students in Konya. The sample of the research consisted of a total 370 students. "Internet Addiction Scale", "Meaning of Life Scale" and "Happiness Scale" were used in the study. Analyses of the study performed according to the structural equation model using AMOS 19 software. According to the findings obtained from the research; there is a negative linear relationship between university students' internet addiction and happiness levels. There is a negative linear relationship between university students' internet addiction, and meaning of life. There is also a positive linear relationship between happiness, and meaning of life in the tested model

Keywords: Internet addiction, meaning of life and happiness



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Abstract No: 9093

The Relationships Between Adolescents’ Spiritual Well-Being and Perceived Social Support: The Role of Values

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The aim of this research is to reveal predictive relationships between teenagers’ values, spiritual well-being, and perceived social support, and to test a model that originated from these relationships. This research was carried out in accordance with the relational screening model, which is a sub-type of survey method. The sample of the research consisted of a total of 470 students studying at religious high schools in Konya in 2016-2017 academic year. In the study, “Human Values Scale”, “Spiritual Well-Being” and “Perceived Social Support Scale” were used. Analyses of the study performed according to the structural equation model using AMOS 19 software. According to the findings obtained from the research; there is a positive linear relationship between the values that adolescents possess and spiritual well-being. There is a positive linear correlation between the values that adolescents owned, and the perceived social support. There is also a positive linear relationship between social support, and spiritual well-being in the model tested

Keywords: Values, Spiritual, Well-Being, Perceived Social Support



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Abstract No: 9094

**Predictive Relationships Between University Students' Smartphone Addiction, Burnout
and Life Satisfaction**

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The aim of this research is to reveal predictive relationships between university students' smartphone addiction, burnout, and life satisfaction, and to test a model that originated from these relationships. This research was carried out in accordance with the relational screening model, which is a sub-type of survey method. The study group was selected randomly from the university students in Konya. The sample of the research consisted of a total of 350 students. "Smart Phone Addiction Scale", "Burnout Scale" and "Life Satisfaction Scale" were used in the study. Analyses of the study performed according to the structural equation model using AMOS 19 software. According to the findings obtained from the research; there is a positive linear relationship between university students' smartphone addiction and burnout levels. There is a negative linear relationship between university students' smartphone addiction, and life satisfaction. There is also a negative linear relationship between burnout level, and life satisfaction in the tested model.

Keywords: Smartphone addiction, burnout and life satisfaction.



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Abstract No: 9095

**Thoughts of Accountants About Occupational Future: A Research on West
Mediterranean Region**

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From past to present demands and field of occupation of people change and those changes have economical provisions. Occupational groups can be said to be most influencing group. Many of mostly desired occupational groups can't take same attention today. In this manner it is obvious that occupations have a future and undergo change. Profession of accountancy is a profession that can be changed from future perceptions such as other occupation groups. In this study, future perceptions of accountants operating in West Mediterreanean region was researched. According to results, it was determined that accountants adopted ideas about education and new advancements are important in aspect of occupational future but they think that contemporary applications like accounting standards would be applied limited.

Keywords: Accounting, Profession of Accountancy, Professional Future



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Abstract No: 9096

Main Factors in History Teaching

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Lack of history philosophy, visual elements, lack of teaching methods according to age groups, learning without visiting historical places and similar factors in history education are the main causes of the problem. In this presentation, the necessity of how history education that is more important in university education has to be implemented to the different age groups, the meaning of philosophy of history, necessity of raising individual for the society with the benefits of philosophy of history, goals and the education that has to be taken by the target groups, will be discussed.

Everyone knows that the main material and goal of the history is human. So, everything related to human concerns history. Therefore history covers not only past events but also society, finance, culture, education, science, law, art and many other fields. In order to examine and learn the activities in these fields, a method, logic and a philosophy is required. If we evaluate the history just as its word meaning, history deals with only conveying the events and rumors. Philosophy of history is simply an explanation of the formation of humanity and the whole events that the human beings experienced in a method and consistency. Philosophy of history presents general laws affecting development of civilization and history, tries to find the reasons of the good or bad experiences of the humans and puts forward prudential comparative proposals. Because of this function, philosophy of history reveals the methods and principles of utilization of history and taking lessons from it. Thus, history teachers should know that without knowing philosophy of history, history education isn't useful for the people. In this regard, education according to age groups, determination of the right method, visiting historical places to learn on site will definitely provide important contributions to history education.

Keywords: history education, philosophy of history, learning by experience, teaching steps, laws of the history.



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Abstract No: 9097

Relationship between Organizational Justice and Cynicism: A Research in Education Sector

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Organizations need to cope to survive and increase their targets. It is important to understand them while trying to be loyal to individuals' organizations and organizations. Workers can work happier if they believe in justice in the workplace. The universe of the study was determined as the institutions affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in Burdur. As a sample, teachers who believe that they can represent the trainers affiliated to the Ministry of National Education are randomly selected and obtained data. The obtained data were analyzed by SPSS statistical software package and AMOS program. In the study a negative and significant relationship between teachers' perception of organizational justice and cynicism is found. In addition, at the end of t test result which is held to test whether the dependent variable cynicism differ according to gender, marital status, corporate and business position and as a result it was found that the cynicism perception of employees differ according to their sectors and public sector employees have higher cynicism average than private sector employees. It was demonstrated that there was no differences in other dimensions in terms of variables.

Keywords: Organizational justice, cynicism, education sector



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Abstract No: 9098

Gender Inequality in Turkey: A Regional Analysis

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Gender equality is expressed as equal participation, empowerment, representation and participation in all area of social life, without gender-based discrimination. Nowadays, gender equality has become one of the elements indicating the level of development of the society and it has become a goal that must be provided in terms of economy. For the reason, many world countries including Turkey, they come together to see the level that they come to about gender equality, and they take measures and sign treaties in here. In this context, the Global Gender Gap report provides the opportunity to measure inequality in health, education, economic and political bases and to make comparisons the worldwide. Moreover, it has became important in terms of measuring, evaluating, monitoring and contributing to the development of gender equality policies in the four main mentioned at the regional level throughout the country. From this point of view, it was aimed to analyze the current situation especially in terms of gender inequality struggled by Turkey with the action of Global Gender Gap (Inequality) Report and NUTS Level 1 and Level 3 (for 81 provinces) Gender Equality Carnets. In the light of the results, the policies applied in Turkey are generally evaluated.

Keywords: Turkey, Gender Inequality, Global Gender Gap Report, NUTS 1, NUTS 3

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Abstract No: 9099

**THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF APOLLONIA / SOZOPOLIS IN THE
BYZANTINE PERIOD AND ITS CONQUEST BY SELJUKS**

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Located in the region called Pisidia, in South West Anatolia the city of Apollonia, Sozopolis was established in an important point in terms of commercial, military and geographical sense. The city is located on one of the most important road routes connecting Central Anatolia to Western Anatolia. This route which connects the most important centers of Anatolia since antiquity has become more prominent during the Roman, Byzantine and Seljuk periods. Initially Apollonia was established on a flat terrain but then moved to the edge of a steep hill nearby. The name of Sozimus, the person who carried out the relocation process, was also mentioned with the name of Sozopolis. Sozopolis Castle was in a difficult place to be conquered with three sides surrounded by deep cliffs. Located at the crossroads of military and commercial roads, Apollonia / Sozopolis had also some influence on the results of some events that gave direction to history.

In the period, Turkey Seljuks who wanted to establish dominance in Anatolian wanted to conquer to city because of strategic importance and the city was conquered for the first time by the Turks during the Suleiman Shah. The passing of the city to the Turks had a negative impact on Byzantium and it was taken back from the Turks by Ioannes Komnenos II. However, in 1180, Apollonia / Sozopolis, which is important in terms of the security of the Seljuks and territorial dominance of Turkey, was taken under Turkish administration again by Kılıçarslan II. After this conquest, the city became Turkish as a result of intense Turkish immigration and it began to be remembered as Borgulu. The city which played a key role for the domination of the Seljuks in the region became an important center of science, culture and industry for Turks in this period.

Keywords: Apollonia / Sozopolis, Turkey Seljuks, Byzantine, Borgulu, Myriokephalon.



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Abstract No: 9100

BEING YORUK AT OTTOMAN EMPIRE

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Ottoman society was divided into two as ruling and ruled. Ruling or military classes are Ottoman hist. the ulama (considered as a class) (ilmiye), Military class (seyfiye) and ottoman bureaucrat (kalemiye). Ruled class, or rayah (reaya) in other words, refers to city-dweller, villager or Nomads (Yoruks). A considerable part of Ottoman society belongs to the nomadic class which is known as Yoruk or Turkmen. Nomads are densely settled in Anatolian State. For instance, in the XVI.st century, they occupy almost 40-45% of population in Menteşe, 30-35% in Teke and 25-30 in Hamid. Moreover, they have a dense population structure in the districts such as Saruhan, Aydın and Kütahya. In other words, they occupy approximately one fifth of Anatolian population.

Although they have conflicted with the state at times, they have been one of the most significant elements of the state. The state has always been in struggle with them to provide central authority and ensure the taxes. As a result, conflicts become unavoidable and they seek for other alternatives for shelter and support. These alternatives have been such states as Karamanoğulları, Akkoyunlular and Safevi. As they have been aware of the importance of Yoruks in social, military and economic parts of the life, Ottomans never abandoned them completely. The need for meat, wool, leather, milk and oil has been met by the Yoruks. They are also active and effective in the production of grain as they engage in rice or even a little, agricultural activities. Moreover, they have an important place in animal husbandry, especially in horse and camel feeding. They are the human source of infantry and mounted troops in military. The groups such as “Katrancı”, “Tahtacı” and “Okçu” which are in relation with the yoruks are to be remembered.

In this study, the socio-cultural and economic structure of the Yoruks is handled along with their place and importance for Ottoman Empire. Furthermore, their conflict with the state will be dealt with. Neither Ottomans not the Yoruks has managed to abandon the other. Thus, they have never ensured

the peace. Under the light of archive documents and surveys, the study is conducted especially on the basis of the Yoruks of Anatolian State.

Keywords: Yorum, Turkmen, Tahtacı, Katranacı, Okçu, Hamid, Teke, Menteşe, Aydın, Alanya, Anatolian State, Ottoman Empire, Ottoman Society, Military Class, Rayah.



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Abstract No: 9103

**Exploring the influences on educational and career attainment in STEM: Systems
Theory Framework Analysis**

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Despite the richness of the studies aiming to understand students' STEM career decision-making process in many countries, numerous questions remain about the contextual factors that influence the STEM career choice of students with diverse cultural backgrounds in Turkey. In light of such limitation in pertinent literature, the aim of this qualitative study is to gain a deeper understanding of 15 high school students' and their parents' opinions on the role of contextual factors (e.g. Ethnic identity, family expectations, parent education, GPA) on culturally diverse high school students' career development and academic achievement in STEM fields. The specific aim is to comprehend deeply which influences (content and process) produce effects on students' STEM career choice. Purposeful sampling was used. Participants' responses were analyzed qualitatively based on the Systems Theory Framework (STF). Results indicated that individual system, which is one of content influences in STF, is found as a major factor for both culturally diverse students and their parents when making decisions related to STEM careers. Among factors in individual system, ethnic identity and native language found as leading factors that influence their academic achievement. Students of diverse backgrounds underlined the importance of influences in the social system. Social system, the other content influences in STF, especially lack of role models, appeared to be factors that prevent adolescents from choosing a STEM career even if they want to do. Mental health professionals may consider current research findings while working with their clients by focusing on content and process influences.

Keywords: career development, STEM, culture, Systems Theory Framework, educational attainment



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Abstract No: 9104b

Middle School Students' Concept Images Related to Quadrilaterals

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The purpose of this study is to determine middle school student's concept images for quadrilaterals. The study was carried out in 2015-2016 education period, in a 7th grade class of a public school with 29 students that show the characteristics of normal distribution. The phenomenographic method that is one of qualitative research patterns was used in this study. A concept image test composed of two parts developed by the researcher in this study was used to determine middle school student's concept images for quadrilaterals. During the Concept Image Test-1 (part-1), students were asked to describe concept definitions and drawings to determine images for quadrilaterals. However, in Test 2, the purpose was to determine changes on their images by questions right after concept definition given to the students. Just after tests implementation, data were put through continuous comparative analyses and geometric concepts images of students were determined in the light of Concept Image-Concept Definition theory of Tall and Winner (1981). After the analyses, it was seen that although most of the students having difficulty in making formal definitions for some concepts like quadrilateral, square, rectangle, trapezoid, rhomboid, and rhombus, some of the students were tried to express using concept images expressions that describe prototype of the concept. Otherwise, when the students were asked questions right after the concepts definitions given to the students, it was seen that pre-giving the concepts definitions to the students is not effective to change student's concept images sufficiently.

Keywords: Concept Definition, Concept Image, Quadrilateral



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Abstract No: 9105

Evaluating The Women Image in Juan Valera's Works

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Juan Valera is one of the most important Spanish writers in 19th century. Because of this diplomatic and political life he has seen many countries and met different cultures. As he has witnessed different cultures he scrutinized human relationships in his works. Within this context, one of the striking points in his works is woman image. He has portrayed female characters in detail in many of works. When it is considered the women's role in the society of that era it is so interesting that he has highlighted women's psychology through his works. He has presented women's inner world from his perspective. The main goal of this study is to scrutinize the women image in his outstanding works and within this context it is also aimed to evaluate the Spanish society's attitude on women in 19th century and how this process was reflected on Spanish Literature.

Keywords: Juan Valera, women, spanish Literature



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Abstract No: 9107

BOHEMIAN LIGHTS AND SEVERE CRITICISM AGAINST REALITY

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This study aims to investigate the effects of culture shock and language learning stress on foreign students who learn Turkish as a foreign language in Turkey. Participants of this study are 20 foreign students in Necmettin Erbakan University who have come Turkey from different countries for university education. In this study, a qualitative research design has been used as a research design. For data collection a demographic form and interview form including five questions which have been developed by the researchers have been used. The term culture shock is generally used to describe the feelings people have when they move to an unfamiliar culture. It is true that the more different the new culture is from your own culture the greater shock you will have and this situation will also make your language learning experiences more stressful. As it is commonly known newcomers in a country go through four stages cultural shock which are honeymoon stage, culture shock stage, integration stage and acceptance stage. The university students have left behind their family members, friends, teachers and all the things they like in their countries. Also, they have left behind their language and culture. Respondents explained that they felt isolated when they first came Turkey and deterrents to learning Turkish included fear of speaking, fear of ridicule and the like. The results of the study indicated that students' attitudes towards culture and level of language stress made a difference in their language proficiency and being in a classroom which is full of native speakers of Turkish influenced their linguistic, cultural, and educational experiences.

Keywords: Culture Shock, Language Learning Stress, Foreign University Students



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Abstract No: 9109

**AN ANALYSIS OF OPTIMUM PIANO INSTRUCTOR'S CHARACTERISTICS
FROM STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVE**

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In education environments, teachers act as the party that teaches individuals the desired behaviors. The qualities of teachers are important for the success of the education system. This study aims to examine the characteristics expected in an optimum piano instructor from students' perspective. This is a survey. The study sample included six senior students studying in the Fine Arts Teaching Department of the Music Teaching Program in Balıkesir University's Necatibey Education Faculty in the 2016-2017 academic year. The study participants were selected using purposeful sampling. The study data were collected using a tool that was created by the researcher. The data were obtained during structured interviews. The researcher consulted field experts to determine whether the content validity was provided and the questions in the questionnaire were suitable. The questionnaire was finalized based on expert opinion. The researcher believes that the study will contribute to the improvement of the quality of piano instruction provided to the pre-service music teachers by helping the development of new methods, approaches and resources. The study will also assist music educators and researchers since it focuses on the instruction of piano.

Keywords: Piano education, optimum piano instructor, teacher qualifications, student views.



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Abstract No: 9110

AN ANALYSIS OF PRE-SERVICE MUSIC TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS REGARDING THEIR PIANO PLAYING PERFORMANCE

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Piano is taught as a compulsory course in music teaching programs. Hence, undergraduate students in these programs cannot avoid doing piano performances. Piano performance is affected by affective qualities including self-confidence, stage anxiety and self-efficacy. This study was intended to investigate pre-service music teaching students' self-efficacy perceptions regarding their piano performances. The sample of the study included 130 pre-service teachers who were studying in the Music Teaching Program of the Fine Arts Teaching Department in Balıkesir University's Necatibey Education Faculty in the 2016-2017 academic year. The study data were collected using the Piano Playing Performance Self-efficacy Scale created by Gün (2014). The study will examine the students' self-efficacy perceptions regarding their piano playing performances based on certain variables and attempt to make suggestions that may guide pre-service music teachers, music instructors and piano instructors.

Keywords: Music teaching undergraduate students, piano performance, self-efficacy.



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Abstract No: 9111

**A SCIENTOMETRIC OVERVIEW OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
(CSR) (1975-2016)**

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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) concept that suggests a cooperation between the public and the business community has attracted considerable interest in recent years by researchers and practitioners. Therefore, the aim of the current study is to analyze and visualize the trend of global scientific activities in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during a period of roughly 40 years through 1975-2016. The analysis based on the bibliometric evaluation of all publications indexed in the Web of Science (WoS) database including "Corporate Social Responsibility" (CSR) phrase in the title, abstract or key words. The research is carried out through parameters including the types of all publications, distribution in years, the distribution of the authors, countries, organizations, journals and also the collaboration among them.

Bibliometric method makes it possible to determine the relationship among the stakeholders of scientific communication through the analysis of publications according to some particular characteristics. Thus, the dynamics such as authors, institutions, countries, and journals of the publications is turned into analytical units and then the general structure of the related disciplinary and mutual collaborations among them is possible to uncover (Yalçın ve Esen, 2016 s.102).

Consequently, The Web of Science platform was scanned online in the Web of ScienceCore Collection™ database and found that the number of articles published in this regard is 9614. After the elimination of duplications and other data cleaning procedures, 9426 publications consisting of articles, reviews, proceeding papers, bookchapters was analyzed.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Bibliometric Analysis, Scientometric Analysis



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Abstract No: 9113

Managerial Perceptions of Wealth – Evidence from Cumulative Prospect theory

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We analyze the wealth perception bias of financial firms' directors across demographic profiles under different political regimes, Republican or Democrat, in three levels (presidency, senate and house) and some major national events in U.S. We find significant evidence that managerial wealth perception varies greatly across regimes and these perceptions in turn are related to demographic characteristics. The greater the degree of national political alignment the stronger the perceptual differences. We provide further evidence on this at state level.

Keywords: Cumulative prospect theory; managerial wealth perception; US financial companies



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Abstract No: 9115

**RELEVANT PROBLEM SOLVING IN ROBOTIC PROGRAMMING EDUCATION
AND COOPERATIVE LEARNING**

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Erzene Mah. Kazım Karabekir Cad. No: 53/A Bornova – İZMİR

Many teaching methods are applied in the training of students with creative thinking and creative problem solving skills. Cooperative learning, one of these teaching methods, also develops the social skills of the students. In research, it was aimed to determine the level of creative problem solving skills of middle school students who have received robotics programming training and to examine their opinions on collaborative learning environments. In research, 44 students were enrolled in the 5th-6th grade secondary schools in a special education institution in the academic year of 2016-2017. The students in the research were trained in robotics programming within the course of information technology. In training, cooperative learning method was used. The course was carried out by the researcher. A semi-structured interview form and a creative problem solving process evaluation scale in collaborative work adapted from Turkish by Ipek et al.(2017) prepared by Lavonen et al.(2004) were used as data collection tool in the research. A statistically significant difference was observed between the scores of the students aged 10 and below and those aged 12 and over per the data obtained from the applied scale. It was seen that the students aged 10 and below had a higher score. Additionally, 75% of the students preferred cooperative working methods. The obtained data were supported by qualitative findings from the interview form. Consequently, students in this process have been able to produce more creative ideas with their group work, and they have made it easier to robotics programming with their friends.

Keywords: Creative problem solving, Cooperative learning, Robotics programming



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Abstract No: 9116

Evaluation of Creative Problem Solving Procedure by Cooperative Method of Basic Electronics and Measurement Course

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In education, a variety of methods are used to make teaching environments more enjoyable students. One of these methods is done by creating learning environments for cooperative learning, students develop both learning by doing and experiencing and creative problem solving skills. In this study is aimed to learn the level of students' development of creative problem solving skills and to learn the level of perception of cooperative learning process and to what extent this process affects them. In the study, a collaborative learning environment was provided within the scope of "Basic Electronics and Measurement" course with 20 students in the 10th grade department of information technologies which received vocational and technical education in the 2016-2017 academic year. Then, it was used a semi-structured interview form consisting of open ended questions together the creative problem-solving process scale of Jari Lavonen, Ossi Autio, and Veijo Meisalo (2004) which is adapted to Turkish by İpek et al. (2017). It was observed that there was no statistically significant difference between the groups according to gender, age and study method. However, 70% of the students stated that they preferred cooperative working method. As a result of the content analysis obtained from the collected qualitative data, it has been suggested that cooperative learning environments make learning more enjoyable, helping, taking ideas and working with a common decision can be improved and improved. Using their creativity, students expressed that they could produce materials such as robot arm, sensor arm, electro pen, sequential system lighting in later work.

Keywords: Creative Problem Solving, Cooperative Method, Basic Electronics And Measurement



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Abstract No: 9117

Comparison of Turkish and American media with Trump's discriminatory rhetoric in the context of news framing

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At the heart of the United States is the philosophy of an organization of immigrants. Everyone, including both the white people and the ones who took place in the foundation of USA are immigrants yet none of the states do not want to have immigrants or refugees and do not want to share the limited resources.

16.3% of the USA is composed of Hispanics, 12.2% of it is composed of black people and 4.7% of it is composed of Asian immigrants. Due to this diversity the USA has to pursue policies that do not take place other comities.

Hollywood TV sector also has such policies and diversity is given prominence. But, racism takes place where diversity exists, and this is a big problem for the USA. While struggle with this problem the American Media Companies also make anti-racist policies and pronounce their discourses in this way. And this can be even the USA president who pronounces this discourse.

This article examines the way racist discourses of Trump, the USA president, take place in the USA press within the context of antiracism policies and also discusses whether the same news keeps the anti-racism context in Turkish media. 3 USA press organizations in which Trump's discourses about Muslims, Mexicans and the women before the USA elections have been reported as news and 3 important Turkish presses are evaluated, and they are analyzed with the discourse analysis of Fairclough.

Keywords: Trump, Anti Racism, Media Politics, American Media Companies



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Abstract No: 9118

Universities as factor of civil culture.

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Question of civil culture, as well as culture in general acquires the special actuality in the modern world, which is characterized by sharp intensifying of conflicts, contradictions, by strengthening of information power from one side and barbarisation of public dispositions – from the other.

Unfortunately, none of modern political forces and none of modern confessions is still unable to carry society to integrity and harmony.

In this plan become very actual the reflections of the prominent German philosopher-anti-fascist Charles Jaspers about the role of universities in posttotalitarian society. The object of our consideration is his unique work: «The Idea of University» [See.: 7], which survived three editions and three reproductions.

The first edition took place in 1923 in postrevolutionary period, when unsteady Veymar Republic was faced before a question: through what way will Germany go– through the way to democracy or to the totalitarianism. Second edition in 1946 became after the defeat of German nazism. Third edition – in 1961r., was warning from possible fashisation of society, and preamble is to the final Jasper's work «Where Federal Republic Germany moves?» (1968)

All of these three editions , were incorporated by the main idea: about the special role of universities as centers of social and political culture, as «stabilizers» of community development, as «safety devices» from immersion of society to savagery and barbarism. As a matter of fact «The Idea of University» by C. Jaspers is the continuation of «idea of education», which was formulated at early times of Antiquity.

So yet Plato saw in education first of all the development of man's ability to reason, aspiring to essence of any object and not retreat, until the existence of the human and public blessing would be

achieved. Plato saw the ethics of the state as primary tusk of education and motive force which determines individual actions [See.: 1, 425]. Exactly to this idea served Academy, which was founded by Plato in 380 B.C. It lasted up to 529 P.C. (over 900 years).

The prominent student of Plato Aristotle, so as his teacher, served the idea of achievement to the public prosperity through education and culture. In his understanding the policy must be opened and free from prejudices co-operation, during which people mutually form and enlighten each other, aspire to attain mutual just and good decisions, [See.: 5, 97]. Exactly from this sphere, policy must ladle ideas for practical activity.

Keywords: civil culture, German philosopher-anti-fascist Charles Jaspers



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Abstract No: 9119

Effect of Special Shoot Training Programs on Improving Shoot Hit Rate in Young Basketball Players (14-16 Years Of Age)

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The effect of 10 weeks intensive shooting training program on shoot techniques and the rate of successful shoot of young basketball players were investigated in this study.

30 male subjects from Gazi and Middle East Technical University College Teams took part in with their free will. Subjects divided into two groups of 15 subjects each as only shooting training group and general basketball training group. Both groups trained for 4 times a week for 10 weeks. Training and control groups were exposed to the different training programs. Players performed 4000 free shoots, 2000 two point shoots by jumping, 2000 three point shoots and 2000 Zig-Zag drill shoots (1000 two point, 1000 three point shoots) in total of 10000 shoots. Success rates of shoots were recorded throughout the training period. The control group undertook the general basketball training.

While there was a higher success rate and statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) among the control group compared to the shooting only training group in the pre-test results, at the end of the training period shooting only training group showed a higher statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) success rate. At the end of the 10 week training program shoot only training group had significantly ($p < 0.01$) higher success rates than the control group in two point, three point and Zig-Zag drill shoots performed from in total of five different areas.

As a result, general basketball training does not show a significant effect on successful shooting rate but shooting training programs have positive results on successful shooting rate among young basketball players and ten thousand shooting training for the period of eight weeks is enough in increasing the successful shooting rate.

Keywords: Basketball, Special Shoot Training, Shooting Performance

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Abstract No: 9120

Turkish Proverbs as a Reproduction of Ableist Language in Social Memory

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The problem of discrimination against persons with disabilities in society has been ongoing for centuries. Over the years, this problem has been studied in the field of Social Sciences, and especially in the 1960s, the disability studies in the United States and Great Britain expanded the field of study in the academic world. Ableism is centralized in the Disability Studies, as it is the most dominant ideology of discrimination against disabled people.

The Ableism word derives from the “able”, which has the capacity to do with having enough power and understanding and which has its normal accepted meanings. This etymological meaning explains the definition of Ableism: ableism; Is the name of unfair treatment that individuals who have discrimination in favor of solid, full-bodied individuals and who have any differences in physical, mental or spirituality are subject to not being “full” just because of these differences.

Ableist jurisdiction allows the social norm to be defined as “able bodies” individuals, and assumes a role that legitimizes any discrimination they experience because the disability does not conform to this norm. This study also aims at examining the proverbs of social memory carriers, which are an important point in this legitimation, in the context of the reproduction of the ableist language. In addition, it is desirable to demonstrate the effective power of an ableist understanding that diverts disabled individuals in society and pushes them out of socialization.

Proverbs are the most important reflectors of the culture they are produced in, with the meanings they convey and the meanings they convey. Therefore, proverbs have been set as a sample of trying to understand the perceptions of the disability in Turkish society and to explain it in the context of the ideology of the ableist language. In addition, the sample will be examined using critical discourse analysis in the context of the types of euphemism.

Keywords: Disability Discrimination, Ableism, Social Memory, Proverbs



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Abstract No: 9101

Turkish Business System and Diversification

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The diversity of approaches that firms exhibit on the same issue is due to not only national business systems representing the environment in which but also the company's specific features. On the other hand, it is also seen that firms become increasingly isomorphic due to both the competitive and institutional conditions. Just at this point, the issue of being both diversified and isomorphic at the same time seems problematic. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between different political and economic periods of Turkey and their effects on the growth and diversification of the largest business groups to understand the growth pattern of Turkish Business System. The validity of the main motivations that are imported from the foreign literature is also discussed in Turkey context. Since the behaviors of domestic business groups have shown some significant differences contrary to the common literature. To do these, ten eras of economic and political periods between 1923 and 2015 have been determined according to significant changes. The largest 30 business groups or families of Turkey were also specified – based on 500 largest companies of Istanbul Chamber of Industry (ISO 500 list). The obtained data was processed by Panel Data Analysis to conduct basic regressions independently and comparative between the era and each business group.

Keywords: Growth, Diversification, Political Eras, Economic Eras, Isomorphism



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Abstract No: 9104

Effects of a home vs. community-based exercise program on physical fitness for adolescents and young adults with Intellectual Disabilities and Autism

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine whether a home or community-based exercise program was more effective for improving physical fitness for adolescents and young adults with Intellectual Disabilities (ID) and Autism.

Methods: Fourteen adolescents and young adults with ID and/ or Autism, 10 males and 4 females, ages 14-27 years, were randomized to a home or community-based exercise program for 8 weeks. Both groups exercised three days a week for 30 minutes. The home group exercised alone with parental supervision and watched an online video; the community-based group exercised with a coach and peers. The participants were assessed pre and post intervention using the Brockport Physical Fitness Test (BPFT) to measure aerobic function, body composition, musculoskeletal function, and flexibility. Repeated measures ANOVA was used to assess improvements between groups, and paired sample t-tests were used to assess improvements for the entire sample.

Results: The results indicated no significant differences ($p > .05$) in improvement between the home and community-based groups for any fitness variable. There was also no significant change for most fitness variables for the entire sample. However, there was a significant ($p=.026$) improvement in the trunk lift fitness measure (pre-test = 8.4 inches, post-test = 9.6 inches) for the entire sample.

Conclusion: Although there were no significant improvements found in the majority of the fitness variables tested, some variables showed a trend toward significance in favor of the community-based group. These positive trends make a case for potential benefits from a longer intervention.

Keywords: Intellectual Disability, Autism, Physical Fitness



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Abstract No: 9122

**GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS AND WORKING CAPITAL: A RESEARCH IN BIST
PRODUCTION SECTOR ABOUT PERFORMANCE**

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Hitit University FEAS Banking and Finance Dept

The net working capital net has expressed current investments of companies. The net working capital net constituting the large amount of active capital has essential importance for companies. Main goal of this study is to determine the effects of directing the net working capital net on performance of companies which are treated in BIST production sector during the 2008 global financial crisis derived from USA and affecting all countries over the world as a result of globalization.

In first part of the study, the phenomena namely, financial crisis, globalization, the reasons, kinds, frontier symptoms, crisis models and effects on companies of financial crisis and the effects of 2008 global financial crisis on companies and Turkey were discussed. In the second part, the description, importance, components, kinds, peculiarities, finance strategies, funds of net working capital net and the methods used to calculate it, the factors affecting it and competence analyses were mentioned. In the third part, current literature on effects of directing net working capital net on company performance was discussed and application was performed.

Financial rates were used to determine the effects of directing net working capital net on company performance. A total of 133 production companies which have been treated continuously between 2005-2014 years and have diffused their production data were included to this study. Panel data sets, consisted of financial statements as three months periods for the 133 companies were used. 2005, 2006 and 2007 years were treated as period before crisis, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 years were treated as crisis period; 2012, 2013 and 2014 years were treated as period after crisis. Consequently the period between 2005-2014 years was evaluated as a whole.

Keywords: The net working capital net, financial crisis, cash conversion time, Tobin's q



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Abstract No: 9125

Psychometric Features of the Interdependent Happiness Scale (IHS)

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The purpose of this study is to adapt the Inderdependent Happiness Scale to Turkish and to examine the psychometric properties of the scale. The concept of inderdependet happiness expresses harmony with others as a reflection of the collectivist culture. The Inderdependent Happiness Scale focuses on interpersonal cohesion, normal life and calmness, rather than focusing on the success of individuals, as it is on existing happiness scales. According to this concept, the happiness of a person is related to the perceptions of how they perceive their environment and how their environment evaluates themselves. The study group of study consisted of 492 participants, 368 female and 122 male. The average age of participants was calculated as 26.94. Confirmatory factor analysis was used in construct validity study of psychometric properties of Inderdependent Happiness Scale. It was seen that the fit index values of the Turkish form of the 9-item and one-dimensional measurement model in the original form were acceptable. For the criterion-related validity of the Inderdependent Happiness Scale, the relationship between Life Satisfaction Scale, Subjective Happiness Scale and Patient Health Questionnaire-4 was examined. The Inderdependent Happiness Scale was positively associated with life satisfaction and subjective happiness, and was found to be negatively associated with anxiety-depression. Negative correlation was found between anxiety-depression and the Inderdependent Happiness Scale was found. More, positive corelation was found life satisfaction-subjective well-being and the Inderdependent Happiness Scale.. All can be said to be indicative of the criterion relevance of the scale. The item-total test correlations were found. Above 30. The internal consistency reliability coefficient of the scale was .82. It can be stated that the Turkish form of the Inderdependent Happiness Scale can be used in scientific researches carried out in Turkey, starting from the results of the research

Keywords: Interdependent Happiness, subjective happiness, life satisfaction



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Abstract No: 9128

**EVALUATION OF THE ADVANCES OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES ON
ADVANCED LEVELS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT
ACCOUNTING AUDIT IN TURKEY**

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Along with the beginning of the 21st century, significant progress has been made in accounting and auditing, along with the use of advanced information technology and accounting programs in accounting. With the use of the advanced computer package programs in the public domain, many processes that have been done for a long time have already been completed in a very short time. Previously, on the computer where only follow-up and simple registration were done, this time, all the institutions were able to follow at the same time. The incomes, expenses and needs of the institutions as well as corporate and personal accounting mistakes can be detected in a very short time. In this case, both time saving, human saving and cost advantage are realized.

In this study, especially in the beginning of the 21st century, information technologies intensively used in public institutions have begun to be used in government accounting, and the effects on the organization of accounting audit conducted by the Ministry of Finance in Turkey have been tried to be revealed. In the study, literature review was conducted through document examination. The aim of the study is to identify and evaluate the positive and negative aspects of the changes that have occurred in the public accounting audit organization in Turkey.

As a result of the work, with the information technologies being used intensively in the public sector, a number of important changes have been identified in the accounting audit organization of the central organization of the Ministry of Finance as well as the provincial organization. It has also led to a positive impact on the transparent sharing with the public opinion of the results of the audit. A modern structure has been achieved in which the budgets of public institutions and the income-expenditure

balance can be easily made. The internal audit unit has also been the unit that controls information technology in the public sector.

Keywords: Accounting, Auditing, Turkey, State



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Abstract No: 9129

GERMAN COSTING SYSTEM IN TERMS OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

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The German management and cost accounting system is often carried out separate from bookkeeping and financial reporting. In addition to this, one of the advanced German costing system named as Grenzplankostenrechnung (GPK) is used in Germany and German-speaking countries as variable costing system and full costing system. GPK focuses on how resources are consumed and establishing a causal relationship to resource use. Cost information obtained via GPK is used for decisions about pricing and order acceptance or refusal considering contribution margin.

GPK is a widely used system in Germany. However, there are few studies written in English management and cost accounting literature. Thus, the aim of this paper is to show how companies use cost information at decision making processes within the context of GPK. Therefore, this study describes the basic components of GPK. Additionally, management and cost accounting practices such as determination of cost centers, calculation of product cost, usage of contribution margin, allocation of fixed and proportional costs for each cost center and variance analysis are discussed within the scope of GPK.

Keywords: German cost system, Grenzplankostenrechnung (GPK), Management accounting



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Abstract No: 9130

INDUSTRY 4.0: THE EFFECTS ON PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURING COST

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Today, production systems and means of production are in a rapid and continuous change. Besides, production activities often require intensive automation. Industry 4.0 which meet this need, was first introduced in Hannover, Germany. Industry 4.0 provides real-time production in smart factories where high-tech machinery and production lines exist. Through the auxiliary systems such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), preventive and predictive planning can be made with the help of data obtained from machines connected to each other. In this way, enterprises can monitor and control business activities such as order taking, production, transportation and delivery, cost management and inventory control.

With the increase in the use of automation in production systems, fixed costs and overhead costs have increased accordingly. Besides, due to the changing nature of product cost, ratio of direct labor in production cost decreases. Thus, to allocate overhead costs to the products and to determine product cost get more complicated. It can be said that a similar situation about cost structure of a product will arise in Industry 4.0. In this study, a general framework is presented about Industry 4.0. Later, the changing cost structure of overhead costs and direct labor costs due to the advanced automation technology is discussed in terms of Industry 4.0.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, Cost Management, Manufacturing, Product Cost



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Abstract No: 9131

Knowledge, Multitude and Spatial Existence of Digital Media Environment

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Conventional production and distribution of information in Mass media have come to its end. And this led to change of channels of information distribution and digital media environment which has become a new area for information distribution. For this reason, meaning of place and space terms has been argued by social scientists. This discussion concern whether space and place are active or passive terms and is this situation affects production knowledge or not.

In our study the term space has a central role. According to Lefebvre, a space is thus neither merely a medium nor a list of ingredients, but an interlinkage of geographic form, built environment, symbolic meanings, and routines of life (Molotch, 1993: 888).

The term Multitude, which we handled in our research is another important term. We analyzed Multitude as individuals who transform open source data to meaningful knowledge. In other words, Multitude tries to control diffusion of knowledge on global network against Empire which we call it power in our study, in changing media environments. Multitude composes strong individuals and they can use digital facilities of internet to give information to societies. Briefly, Multitude is a new type of journalist.

The main problematic of our study is how Multitude is transforming data to knowledge and how space of journalism is progressing to digital space as existential. Our basic method in research is internet ethnography.

Keywords: Knowledge, Multitude, Space, Spatial Existence of Digital Media



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Abstract No: 9132

The relationship between the personality traits and coping strategies with stress in pregnancy

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Objective: The aim of this study is to investigate the personality traits and their influence on the coping strategies of Turkish women with pregnancy. **Method:** This study was conducted on 45 pregnant (aged between 20 and 38) women obtained from one state and one private hospital in Istanbul and 35 non-pregnant women (aged between 20 and 40). Sociodemographic data form, The Ways of Coping Scale (WOCS) and The Adjective Based Personality Scale (ABPT) are used in this study. The WOCS consists of desperate approach (DA), submissive approach (SA), search of social support (SSS), safe approach (SFA), optimistic approach (OA) subscales. The ABPS consists of extroversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, conscientiousness and openness subscales. SPSS Programme version 15 for Windows is used in order to perform the statistical analysis. The statistical analysis is performed with Pearson-product moment correlation test and multivariate linear regression analysis. **Results:** Correlation analysis indicated that SFA and OA are negatively correlated with neuroticism, DA is negatively correlated with extroversion, and SSS is positively correlated with openness ($p < 0.05$). Regression analysis revealed that neuroticism, openness, and extroversion significantly predicts the SFA-OA, DA, and SSS; respectively ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The pregnancy is a period that leads the individuals vulnerable to many stressful events. The results of this study suggest that it is important to take into consideration the personality traits of the women with pregnancy when evaluating their coping strategies with stress.

Keywords: pregnancy, stress, coping, personality



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Abstract No: 9134

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONGRESS TOURISM AND EVALUATION OF
ANTALYA PROVINCE IN TERMS OF CONGRESS TOURISM**

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Today, tourism from the country's viewpoint, just sun, sea and sand coastal tourism in the form of a trio of uses unidirectional. For that reason, many countries, strives to uncover and diversify tourism alternative tourism types. The congress tourism is one of the most important types of alternative tourism. Congress tourism, especially after the industrial revolution the importance of scientific activity in terms of production, the globalization of the world has been facilitating the movement of people and the type of a tourist who was interested. This type of tourism is a type of tourism that can be developed rapidly in terms of physical space, considering the nature of the hotels where coastal tourism is carried out, social and meeting purposes areas, easily feasibility in university and school buildings and the acceptability of personal expectations in terms of participants.

Turkey, coastal tourism activity, as well as other tourism types in terms of a country that has the potential. Elements such as climate, unspoiled nature enable sustainable tourism such as ecotourism and rural tourism, while the number of hotels on the coastal tourism and the structure of the meeting areas make congress tourism possible. For this reason, in this study, it is aimed to reveal the development of congress tourism in the world and to evaluate the increasing importance of Antalya, which is an important province of Turkey in terms of coastal tourism, in congress tourism.

Keywords: Tourism, Congress Tourism, Antalya Province



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Abstract No: 9135

**University Students' Attitude toward Informatics Technologies in Informatics
Education**

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The purpose of this study is to determine university students' attitude toward informatics technologies in informatics education, and to make statistical comparisons based on selected demographic variables. Survey research method was used for this study. A total of 215 university students within four faculties in Akdeniz University participated in this study and the sample of the study was identified through the simple random sampling method. The data were collected with a five-point Likert-type scale (Attitudes towards Information Technology) developed by Wong and Hanafi (2007) within four subscales called "The opinions of students on classical education method", "The opinion of students about constant visual materials", "The opinions of Students on Computer Assisted Education" and "The ideas of students on motion picture". For data analyses descriptive analysis, t-test, Anova test were used.

Keywords: Attitude toward Informatics Technologies, Informatics Technologies, Informatics Education, University Students



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Abstract No: 9137

Protecting During Re-Functioning in Interior Architecture: “Gazi Train Station”

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Along with the developing technology, the historical buildings are being re-functioned by the influence of the current period and the surrounding decisions and needs. These spaces may not meet today's needs due to the differences in social, economic and physical conditions which are depending on the changing lifestyles and user needs.

At this point, re-activation takes place which is a way of preservation of the historical spaces to be re-used with the new functions. Re-functioning is an intellectual but not an enough step. For this reason, the process of determining the new function for the historical space is important with the re-designing process.

In order to prevent the values of historical spaces from being affected by the re-functioning works, the selection of the new functions should be compatible with interior architectural characteristics of the building.

With this study; the identity and aesthetic values of the re-used spaces will be questioned and analysed through the sample. It is a matter that should not be overlooked; the spatial program predicted by the new function should be analysed with the space itself, and the interior space plan with the original function which has lost its validity in re-functioning. By the new plan, the materials and textures used will be questioned to see “How the re-designed elements match the original state of the space, and gain efficiency.” In addition to that, the question; “How and to what extent the values of the domestic spaces can be preserved within the new uses of historical structures”, will be answered.

The examinations on the Gazi Train Station Building will reveal the values for a historical space. It will be examined through the building, with the question of “How effectively the restoration and re-

functioning studies are been carried out?” Within this scope of the research question; “How the Interior Architecture discipline should be guided by the education process about re-functionalized historical buildings?” will be answered.

Keywords: Re-Functioning, Re-use, Restoration, Industrial Structure, Gazi Train Station Building.



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Abstract No: 9138

**THE SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOMB VISITING (THE CASE OF
MEVLANA TOMB)**

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The tombs are sacred places where people who are usually called with the adjectives like “veli” “evliya” and who are believed to have spiritual strength and virtues are situated graves. These places are very important centers of attraction and have been the subject to visit with certain procedures throughout history. The visiting of these places at issue take an important place in Turkish-Islamic culture.

Visits of tomb are usually aimed at pray the God through personality in the tomb. It is generally believed to be sacred the person in the tomb and it is morally thought to be a supreme personality. The person in the tomb is the beloved servant of Allah and he has the power to realize variety of events. These places are bridge of a hope and asylum for people. They believe that it will be useful to visit these places when they are especially in a difficult and distressing situation or have expectations for the future.

The tomb visiting is a sociological phenomenon. This phenomenon has always existed in the historical process and there isn't data about that it will be disappeared in the our hands. People, today as it was yesterday, hope for help from these places and visit these places for realization of the various requests. Tomb visiting is a fact of the modern world as in traditional societies. Although this phenomenon is criticized by the orthodox (bookish) religiosity of view, it is rather common in popular religion and have an important position.

The purpose of this study is to make a sociological analysis of the tomb visiting by taking into consideration the theoretical framework briefly summarized above. While the subject has been handled, it has been benefited from both the theoretical evaluations and the data of the working prepared as Master Thesis□ in 2011. Working being talked about is made by applying a Questionnaire Form consisting of total 80 question to 400 persons determined by simple random sampling in Konya Mevlana Tomb. In this notice will be evaluated issues the basic aims of tomb visiting, the visitors' expectations, practices and so on by considering the socio-cultural and economic characteristics of the visitors and will be made sociological analysis based on the obtained data.

Keywords: Mevlana, tomb, visiting tomb, visitors.



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Abstract No: 9139

The Moral Limits of Immigration Control: Decaying Liberal Principles

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One of the key issues of the 21st century is perhaps international migration that takes place when someone migrates from one country to another. State sovereignty and self-determination have been the main tools for liberal European states in terms of controlling immigration to decide whether immigrants should be allowed to come in or not. However, the demand of morality on two norms; namely selection criteria and family unification is a key obstacle to the right of controlling borders. The paper deals with such a contestation, arguing that even though liberal democratic states are morally bound to obey these two main norms, the morality on controlling immigration is violated. The paper first seeks to analyse immigration control in the context of national sovereignty and morality, and show that state sovereignty and self-determination are definite when it comes to morality. It secondly evaluates selection criteria, which differs in theory and practice. It then goes on to analyse family unification and the difficulties immigrants face. Finally, the paper will conclude by summarising the whole argument.

Keywords: Immigration Control, Morality, Self-determination, Sovereignty, Family Unification.



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Abstract No: 9140

**Revisioning Evidence-based Management: Developing Propositions Towards
Rapprochement of Concept and Criticism**

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Evidence-based management (EBMgt) is an increasingly influential movement. Drawing on developments in other fields, most importantly, medicine, EBMgt is motivated by widespread mismanagement and adoption of practices that defy academic consensus. Seeking to improve managerial decisions through systematic and cautious use of all available information, EBMgt aims at integrating the expertise and judgment of practitioners with local organizational facts and the best available research evidence, as well as ethical consideration and impact on various stakeholders. Despite these, at face value, uncontroversial objectives, EBMgt has been met with resistance by critical management studies (CMS), decrying scientific hegemony and political motivations. The present contribution calls attention to this ongoing debate, outlines central controversies, and develops propositions to advance EBMgt by constructively responding to criticisms. First, EBMgt is introduced, including strategies to evaluate, aggregate, and synthesize research results, and suggestions to improve knowledge transfer between management research, education, and practice. Second, fundamental criticisms are reviewed, painting EBMgt as a political agenda to advance managerialist interests and mainstream research, marginalizing alternative perspectives and methodologies. Consequently, propositions will be developed on how to address some of these controversies, such as the balanced evaluation and integration of research, the pertinence of conflicting interests, political forces, and societal power imbalances, as well as the importance of ethical and value-based considerations guiding the generation and use of research evidence. Attention to the different epistemological and ideological paradigms underlying EBMgt and CMS is commended as a central ingredient for a better understanding and rapprochement of opposing positions.

Keywords: Evidence-based management, critical management studies, research-practice gap, competing research paradigms



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Abstract No: 9141

Reverse Innovation in Developing Countries: The Case of Turkey

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Technology enables firms to conceive their core-competences which they need to perform competitive advantage. Innovation is one of the key factors that creates competitive advantage by conceiving new product, process, organization and market and it has a strategic importance in global market conditions. Regarding its own meaning innovation must innovate itself. Reverse innovation an extension of innovation that creates competitive advantage in the 21st Century and a new form of innovation which means innovating in emerging and developing new products, processes in emerging and developing markets then distributing them in developed markets back. The purpose of this paper is to explore the construct of competitive advantages scales of Turkish firms which use the approach of reverse innovation in the global market by underlying the new concept of innovation all over the world.

Keywords: Reverse Innovation, Competitive Advantage, Innovation Resources of Turkey



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Abstract No: 9142

International Consequences of Russian-Ukrainian Conflict

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Russia's expansion into Ukraine and especially its formal annexation of Crimea have shattered the foundations of the 1975 Helsinki Accords and the 1990 Paris Charter of the CSCE. Moscow is also subverting a core function of the United Nations by using its Security Council veto power to defend territorial gains. Russia therefore not only violated numerous bilateral treaties, especially with Ukraine; it has also devalued important multilateral networks and organizations within which it had been integrated or cooperating for years, if not decades.

This has been the source of many difficulties in Russia's relations with the West. Above all, they are triggering internal aftershocks in the world's largest country, permanent UN Security Council member, and second nuclear power – Russia – with implications for world politics. Russia's major trading partner and foreign investor, the EU, has become its main political criticizer and geopolitical competitor in Eastern Europe.

The EU's restrained initial reaction to Ukraine's first territorial loss may have encouraged Kremlin adventurism in Eastern Ukraine. At the same time Russia is seeking to acquire an informal veto right over further EU and NATO enlargement to the east. The Ukraine crisis has altered Europe's security structure. Europe is now much less secure, and its security architecture altogether less stable, less predictable.

By demonstratively not supporting Ukraine, a country that 20 years ago agreed to dismantle a larger nuclear arsenal than China then and currently possesses, Beijing contributed no less than the West to the 2014 subversion of the international non-proliferation regime.

Keywords: Russian-Ukrainian conflict, the West, security system



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Abstract No: 9143

**The Relationship Between University Students' Social Support and Patient : The Role Of
Self Esteem**

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Kodu:42090,Meram Yeni Yol / Meram / KONYA

The purpose of this research is to present the relationship of university students' Patience, Social Support and Self Esteem, as well as to test the created model in terms of these relations. This research analyzes the predictive relationships university students' Patience, Social Support and Self Esteem through the program AMOS 19 in accordance with the structural equation model. Structural equation modeling is a statistical approach that reveals causative and reciprocal relationships between observed and latent variables. The participants were 512 (288 female and 224 male, between 18-27 years old) university students. The findings showed that the direct effects of self esteem on social support and patience, the direct effect social support on patient.

Keywords: Social Support, Patient, Self Esteem



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Abstract No: 9144

A CULTURAL LINK BETWEEN TURKEY-UKRAINE RELATIONS: UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

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The relations between the two countries, which started with the signing of the Turkey-Ukraine Friendship and Brotherhood agreement signed in Ankara on 2 January 1922 under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, continued positively in the following years. Founded in 1926, the Ukrainian Scientific Association of Oriental Studies is important to ensure that the relations between the two countries are progressing, especially on a socio-cultural basis. The association has become the centre of oriental studies in Ukraine. The Turkic language courses taught in the oriental studies courses in various cities of Ukraine consist mainly of Turkish lessons. In 1926, the Ukrainian Scientific Association of Oriental Studies began publishing a magazine called ""Oriental Magazine"" in Kiev. In 1930, the association was closed due to the increasing political pressures in Ukraine. Members of the Association came to Turkey between November 2, 1928 and January 5, 1929, and had contacts in Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Konya, Bursa and Eskişehir. During this visit, the association members who met with the academicians and authors who specialize social sciences in Turkey exchanged views on social, cultural and historical relations between the two countries. Turkish academicians had a return visit and attended the second congress of the Ukrainian Scientific Association of Oriental Studies, held in Harkov on November 1, 1929.

The purpose of this study is to determine the organization, functioning of the Ukrainian Scientific Association of Oriental Studies, especially the activities of Turkology studies in Ukraine. Thus, the social and cultural relations between the two countries in the early republic period will be tried to be framed through the association of oriental studies. In line with this purpose, first of all, the relevant documentation obtained from the archives of Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Republic Archive, and from periodical publications, along with copyrighted works, will be used.

Keywords: Early Republic Period, Turkey-Ukraine Relations, Ukrainian Scientific Association of Oriental Studies, Oriental Magazine, Turkology Studies.



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Abstract No: 9145

Critisizing Strategic Public Relations in the Context of Practitioner Roles, Models and Strategy Levels

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This study has clarified the changing public relations paradigm. This change has been explained with the context of public relations practitioner roles, public relations models and organizational strategy levels in this study. Because the main responsibility of public relations is to maintain the relationship between organization and its stakeholder. Thus, the primary focus of public relations has changed from just organizational perspective into stakeholder expectations. However, public relations has been defined as relationship management today. Understanding this definition of public relations has been critical for both academicians and practitioners. For this reason, the main purpose of this paper is to evaluate the new definition of public relations depending on public relations models –press agency, public information, two way asymmetrical, two way symmetrical, mix-; organizational strategy levels –enterprise, functional, operational- and public relations practitioner roles –strategist, manager, technician.

Keywords: strategic public relations, public relations practitioner roles, public relations models, organizational strategy levels



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Abstract No: 9147

An Analysis Regarding the Political Strategy Discussions inside the Workers' Party of Turkey in Its First Period (1961-1971) as an Example of Opponent Public Sphere: Socialist Revolution, or Revisionism?

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The relatively democratic environment provided by the constitution of 1961 prepared after the military coup in 27 May 1960, as an extension of the economic market Fordism tried to establish in surrounding countries in order to overcome the crisis it was in, also exported Keynesian policies to Turkey. Such a political atmosphere became a driving force in developing social policies on the constitutional level. The Workers' Party of Turkey started in such a political environment. The Workers' Party of Turkey came into political lives of people in Turkey as a party facing the parliamentary regime, based on the synthesis of legal struggles of the rights of the oppressed working class which had been weak in its voice until the social environment provided by the period's political atmosphere by the left-wing fractions whose political organizations previously acted underground. This study tries to investigate the principle of in-party political and strategic union which has never been achieved in the history of the Turkish left, based on the proletarian public sphere as described by Alexander Kluge and Oscar Negt in the context of objective conflicts in a subjective area among in-party actors in the first ten years of the Workers' Party of Turkey as an example of political publicity. In this sense, considering that party policies did not become successful on the social base and the party could not create its own public sphere, the discrepancy of theory and practice in the left may be explained by the party's defeat against the internal controversy and contradiction of the typology of a self-centered pathological leftist intellectual. This study tries to investigate the history of the Workers' Party of Turkey not in terms of research on the political image, but with a perspective which relatively goes deeper into the objective conflicts and contradictions in a subjective area, in a way that will shed light on the realities inside the party. Therefore, the apparent reality of the party in the nation's eyes was mostly considered a secondary issue in terms of the analysis.

Note: This work has been transferred from Congress of Rome

Keywords: The military coup of 27 May, the Constitution of 1961, the Workers' Party of Turkey, Public sphere, Proletarian public sphere



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Abstract No: 9149

The Existential Concerns Questionnaire (ECQ): A Study of Validity and Reliability

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The aim of the study was to investigate reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the Existential Concerns Questionnaire. Data was collected from 272 women (%69.9) and 117 (%30.1) a total number of 389 participants. Participants completed Existential Concerns Questionnaire, Existential Anxiety Questionnaire (Yıkılmaz, 2016) and Demographic Information Form. Results of confirmatory factor analyses demonstrated that 23 items yielded four factors as original form and that the three-dimensional model was well fit ($\chi^2/df=2.491$; $p<.001$; $RMSEA=.062$, $CFI=.901$, $IFI=.903$, $GFI=.909$, $SRMR=.058$). Factor loadings ranged from .37 ile .78. Also, the correlation between Existential Concerns Questionnaire and Existential Anxiety Questionnaire was examined to check external validity and it found as .46. Internal consistency coefficients was also calculated to check the reliability of the scale. The Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient was found as .86 for general EA sub-dimension, .75, for death anxiety sub-dimension, .61 for avoidance sub-dimension, and .89 for whole scale. In the regards of this information, the Existential Concerns Questionnaire was found to have essential reliability and validity to use in Turkish sample.

Keywords: Existential Concerns, Validity, Reliability



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Abstract No: 9151

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OTTOMAN MUSEUM AND THE FIRST
REGULATIONS TO PROTECT THE ANTIQUITIES (1839-1868)**

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The first official regulation concerning to collect antiquities and to prevent lootings were made after the Tanzimat in 1839 by a group of intellectual bureaucrats who were well acquainted with the Western Civilization and aimed to modernize the empire along European lines. These reformists were also aware the importance of classical (that is, Greek and Roman) culture and antiquities in Europe. From the 19th century on as the European diplomats, soldiers, adventurers showed increasing interest in unearthing and collecting and sometimes smuggling the antiquities in the empire and as the acquiring the antiquities also became a tool of foreign policy as some Sultans either gave permission to unearth the antiquities or simply gave them away as presents to allies or would be allies it became imperative to regularize unearthing the antiquities in the empire. The reformists also believed that by protecting, collecting and exhibiting the antiquities the empire would be a part of the European world that claimed to be the cultural inheritors of the Greek and Roman civilization.

Keywords: Ottoman, museum, antiquities, antiquities smuggling,



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Abstract No: 9153

ANALYSIS OF CIGARETTE TAXATION STRUCTURE IN TURKEY

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Due to their harmful effects upon society, use of tobacco products have been intended to be restricted by the government. Therefore, one of the most important tobacco control policies put into effect are taxes on tobacco products. Being one of the tobacco products, cigarette taxation is done through indirect method of taxation in amounts gathered final sale price. Thus, increasing tax percentages and/or amounts acquired from cigarettes has a significant impact upon users' level of demand and governmental revenues. In this sense, final sale price and taxation structure affecting this price are the basic factors in this regard due to their smoking use preventive mission and their being a public revenue. With this background information in mind, objectives of taxation will be addressed first. In conclusion, the taxation structure of cigarettes will be examined and then some evaluations will be made.

Keywords: Tax Structure, Optimal Taxation, Tobacco Taxes, Social Taxation, Public Revenues.



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Abstract No: 9154

Noise Pollution in School and Evaluation of its Control Through Educational Practices*

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The review of the science and environmental education textbooks used in Turkey shows that no coverage is given to noise pollution in school in such books. When noise pollution is mentioned, what come into mind firstly are urban traffic, construction, and industrial facilities. As a result, books and theses about noise pollution concentrate on these subjects in general. That proves that noise pollution in school goes unnoticed and is ignored. Recent research in Turkish schools has revealed that noise pollution in school has reached an alarming level. Noise pollution in school has many aspects including but not limited to the architectural design of the school, the materials used in the construction of the school, teachers' and students' levels of consciousness regarding noise, the noisy behaviors of students in the building, and the attitudes of teachers and administrators facing such behaviors. This study intends to develop and implement a curriculum focusing on noise pollution resulting from student behaviors in particular and its effects, and to reduce noise pollution in school through creating awareness among administrators, teachers, and students. Data collection tools are desibel meter and surveys. The data was collected from four schools. One of the school was private and the others are public schools. The collected data will be analyzed, and the relevant results will be presented at the conference.

Keywords: Noise pollution in school, educatipnal management, noise control.

*Bu sözlü bildiri TÜBİTAK tarafından desteklenen 114K738 nolu projeden üretilmiştir.



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Abstract No: 9155

Investigating the relationships between the depression, attention deficit hyperactivity symptoms and mindfulness levels in a group of university students in Istanbul

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Objective: To investigate the relationships between depression levels, mindfulness and attention deficit and hyperactivity symptoms. **Method:** This study was conducted on 611 students (aged between 16 and 40) collected from two private and one state university. Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS), and Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS v1.1) were used in this study. Considering the BDI results participants scored ≥ 17 were grouped as case group and < 17 grouped as comparison group. Independent sample t test was used to compare the MAAS and the ASRS v1.1 results of the two groups. Pearson-product moment correlation test was performed to analyze the relationships of the scales. Multivariate linear regression analysis used to determine the influence of MAAS and ASRS v1.1 scores on the depression levels. The statistical analysis of the data was performed by SPSS Programme for Windows version 17. **Results:** Correlation results indicated that BDI scores have positive relationship with ASRS v1.1 and negative relationship with MAAS scores ($p < 0.01$). Regression analysis suggested that MAAS and ASRS v1.1 scores significantly predict the BDI scores ($p < 0.01$). The ASRS v1.1 scores were significantly high and MAAS scores were significantly low in the case group compared to the comparison group ($p < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** The results indicated that low mindfulness levels and high attention deficit/hyperactivity symptoms increase the risk of depression. Mindfulness practices may offer a novel approach in the therapy of depression.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Depression, Attention, Hyperactivity



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Abstract No: 9156

Education & Technology for a Sustainable Future: the case study of Solar Decathlon

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Sapienza University of Rome participates in Solar Decathlon Middle East 2018 International Competition, aiming to design and realize the best sustainable and energy-efficient housing prototype on a real scale. The purpose of the project is to create a Smart Solar House that can guarantee maximum efficiency and effectiveness in the use of natural resources and provide an attractive, accessible, comfortable and healthy environment. The aim of the paper is to analyze the contest from Educational standpoint, highlighting the aspects of Smart Systems and Smart People. Two phases methodologically joined between them are studied. In particular, 1) from a technology point of view the high-efficiency plant solutions, integrating renewable energy sources and advanced systems of building automation are deepened; And 2) from a socio-cultural standpoint the education and the direct involvement of users who will be able to consciously manage energy consumption and levels of comfort through the use of home automation systems are analyzed. The paper is divided into four sections. After the introduction, the second section offers a literature review of Smart House placed in a broader context on Education by users that concerns the use of enabling technologies, the third section explains the case study of Solar Decathlon Middle East, in the fourth section future remarks research directions are addressed.

Keywords: Education, Technology, Sustainability, Smart People, Smart Systems.



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Abstract No: 9157

Turkish -Ukrainian relations in the prospect of new of foreign policy conceptions

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The changes in foreign policy of Turkey and Ukraine in last ten years went to countries to process of restimulation of their bilateral relations. Geopolitical configuration in Black Sea region and euro-atlantic integration of two neighbour states also influences to the perception of Turkey and Ukraine's role in their foreign policy. Internal modernization of Ukraine and Turkey also created new conditions for new conceptualization of international policies.

Keywords: Turkey Ukraine Foreign policy changes



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Abstract No: 9160

Attitudes of Women toward Sexist Men

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Background: Women are constantly the victims of sexism all over the world in varying degrees. Although sexist men are the real problem, the attitude of women toward those men is also important in assessing a culture's views on gender equality. This study was carried out to develop a scale that measures attitudes of women toward sexist men.

Method: 493 women completed the 50-items online survey (AWSM). Along with AWSM, Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) and demographic questions asking participants about their religious and political orientations, education level etc. were completed by participants.

Results: Scores in AWSM were positively related to scores in ASI and negatively related to age and education level, but unexpectedly they were not related to conservatism scores. It was also found that the department the participant is studying (social sciences or not) could affect their responses in AWSM.

Discussion: Overall, according to this study AWSM can be a reliable and valid scale to measure attitudes of women toward sexist men. Limitations of the study and speculations about the findings are discussed.

Keywords: attitudes, women, sexism, men



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Abstract No: 9162

**A Research on the Entrepreneurial Tendency of the Students of the Department of
Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation and Nutrition and Dietetics**

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The aim of this study is to determine the entrepreneurial tendencies of the students and to reveal the differences in the entrepreneurial tendencies according to the reasons for choosing departments, departments, class, sex, and parents' job. The study of the universe consists of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University Health Sciences Faculty Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation and Nutrition and Dietetics students. The study is conducted with a total of 477 participants and questionnaire is the data collection method. A 5-point Likert scale is used in the questionnaire. The general average of entrepreneurial tendency dimensions, self-confidence, innovation, need for achievement, locus of control and risk taking dimensions are found to be higher than 3,5. However, students are found not to tolerate uncertainty. While there is no significant difference in entrepreneurial tendency dimensions according to the departments, it is found that men had higher scores than women in self confidence dimension. When compared according to the preference of the department, it is determined that there is a significant difference in the dimensions of tolerance towards uncertainty, self-confidence, innovation and risk taking. According to comparison based on the class there is a significant difference only in the dimension of the need for achievement. There is a significant difference in the level of risk taking according to mother's job, but no difference is detected with respect to the father's job.

Keywords: entrepreneurial tendency, entrepreneurship, students,



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Abstract No: 9163

**The Effects of the Perception of Career Future on the Entrepreneurial Tendency: A
Research on the Students of the Faculty of Health Sciences**

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The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the entrepreneurial tendency and perception of the career futures and to identify differences in career future and entrepreneurial tendencies according to sex, departments and department preference reasons. The study of the universe consists of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University Health Sciences Faculty Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Health management and Nutrition and Dietetics students. The study is conducted with a total of 606 participants and questionnaire is the data collection method. A 5-point Likert scale is used in the questionnaire. According to sex, there is a significant difference in terms of entrepreneurial tendency but, there is no significant difference in the career future dimension. According to departments, there is no significant difference in the aspect of entrepreneurship tendency but, there is a difference in the career future dimension. According to department preference reasons, a significant difference is found in both in the dimensions of entrepreneurial tendency and career future. Regression analysis for determining the relation between career future and entrepreneurial tendency revealed that there is a significant positive correlation between two variables (Sig., 000), and the level of disclosure (r square) of entrepreneurial tendency of career values is found to be 422.

Keywords: entrepreneurial tendency, career future, students



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Abstract No: 9164

A Curriculum Implementation In Teacher Education Based On Sheltered Instruction Approach

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The purpose of this research is to determine the effectiveness of the course ‘Instructional Technologies and Material Design’ developed with integrated curriculum development approach used in teacher training.

The research is designed suitable to the case study method which is one of the qualitative research methods. In this research too, a four week implementation is designed and implemented using integrated curriculum development approach for the ITMD course.

The research was carried out during the spring semester of 2014-2015 academic year. The working group is determined with criterion sampling. This research was carried out with 38 teacher candidates studying in the second year Elementary Mathematics Education Department, taking the ITMD course who took Computer I and II courses.

In data collection of the research, a course evaluation form which was developed by the researcher was handed out to the students which enabled students to evaluate the chosen computer software, course content and the implementation process. Additionally, the researcher kept diary as a data source.

In analyses of the data acquired by the research, descriptive analysis technique was utilized. Analyses of the data in this research are carried out according to the pre-set themes.

It was found that the teacher candidates found the curriculum developed with the integrated curriculum development approach more beneficial and enjoyed it as it employs technology.

This study is a part of the thesis study “Designing the Information Technologies Courses of the Elementary Mathematics Education Programme and Information Technologies and Material Design Course according to Sheltered Instruction Approach” realized by Zeynep AKIN-DEMİRCAN.

Keywords: Sheltered Instruction, Curriculum



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Abstract No: 9167

The Predictive Power Of Attachment Styles And Social Appearance Anxiety On Body Image Coping Strategies Through Emerging Adulthood

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Aim of current study is to reveal the predictive power of attachment styles and social appearance anxiety on body image coping strategies through emerging adulthood. For this purpose 345 university students -181 of them female- were chosen in their period of emerging adulthood. Hierarchical regression analysis was used analyzing the data which was found to be suitable for hierarchical regression via pre-analysis. Results indicated significant correlational associations among attachment styles, social appearance anxiety levels and body image coping strategies of university students. Regarding hierarchical regression analysis results demographic variables had no contribution to the model whereas attachment styles had a significant contribution in second step. In the third step, social appearance anxiety scores were put into the model and had significant contribution to the body image coping strategies.

Keywords: Attachment, body image coping, social appearance anxiety



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Abstract No: 9168

The Managerial Proficiency of The Administrators In The Education Organizations

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The aim of this research is to determine, according to the teachers, the level of managerial competence of the administrators of the school organizations. The research is a quantitative research. The cluster sampling method was used in the sample selection in the study. In this context, 5 high schools, 5 secondary schools and 5 primary schools located in Çanakkale province center district were visited and a sample group of 195 teachers working in these schools in 2016-2017 education year was formed. In order to determine the competences of the school administrators in the research, the "Administrator Proficiency" questionnaire was used. In the analysis of the data, arithmetic mean and standard deviation were used for descriptive statistical methods. According to the results of the Administrator Proficiency questionnaire in the research findings, it was evaluated that school administrators' sufficiency of management was at an acceptable level. School administrators' managerial competencies affect attitudes towards teachers' professions, colleagues and schools.

Keywords: Administrator, Education Organization



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Abstract No: 9170

Rethinking sociologically global conflicts

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Global changes, that have followed the collapse of the Soviet Union, have redefined the boundaries of sociological debate. The American decline, the rise of China and other major non-European countries, and the Arab Spring, are just some of the events that make it ineffective to think about major international issues with traditional tools and concepts. Among these issues, the one particular question is about security (Monteleone, 2012).

In this context of globalization and political inconsistency, in which new nations emerge in order to become protagonists of the economic scene, it is also necessary to deal with the new risks of liquid society: lack of fundamental points, economic compression of the middle class, new democratic transitions, new identity processes, rediscovery of nationalisms, frustration management, discontent among the people who are suspended between the desire to modernize and the reject of Western values, ecological disasters (Beck, 2000).

This omnipresence of risk and its increasingly widespread institutionalization accompany contemporary identity processes (Giddens, 1999) and have led to a series of major changes in security and defense policy discourses.

The countermeasures to be taken concern a global, cooperative, and intelligent engagement that uses sophisticated surveillance and security technologies (Knori Cetina, 2005). This has contributed to the silent spread of surveillance so that “today's citizens, workers, consumers and travelers, always in motion but often lacking certainties and lasting ties, learn that their movements are monitored, tracked and localized” (Bauman, Lyon, 2015; VII) daily through their electronic money purchases, internet research, social media and video surveillance systems.

Keywords: Military studies, sociology, global conflicts



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Abstract No: 9171

Interpreting the voice of the actors through the Event Structure Analysis

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Narrative is a fundamental form of self-representation, a symbolic mediation tool for the production of the action and construction of the identity of the subjects, through which the actor gives sense and meaning to his action, taking into account of his own understanding of the world and making it a criterion of orientation and meaning of the action: the narrative becomes so social practice (Bruner, 1991, 17-38). The stories, taken in their own cultural and contextual dimension, allow us to reconstruct the link between biographical and historical elements, returning the sociological meaning (Mills 1959). In this key, the biographical interviews, supported by the trace of a semi-structured survey, can be interpreted through the Event Structure Analysis (Heise 1991, 1995), to understand what biographical events, what causal relationships and what typical turning point has led the return of the actors in the educational pathways.

Inside the research work in progress that we intend to propose, the “voices” of citizens clearly appear as shared evaluation result about Adult Education System in Campania. It was fielded by Development, Experimentation and Research Regional Centre established by National Ministry of Education, at one with Social Policies, Immigration and Education Regional Government. Thanks to this Istitutional mandate, we can go beyond the contradiction among “social research” and “evalutative research” (Agodi, 2013) and encourage(support) various actors participation as “participating in Educational process actors” (Bezzi, 2001, 39): this is an absolute requirement for the istitution that want to plan a new policies about immigrants integration.

Keywords: Methodology, interviews, actors



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Abstract No: 9172

Arbitration agreement in collective rights dispute

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Arbitration is the resolution of any dispute that may arise between the parties, which may be present or at any time, without reference to the contracting authorities in accordance with the contract or law, provided that they are not prohibited by the legislation. At the same time, this resolution activity must be resolved by the parties or by the persons selected by law or by persons determined by the persons and bodies authorized by them. Arbitration is the act of dissolving disputes between the parties on the matters which the law allows them to be settled by persons or persons selected by persons who are disputed or incompatible with the law, contract or legislation, except the state judgment.

Keywords: Arbitration, Contract, Dispute, Labour Act



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Abstract No: 9173

Attribute Based MDS: An Application on Country Destination Images

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Tourism studies have long focused on destination image as an important research area. Positioning and competitiveness studies in particular have required country image analysis. There is also debate with respect to the type of data collection instrument in acquiring the country image inputs from respondents. Paired comparison methods, rating scales and sorting methods have been studied and demonstrated in the literature. In this paper the main aim is to study the images of 14 countries using MDS (Multi Dimensional Scaling) on the rating scale judgments on six dimensions. 73 university students provided the inputs using a web based questionnaire. The descriptive statistics for the countries studied are provided as well as the perceptual maps arising from the MDS analysis. The list of countries are extended as compared to similar previous studies and the and new dimensions are added unique to this study.

Keywords: Destination Image, MDS, Perceptual Maps



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Abstract No: 9174

**The Development Of Congress Tourism And Evaluation Of Antalya Province In Terms
Of Congress Tourism**

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Today, tourism from the country's viewpoint, just sun, sea and sand coastal tourism in the form of a trio of uses unidirectional. For that reason, many countries, strives to uncover and diversify tourism alternative tourism types. The congress tourism is one of the most important types of alternative tourism. Congress tourism, especially after the industrial revolution the importance of scientific activity in terms of production, the globalization of the world has been facilitating the movement of people and the type of a tourist who was interested. This type of tourism is a type of tourism that can be developed rapidly in terms of physical space, considering the nature of the hotels where coastal tourism is carried out, social and meeting purposes areas, easily feasibility in university and school buildings and the acceptability of personal expectations in terms of participants.

Turkey, coastal tourism activity, as well as other tourism types in terms of a country that has the potential. Elements such as climate, unspoiled nature enable sustainable tourism such as ecotourism and rural tourism, while the number of hotels on the coastal tourism and the structure of the meeting areas make congress tourism possible. For this reason, in this study, it is aimed to reveal the development of congress tourism in the world and to evaluate the increasing importance of Antalya, which is an important province of Turkey in terms of coastal tourism, in congress tourism.

Keywords: Tourism, Congress Tourism, Antalya Province



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Abstract No: 9175

Entrepreneurship Education in High Schools: A Qualitative Study in Turkey

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The qualitative study aimed to get the perspectives of the students on the Entrepreneurship course. During the in depth interviews, it has been found that students learn from the textbook and from keynote speakers. Students want to be involved in the ecosystem and take part in group projects.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, education, skills

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Abstract No: 9176

Çeviri Göstergebilimi Bakış Açısıyla Oscar Wilde'ın Bencil Dev'i

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This study aims to analyze the story which is titled The Selfish Giant by Oscar Wilde in the context of the semiological analysis and to evaluate Turkish translations of the work in the context of the translation semiotics. The analysis has been practiced on the original text published in 1962 by Penguin Puffin Books. The eight different translations of the work by Nurettin Sevin, Rıza Can, Özgü Çelik, Roza Hakmen & Fatih Özgüven, Orhan Düz, Suat Ertüzün, İbrahim Şener and Şemsettin Yeltekin have been chosen as data collection tools of the translation evaluation. The semiological analysis method which rooted in Greimas's and Barthes's methods, took form by Coquet's theory and finally developed by Sündüz Öztürk Kasar has been based on while analyzing the original text. Also, The Systematque of The Designificative Tendencies in Translation by Öztürk Kasar has been based on while evaluating the data obtained from this analysis for the translation evaluation. The findings show that the translators mostly had the designative tendencies during the process of Turkish translation. These tendencies and their frequency order in the translated texts are: The tendency of "disruption of meaning" (twenty five times), the tendency of "annihilation of meaning" (fifteen times), "over-interpretation of meaning" (fourteen times), "shift in meaning" (eight times), "blurring of meaning" (four times), "under-representation of meaning" (three times), and lastly, the tendency of "distortion of meaning" twice. As a result, it is clear that, before translating a literary work, to do a semiotic analysis of the work or at least to read it in a semiotic viewpoint can be very useful to the translator in the process of translation. There may be found more designative tendencies in the translations performed without the help of the semiological analysis.

Keywords: The semiotics of translation, semiological analysis, the systematque of the designificative tendencies in translation, Sündüz Öztürk Kasar, Oscar Wilde



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Abstract No: 9180

Investigation of Elementary School Teachers' Professional Values about their In-service Education Needs based on School Administrations' Views

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Classroom teaching has a special status in all teaching fields. Accordingly, who classroom teachers are and which professional values they possess should be urged upon. On the one hand, classroom teaching is difficult and different from other professions; on the other hand, it is defined as a versatile profession with possessed skills (Karabacak, Kucuk & Korkmaz 2015; Uslu, 2010). First years in elementary education lays the foundation for a child's adulthood, in this context, knowledge and skills possessed in the related periods are precursor for knowledge and skills in educational periods (Gurkan, 1993; Senemoğlu, 1994). Therefore, qualifications of children who are the future's adults, on a large scale, will be the reflections of the values classroom teachers possess. In this context, classroom teachers' possession of professional values is necessary. In this context, policymakers and experts in education have urged upon values and professional values intensely in the last few years.

Classroom teachers' professional values concern not only themselves but also stakeholders as student, family and community. It is aimed to provide professional values for teachers during the preservice education but studies emphasized that the target missed and in-service training is needed to meet this need (Aytac, 2000; Bağcı & Simşek, 2000; Gultekin, Cubukcu & Dal, 2010; Karadag, 2015; Ustu, Tas & Sever, 2016).

On the other hand, the in-service training activities in our country are criticized because of short duration and should not be followed in the process of the gains (Gultekin, Cubukcu & Dal, 2010; Ergin, Akseki & Deniz, 2012; Sahin, 2013; Kuçuktepe, 2014; Serin & Korkmaz, 2014; Karadag, 2015; Pepeler, Murat & Akmence, 2016; Ustu, Tas & Sever, 2016). In contrast, in-service studies which are long-lasting and can meet the actual needs of teachers better results (Garet, Porter, Desimone, Birman

& Yoon, 2001, Erdem & Simsek, 2013; Kuçuktepe Eminoglu & Baykin, 2014; Sanlı, Altun & Tan, 2015; Pepeler, Murat & Akmence, 2016; Yazar, Yildiz & Simsek, 2016).

In the literature studies conducted between 2010-2016 years about the in-service training (HİE) of classroom teachers can be examined under two headings as articles, and dissertations. In this way, a total of 12 studies are about classroom teachers' in service education needs and they also explain that the teachers needs varied according to teachers and school administrators themselves. In these studies, classroom teachers in-service training needs can be grouped as; (i) measurement and evaluation, (ii) curriculum development, (iii) teaching methods and techniques (iv) teaching technologies and material development, (v) guidance, (vi) developmental psychology, (vii) psychology of learning (viii) legislation (ix) communication (x) classroom management and (xi) personal development.

In contrast, it appears as a significant problem that both classroom teachers and their administrators do not see professional values as important need or in service activities are not planned to fill this gap. The aim of this study is to determine classroom teachers' in-service training needs for professional values. Survey method was used in this study. The research study group includes school administrators working in primary schools of Rize and Ordu between 2017-2018 academic years. The data were collected through a measurement tool prepared by researchers ""in-service training needs of professional values survey"". This survey consists of 10 semi-structured questions. The data analysis process continues

Keywords: Classroom Teacher, Professional Value, In-service training, School Administrations



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Abstract No: 9182

An Investigation Of Children’s Opinions On Games And Play Areas

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Playing is one of children’s basic needs and, across the world, games are found everywhere there are children. Playing is beneficial, constructive and instructive, and necessary for children to learn about themselves and their environments, their development, discovering their interests and for parents and teachers to get to know their children. Parents and teachers have to make arrangements for children and games in every stage of childhood. Providing a play area and toys, encouraging play and protecting children from harm, as well as, providing guidance and participating in children’s games occasionally and, other times, allowing them to play on their own can be counted among these arrangements. In implementing these arrangements, parents and teachers should pay attention to children’s opinions about games and play areas to promote their development. Therefore, this study aimed to identify children’s opinions on games and play areas. The study group comprised children who attended preschools and primary schools in Ankara city center and who were selected with criterion sampling, a purposive sampling method. The study employed the interview technique, a qualitative research method. In the study, the semi-structured “Interview Form for Games and Play Areas” developed by the researchers was used in the determination of children’s opinions about games and play areas. The interview form includes questions that aim to identify the opinions of children attending preschool and primary school about games and play areas. The study data were evaluated with descriptive analysis.

Keywords: Preschool education, primary school, child, game, play area



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Abstract No: 9183

A Content Analysis of Bullying in Picture Story Books

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Bullying is a problematic phenomenon in all school types and it is also seen in early childhood education centers. Bullying is a subtype of aggressive behavior, in which an individual or a group of individuals repeatedly attacks, humiliates, and/or excludes a relatively powerless one. The majority of studies on the topic have been conducted in schools, focusing on bullying among children and young individuals (Boulton & Smith, 1994; Olweus, 1978; Salmivalli, Lagerspetz, Björkqvist, Österman, & Kaukiainen, 1996; Veenstra et al., 2005). Bullying has also been studied at kindergartens also (Alsaker & Nägele, 2008); and can be seen as relational, physical, and verbal aggression between young preschoolers. Picture story books are also effective educational materials. Moreover, picture story books provide a rich source for the educators and families. Picture story books are the genre of choice for sharing various crucial information and understanding with young children in early period. A qualified picture story book can help children experience various feelings, become familiar with different cultures, develop various beliefs and values, and contribute their social, emotional and aesthetic development. Similarly, Hansen and Zambo (2005) proposed that picture story books must be used in order to support social emotional, cognitive and physical developments of children as well as to promote them to handle bullying. This is a survey model study which aimed to define frequency of bullying states in picture story books prepared for 3-6 years old children and to investigate main character's coping strategies to deal with bullying. Throughout, criterion sampling which is a purposeful sampling method was used to select picture story books to meet predetermined criterion for the importance of this research. All books in the research had a traditional story formats, hence most nonfiction, concept and instructional books were rejected. Also, story-lines needed to be focused on bullying behaviour. Sixty picture story books prepared for 3-6 year old children were examined in this study in terms of bullying states that characters faced. "Book Information Form" and "Bullying States in Text/Picture and Strategies for Coping with Bullying States Criteria List" were developed in the light of the relevant literature by the researchers and used to define type of bullying and coping

strategies of main characters in picture story books. Findings revealed that characters were coded by gender and type (human, animal and fantasy) and relational, physical, and mostly, teasing and name calling were more prevalent than destroying property, and physical bullying. Further, characters in the books use different coping strategies to handle it.

Keywords: Peer bullying, Picture Story Books, Preschool



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Abstract No: 9184

My Rights, Your Rights, and Her Rights: What We Know About Child Rights?

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The concept 'child' has been perceived differently and has changed over the years. While a child was seen as a slave in and prior to the 18th century, it has become a more proper concept today and the Convention on the Rights of the Child in particular, has led to a more swift adoption of it by states. Over the past ten years, interests in children rights have been increasing notably. In this matter there is a new tendency which is from nurturance attitude to self determination attitude of children. In order for children to know about these abilities, they must first be aware of their own rights. One of the most important questions is whether the children know these rights and the factors that define their awareness. To answer these questions is, one could define the awareness of the children rights, and education and learning would be more effective that way.

The purpose of this research is to examine 5-8 year-old children's and their mothers' perspective on child rights. Moreover, this research aims to compare children's and mothers' conceptualization of child rights. Phenomenology which is a purposeful sampling method was used to select the participants. The sample of the study constituted of 20 mother-child dyads in each age group. In order to obtain the data a semi structured interview form differing for mothers and children was developed by the researcher. In this study, certain things were analyzed; the level of the awareness of the children about children's rights, and the level of the awareness of the parents about children's rights. Data was subjected to content analysis. Findings revealed that that generally children were aware of their own rights and parents also were aware of children's rights but not in depth.

Keywords: Children, Child Rights, Phenomenology



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Abstract No: 9185

Organizational Commitment Questionnaire: A Study of Reliability and Validity

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Organizational commitment is important to organizational performance. Literature and researches have showed that organizational commitment has great important on successful performance. According to Swailes, organizational commitment has been at the center of studies into individual and organizational performance for several decades (Swailes, 2002). Organizational commitment can help explain a range of human attitudes and behaviors at work (Mathew and Shepherd, 2002). The purpose of the study was to investigate reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the Organizational Commitment Questionnaire. Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (OCQ) was developed by Porter, Steer, Mowday and Boulian (1974). The research was conducted on 350 university students from Distance Education Programs in Turkish Language of an International State University in Ankara, Turkey. The data was collected via a web based online questionnaire. Results of exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated that this scale yielded two factors. According to exploratory factor analysis results two factor explain 53.91% .of total varians. A confirmatory factor analysis with a new sample of 200 participants showed that this two-factor structure is appropriate. Also, the correlation between sub dimensions of questionnaire was found .62. The results of analysis showed that model was fit. The Cronbach's Alpha values of sub dimensions of the organizational commitment questionnaire was found .83. Cronbach Alpha value of whole questionnaire was found .88. The results of research showed that organizational commitment questionnaire was reliable and valid instrument for determine of students organizational commitment level of Turkish University students. In addition to that, questionnaire can be used in all higher education institutions in Turkey.

Keywords: Organizational Commitment, Higher Education, Education



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Abstract No: 9186

School Effectiveness Scale: A Study of Reliability and Validity

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Researches on school effectiveness has increased considerably in recent years. School effectiveness' refers to the level of goal attainment of a school. According to Hoy and Ferguson (1985) Organizational effectiveness remains a complex and difficult problem for both theorists and researchers as well as for practioners. Scholars generally agree that effectiveness is a multidimensional construct.

The purpose of the study was to investigate reliability and validity of the Turkish version of the School Effectiveness Scale. The School Effectiveness Scale is an 8-item Likert-type scale that provides a collective, subjective judgment of the overall effectiveness of a school along five dimensions: quantity and quality of product, efficiency, adaptability, and flexibility. Scale was developed by Hoy and Ferguson (1985). The research was conducted on 350 university students from Distance Education Programs in Turkish Language of an International State University in Ankara, Turkey. The data was collected via a web based online questionnaire. Results of exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses demonstrated that this scale yielded one factor. According to exploratory factor analysis results one factor explain 57.99% .of total varians. A confirmatory factor analysis (CFQ) with a new sample of 200 participants showed that this one-factor structure is appropriate. The results of analysis showed that model was fit. According to reliability analysis results, Cronbach's Alpha values of School effectiveness was found .91. The results of research showed that School Effectiveness Scale was reliable and valid instrument for determine school's effectiveness. In addition scale can be used in all higher education institutions in Turkey.

Keywords: School Effectivennes, School Managemet, Scale Development



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Abstract No: 9187

School Administrators' Perception of Self-efficacy

Nuray TAN KILIC, Hasan ARSLAN

Merkez Cevatpasa Ortaokulu, Canakkale

According to Bandura, "Self- efficacy refers to beliefs one's capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required to produce given attainments" (Bandura, 1995, s.3). People's beliefs in efficacy have various effects in their lives. It influences the way of their thinking, thoughts, successes, failures, stressfulness and etc. That's way it is very important characteristic that dominates in people's lives. In this study it is aimed to determine the levels of the School Administrators' Perception of Self-efficacy according to teachers. With this purpose, the universe of the study covers primary, secondary and high schools in Çanakkale for the 2016-2017 academic year. Quantitative research was used in this study. For the quantitative research 364 teachers were selected through simple random technique. The survey developed by Shere (1982), was used as data collection platform. The data were analyzed by using SPSS 21 software package with Independent Samples T-test, One-Way Anova and Two-Way Anova. As a result of Independent Samples T-test there is a significant difference between male and female teachers about their administrators' perception of self efficacy. There is also a significant difference between the teachers work in different high school types. But there is no significant meaning according to the variables of the levels of education, schools s/he is working at, managerial experience and the duration of managerial experience.

Keywords: School Administrators, Self- efficacy



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Abstract No: 9188

Employees' Perception on Management Consultants: An Analysis Through Adjectives

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In this research, it is aimed to determine the positive and negative opinions of the employees in the business life about the management consultants. In order for management consultants to anticipate what they are expected to do and to help consultants to operate, the positive viewpoints of employees and managers and consultants are crucial. Employees' perception of the management consultants in the study has been tried to be revealed through adjectives. The research data were collected through a semi-structured questionnaire. Participants were asked to relate management consultants with five different adjectives and to explain the reasons why they chose those adjectives. The methodology is similar to Zaltman's metaphor technique (ZMET). Data collected in the study were analyzed by content analysis method. With the help of these adjectives the roles, attitudes and characteristics of the management consultants have been tried to be explained from the perspective of employees.

Keywords: management consultants, adjectives, perception, qualitative methods



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Abstract No: 9189

FUTURE OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING IN TURKEY: A CASE OF IZMIR

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Diversity and increasing complexity of business life combining with rapid technological improvements have been causing intensive competitive business environment. Companies may wangle various fraud, corruption or manipulations to be the best. Faced with the ever increasing complexity of fraud and corruption, the audit profession has also entered the process of institutionalization and specialization which has been encouraging new expertizing fields. One of those lately expertizing fields firstly applied in the USA and Canada is 'Forensic Accounting'. Forensic Accounting is comparatively new term but also comprising some fields that mainly focus on to support the knowledge gap between jurisprudential professionals and accountants. Forensic accounting describes expert specialist accounting work performed for court or other legally sensitive purposes that covers a whole range of activities which may relate to fraud but could also include employment disputes, matrimonial disputes, bankruptcy, commercial disputes and taxation problems.

Accountants in Turkey have been classified as auditors, internal auditors or external auditors. There is currently no legal regulation of forensic accounting in Turkey. In this study, forensic accounting has been researched as an emerging field in Turkey and it is aimed to measure the awareness of forensic accounting concept on accounting professionals in Turkey/Izmir. Within this frame, with the application of a questionnaire is intended for determining the points of view of the accountant professionals on applicability of forensic accounting in the future. The data obtained from accounting professionals were analyzed and some suggestions were made to ensure the development of forensic accounting profession in Turkey.

Keywords: Forensic Accounting, Fraud Auditing, Investigative Accounting, Judicial Accountancy



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Abstract No: 9190

Regional Context of the New Ukraine's Security Strategy

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The crisis around Ukraine showed the ineffectiveness of its security policy the core of that was to keep balance between Europe and Russia. The inability to become a member of NATO in the near future actualizes the need to search for alternative ways to guarantee national security. According to the Ukraine's National Security Strategy, security cooperation at the regional level should become one of the ways to protect territorial integrity and sovereignty. This study analyzes the opportunities and prospects for regional security cooperation between Ukraine and the Central and Eastern European states.

Keywords: Ukraine, strategy, security, regional cooperation, Russia, Central and Eastern European states



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Abstract No: 9191

Refugee crisis in Turkey: issues to be addressed

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From the beginning of the Syrian crisis up to nowadays more than 3.5 million people were forced to move out of their country and settled down in Turkey gaining the status of refugees. So called “refugee crisis” in Turkey is not only about the overcrowded camps and huge economic load for the country but is much more about the society clash, accommodation, capability of the refugees to be integrated into the society and capability of the society to accept the refugees, security issue and instrument of influence in the foreign and internal policy issues. Covered under civil society, security and foreign/internal policy aspects mentioned issues show the refugee crisis to be the influential force that holds an important position in the political agenda within and out of Turkey.

Keywords: refugee crisis, civil society, security, foreign/internal policy, Turkey



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Abstract No: 9192

The role of Odessa in Ukrainian-Turkish relations

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The article is dedicated to the factor and role of Odessa in strengthening and deepening of Ukrainian-Turkish relations in the post-cold war period.

Keywords: Odessa, Turkey, Ukraine, relations, bridge



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Abstract No: 9193

**Developing and Realization of Strategic Communications in Public Administration:
Problems and Perspectives**

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Explores the issues on development and implementation of strategic communications in public administration, states the main problems and perspectives. After analyzing the concepts, doctrines, strategies and other national strategy documents on realization of state policy in the information sphere, information security provision and promotion of Ukraine in the world it is proved that the creation and development of an effective and comprehensive system of strategic communications is one of the priorities on the agenda of public authorities.

The paper defines the main characteristics of strategic communications that integrate, coordinate, activate and use the resources and capabilities of public administration, marketing, journalism, sociology, psychology, business and advertising, work with future time cycles and objects that will be formed in a particular point in time, taking into account the actions of the opponent and target audiences and will give the result in other spaces.

The main subjects of the information sphere development and responsible for establishment and development of strategic communications system in Ukraine, particularly: the President of Ukraine, National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Ministry of Information Policy, Foreign Affairs, Culture of Ukraine, Security Service of Ukraine, The State agency of Ukraine for cinema, National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio, State Committee for Television and Radio broadcasting of Ukraine, State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection of Ukraine and the National Institute for Strategic Studies, which are within

their competence contribute to the formation and implementation of state information policy and strategic communications.

As a result of conducted research it is emphasized on the lack of clear definitions and plans for the strategic communications development, except declarative task of vital interests of the state and society - the development of strategic communications system and defining the priority - to build an effective and efficient system of strategic communications. Therefore, a separate study need the following research areas: analysis of the institutional capacity of public authorities on implementing and effective functioning of strategic communications in Ukraine; improving public information policy, legislation concerning the regulation of social relations in the information sphere; clear subjective certainty about the formulation of the strategic narrative; increasing media culture and society literacy.

Keywords: Strategic communications in public administration, public information policy, strategic communications implementation.



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Abstract No: 9194

The Missing Preposition 'to'

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Learning a foreign language is a complex issue and grammar is one of the most important factors to learn a new language. Although the main aim of learning a foreign language is communication, grammar is the foundation for communication –the better the grammar, the clearer the message. For being a good teacher, using accurate linguistic form is essential. Use of prepositions is one of these many forms. English prepositions have always been problematic for language learners even for advanced ones. In this respect, English Language Teaching Departments of Education Faculties in Turkey aim to train their students as both good teachers and good users of that language. This study attempts to investigate the following question: Why do some students in ELT Department of Education Faculty at Trakya University not use the preposition ‘to’ together with the verb ‘listen’ in their speech and written productions. The data will be collected through 52 exam papers and micro-teaching observations of 3rd year shift class students in ELT Department of Education Faculty at Trakya University.

Keywords: grammar, preposition, listen to, teacher education



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Abstract No: 9195

MEN'S PERCEPTION TOWARD VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: EDİRNE CASE

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Violence against women continues to increase despite the sensitivities and all efforts of non-governmental organizations. While precautions and sanctions against this violence have been discussed for years, the source of violence, namely the perpetrator have been ignored. Additionally, it is observed that this issue including findings and solutions has always been discussed with women. Women are told what they should do when they are exposed to violence and are informed about all the kinds of violence in order to raise their awareness of violence. On the other hand, the sources of the problem and the other side of the issue are men. Although there are many studies on violence against women, there are very few ones done about men's perceptions and attitudes about violence against women. So, the aim of this study is to figure out men's perceptions about violence against women, how they describe violence, how they perceive and interpret all forms of violence against women, and whether they are perpetrators. For this purpose, the researchers gathered with men at different socio-economic levels in traditional cafes as public houses in different neighborhoods in Edirne. And, questionnaires and face-to-face interview method were applied. Despite the fact that it is a study at the micro level, the researchers hope that it will shed light on future similar studies.

Keywords: Violence, women, male violence, male perception.



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Abstract No: 9196

Environmental Costs in Enterprises: An Example of Uşak Co-Organized Industrial Zone

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Enterprises have ignored the environmental problems in the process of rapid economic growth and industrialization which developed with 19th century. However, environmental awareness enhanced in 1980s and there emerged a need to define and measure the damage which enterprises caused and also to report the activities related to environment. Whereas enterprises only reported their activities with financial reports in 1960s, they began to report the environmental ones in 1980s. Especially, the increase in environmental costs and the obligation to consider those costs brought about more emphasis on environmental accounting.

The objective of the present study is to measure the environmental awareness of the enterprises in the co-organized industrial zones, to search their environmental costs and get informed about their environmental reports. Within this context, the enterprises in Uşak Co-organized Industrial Zone is our sample and the data gathered according to survey results will be analyzed.

Keywords: Environmental Accounting, Environmental Costs, Environmental Reporting



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Abstract No: 9197

**A REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL IDENTITY PERCEPTIONS OF SECONDARY
AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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Introduction

All the nations that have existed throughout history have had some characteristics that have distinguished it from the others and come to be known in other nations. All of these qualities, which are unique to every nation, constitute the concept of "National Identity". National identity is the expression of a national cultural identity. Whichever culture an individual belongs to, he/she carries that identity. On the other hand, national culture expresses all the material and spiritual values that make up the whole nation's life. Now that national identity constitutes national culture, all components and values that are included in the culture define national identity. Language, religion, flag, history, homeland, state, lifestyle, architecture, music, and customs are the main elements that form national identity.

The purpose of this study

In this study, it is aimed to examine the perceptions of national identity of secondary and high school students.

Sub-problems

Within the frame of the purpose, answers to the following questions were investigated.

1) Is there a meaningful difference in the perceptions of national identity with regards to class levels of the students?

2) Is there a meaningful difference in the perceptions of national identity with regards to the cities where the students live?

3) Is there a meaningful difference in the perception of national identity with regards to the gender of the students?

Method

The study was designed in a descriptive survey model as it was intended to describe students' national identity perceptions. The study was restricted to secondary and high school students. The sample of the study consisted of 262 students that were selected randomly from secondary and high school students in Ankara, Erzurum, Gaziantep and Diyarbakır.

In this study, the “National Identity Scale”, developed by Gelisli (2014) which was composed of 20 items and two sub-dimensions, and of which the Cronbach-alpha coefficient was found to be 0,93.

Conclusion

It was concluded in this study that students' perceptions of national identity were high, there was no meaningful difference in perception of national identity with regards to gender, and that there was meaningful difference in perception of national identity with regards to grade and class level.

Keywords: Identity, National Identity, national identity perception



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Alternative Media in Turkey: The Political Economy of News

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The alternative media that struggle with the dominant political, economic and media power have historically taken off with new communication technologies. The collaboration and interaction between media professionals and users in the production of content leads to new formats such as Medyascope, Diken, Haberdar and T24. The reduction on the cost of production and distribution, as well as the capacity of the Internet to build audiences, display that the number of viewers of the alternative media can not be neglected at all. Alternative media want to increase public visibility by reaching out to as many receivers as possible. Besides, Alternative media with the critical content that they create are trying to be the voice of the people and groups being oppressed. Are alternative media producers different from the mainstream journalists in terms of the news sources they use, the agenda they create and the different discourse they display. Are the values that the agents realizing media production possess, ideologies, history, education, and relationships independent of the experiences developed in mainstream media? Do the alternative media create new forms of communication or do they operate from the dominant media practices, ideology and history? In the context of all these questions, the aim of this study is to reveal the relationship of techniques and styles that are involved in the production of information in alternative media with the dominant professional journalism. For this, news production process of alternative digital newspaper sites is examined on the basis of political economy approach.

Keywords: : Alternative media, Political economy, digital newspaper, news production



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Abstract No: 9205

**Experiences and Perceptions of ELT Pedagogic Formation Certificate students' about
'Specific Teaching Skills' Course**

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This paper focuses on the feedback of 25 ELT Pedagogic Formation Certificate students' experiences and perceptions about 'Specific Teaching Skills' Course through teaching journals and micro-teaching evaluation forms at a Faculty of Education in Turkey. Data were analysed qualitatively through eight thematic categories, namely, 'teaching topic', 'use of teaching techniques', 'use of teaching materials', 'monitoring learning', 'problems in teaching', 'successful parts in teaching', 'unsuccessful parts in teaching', and 'possible future change in teaching'. 'Timing', 'classroom management', 'presenting the topic' and 'selecting and designing materials according to student level' are identified as the problematic areas in teaching. Students also found the course and particularly the micro-teaching sessions useful. They stated that the course was effective regarding fostering collaboration, sharing and communication, they learned how to use the techniques and how to plan the course and cope with difficulties. Participants also mentioned that they could express themselves in front of public and felt more competent about teaching. They also saw the big number of peers as a hindrance for practising teaching. The data underlined the importance of practical courses and micro-teachings for demonstrating teacher knowledge and teaching skills within the specific programme. Drawing on the data, the implications will be discussed.

Keywords: Pedagogic Formation Certificate, Specific Teaching Skills, micro-teaching, teaching journals



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Abstract No: 9206

The attitudes of instructors towards innovation in gastronomy education: The example of Turkey

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In recent years, studies emphasizing the importance of cooperation with universities and industry have increased. In these studies it has been revealed some recommendations, expectations, problems, and things to be done to solve these problems. It is very important that instructors should follow the sector in which he/she gives education in order to train qualified staff that will meet the needs of the sector. The students will be employed in the sector more successfully provided that the instructors follow the innovations and developments in the sector and the education, not being one step behind the sector. For this reason, investigating the attitudes of instructors towards innovation in gastronomy education and providing some recommendations for a better education form the objective of the study. In this context, higher education establishments which give gastronomy and culinary education in Turkey have been examined and instructors working in this area were reached through an online questionnaire form. The data obtained were analysed by using SPSS (Statistical Package of Social Sciences). According to the findings it is revealed that in gastronomy education, instructors should have both theoretical and practical experiences in the industry and make real practices in the sector. It is thought that training the qualified staff convenient to the need of the sector will be more successful with the addition of the dimension of sector-instructor cooperation in gastronomy education.

Keywords: innovation; innovation in education; education of gastronomy, Turkey



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Abstract No: 9208

Evaluating Turkish Language Teacher Candidates' Writing Skills

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The skill of writing is one of the fundamental fields that is being tried to be carried out and to be enhanced through Turkish language education. And those, who will determine the mentioned education are Turkish language teachers.

Accordingly, on the first place, Turkish language teachers ought to express themselves in a precise, proper, complete and effective way. The scope of this study is to evaluate the writing skills of Turkish language teacher training students those are studying their third year of bachelors. Together with that, the general problems those are being faced through written expression process will be established and solutions to mentioned topic will be offered.

The study was carried out with forty four students who study their third year of bachelors at Trakya University Faculty of Education Turkish and Social Science Education Department Turkish Education Division. The students were given a newspaper text, and were asked to rewrite the story of the text from the view of the people who got involved or witnessed the incident mentioned in newspaper text. Later on, texts rewritten by students have been analysed with different criterias. Those criterias are: types of text, selection of viewpoint/standpoint, types and the qualities of the chosen words, forms of the sentences, authenticity/originality of terms and viewpoints, presence of creativity. The consequences and findings were used to determine the problems and suggest solutions for these problems faced through writing process.

Keywords: Turkish language education, writing skill, the factor of teacher



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Abstract No: 9209

**AN EVALUATION ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF
RESISTANCE CAPACITY IN THE CASE FEMEN’S GUERRILLA
COMMUNICATION ANALYSIS**

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According to some opinions in social psychology, when the individual is influenced by the social environment by other views, the individual has the capacity to rescue himself from the pressure of norms and values in society. Gordon W. Allport who is the creator of personality trait theory (1955) stated that the individual is affected by the values and rules of the community one lives in but the individual has the capacity to resist their effects. Individuals are carrying out actions against the practices that violate their living space in social and political life by using this capacity. In this study, the resistance capacity of Allport was examined in terms of the political system and individual-power relationship. The study based on Foucault’s “where there is power, there is resistance” understanding examines the political leaders protested by Femen.

The study in which we apply descriptive analysis method on the political actions of the Femen against the leaders will be examined and the forms of guerrilla communication they use will be analysed. The study aims to examine the rhetoric and symbols used by the Femen against political leaders. For this reason guerrilla communication, civil disobedience, power, political action concepts will be discussed in the study. As a result, Femen does not accept the current political situation, but instead as Allport (ibid) exhibits, it demonstrates a resistance capacity.

Keywords: : Femen, gerilla communication, civil disobedience, resistance capacity, political action



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Abstract No: 9210

Turkish Conservatism as a Result of the Misoneist Trend in the Collective Unconscious

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Today's rapid technological developments and intellectual revolutions are happening so fast it is hard to keep track of them. Obviously, they are transforming societies and reshaping social structures. Many scientific studies show that any change that societies face definitely lead to cultural transformation. Primitive humans' fear of almost all new synthesized events, situations and developments due to their internal conservatism based on security and protection of the status quo continues in today's societies and for various reasons in various ways, although it serves different purposes.

While some societies adopt innovations more rapidly, other societies such as Turkish society may accept innovations slowly, showing a conservative approach and even fear of new information due to a misoneist approach. Of course, this irrationalist fear is based on the collective unconscious. This study aims to analyze the social behavior of Turkish society towards innovations through historical examples based on their causes and effects.

Keywords: misoneism, conservative culture, fear of innovation, social behavior, cultural codes.

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Abstract No: 9213

Adaptation of the Strategies for Coping with Career Indecision: Preliminary Findings

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Career indecision is considered a stressful situation in which individuals encounter difficulties while making a career decision. The Strategies for Coping with Career Indecision (SCCI) was developed by Lipshits-Braziler, Gati and Tatar (2017) for assessing young adults' coping styles in the career decision-making process. However, there has been relatively little research into strategies for coping with career indecision in Turkish literature on career counseling. The present paper aims to adapt the SCCI questionnaire to Turkish culture in order to fill this gap in the literature. The SCCI comprises three main coping styles: Productive coping, Support-seeking, and Nonproductive coping. The Turkish version of SCCI was administered to 376 young adults. Confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) were conducted to provide information on the construct validity and factor structure of the Turkish version of SCCI. Results of CFA indicate that the scale was satisfactory considering validity ($\chi^2=2729.307$; $sd=812$; $p=0.00$; $\chi^2/sd= 3.36$; $RMSEA=0,079$). Findings supported the three factors of the 45-item of SCCI with the present data, providing evidence for construct validity of the scale. Cronbach Alpha coefficients of the scales for Productive Coping, Support-seeking and Nonproductive Coping were found to be .89, .90 and .79 respectively, and the split-half reliabilities were found to be .59, .77, and .66 respectively. Results revealed that Turkish version of SCCI can be used as a reliable and valid instrument for young adults to assess their strategies for coping with career indecision.

Keywords: career indecision, coping, career coping strategies



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Abstract No: 9214

FAMILY ENTERPRISES AND FAVORITISM: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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A significant part of today's businesses are family businesses. Family businesses can continue their generation-wide activities and continue to exist in the business world. Among the world's largest companies, family businesses are also found. These companies are faced with various institutional and managerial problems while continuing their activities. One of the most important of these problems is favoritism. As a result of favoritism, family members can experience situations that they do not have the necessary qualifications and they receive different treatments. This situation can adversely affect the professionalization of the companies and the motivation of the other employees. The purpose of this research is to examine the issue of family businesses and favoritism. The universe of the research consists of family businesses operating in Kırşehir province. In the scope of the study, the data was collected using the interview method. As a result of the research, the managerial, institutional and other problems of family businesses and nepotism will be examined.

Keywords: Family Business, Favoritism, Management, Institutionalization, Entrepreneurship.



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Abstract No: 9216

The Policy of Russia in Black Sea During The Reign of Tsarina Anna (1730-1740)

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Despite the fact that the Russians have taken significant steps to exit the Black sea during the reign of Ivan the 4th, and Peter the 1st, they failed. The aim of the Russians to enter the Black sea also continued, and the subsequent tsars and tsarinas. Tsarina Anna, ascended the throne in January 1730, had important work to become the Black sea state. Initially, the Tsarina Anna considered the security problem in southern areas and by increasing the strength of the Russian army, created the defensive line on the Ukrainian lands. For this she took under the protection of the Zaporozhe Cossacks, and concluded friendly diplomatic agreements with England, Austria, Poland, Iran and Sweden.

During this period, the Ottoman state despite its awareness of the preparation of Russia to military action against the Ottoman Empire, continued to pursue a Russia-friendly policy. Despite the fact that the Ottoman Sultan Mahmut the 1st, ordered the Crimean Khan not to attack Russian soil and not to harm them, and in 1735 Russia started the war against the Crimean Khanate, considering the reason for war, the violation of Russian borders in Kabardin, which Russia considered its territory.

Despite the fact that in the 1736-1739 war between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, the Russians achieved victory, their dream of becoming the black sea state did not materialize. Along with this, during the reign of Tsarina Anna Russia was partly ensured the security of the southern borders and trade on the Black sea.

Keywords: Ottoman State, Russia, Tsarina Anna, Black Sea, Khanate.



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Abstract No: 9218

**CHANGES AND CONVERSIONS IN REPUBLIC OF TURKEY'S POPULATION
AFTER 2000**

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Countries' population characteristics give important clues in their developments, socio-economic and cultural characteristics. In this study, Republic of Turkey's some population characteristics such as pupolation growth rate, average life-span, urban and rural population, gender, age group, distribution in business lines and median age are being tried to be approached.

Keywords: Population, growth rate, average life-span, median age

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Abstract No: 9220

An Evaluation on Academic Staff Promotion Application of Higher Education in 2016

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The aim of this study is to reveal the evaluations of academic staff working at state universities on the application of academic promotion payment in 2016 determined by Higher Education Council. The study based on data from qualitative research approach, case study pattern, were collected through semi-structured interviews. A purposeful sampling method was used in this study. Eastern Black Sea Region at the 2016 year State universities ranking (DUS, 2016) at the top, middle and lower ranking universities, a University located in a total of 3 University. The scope of this study, 2016 year State universities ranking (DUS, 2016) top ranked Karadeniz Technical University, middle-ranking Recep Tayyip Erdogan ranked the University and Central Artvin Coruh University. Participants are faculty members in the social sciences, science and health sciences in charge of "Academic Promotion Regulation, Supervision and Appeal Commission" and "Commission Academic Promotion Subscription and Review Commission" subcommittees, which are the upper units in these universities. Communication with the participating faculty members was provided to inform about the purpose of investigating the scope of the preliminary interview. The interview appointments were received for February-March 2017. The data will be analyzed by another researcher using the NVivo 11 computer aided qualitative data program. The content of the obtained data was analyzed by the researchers. Academic Promotion Evaluation-2016 results for the study;

(*) Positive criticisms of the promotion implementation;

(1) The University's future and the country's contribution to the promotion of;

(a) taking part in the world production with new productions,

(b) to be a stimulation force in academic work,

(c) competition between universities and

- (d) to be help increase the quality of academic work
- (2) The distinction of performance evaluation;
 - (a) material,
 - (b) spiritual,
 - (c) the promotion separation of unemployeed from the employee,
 - (d) take the employee remunerated

(*) Negative criticisms of promotion application;

- (1) the subjective nature of the assessment,
- (2) that the national congresses don't valued,
- (3) the sudden change of practice,
- (4) drop in quality in academic studies,
- (5) the direction is clear,
- (6) absence of thesis counseling,
- (7) non-ethical practices increase

(*) In the proposal for continuation and updating of the application;

- (1) for quality;
 - (a) criteria for conventions;
 - (b) valuation of national congresses,
 - (c) re-evaluation of international congressional criteria,
 - (d) health, social and engineering areas to be in the same assessment,
- (2) the quality of national journals and publications,
 - (a) to the application; announcement before of changes in advance on site;
- (3) regulation for the content;
 - (a) clarify the evaluation of instruction is on.

Keywords: Academic staff promotion, higher education, 2016 academic year, evaluation



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Abstract No: 9221

The Most Common Audiovisual Transfer Modes

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Audiovisual translation which possesses specific characteristics and requires different translation strategies is a young field of translation studies. Audiovisual translation differs widely from the other translation types and it requires special translation strategies due to its main characteristics and idiosyncratic peculiarities. The technical aspect of audiovisual translation concerning the audiovisual transfer mode is another component which affects the translation process. Audiovisual texts communicate through both the visual channel and the acoustic channel. In other words, audiovisual products composed of verbal and nonverbal signs which constitute a meaningful whole. The complex nature of audiovisual texts forces the translators to develop a multidimensional approach. The audiovisual translators face some challenges when dealing with the translation of audiovisual products. The most widely known audiovisual translation modes are dubbing, subtitling and voice-over.

The aim of this study is to present the audiovisual translation, the main audiovisual translation modes, their characteristics, as well as translation strategies applied and constraints caused by idiosyncratic peculiarities of audiovisual texts.

Keywords: audiovisual translation, dubbing, subtitling, voice-over.



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Abstract No: 9223

**THE EFFECT OF TRANSACTIONAL LEADERSHIP ON INNOVATION CULTURE
OF ORGANIZATION: AN EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IN TURKEY**

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yuzuncu Yil Universitesi Ercis Isletme Fakultesi Van, Turkey

The number of academic researches on innovation has been steadily on the rise. Yet these researches focus primarily on economic impacts of technological transformations and product and process innovations based on technology (Damanpour, 2014). The number of researches and academic publications about innovation culture are relatively low with respect to product and process innovation. Yet product and process innovations occurred as a result of innovation culture are considered as a prerequisite for all innovation type. In this regard, the aim of this study is to analyze the impact of transactional leadership sub-components such as contingent reward, active management by exception, passive management by exception and laissez-faire leadership on innovation culture of organization. The research data are obtained through 198 Turkish public managers. As a result of the analyses of research data, the impacts of sub dimensions of transactional leadership on innovation culture were investigated.

Keywords: Innovation management, Transactional Management, Innovation Culture



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Abstract No: 9224

**Incentives of Entrepreneurialism in Local Administrations: EU and Turkey
Applications**

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Local administrations are local public agencies performing some activities for development of the society, cities and regions as a local actor. The government of a city has a great importance with its services on either publicising the cities and make business operations easier, and they are also important actors in urban branding and competitiveness with impact of globalization. But, since the government of city and region is not sufficient only unilaterally for the development of local regions, local people are required to make some attempts on developing region and cities, as well. For this reason, it is very important for the local administrations to make some activities to enhance spirit and courage of entrepreneurialism for developing cities and regions. In this context, in the study, first of all, the activities of entrepreneurialism of local administrations and regions in EU policies on local development will be studied, and then what the activities of the local administrations on incentives of entrepreneurialism in Turkey are will be investigated and evaluated in the conclusion.

Keywords: Local Administrations, Local Development, Entrepreneurialism, AB



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Abstract No: 9229

Black Sea concerns of Turkey and Ukraine in a changed security environment

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Once being annexed by Russia, Crimea with the rest of the Black Sea sub-region immediately broke through the front line of the global post-bipolar geopolitics. The author argues that there is an urgent need to re-estimate traditional input of the key Black Sea actors. This initial reading suggests Russia, as well as NATO, USA, EU, and Turkey finding the new format of protecting their interests due to the new geopolitical challenges and changed military climate in the Black Sea basin.

Keywords: Black sea, security, Ukraine, Turkey



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Abstract No: 9230

Youth in the Digital Community: Confirmatory Information Search and the Sociological Dynamics of the Opinion Polarization

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Today, there is no doubt that digital social networks, the main axis of internet-based communication, is one of the areas where interpersonal interaction has increased significantly. The social and political significance of the digital social environments that allow the expression of different views could not be denied. Undoubtedly, young people who are born into digital social networking technology use these channels differently than their predecessors. Many researchers have suggested that the search for information is the main motivation for use of the web technology. Among the new communication technologies, social media and social networking sites have increased people's ability to exchange information. In the twenty-first century, individuals are often exposed to information overload that they are not fully focused on their content in their daily lives. In any case, social media or networks make it possible for individuals to acquire [or be exposed to] political information and to express their political views. In this study, the relationship between the confirmatory information search (selective exposure and selective avoidance) in digital social networks and political or opinion polarization is discussed based on the sociological literature. According to some approaches, using digital social networks as a resource for political information, news and sharing has greatly increased the diversity and clarity of information. For this reason, the digital social networks contribute to the democratic process. The numerous alternative sources of information presented in these settings increase interest in politics and allow individuals to communicate with other people and strengthen the sense of community and social commitment needed to revive democracy. However, more recent studies are more pessimistic about the ability of digital media to promote democracy. Because, although digital social environments offer a large number of alternative or opposite sources of information, many recent studies have shown that individuals are in search of more confirmatory information. In this sense, for some approaches, both the selective exposure and selective avoidance (confirmatory information search) lead to increased fragmentation and polarization of social and political views

rather than bringing people together. As for some research polarization leads to the search for partisan confirmatory information or selective exposure. Therefore, it becomes more important to understand the mechanism and sociological dynamics that lead to polarized information or search for confirmatory information.

Keywords: Youth, digital social networks, confirmatory information search, selective exposure, opinion and political polarization.



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Abstract No: 9231

Investigation of Teachers' Views on Crisis Management in Primary and Secondary Schools

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We can describe crisis situations in schools as situations that suddenly disrupt the ordinary functioning of institutions. In a crisis situation, many administrators and teachers make misleading decisions in different attitudes and act without consulting their colleagues. For this reason, tightening of the control mechanism in the educational institutions, solidification of the rules can occur. Crisis management; Decide which ways will be implemented and enforced in order to determine the most appropriate solution to the situation, and to realize how these situations will be managed. In this research, it is our aim to evaluate the approaches of the teachers working in primary and secondary schools to crisis situations in their institutions. 20 teachers participated in the research based on the phenomenology (phenomenology) approach from the qualitative research methods. A semi-structured interview form consisting of five questions developed by researchers was used as data collection tool in the research. Findings of the study revealed that schools did not take any precautions for crisis situations, institution managers did not manage the crisis process well and schools did not have emergency response plans for crisis situations. According to the results of the research; School administrators should be selected from those who can manage the crisis processes, teachers should be aware of the crisis processes, and students and parents should be informed about the crisis processes.

Keywords: Crisis management, Education management, Qualitative research, Phenomenology



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Abstract No: 9232

Older Workers in Working Life: An Assessment of the Factors Affecting Their Performances, Employment Situations and Attitude Towards Them

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The World Health Organization refers to the age of 65 and over as the age of aging. However, in terms of working life, old age requires a different definition than age 65. Because of the retirement age is 65 in many countries, the age limit for the definition of "older worker" in the working life is often over 45-50 years old.

It is known that around one-third of the total workforce in the world is composed of persons aged 45 years or older. Those who live the same health problems that an older individual lives in are experiencing a decline in their work performances, which can easily be recognized by employers and managers, or colleagues. While the attitude shown in the working life to older employees seems to be positive from time to time due to the experience and private business information they have, because of the low productivity, the attitude usually reveals as "negative discrimination in employment". The 65-year-old retirement system, defined as a retirement in a graveyard by a working party, is applied to many countries, including developed countries, and the older over the age of 45-50 are legally eligible to work. On the other hand these employees are subject to negative discrimination directly or indirectly. This distinction appears in recruitment, in lay off, to be evident in the distribution of tasks, in-work social and psychological attitudes. In terms of employers, older workers are assessed on the basis of the profitability of their employment or the decision to continue to work or lay off.

This study focuses on the employability and employment patterns of the working group, which is generally regarded as the older. It was deemed appropriate to make an assessment of the older unemployed, factors affecting the productivity of older workers working in a job, costs of older employment and attitudes of employers / managers and colleagues to themselves. Despite being an important human resource due to the fact that older workers constitute a large number of people in

working life, the fact that there is no evaluation in the frame drawn in the literature is the reason for this study.

Keywords: Older workers, Performance, Employment



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Abstract No: 9233

**Sociological Debates on the Search for Identity and Meaning of Young Generations in
the Age of Doubt**

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Today's societies are undergoing rapid change. The important structural characteristic of this age, alone together or physical proximity - mental distance, pushes the individual to more loneliness. We are talking about the world of relationships established in electronic environments. The fact that the interaction between young people, especially among younger individuals, takes place on electronic platforms rather than real face-to-face, limits the possibility of a meaningful, satisfying and trustworthy communication. Structural features of this age such as the spread of risk, fear and suspicion, the issue of trust, the exaltation of materialistic values, the tendency to consume more, the loneliness, the alienation, the extreme individualization and rationalization make individuals more unhappy, insatiable, restless, bored, emotionless, anxious and stressful, and ultimately make the young people more problematic individuals. This situation can drag the individual into a crisis of identity and meaning and can deeply affect the whole society. In this framework, the formulas of happiness based on the hedonistic consumption presented by the social structure defined by different authors as late modernity, postmodernity, or fluid modernity are inadequate and lead individuals to different pursuits. In this direction, in this work, the structural conditions of fluid modernity or age of doubt that we live in and the search for identity and meaning of the younger generations are being discussed in a sociological basis from the theoretical framework of authors such as S. Turkle, Z. Bauman, A. Giddens, J. Baudrillard, P. T. Berger and T. Luckman.

Keywords: Youth, search for identity and meaning, happiness, hedonism, suspicion, fluid modernity.



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Abstract No: 9234

University Students' Attitudes towards Computer Programming: Sample of a Vocational High School in Turkey

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Computer programming is very important issue in our lives as nearly all parts of lives people use computers, laptops, smart phones, smart TVs., tablets etc. All of these electronic tools have two main domains as one of them is hardware and the other one is software. As a heart of these tools, software must be developed by using computer programming languages. Therefore, helping students develop strong programming skills has been a central aim of computer programming departments in vocational high schools as it is supposed from students that they prepare smart and creative software facilitating our lives. Furthermore, there is a strong need for both educators and researchers to be aware of students' attitudes towards computer programming. In this regard, main aim of the study is to determine students' attitudes towards computer programming in a vocational high school. In the study, descriptive survey model was used and data was collected from totally 217 participants (n= 67 female and n=150 male). Moreover, in the survey, Computer Programming Attitude Scale developed by Cetin and Ozden (2015) was used. To test the data, t-test analysis was used and findings were discussed based on attitudes towards computer programming and vocational education.

Keywords: Attitude, Computer programming, Vocational education



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Abstract No: 9235

**Internationalization as a Way of Diversification Strategy of Dogus Holding: D.ream
Case**

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In this paper internationalization processes of Dogus Holding; that is one of the largest business groups in Turkey, are examined. Dogus Group is chosen as sample because of its broad range of industry portfolio; that includes 8 main sectors and differentiated branches of industries, named as “new initiatives”. Dogus Group is a unique example among the other Turkish business groups in aspect of their operating sectors which are mostly in service industry. Also the group’s internationalization pattern differs itself among the other business groups in the country. The most interesting example of this strategy is D.ream (Dogus Restaurant, Entertainment and Management) company which is one of the affiliated firms of Dogus Holding. Dogus Holding’s internationalization strategy with D.ream is an example of diversification by buying foreign brands and entering the new markets. It is an original strategy that diversification and internationalization occur simultaneously. In order to clarify this process we conduct an in-depth interview with the D.ream’s Strategy and Business Development Manager. The data is analyzed by content analysis and descriptive analysis. According to the results, the logic behind of Doğuş Group’s internationalization strategy refers to OLI Model of eclectic paradigm and Springboard Perspective dominantly; LLL Model can explain the case to a certain degree. Group’s international expansion by diversification relies on the aim of business growth. It is observed that using its strategic asset on hand in foreign markets in order to catch competitive advantage over its rivals is the main practice of foreign expansion.

Keywords: Internationalization, Business Groups, Diversification, Dogus Holding, D.ream



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Abstract No: 9236

Conflict Management Among School Teams and the Effect of the Leaders on Conflict Management Process

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The purpose of this research; The management of conflicts between teams in schools in Turkey and the determination of the effect of school leaders on these conflict processes. This research; It is important in terms of providing scientific data and support to educational researchers about the results of the studies and the content analysis of conflict management studies applied in schools in Turkey. In the last decade, studies on conflict management in Turkey and the results of these studies have formed the universe of research. In the findings of the research; Conflicts in organizations are interpreted in different forms and they are concentrated in three themes. These; The traditional approach is the Behavioral Approach and the Interactive Approach. When you look at the sources of conflict between teams in schools; Individual, communicative and organizational dimensions. When the intervention techniques of the leaders are observed in the conflicts between the teams; To change the structure, to develop the organization, to create the competitive environment, to change the organization culture, to remove the hierarchical oppression from the middle. When you look at the results of the research; It is found that the highest level of efficiency of schools in conflict situations depends on the management mentality of the qualified school leader. If school leaders know how to manage conflict, there can be "positive" outcomes for schools in an environment of conflict.

Keywords: Conflict management, Team conflicts, Education management, Education leaders,



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Abstract No: 9237

**Assessment of the Facebook Addiction Levels of the Turkey Olympics Preparation
Center Athletes Regarding Some Demographical Data**

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Ministry of Youth and Sports

Internet usage and social media addiction is increasing daily. It is seen that Facebook reached 2 billion counts of users among the social media applications. Athletes using social media and Facebook widely can bring forth some sportive problems and negativities. The aim of this study is to identify the Facebook addiction level of the athletes in various branches within TOHM Ankara. In our study 138 volunteer athletes, 79 males, 59 females, within various branches in Ankara under Turkey Olympics Preparation Center have participated. As the assessment tool the Facebook addiction scale that is developed by Andreassen et al. (2012) and adapted in Turkish by Türkyılmaz (2015), is used. In the reliability analysis of the assessment tool; it is shown that the Cronbachs Alpha value is 0.95 and this value shows that the reliability of the assessment tool is significantly high. The socio-demographic properties of the athletes who participated in the research and their answers to these are determined statistically. The question that is best perceived and had the highest mean with the descriptive statistics 1.920, “I have spent a lot of time in planning my Facebook usage or on thinking about Facebook”, was the question with highest perception level, while the least perceived question that has the lowest mean, with 1.439 value, is the “I have refused my friends, family and their offers because of Facebook”. As the result of statistical analyses performed it is seen that the Facebook addiction perception of the participants show a significant difference according to the education and gender.

Keywords: Turkey Olympics Preparation Center, Social media, Facebook Addiction



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Abstract No: 9238

The Role of Non-State Actors in Middle East Politics after the Arab Spring

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Significant number of non-state actors and non-states armed groups is influencing the recent turmoil in the Middle East. Well known non-state actors such as Lebanese Hezbollah and Palestinian Hamas, as well as new ones - the Islamic State, Jabhat al-Nusra, the Houthis, etc. - play a key role in the ongoing regional conflicts in Syria, Libya, Iraq and Yemen.

In the situation of instability and state fragility in the region non-state actors have grown not only in number but also in complexity. Organizations like Hamas and Hezbollah operate simultaneously as sophisticated armed organizations and as highly developed social and political movements. Hezbollah is legitimate political party in Lebanon which is actively involved in the Syrian civil war, providing direct military support to the Syrian Army. Hamas after taking over the Gaza strip in 2007 created a quasi state there. Both Hezbollah and Hamas are engaged in governance, social work and charity. The Islamic State represents another unique case. It went much further by assuming control of the parts of several Arab states, proclaiming a new Caliphate and creating a kind of transnational entity.

This paper examines how non-state actors are blurring the line between “state” and “non-state” in changing security environment in the Middle East. It argues that they are going to play prominent role in both war-making and post-conflict transitions in the region.

Keywords: Non-state actors, the Middle East



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Abstract No: 9239

Defining “Computational Thinking” Based on Concept Analysis Method

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In recent years, it has being observed that the number of academic studies based on “Computational Thinking” skill has being increased within educational studies. This concept is basically defined as a thinking skill based on structuring problems in a way that computing machines and methods are used in solutions. Even the definition of this skill was defined by Wing (the creator of concept) and Computer Science Teacher Association in literature, when the studies are examined, it is found that educational studies based on “Computational Thinking” are differentiated very much by the way of definitions and implementation presented within studies. The main cause of this difference might be the lack of consensus and explicitness on definition of this skill. Therefore, it is crucial to clarify meaning of this educational concept to be able to build experimental and developmental studies on it. To cope with this problem, this study aims to develop an operational definition of this skill based on concept analysis method of Walker and Avant (1994). During the study, firstly conceptual, experimental studies and dictionaries are used to gather existing definitions. Secondly, attributes and characteristic covered in definitions are defined. Later on, real life examples of the use of concept are used to develop attributes. Lastly, critical and indispensable attributes of concept are determined as the crucial part of concept analysis. As a result of this analysis, “Computational Thinking” concept will reach more abstract definition and this might be useful for coming academic studies.

Keywords: Computational Thinking, Computer Science Education, Concept Analysis



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Abstract No: 9241

Determination of Students' Views About Cyberloafing in Learning Environments

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While internet access creates opportunities for educational environments, its use outside of learning activities also causes some disadvantages. This misuse, especially seen in less well-structured laboratory lessons, is met by the term "cyberloafing" in the literature. First, Lim's (2002) definition of business as use of workplace internet for personal needs during work hours was later covered by education. Kalaycı (2010) describes cyberloafing as an irrelevant use during lesson times in learning environments. Brubaker (2006) states that this situation leads to some problems for education. In order to be able to produce solutions to these problems, the studies that reveal the reasons for the students' tendency towards irrelevant use within the class are important. The research was carried out with the participation of 16 students. These students have been determined by purposeful sampling by providing the precondition that they should be in technical high school and information class. In this study semi-structured interviews were conducted to determine the causes of the students' cyberloafing behavior in the classroom. Following the content analysis and coding of the data by the experts, the reasons that provoke the students to cyberloafing behavior will be collected under certain themes.

Keywords: Cyberloafing, High school, Content analysis



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Abstract No: 9242

The Analyze of Business' Flexibility and Responsiveness under the Market Uncertainty

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Ege UNiversity FEAS

Globalization process turning world into a global village depends on development in transportation, communication and technology. Increasing interaction pace with the internationalization caused increasing of competition and market uncertainty, and also connected commercial and economic channels faces off several threats&opportunities to companies. Especially with the changing demands of customers, increasing competition, shortening product life cycles, development of communication technologies, cultural and social properties, ecological incidents etc. are creating dynamism among market structures and according to these developments market uncertainties are becoming tougher increasingly.

In order to survive in dynamic market conditions, companies should succeed adjusting rapidly to the uncertain conditions and response appropriately to variabilities. While capability of flexibility increases the mobility of companies towards market uncertainties, capability of responsiveness gives opportunity to the companies in order to show strategic behaviors towards market uncertainties. The aim of this study is to analyze with a model of the flexibility and responsiveness capabilities towards market uncertainty of the companies and reveal the factors which have critical roles in implementing these capabilities and the relation between them. In this research, flexibility and responsiveness towards market uncertainty and the factors that affect the usage of these capabilities of the companies which are operating in aquaculture industry in Turkey were examined.

Keywords: Market Uncertainty, Flexibility, Responsiveness, Aquaculture



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Abstract No: 9243

Pedagogical Perspectives on Computational Thinking Skill

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Computational Thinking skill is an academic area of interest that are being studied mostly in recent years. The concept is firstly introduced by Papert (1996) as problem solving and system design are made in the light of knowledge based on how computers works. The following definition of Wing is “Computational thinking is the thought processes involved in formulating problems and their solutions so that the solutions are represented in a form that can be effectively carried out by an information-processing agent”. When the literature is examined, it is seen that this area of interest has been generally taken into consideration by computer scientists as a research subject rather than the scientists of other related fields like education. However, it is crucial to get the views of the practitioners on computational thinking skill which are educational scientists. This study aims to bring a pedagogical perspective to the computational thinking skill by gathering the ideas of educationalists. To gather deeply data, qualitative research design was used in this study. Data was collected by semi-structured interviews from 7 educational scientists determined by purposive sampling. Through content analysis, the opinions on which educational methods, techniques and strategies should be used to train students to improve the computational thinking skill and how this training should be assessed are gathered. Moreover, the suggestions based on curriculum integration of this skill and obstacles may be encountered within integration process are also examined. The result of study will provide suggestions and clues to educators of this skill.

Keywords: Computational Thinking Skill, Computer Science Education, Pedagogy, Educational scientists



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Abstract No: 9244

From the Taboos of History to the Euphemisms of Language: The Representation of Turks in Foreign Proverbs and Idiomatic Expressions in the Context of Cacophemism

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There are two phenomena that are the determinants of the description and representations of “us” and “the other” in context of international relations. The first one is history, which is described as the science that tells the occurrences created by the activities affecting countries, nations, societies and organizations with information about their dates and places, and a positive or negative analysis of the causal connections among these occurrences as well as their connections with occurrences before and after them. The second one is language, which is described as a multi-dimensional and developed system providing communication between “I” and “the other” and ensuring the conveyance of the thoughts and feelings of the individuals in a society to others with use of common elements and rules that apply in that society regarding sounds and meanings.

The world had been experienced and maintained by history and shaped by values and prejudices. It has been replaced by a world that is shaped by language practices with changes and developments in the communication world, and the experiences of different and more inclusive forms of language use. This is due to the fact that history was shaped by language practices (e.g., euphemism) which direct changes and transformations faster rather than the historical experience that locates an “other” for every “I” and shapes our social taboos. Euphemism is the art of expressing rude, ugly or unfavorable things or concepts using other words in a more appropriate manner, and it is very effective in the history and communication of the modern world as well as all levels and platforms of communication (e.g., dysphemism, cacophemism).

In the literature, Turks have been represented as an occupier and/or warrior nation in history, and this representation involves several examples of euphemistic words and expressions. This study will attempt to document this by exemplifying the idioms and proverbs that are included in foreign

languages and shape the perception and othering practices addressed to Turks today. The study will use critical discourse analysis.

Keywords: Euphemisms, Cacophemism, Turks

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Abstract No: 9245

Website Quality Perception in Finance Sector: An Analysis on Individual Pension Companies

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The individual pension system is important for countries to increase national saving rates by encouraging long-term savings. In Turkey, the individual pension sector is very new and small compared to developed countries but has a potential for growth. This sector is important for either its contribution to the Turkish economy or getting the habit of individual savings. As defined on previous studies, it is seen that individual pension system (IPS) participants are high-educated professionals who are working in companies with a high number of employees in general. Information technologies are being used effectively as a part of marketing strategies which are appropriate for this target group who is financially literate and has high levels of consciousness.

Along with the development of internet technology and the spread of e-commerce, individual pension companies have started to offer some of their services in virtual environment. Because the individual pension products are defined and limited in the context of the laws, the quality and presentation of the services provided by the companies stand out as the determinants of the competition. In this context, web sites can influence consumer decisions by providing differentiation from competitors. Within the scope of the study, the web sites of 18 individual pension companies registered in Turkey will be compared using the WebQual scale in terms of service quality. After that, the status within the sector and the marketing strategies of the companies will be analyzed and the suggestions for the web sites will be presented.

Keywords: webqual, individual pension system, web sites, quality



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Abstract No: 9246

An Attempt to Read from Agamben's Homo Sacer to the Teo economicus of the Modern World

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In the modern world, we rapidly come to accept that every concrete being is vaporized at the end. Thus, it is inevitable for individuals to have a sociological interest that focuses on analyzing the transformation of the sacred, an essential reference to understand history. This study was intended to explain the role of the sacred human being, who exists thanks to an understanding of the sacred that evolved for centuries and, thus, the obligation to be located in opposition to the dominant one within the capitalist system. Fundamentally, the study is built on the change of form in Giorgio Agamben's homo sacer concept due to *modus operandi*, and the *teo economicus* concept that is created by the hegemony of capital. Homo sacer is a figure of Roman law: a person who is banned and may be killed by anybody, but may not be sacrificed in a religious ritual. Thus, homo sacer is neither a citizen nor a subject with personal rights. Briefly, this study, like Agamben, aimed to explain how old practices are still performed and how they have been transformed in the new world order based on the relationality between the concepts of homo sacer and homo economicus. The selective phenomenon of the study is homo. In this context, the main argument is that homo economicus has become *teo economicus*. The study used hermeneutic reading to document this argument.

Keywords: Homo sacer, Teo economicus, Agamben, capitalism.



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Abstract No: 9247

Investigation of Nutrition Habits of Athletes Who are Interested in The Sport of Weight

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The aim of the study that athletes who are interested in the sport of weight to investigate the levels of nutrition knowledge and eating habits.

The search group occur 56 women and 68 man ((age=23,612 + 2,821), total 134 students who sport veriority of fitness centers and fitness halls engage in weight sports in İstanbul.

To accomplish purpose of the study has been used dietary habits and the level of nutritional knowledge questionnaire that designed by 2001. The calculation and interpretation of the data was used from SPSS 20 software package. The collected data has been analyzed with frequency system, the study has been completed in percentages on the data obtained form.

A result of this paper; it is understood that the weight-lifters has some prejudice regarding their nutrition and that they have some superstitious and incorrect habits as well as some (actual) up to date correct information. With this work the approach of athletes towards the food and recognizing the food ingredients has been determined and it is considered that the knowledge and consciousness of the athletes needs to be increased and with the understanding of a knowledgeable athlete and conscious sports, necessary information has to be acquired in our country and finally it is considered that this is one the biggest problems regarding the sports and nutrition issue in our country. Our hope is that the necessary support from the relevant public bodies and enterprises shall be obtained and that efforts shall be increased.

Keywords: Nutrition, Sport of weight, Eating habits



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Abstract No: 9248

Public Education Centers and Female Adults

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Education, especially the "education of female adults", represents a major problem in Turkey as well as in many countries of the world and it is a subject of constant debate. Even if the subject from time to time brought different solutions possible, in the quest for the solution of the problem is not a radical feedback; in fact day after day even more by updating your own conundrum. Education; both a centralpresupposition in ensuring that the individual culture and knowledge transfer that is accepted by individuals age, acquires the knowledge and skills necessary for participation in the labor force, and as a means of achieving economic and social development, as well as in personal development andtransformation.Together with these functions, however, it is possible to say that education, especially'education of female adults' phenomenon, carries gender-sensitive messages and that institutions arealso influential in transferring social stereotypes to dynamics such as male and female gender roles, careerchoices, types of courses they participate in and reproduction of sex - based inequalities. It isinevitable that these messages and influences based on gender are also an important part of education,adult education and public education centers, which are the most widespread service institutions. Therefore, in this study, in addition to public education centers and its organizations with administrators, educators and adult learners will be evaluated in terms of gender on the basis of female adult education in Turkey questionazing through sociological perspectives.

Keywords: Education and Training of Women Adults, Gender-based Dynamics, Patterns andInequalities, Public Education Centres.



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Abstract No: 9249

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF MATHEMATIC FIELD VALUES SCALE

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The purpose of the present research is developing a scale intended to measure mathematic values of mathematics teachers. Analysis were made on the data from the 261 participants after the lost data and extreme values removed. Bartlett test for Sphericity showed that chi-square value was 3720.11 (sd=903, $p=.001$), and according to this result it was decided that multivariate normality premise was met. According to the first analysis, communalities values ranges between .425 and .777, and scree plot graphic showed that the scale had a single factor construct. Accordingly, principal components analysis was repeated on single factor construct, and it was found that factor load values of five items were below .32. Accordingly, principal components analysis was repeated removing these five items one by one starting with the items with the lowest factor load. Following this step, a 37-item scale explaining the 24.48 % of the total variance was obtained. Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient of the 37-item final form of the scale was calculated as .90. Consequently, it was decided that mathematic values scale was a scale of single factor construct and high internal consistency.

Keywords: Mathematic field values, reliability, validity, scale



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Abstract No: 9254

**The relationship between workplace well-being, corporate social responsibility, and
healthcare costs**

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This study builds a conceptual argument for connecting subjective well-being (SWB) and corporate social responsibility (CSR), including through looking at corporate healthcare costs. We propose that the higher the corporate attention to CSR programs that include SWB, the higher will be the corporate reputation for being socially responsible. We further posit that the higher the corporate attention to CSR programs that include SWB, the lower will be the corporate healthcare-related costs. These propositions augment the existing literature on SWB and CSR, specifically the widely accepted framework by Danna and Griffin (1999) describing the antecedents and consequences of well-being in the workplace.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, employee well-being, healthcare costs, subjective well-being



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Abstract No: 9255

**Can Analogies Support Elementary School Students' Meaningful Learning
Performance: Classical Analogies versus Participatory Analogies**

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Analogies primarily map the causal structure, which can be classified by the conceptual distance between the source product in one domain and the target situation (concept, problem, or issue) being solved, where similarity links analogically related items. They can provide better learning performance for learners in terms of schema acquisition. Basically, there are two situations in the core of analogies. The first one, source situation, is provide information to learners closely related to the second one. The second one is called as target situation in which it is supposed from the learners that they learn the meaning of situation by transferring the information obtained from the source situation. Analogies have been frequently used in wide-variety areas and levels of education. Classical analogies (cA) are presented by teacher to provide suitable source situation for learners. However, Children's performance in the classical $a:b \square c:d$ analogy task is traditionally very poor prior to the Piagetian stage of formal operations which typically emerges at the age of 11–12 years. Therefore, there is vital problem that how teachers use analogies into the classroom before the formal operational stage. In the light of the problem, main purpose of the research is to develop a new type of analogy called participatory analogy (pA) and also testing differences between the pA and classical analogy (cA) regarding their effect on elementary school students' meaningful learning performance. In the study an experimental design with –pre and post- test was used. Qualitative data was collected and analyzed. Finally, findings were discussed based on the cA, pA, meaningful learning and also information transfer perspectives.

Keywords: classical Analogies, participatory analogies, meaningful learning, elementary school students, information transfer performance



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Abstract No: 9200

**COMPARISON OF EIGHTH-GRADE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE
TEACHER**

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Students are directly influenced by the teachers' behavior within the classroom and their understanding of classroom management. The teacher must decide how to interact with his / her students and how to manage them. The behaviors of the teacher within the class are the constituents of the attitudes of the students towards their teacher.

The purpose of the study

In this study, it was aimed to determine the attitudes of eighth-grade students towards their teachers with regards to various variables.

Method

Based on the descriptive survey model, this research is a descriptive study. In the study, it was attempted to describe the attitudes of the eighth grade students in secondary school towards their teachers with regards to some variables. The sample of the study consisted of 101 students selected randomly from the 8th middle school students in Ankara, Batman and Mardin. In this study, "A Scale for Students' Attitude Towards the Teaching Profession" developed by Gelisli (2016) was used as a means of data collection. This scale consists of four sub-dimensions. It was found that the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of the scale was .899.

In this study, in order to determine the attitudes of the students to their teacher, arithmetic mean was used in addition to that t test and one way variance analysis tests were analyzed to determine the differences between the students 'opinions in terms of variables and the relationship between the students' grade point averages and their attitudes towards the teacher was calculated.

Findings and Conclusion

When the students' scores obtained from the scale were examined, it was found that the attitude scores towards the teacher were above the level of “I mostly agree”. According to the results obtained from the research, the attitudes of the students towards the teachers did not change with regards to the total scores of the students and with regards to their gender. A low level of positive correlation was found between students' grade-point average and attitudes toward the teacher.

Keywords: Attitude, Attitude Towards Teacher, Student Attitudes



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Abstract No: 9256

**MUSIC TEACHER CANDIDATES IN PIANO EDUCATION: AN EVALUATION OF
THE CAUSES OF THEIR SUCCESS**

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Success is a very important event in the education and training process as well as in all areas of life. Every student has a level of success. There are many reasons why people achieve success or failure. Success or failure can be seen as a result of all of our efforts to reach a goal. Sometimes we do not try very hard, but the end result may not always be success. The important thing is to determine the causes of failure and success. Achieving success is also about motivation. Motivation is an important factor in changing people's behavior to suit their needs. After changing behavior, the goals and the levels of reaching the goals are different. For example, motivational effects are important when we consider situations that are related to the subjects of the research subjects, the behaviors, anticipations, objectives of courses in terms of motivation. According to McClelland's Achievement Needs Theory, if a person is aiming for success, he has a sense of success. Everybody has a potential for success, but not everyone can benefit from opportunities to succeed (Durak, 1998). When we evaluate success in the musical field of instrument education, we can see that many different variables from the beginning level affect success or failure. Since each student has different personal and physical characteristics, it is natural for them to achieve different degrees of success with different levels of motivation. In the same way, variables such as the amount of time available and the amount of time spent by student on piano education are also important influences on success or failure.

In the piano education examined by this the research, the physical and psychological condition of the learners affect success. Especially in special education areas such as piano education, effective communication skills between teachers and students contribute to success. It is important to investigate the success and failure of each of the piano students making different efforts. Musical teacher candidates view the piano education course as a compulsory course for each semester from

first year until the fourth year. Piano education, which is one of the most important courses in the music teacher education program, provides important advantages to candidates of music education in professional life. For example, successful piano education leads to arranging, composing, analyzing and performing piano accompaniments to musical works in professional life.

This is descriptive research, a qualitative research method. The study group was formed by randomly choosing 12 teacher candidates at Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University's Fine Arts Education Department Music Teacher Education Department. The research was conducted in order to determine the reasons for the success or failure of the music teacher candidates in piano education. In this book, which teacher candidates learn for four years, it is aimed to determine the solution proposals by questioning the working methods and working disciplines. A questionnaire developed by Güven et al. (2010) was used as the data collection tool, and semi-structured interviews were used as qualitative research methods for data collection. In the last part of the study, the responses of the study group are analyzed, and suggestions are presented.

Keywords: Music teacher candidates, piano education, success or failure



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Abstract No: 9257

Curiosity in the period of II. Abdulhamid Han

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Human's desire to know is mainly evoked by the sense of curiosity. In Europe, the sense of curiosity has led to the glorious historical era, namely Renaissance. In the period of Ottoman Empire, Sultan Abdulhamid Han's curiosity about archeological objects and history is well-known. Although it has not led an epoch, there was a significant curious affairs hold by important figures in ottoman period which could not be disowned. In this study, the curiosity in the period of Abdulhamid Khan will be discussed. First, curios activities of some leading figures is going to be investigated, then the relationship between curious activities and the process of modernization will be pointed out. It will be concluded that the sense of curiosity has played an important role in the notion of modernization in Ottoman.

Keywords: Curiosity, Ottoman, Sultan Abdulhamid Han, modernization



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Abstract No: 9258

City as Body

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Modern philosophy has reckoned on the Cartesian dualism of mind and body. Although many criticisms have pointed to this notorious dualism, this dualism was the path that history, in all respects, has traced out. The consequent is what we now call the modernity. In this study it will be argued that our relation to the world has taken an ill-stand due to the based on mind-body crack. It is going to be elicited that this crack has generated a schizoid state in human being. Then, some approaches, mainly Merleau-Ponty and Heidegger, which tray to reconcile this crack will be evaluated in order to capture a new concept of body. Concluding by trying to apply this new concept of body to get a new understanding of a different concept of city.

Keywords: Body, city, dualism, mind



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Abstract No: 9259

Investigating the Effects of Science Activity Development Course on Science-Technology-Society Understanding of Preservice Science Teachers

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The purpose of this research was to investigate the effects of science activity development course on science-technology-society (STS) understanding of pre-service science teachers. The case study method was adopted to evaluate the effect of the course on STS understandings. The participants were 30 pre-service science teachers (65% female) who had continued their undergraduate education at the science education departments. The participants were recruited to study in consideration of successfully completion of courses such as material development, laboratory techniques, educational theories that can be basis for activity development. The participants were also volunteer and easy to access. At first, the participants were introduced about science activity development at a selective course during 4 weeks (2 hours per week). They followed the provided hands-on papers about activity development through the STS approach. At the end of the course, the participants were also developed their science activities ready to test. All the developed activities were implemented through the participation of teacher candidates at the implementation field which build by the researcher and teacher candidates. The data collected through the views on STS questionnaire before and after the activity development course which was developed by Aikenhead, Ryan and Fleming (1989). The results identified that the views of pre-service science teachers on STS were improved after the course with respect to before. There can be said that the courses in teacher education program should be more activity based in order to develop understanding in addition to pedagogical skills and content knowledge.

Keywords: Teacher Training, Activity Based Education, Biology Education, Science Education, Environmental Education



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Abstract No: 9262

**Conceptual Understanding of Pre-service Science Teachers on the Movement of the
World, Moon and Sun**

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The aim of this study was to determine the conceptual understandings of the pre-service science teachers on the movement of the earth, moon and sun. Descriptive research methodology adopted in the research. The sample of the study is composed of 44 pre-service science teachers at their junior year. In the study, pre-service science teachers were provided a drawing sheet and asked to describe formation of the day and night, a year, eclipses, and seasons. The preservice science teachers were asked to draw as clear as possible in order to tell as if they were explaining to a middle school student. The drawings were completed in ecology course during an hour. Then, each drawing was evaluated by comparing them scientifically with the correct drawings. The evaluation was carried out by two different researchers in the field of science. In the drawings, almost all of the pre-service science teachers were able to show the day & night events in terms of scientific reality. However, it was observed that the participants had difficulty in specifying the earth and the sun's orbit and their position relative to each other while trying to indicate the formation of the seasons. As a result, it seems that the participants need additional learning experiences in order to construct basic ecological concepts about formation of daylight, seasons, and eclipses. The pre-service science teachers, who are going to teach the basic science concepts, need to be provided more learning experiences in order to realize and construct their scientific concepts.

Keywords: Science Education, Conceptual Understanding, Teacher Education



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Abstract No: 9270

Selection Strategies Used by University Students in Summarizing a Fictional Text

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Summarization is a learning strategy that depends on determining the important information given in a text and reorganising them in order of priorities. This is not simply a selecting strategy but a synthesising one that requires students to apply prior knowledge for comprehending and analysing whole text which presents new information. During summarization process, students use a series of selection strategies so that they can produce a briefer and new text which substitutes the previous one he/she read for summarization. However those selection strategies vary by text types and length, they are, in conclusion, yields of same comprehension process. In this study, it is aimed to answer the question that which selection strategies do university students prefer in the process of summarizing a fictional text. The research depends on analysing the summarization assignments prepared by 68 undergraduate Edebiyat Okumaları (Literature Readings I) students of different faculties at Kocaeli University in the academic year 2016-17. Within two-weeks period, students are required to read and summarize the text “Bitirgen”, a 99 pages novel by Figen Şakacı and no any limitation is given. In the research, theoretical analytic research type is used and, scanning and reviewing of student assignments as a technique is realized.

Keywords: Summarization, selection strategies, fictional text, university



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Abstract No: 9271

A study on the relation between basic education teachers' behavioural-instructional class management perceptions and their efficacy

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This research has studied the relation between the behavioural-instructional classroom management applications of the teachers employed at Basic Education according to their perceptions and their efficacy. 'Relational Screening Model', one of the quantitative research models, was applied in this research. The universe of the research consists of 2613 basic education teachers employed at independent nursery schools, kindergartens and primary schools in Izmit, Golcuk and Gebze in the province of Kocaeli. The sample of the research consists of 289 randomly chosen basic education teachers from the universe of the research. Simple Random Sampling was conducted to determine the sample of the research.

As the data collecting tool of the research, 'The Scale of Behavioural-Instructional Management' was conducted to evaluate the behavioural and instructional class managements of the teachers. This scale was first improved by Martin and Sass (2010) and later it was adapted to Turkish by Akin et al.(2013). 'Ohio Teacher-Efficacy Scale' was applied to evaluate the efficiency of the teachers. This scale was first improved by Tschannen-Moran and Woolfolk-Hoy (2001) and it was adapted into Turkish by Baloğlu and Karadağ (2008). '

The data was collected from the participants online. The data of the research was analysed with the SPSS package program. In the analysis of the data that was collected in accordance with the problems and sub-problems which were found in the research, "correlation analysis" and "multiple analysis regression" were used.

It was found at the end of the research that there is an average and positive significant relation between the sub dimension of 'Behavioural Management in 'Behavioural-Instructional Management Scale' and all the sub dimensions of 'Teacher Efficacy Scale'. However, a negatively significant but lower

relation was traced between 'Instructional Management' sub dimension of the 'Behavioural-Instructional Management Scale' and 'Guidance', 'Motivation' and 'Teaching Skills' sub dimensions of the 'Teacher Efficacy Scale'. No significant difference was found between 'Instructional Management' and 'Behavioural Management' sub dimensions and 'Assessment and Evaluation' sub dimensions. It was also found that the efficacy of the teachers and their behavioural-instructional management perceptions are significant predictors at a lower level.

Keywords: basic education, classroom management, behavioural management, instructional management, teacher efficacy



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Abstract No: 9272

**THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE ON HUMAN MIGRATION IN
THE CONTEXT OF ASIA**

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Scholars and academicians by no means regard human displacement as new phenomenon; however, this apparently problematic issue has become very popular in academia. Indeed, the amount of displaced people, for the time being, is far too much than ever before taking place in human history. It is, therefore, great amount of works has been carried out to conceptualise and theorise the topic in question. The reason why the topic in question is seen as problematic is that there is no agreement among scholars and policy-makers over accepting displaced people resulted from environmental change as environmental refugees and giving them refuge status. This paper addresses this contestation, arguing that environmental change has a significant impact on migration in Asia where the half of the world population dwell and rapid economic and social changes take place. It also goes on to argue that the term environmental refugee can be used to describe those who flee their places of origins due to life-threatening disasters caused by environmental change.

Keywords: Migration, Asia, Environmental Refugees, Environmental Change.



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Abstract No: 9273

**TEACHING MATHEMATICS AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS FOR
TOTAL BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS**

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The main purpose of this study is to provide visually impaired students in elementary school 7th and 8th grades by preparing examples of geometry activities and enriching the content of the course using mathematical tools. Visually impaired students who are disadvantaged by their peers, have problems with recognizing the shapes, analyzing questions, grasping and calculating the areas and volumes of geometric objects in geometry lessons because of its visually presented concepts. In this study, students were able to discover geometric objects by touching and feeling, and to calculate area and volume by using mental processing capabilities. This study lasted 2 weeks in 10 lessons during the spring semester of the 2016-2017 academic year in Asik Veysel Visually Disabled Students Secondary School. The activities were conducted on nine visually impaired students, five of them are 7th and four of them are 8th grade students who have a blind mathematics teacher. In the research process, a classroom environment in which students can express themselves comfortably by using descriptive research methods was prepared and their opinions about the lesson experience were taken. As a result of the work, the acquisition tests established by the Ministry of National Education were applied to measure the visual and spatial skills of the students. It has been observed that the students have a positive attitude to learning using tools and mental transaction skills in this teaching process.

Keywords: Visually Impaired Students, visual and spatial skills, geometric objects



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Abstract No: 9276

**A GENERAL EVALUATION CONCERNING COMPETITION POWER OF TURKEY
IN TERMS OF VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL INDEXES**

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In the globalizing world economy, We have seen that countries are in a challenging competition process. Governments have aimed at that countries accelerate economic development and increase the life aquality with legal arrangement and policies which they applied on. One of the most significant appliances to can be seen how effective these regulations is indexes which international organizations developed such as World Bank and World Economic Forum. These indices have a significant superiority in providing that countries can evaluate development situations, policies developed for this purpose and abstacles to development more objectively.

In this research, with the help of the indexes developed by the World Bank (Wold Bank), the World Economic Forum and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Turkish Economy will be examined and compared with various countries in terms of selected subindex values.

Keywords: Competition Index, Human Development, Development, Turkish Economy

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Abstract No: 9277

**HOUSING RIGHT DURING THE URBAN TRANSFORMATION PROCESS: IZMIR
LIMONTEPE URBAN TRANSFORMATION PROJECT MODEL**

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The effect of the international capital on the city being felt more via neoliberal policies has caused the vast majority of people that live in urban areas to be put on the back burner while making decisions about the cities. Interventions to the city bring about some concepts such as social exclusion, housing right and citizen rights. Being the urban transformation processes in the first place, the main connection which connects the concepts in hand, is the breach in the housing right which is very likely to occur in the interventions to the city and the fact that the urban rights have a potential in fighting against the problem of social exclusion. In this study, we will try to explain how the urban transformation, which affects the urbanization process economically, physically and socially, is perceived by the actors who took place in this process and who have been directly affected. In other words, “right to the city”, “housing right”, “urban involvement” concepts will tried to be analyzed within the scope of “Izmir Limontepe Urban Transformation Project”.

Keywords: Housing right, Right to the city, Urban transformation,



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Abstract No: 9279

Examination of relationship between pre-school children and their fathers according to some variables

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In the twentieth century, many researchers conducted that parental attitudes and behaviors are influential in child development. However, in addition to the many researches on mothers, many researches in recent years have focused on the fathers who are thought to be influential to child development. The problem of this research is to determine the level of relationship between the father and their preschool children according to some variables.

In this study, the descriptive research model was adopted. 157 fathers who have children in kindergarden and living in the province of Kilis in Turkey were included in the survey.

The aim of the research is to determine the level of relationship between father and their preschool children according to age, level of fathers education, marriage assesment, duration of marriage, working status of mother, the child's birth order and gender. For this purpose, The Child Parent Relation Scale (Uzun&Baran, 2015) was used. Data were analyzed through Mann Withney U and Kruskall Wallis tests.

As a result of statistical analysis, It was seen that there were significant differences between groups in terms of father's age, child's age, marriage duration, child's birth order and father's educational status. However, there had not been found any significant difference with child gender, mother's working status and marriage assesment.

Based on the findings of the current study it is seen that the increase in the education status of the father has a positive effect on the relationship between the father and the child. However, it has been found that the level of relationship of young fathers with their children is more positive than that of older fathers. Also, findings showed that, high marriage duration effects the relationship negatively.

Keywords: Preschool education, Chil-parent relationship, Parenting, Fatherhood



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Abstract No: 9281

Relationships between cognitive biases, food choice and health outcomes.

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Unhealthy dietary choices are an increasing problem, with 24% of men and 27% of women in England already classified as obese (Health Survey for England, 2014). A more targeted approach to food choice interventions is needed which takes account of individual differences in thinking styles and consequent effectiveness of interventions. Results are reported from a UK-wide survey exploring the relationships between susceptibility to different thinking styles, food choice, and health outcomes. Data was collected on participants' susceptibility to a range of classic cognitive biases covering framing effects, sunk costs, discounting, outcome bias and mental accounting. Food and drink purchasing was recorded over a 2-week period, and other associated data on demographics, Body Mass Index (BMI), cognitive capacity and shopping habits was also collected. Analysis indicates that specific biases were predictive of BMI when traditional demographic predictors are controlled for. In addition, relationships are identified between particular aspects of unhealthy eating (such as purchasing of easy to cook food), and susceptibility to certain biases. Implications for classic "nudge" interventions which target these identified relationships will be discussed.

Keywords: Food, cognition, behavioural economics.



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Abstract No: 9282

**Relationship Between the Analysis of Connection Between Early Memories of Warmth
and the Self Perception of Parental Roles**

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"The aim of this study is that to understand relationship between the analysis of connection between early memories of warmth and the self perception of parental roles within females and education, social-economical level, the age of marriage, the number of child, working or not working status, her parent whom one separate or not, the alive or dead before her own marriage.

This research is being applied to parents who live in the centre of Nevşehir and Pursaklar in Ankara. In this research main sample are choosed according to the aproprait general dredging sample. In this study, to understand of childhood memories it would be used the scale of childhood memories and to understand of the parental roles, it would be used the scale of self-perception of parental roles within females. In this study, personal information form that is prepared by the researcher is applied to state of variable and after applied this form, the analysis of the questions, childhood memories and self perception of parental roles are presented according to frequency distribution and percentage of distribution.

End of the study, according to early memories of warmth, the self-percetion of parental roles due to social-economical, educational level, working status, age of marriage and number of child, is found differences in a meaningfull level."

Keywords: Early memories, Memories, Parental Roles, Self-perception, Self Perception of Parental Roles.



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Abstract No: 9283

Lobbying as a Technology of Socio-Cultural Presentation of Ethno-Cultural Group (on example of Odessa)

Svetlana Koch

Odessa, Ukraine, St. Dvoryanskay, 2

Ethnic groups with multigenerational structure are able to be active participants of socio-political process. They have social, demographical, ethnic and memorial potential that acts as an argument in the process of making socio-political decisions in case of cooperation with institutes of state power.

Social infrastructure of such groups is a result of social adaptation. In the conditions of socio-political environment of Odessa region ethnic culture became the significant element of constructing of social space. Ethno-cultural groups of region are orientated on the creation of the social net inside of which socio-cultural activity is realized.

Socio-cultural mobile ethnic groups in the city includes traditional (Jewish, Greek, German, Armenian, Bulgarian, etc.) and new ethnic migrants (Arabian, Chechen, Vietnamese, Chinese, etc.). Both demonstrate the ability to mobilization and ability to establish a foothold.

Traditional historical for the region ethnoses form the structures of social and political lobbying of their interests in state power. New ethnic groups or “young Diaspora” are orientated on the cooperation with bodies of state power in exchange for investment.

Ethnic factor is “present” in the structure of groups of influence of different nature: in the industrial and corporate, territorial and confessional.

In the report is demonstrated how the net social systems of such groups act as an alternative structure to the formal state institutes. The formation of groups of influence and lobbying structures became social and is becoming political reality.

Keywords: Lobbying, ethnic group, region, social process.



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Abstract No: 9284

Development of In-Class Leader Teaching Skills Perception Scale: A Validity and Reliability Study

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It is believed that the teachers who exhibit leadership skills are the most important factor that can improve the quality of education and solve educational problems. It is possible to distinguish the leader teaching skills as both in-class and out-of-class skills. It can be said that the most important factor in the realization of qualified teaching is the teacher who is competent in terms of in-class leader teaching skills. Therefore, it can be said that there is a need for scales that can be used in determining the level of competence in-class leader teaching skills. The object of this study is to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool that can be used to measure in-class leader teaching skills. The 5-point Likert-type test expressions prepared for the purpose of measuring the competence perceptions of in-class leader teaching skills were applied to a group of 350 teachers working in Kırşehir, a city in Turkey for exploratory factor analysis, whereas for a confirmatory factor analysis it was applied to a different group of 300 teachers working in said city and the resulting data were analyzed. By factor analysis, a scale consisting of 38 items and four sub-factors called "effective teaching, influencing students, developing students and improving in-class relations" has been developed. According to the results of item analysis based on total item correlations, it was understood that out of 48 items that could be included in the test application, 38 items were suitable to be included in the final scale and that values for the internal validity coefficients based on the total item correlations and the Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficient were high. It is thought that the "In-Class Leader Teaching Skills Perception Scale (ICLTSPS) that meets these conditions is a valid and reliable scale that can be used to measure in-class leader teaching skills.

Keywords: leader teaching, teacher' skills, scale development.

"Bu çalışma, Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü tarafından EGT.A3.16.017 numaralı küçük ölçekli araştırma projesi bütçesiyle desteklenen bir çalışmadır."

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Abstract No: 9285

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE WORK ENGAGEMENT PERCEPTIONS AND IN-CLASS EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Work engagement is defined as the cognitive belief state of the employee's psychological identification with the job. It can be said that the work engagement level of teachers will affect the level of in-class effective communication skills. The integration of a teacher with his/her work; and his/her energy, effect and desire while discharging the responsibilities related to the work can increase the level of in-class effective communication skills. It is thought that the teachers who exhibit highly in-class effective communication skills will improve the quality of teaching, enable the students to have high level of learning, so that it is important to examine the relationship between the work engagement perception levels of the teachers and the perception levels of in-class effective communication skills. In the literature, a study in which the relationship between teachers' work engagement perceptions and perceptions of in-class effective communication skills was discussed was found. The main object of this study is to examine the relationship between secondary school teachers' work engagement perceptions and perceptions of in-class effective communication skills.

In this quantitative study, general screening and relational screening models will be used to describe the situation in general. Population of the study consists of 879 secondary school teachers working in the central province of Kırşehir (a city in Turkey), whereas the sample of the study consists of 265 secondary school teachers selected from said population via a simple random sampling.

It is expected in the study that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the work engagement perceptions and in-class effective communication skills of the secondary school teachers.

Keywords: Work engagement, in-class effective communication, teacher's perceptions.

"Bu çalışma, Ahi Evran Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü tarafından EGT.E2.17.046 numaralı katılım desteğiyle desteklenmiş olan bir çalışmadır."



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Abstract No: 9286

Comparing of Tourism Employees and Tourism Students' Communication Skills: Cases of Pamukkale and Pamukkale University

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Nowadays tourism is one of the most important industries because of its contribution of countries' promotion and being one of the biggest currency resources. In addition Pamukkale is an important and attractive destination in Turkey with its world-famous travertines, curative waters and historical places. Having effective communication skills for employees who are working in tourism industry and students as potential employees of tourism industry is very important. Verbal, non-verbal and written skills of communication are important for communicating high quality with tourists and satisfaction of their travel experience. The aim of the study is to compare communication skills of tourism employees and tourism students (undergraduate and associate degrees). In line with this aim questionnaire had been conducted to employees who were working several positions in tourism companies in Pamukkale and students who were undergraduate and associate degree students in Pamukkale University. Questionnaire form that used for measure communication skills of employees and students had been formed by adapting Fidan Korkut's (1996) Communication Skills Inventory (43 items) which inventory was used by several disciplines and measured validity and reliability. Items had been measured by using 5-point Likert scale and data was collected by face to face interviews between September 2015 and March 2016. Pilot study was conducted and questionnaire form was revised. Research findings indicate that significant differences between employees and students in perceptions about communication skills.

Keywords: Communication skills, employees, students, Pamukkale



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Abstract No: 9287

**IN ACCOUNTING, HIERARCHICAL DISCONNECTIONS FROM INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT TO KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

AHMET ÜNSAL

MUHASEBE VE FİNANSMAN, İİBF AHİ EVRAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ, KIRŞEHİR

In science accounting, the worth of information is measured by the utility it provides at the present and in the future. However, in the literatures in Turkish, it is reported under the name of information management as both information management and knowledge management and this state leads to the ambiguity from accounting, judicial, scientific and social point of view in the definitions of information management. Of these, on information management and knowledge management, that there is almost no study in the accounting literature is an important deficiency. One of the reasons for the ambiguity is that information management attributes to the past and knowledge management to the future. Another reason is that knowledge presents contextual synthesis and comment, while information phase in information hierarchy shows the meaning and cause of information. While one of the main functions of accounting is that information belonging to the past is used as evidence, that the other one produces knowledge in already planning the future makes it different the issue from each other in teleological way.

While the science accounting is a science built upon the values and measurements, ignoring the cause of the facts, information management on only the outcome of the reality moves accounting away from its aim and almost turns it into the mechanism of misinformation production. Thus, in Turkish fiscal system, there is sufficient amount of evidence regarding that the reliability and usability levels of the main fiscal tables produced by accounting in Turkish fiscal system are low. In this study, besides making contribution to increasing the quality of accounting information, in order to show the semantic inconformity of Turkish scientific literature with international scientific literature, the similarities and differences of information management and knowledge management will be theoretically examined. As a result of this examination, several strategic suggestions will be presented regarding the semantic confliction and semantic gaps appearing in Turkish literatures. Just as these suggestions will contribute

to improving the quality of the future studies to be carried out in this area, also in eliminating the ambiguities in this area, they will provide substantive instruments to be used as comparison means.

Keywords: Information, Knowledge, Accounting, Management, Hierarchy

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Abstract No: 9288

Location Selection for a Hospital in Aydin Region

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One of the first and most important decisions made by enterprises in their establishment phase is the choice of location.

The choice of location selection will not be changed for short or medium term for an enterprise; If it is changed, it will cause serious problems on planning and lead to higher costs. In addition, the decision of location choice will put serious differences in the profit margin by affecting logistics functions, customer satisfaction, service, production facilities, etc.

When referring to health institutions, hospitals are generally the first institutions that come to mind. In hospitals, the problem of location selection is vital for individual and institutional sense. In this study, we aimed to conduct a proper site selection for a new hospital establishment in Aydin province by using AHP and Topsis. To get to conclusion factors were collected from the literature.

Afterwards, various hospital officials and academicians who had knowledge about the subject were interviewed. The obtained information was subjected to factorial ordering using the AHP method. Finally, a selection was made among the alternatives with the method of topsis.

To sum up, it is aimed to create an auxiliary resource about the optimal site selection to a hospital which will be established in Aydin province.

Keywords: AHP, TOPSIS, Location Selection, Hospital,



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Abstract No: 9289

Antropogonia: A New Cartesian Standing Point For Philosophy

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This presentation mathematically defines homo sapiens sapiens as a self-referential set, as a Russell paradox, and so faced with Gödel's incompleteness. This new position gives a new Kantian criticism in philosophy. Even though a paradox is an end in Western metaphysical tradition, like in Russell's position, it can be evaluated as a true beginning in Eastern tradition, like in the position of Nagarjuna, in Mahayana Buddhism. If we start to think in this way, discover a logical solution for the paradoxical nature of human intelligence. So, we end up with a Hegelian dialectic, which fits well in neurological evolution of human brain. This approach gives us a chance to reconstruct the title "transcendental dialectic" in Kant's critical philosophy. This is a new foundation for philosophy without falling in foundationalism, and a mathematical, Cartesian, formal foundation without formalism.

Keywords: Meta-philosophy, transcendental dialectic, Kant, Hegel, Descartes, Nagarjuna



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Abstract No: 9290

Information Content in Newspaper Advertising: A Comparison of Two Time Periods

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Advertisements are one of the most common promotion elements businesses use to make consumers buy their products. Providing the information consumers may need is among the communication objectives of advertising. By using this information, target consumers can select the correct product and make a satisfying purchasing decision. Advertisements give information about the category, formats and properties of the product, and its brand. However, with the changes in the post-modern period, consumers' reasons, forms and perceptions of consumption have changed. Accordingly, rather than directly explaining the functional features of the product, advertisements have started to present self, identity and lifestyle content to meet the changing needs and desires. This, however, raises the question, "Does an advertisement's having emotional content mean it does not provide useful information for the consumer?"

The aim of this study is to determine whether the newspaper advertisements in Turkey have changed with time in terms of being informative and the information criteria they carry, and whether the information criteria differ according to product category. The study reveals whether the changes in advertising from past to present are reflected in the information content. Data is obtained by means of content analysis adhering to the 18 information criteria whose validity and reliability are tested and updated. According to the results obtained by comparing the findings of Bozkurt's study in 2006 and this study, advertisements in both periods have informative content and share similarities with regard to the information types presented and the information criteria carried by product categories.

Keywords: Advertising, information content, newspaper, newspaper advertising



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Abstract No: 9291

**INVESTIGATION OF RELATION BETWEEN SCHOOLS' ACADEMIC OPTIMISM
AND ORGANIZATIONAL CYNICISM ACCORDING TO PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' PERCEPTION**

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This study examined the relation of primary and elementary school principals, schools' academic optimism and teachers' organizational cynicism. The study was a relational screening model research. The target population for this study was teachers working in primary and secondary schools located in center of city and districts in Siirt. Three scales as measuring tool were delivered to 1943 teachers working in 111 school, 53 primary and 48 secondary schools, and 1099 questionnaire were convenient to be evaluated. Teachers completed ""Schools' Academic Optimism Questionnaire"" and ""Organizational Cynicism Questionnaire"". Various analysis techniques were used to analyze findings of study. SPSS 15 software were used in analyzing of collected data.

Findings from this study showed that teachers are moderately encounter cynicism mean while teachers Furthermore, level and perception of teachers' school academic optimism was measured as moderate. The most significant contribution of this study is that academic optimism has negative correlation with organizational cynicism. In other words, findings from this study suggests that teachers' perception of their school's academic optimism had statistically a negative relationship to teachers' organizational cynicism. The results reveals that the more schools' level of academic optimism increase, the less teachers feel cynic. Consequently, as to the analyses results, school academic optimism and organizational cynicism were correlated with each other.

Keywords: Academic iyimserlik, Cynicism, Primary and secondary school, teacher



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Abstract No: 9294

**Perceptions of Students and Teachers Participating in a Science Festival towards
Science and Scientists**

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The aim of this study is to investigate the perceptions of students and teachers participating in a science festival towards science and scientists. The study has been carried out with the participation of volunteer 85 students and 47 teachers. The main data was collected by Draw A Scientist Test (DAST) and Word Association Test during the spring semester of the year 2016-2017. Content analysis was used to analyze the data gathered through the DAST. Codes based on the participants' drawings were categorized under the themes. In the participants' drawings, it was generally determined that the scientists' physical characteristics, type of activity, study environment and the materials while doing experiments were focused. Scientists are often perceived as men wearing glasses and lab coats, having a strange hairstyle and using laboratory materials. Unlike students, it has been found that some of the teachers emphasized the professional qualities of scientists (inventing and questioning) and working environments (library and study room). Unlike the teachers, some of the students draw scientists as astronauts with shuttles or having similar appearance to aliens. As a results of the word association tests, students used frequently the words space, earth, planet and astronauts whereas teachers used the words experiment, research, curiosity, invention, studying and patience. Since the role of teachers is crucial in students' qualifications about the nature of science and their perceptions about the scientists, the development of programs and activities for the identification and development of these qualifications is of great importance.

Keywords: scientist, science, perception



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Abstract No: 9296

How Do Foreign Banks Tackle Consumer Ethnocentrism? The Case of Mergers and Acquisitions in Turkish Banking Sector

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Turkish banking sector has drawn quite an interest of foreign banking institutions since its liberalization. While foreign mergers acquisitions brought additional dynamism and competition to the sector, ethnocentrism unsurprisingly constitutes a probable challenge for the foreign banks to operate in Turkey. This paper first attempts to investigate the effect of scale and mode of ownership, and foreign partners' country of origin on the acceptance of the consolidation. Then moves on to assessing the moderating effects of the antecedents of both consumer ethnocentrism and consumer animosity, followed by a summarization and generalization of the operations and methods employed by the foreign ownership to tackle ethnocentrism. The paper concludes by drawing executive and strategic implications from the past consolidations and how the approach to tackle consumer ethnocentrism can be broadened by the new entries to the sector.

Keywords: turkish banking sector, foreign entry, consumer ethnocentrism, merger and acquisition



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Abstract No: 9297

Communication Skills of Tourism Workers: Pamukkale Example

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Communication which has been more important nowadays rather than previous years, changed in a different concept as communication skills. Communication skills which contains speaking, writing, listening, and nonverbal communication, ensures the establishment and consistency of efficient and healthy communication for individuals and occupation groups. On the other hand one of the most important factors which affects the efficiency and performance of businesses is quality of human source especially for services sector. The persuasive and effective communication of workers is important for both the success of the business and explaining their corporate identity and understanding of their internal and external stakeholders. As a result promotion process exists through communication and this effects company prestige positively.

So it is inevitable that the tourism workers should understand communication skills correctly and have these skills. In this concept the aim of this study is to evaluate the difference of communication skills of tourism workers in the concept of demographic variables. Data were obtained from the survey which was applied to the tourism workers of Pamukkale destination. The survey established by using the communication skills inventory (Korkut, 1996) that has been tested for reliability and validity for many times until now. Although a pilot application was made and needed revisions have been made. This quantile likert scale was applied between April-July of 2015 face to face. The results of the survey showed that demographic variables have effects on the communication skills of tourism workers."

Keywords: Tourism workers, communication skills, Pamukkale, Demographic variables.



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Effect of Badminton Education on Children's Physical Development in Summer Sports School

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Introduction and Purpose: It is important to play sports regularly for the balanced and healthy development of children. Especially in childhood, regular sports events play an important role in the development and maintenance of a healthy physical structure. This research was conducted to examine the effects of badminton training applied in summer sports school on the physical characteristics of children.

Method: This study was conducted on a total of 42 boys who have badminton training in summer sports schools of Konya Provincial Directorate of Youth and Sports (experiment, $n = 27$) and did not participate in any physical activity (control, $n = 25$). Badminton training program was organized as 12 weeks and 3 days a week. Before and after the program, physical tests (hand grip strength, vertical jump, anaerobic power, flexibility, 30 sec sit-ups, 20 m speed, balance) were applied to the experimental and control groups. Statistical calculations were determined in SPSS 21.0 program, in-group differences were determined by Wilcoxon-T test and differences between groups were determined by Mann-Whitney U test. Significance level was taken as $p < 0.05$.

Results: While there was no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test values of the children participating in the summer badminton school in terms of height, BMI, and left hand strength ($p > 0.05$), significant difference ($p < 0.05$) were determined in body weight, right hand grip strength, vertical jump, anaerobic power, flexibility, 30 sec sit-ups, 20 m speed and balance parameters. In the control group, there was a significant difference in vertical jump, anaerobic power, flexibility and balance parameters, while no significant improvement was found in other parameters. Similar results were obtained in the pre-test between the experimental and control groups, whereas in the post-test,

significant differences ($p < 0.05$) were found between the vertical jump and balance parameters in favor of the experimental group.

Conclusion: As a result, it was determined that the children who participated in the summer badminton school developed positively in their physical parameters. If badminton sports are practiced regularly and programmatically, it can be said that it will contribute to the physical development of 10-12 year old children.

Keywords: Summer sports school, badminton education, boy



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Abstract No: 9299

**HARMONIZATION OF WORK AND FAMILY LIFE AND ITS IMPACT ON
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT**

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The discussions on the harmonization of work and family life have been extensively discussed in recent years in the legislation of international organizations such as the European Union and OECD, and in the definition of strategic policy. In Turkey, Although the significance of the issue has been recognized the holistic definition of policy has not been done yet. In this context, it is also seen that policies aimed at increasing the employment of women in particular have increased the need for arrangements for the harmonization of work and family life. These necessary policies are evaluated in two main axes. The first of these is women-focused, empowering, developer-oriented gender politics. The second is the regulations aiming at the harmonization of work and family life in the context of increasing women's employment within the context of employment policies.

It is aimed to balance and harmonize the participation of all the actors in the working life by balancing the employment participation of the male and female workforce, primarily removing discrimination among the social partners, and ensuring harmony in work and family life. In this context, all policy definitions that enhance women's employment and addressing the regulations on the axis of work and family life harmonization will lead not only to female employment but also to increase total employment.

In this study, how the post-2010 regulatory reforms shaped employment policies and the impact on women's employment are examined. In the study, efforts to improve women's employment in Turkey will be pursued in a perspective that takes into account the regulations on employment and family life, employment politics, harmonization of work and family life, and gender inequalities, as well as obstacles in front of women's employment.

Keywords: Gender, Employment , Work and Family Life.

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Abstract No: 9300

THE ASSESSMENT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS AND THE DECISION MAKING SKILLS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS THE LEARNING OF SCIENCE

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This research aims to examine the relationship between the decision making skills and the self-efficacy perceptions of secondary school students towards the learning of science during their puberty. The participants of the study were 273 student from six state schools located in Blacksea Region of Turkey. 42% of the students were female whereas 58% of the students were male. Descriptive survey model was adopted and correlational relation between the self-efficacy and decision making skills was investigated. Two different measurements were used as a data collection tool. The first of them was ‘The Self-Efficacy Belief Scale for Middle School Students: (SEBSM)’ scale which was developed by Yaman (2016). This scale has three factors. These factors are defined as “self-efficacy for personal science success”, “self-efficacy for performance” and “self- efficacy for output”. The reliability coefficient of the scale is 0.83. The second scale is ‘The Adolescent Decision Making Questionnaire (ADMQ)’ which was developed by Çolakkadioğlu and Güçray (2007). ADMQ has five sub-dimensions which are called self-esteem, vigilance, panic, cop-out, complacency . The reliability coefficient of each sub-dimensions are 0.84, 0.85, 0.83, 0.76 and 0,77 respectively. Data were analyzed with SPSS 17 packaged software. Descriptive statistics were used for the data analysis. As a result of the normality test, it was revealed that the data distributed normally. Moreover, a parametric analysis technique of Pearson’s moment multiplication correlation, independent groups t-test and one way variance analysis were used for the data analysis. The findings of the study revealed that the self-efficacy perceptions of respondants were close to a good level whereas the decision making skills of respondants were medium level. Although there was no direct relationship between decision-making and self-efficacy levels, relationships between sub-dimensions were revealed. The results obtained from this study had been discussed in terms of similarities and contradictions with existing studies and some suggestions were made in the direction of these results.

Keywords: decision making skills, self-efficacy, science education



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Abstract No: 9301

A Study On Developing Achievement Test Related To Ratio-Proportion Subject

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Students are expected to display the desired behaviour within the context of educational activities. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the evaluation to determine how much the students have learned at the end of the educational activities. Achievement test is given as a one of the assessment tools to evaluate the progress of the students. Through the assessment tools, the educators can have an idea about the academic achievement of the students. Thus, it is essential to develop valid and reliable achievement tools for a healthy evaluation.

In this study, a multiple-choice achievement test was developed in line with the ratio-proportion subject involved in the mathematic curriculum of the seventh graders. Also, the categories Atılgan (2015) introduced is taken into consideration for the test. The aim behind developing the achievement test is to assess the effectiveness of education and reveal the students' success. Thus, it is essential to include the critical behaviour in the scope of the test and the table of specifications was prepared for this purpose. In line with this table, 42 test items are written regarding the categories of Bloom Taxonomy, remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing, evaluating and creating. 10 assistant professors and 3 math teachers have expressed their opinions about these 42 test items. Regarding their opinions, the items were revised. After the revision, the items were turned to test. The items were not ordered from easy to difficult and the items which evaluate the same objects were not ordered successively. Also, the instructions for the items were added and the font size suitable for the level of the students was decided. 380 eighth graders' students solved this test. The data of the test was analyzed through Finesse packet programme and distinctiveness and difficulty index were calculated for each item. 11 items whose distinctiveness index below 0.30 were excluded from the test. Since there are enough items to evaluate the defined objects, 6 items were also omitted. As a result, final test was prepared consisted of 4 items for remembering, 6 items for understanding, 9 items for applying 3 items for analyzing, 1 item for evaluating and 2 items for creating categories.

As a result of obtained data, statistics of the achievement test was calculated. The mean of the test is 11.36, standard deviation is 4.803, item distinctiveness is 0.406, item difficulty is 0.454 and K-20 reliability co-efficient is 0.803. As a conclusion, a reliable and valid achievement test for the ratio-proportion subject is developed.

Keywords: Maths education, development of the achievement test, ratio-proportion subject.



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Abstract No: 9304

Concept of Consumer Confusion: The Sample of Turkish Mobile Phone Sector

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Marketers can reach consumers via many kinds of channels with many messages. So the overload information and heavy message traffic in many sectors can cause uncertainty and confuse for consumers. Consumer confusion can be defined as consequence of information processing errors caused by overload information. So consumer confusion is becoming a problem for both consumers and marketers especially whom that are designing strategies. Because of the confusion the effort, time, and money of consumers and firms can be wasted. Consumers use alternative methods for decreasing the effects of this confusion like obtainig different consumers' experiences. Although its importance, it has received little attention in Turkish literature. The aim of this study is to investigate the concept of consumer confusion in mobile phone sector in Turkey and deeply what aspects of mobile phone sector are confusing and what kinds of information can be used for reducing it. This is important both for consumers and firms in the sector so the general stability of the sector.

Keywords: Consumer confusion, Turkish Mobile Phone Sector

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Abstract No: 9305

How Significant Is Economic Freedom For Democracies In The World?

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Economic freedom is a desirable end unto itself because it generally expands the range of choice of the individual, both as a consumer and as a producer. The larger role of economic freedom in society, however, is often under-appreciated, including by those who believe in political pluralism; human rights; and freedom of association, religion, and speech. economic liberalization implies a loss of full political control over the citizenry. That is something that authoritarian governments around the world have been finding out in the current era of globalization. Dictatorships have given way to democracies in countries that began liberalizing their markets as early as the 1960s and 1970s, including South Korea, Taiwan, Chile, and Indonesia.

Democracy is not a synonym of liberty. A democracy that is not accompanied by the other freedoms hardly succeeds in limiting the arbitrary power of political authorities, elected though they may be. Thus, much effort is currently being placed on promoting the rule of law—a central component of both liberal democracy and economic freedom. Thus, this study concentrated on the simultaneous presence of economic freedom and democracy, if possible or not. So, the relationship between economic freedom and democracy in the World has been put forward as related with economy and analytically.

Keywords: Economic Freedom, Democracy, Developing and Developed Countries.



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Abstract No: 9310

Investigation of prospective teachers' academic motivation according to some different variable

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The main purpose of the study is to investigate prospective teachers' academic motivation according to gender, department, class level, type of high school of graduation and status of choosing teaching. The study is designed as a relational survey model. The universe of the study consisted of the students at Faculty of Education at a university in Turkey. The sample of the study consists of department of early childhood education, department of special education, department of German language education, department of computer and instructional technologies education and department of psychological counseling and guidance. As a data gathering instrument Academic Motivation Scale developed by Vallerand, Pelletier, Blais, Brière, Senécal, and Vallières (1992) and adapted into Turkish by Ünal-Karagüven (2012) and personal information form were used. Scale consists of 28 items and 7 subscales. Data will be analyzed by using R for Windows package program. Data analyzing process is going on.

Keywords: Intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation, academic motivation, prospective teacher

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Abstract No: 9311

What parents consider when choosing toys for their children: A study on kindergartens

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In preschool period, play is the most important work of the child. The child learns through his own experiences through play. Playing games is an important activity that helps the child to develop physical and thinking skills while at the same time helping him to build relationships with the environment, gain independence and freedom, and then greatly socialize. Toys are all gaming materials that bring order to the child's movements throughout the development process, help with mind, body and social development, and develop imagination and creative abilities. Objects such as balls, cars, babies, different legolas, as well as natural playing materials such as water, clay, sand, empty match box, spools, fabric pieces can also be included in the toy. In order for the child to grow and develop healthy, games and toys are needed as well as nutrition, love, care. In this respect it is important to determine the level of knowledge that families have about the choice of toys for their children and whether their toys suitable for the child's level. This research aims to determine what parents consider when choosing toys for their children. In the study, a qualitative research approach was adopted to analyze the problem in depth. The study group consisted of 12 parents who were in Kilis province, Turkey and whose children attend kindergartens. The obtained data were summarized and interpreted by content analysis method. As a result of the research, it has been found that when parents choosing toys for their children, they look for that the products are made from healthy materials, is it suitable for the age group of their child, and the stability and long life use.

Keywords: Pre-school education, parents in educaiton, playing materials,toys,



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Abstract No: 9312

The Acquisition of Healthy Life Behaviors to Children

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Health promotion initiatives contribute to the formation of a healthy society. According to the World Health Organization, 70-80% of the total deaths in developed countries and 40-50% of the total deaths in underdeveloped countries are caused by lifestyle-related diseases. For this reason, it is important for individuals to acquire healthy life behaviors from childhood. Health behavior is defined as "the totality of knowledge, practice and approaches that are carried out to improve health and wellness-related actions". While positive health behavior of the individual makes it possible to improve health; negative health behavior is an important disease factor. Acquiring positive health behaviors for individuals from childhood and adolescence will enable them to improve their health by protecting them from many diseases and disability risks throughout their lives. With this thought in mind, it is aimed to go through an analysis by examining the literature to acquire healthy life behaviors to children in the study. In terms of findings obtained by literature review, it is observed that "education, nutrition, physical activity, play, friends, family attitudes and behaviors, sleep and habits (television, computer, internet, mobile phone, cigarette, alcohol, etc.) have been determined as main themes. Human beings have very little inborn behavior pattern. Human beings are learning in the social environment where many behaviors are experienced throughout their life. Many behaviors in the health field are acquired from the close social environment of the person. It should not be forgotten that every environment for the child is a learning environment in the acquisition of healthy life behaviors.

Keywords: child development, children, health behaviors, healthy life



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Abstract No: 9315

A New Approach In Protection of Environment: Green State

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In recent years, many environmental scientists and environmentalists have criticized the fact that liberal democratic state could not come up with a solution for the environmental problems that humanity encounters – and the ineffectiveness of the State in this context. In their point of view, liberal states inherently cannot be friends with nature, because liberalism is based on individuals and it regards the interests of individuals above all. In this antropo-centric approach, nature must only be protected for the maximum usage of individuals by regarding it as a resource. However, the environmental problems in today's world have already exceeded the level in which they may be ignored against the interest of individuals. This situation requires a reconsideration of the rights and responsibilities of both the State and the individuals.

The understanding of Green State is a product of this kind of thinking. Because, the State is still the most crucial political institution that could bring a solution to the environmental issues that possess a potential of affecting not only a specific geographic area, but everyone on the planet, as well as the issues about climate change or pollution overseas. This State turned green by bringing the protection of environment to forefront. Moreover, in Green State, the legal and constitutional rights given to the citizens for generating collective actions about environmental issues are guaranteed by necessary and restrictive regulations. Right to environment and the principle of ecological sustainability are the basis of legal and constitutional regulations. In other words, the State and its constitution must accelerate the ecological democracy and create the necessary basis for a green public area.

In the context of this study, the understanding of Green State will be elaborated both theoretically and practically. The theoretical frame will be based on the recent studies on the comparative analysis of environmental policy about the changing role of the State, and the green political theory. Especially the contribution of Robyn Eckersley to the normative theory – “The Green State” will be in the center of our analysis. The practical chapter of the study will be prepared by giving comparative examples

from different countries. In this context, the potentials of USA, China, Russia of becoming a Green State will be evaluated in considering their approaches about oil, rock gas, bio-diversity and genetically modified organisms, open sea pollution, and climate change. The decision if our country deserves the label of Green State will be discussed over – the much discussed, draft law about olive groves to be zoned for construction, the green path project, and the permissions for gold prospecting.

Keywords: Protection of Environment, Ecological Democracy, Liberal State, Green State



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Abstract No: 9316

An Analysis of Need Satisfaction Levels of Children Staying in the Children's Home

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The study aims to determine whether the duration of adolescents' staying in the children's home, the reason for staying in the children's home, the frequency of meeting with parents, siblings, the condition of having a stepmother, father and sibling, the place stayed before coming to the children's home, how they spend their leisure time and friend relationships have created differences in terms of the level of need satisfaction of the adolescents. The sample of the study constitutes 85 adolescents aged between 14-18-year-old, staying in thirty-two children's home in Erzincan, Erzurum and Sivas provinces. With the aim of obtaining information concerning the children included in the survey, the Needs Satisfaction Scale, developed by Deci and Ryan (1991), adapted by Cihangir-Çankaya and Bacanlı (2003), was used to determine the levels of need satisfaction and the personal information sheet developed by the researchers. The data obtained in the study was analyzed by SPSS package program. Since the data are suitable for normal distributions, One-Way Variance Analysis and t-test were used for parametric tests. As a result of the research, it was found that whereas the duration of adolescents' staying in the children's home, the reason for staying in the children's home, the frequency of meeting with siblings, the condition of having a stepfather, the place stayed before coming to the children's home, how they spend their leisure time and their friend relationships created a significant difference, the frequency of meeting with parents, the condition of having a stepmother and a stepsibling did not make any significant difference.

Keywords: Adolescent, need satisfaction, children's home



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Abstract No: 9317

**STUDY OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR AND COMMUNICATION
SKILLS OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND ORGANIZATIONAL
COMMITMENT LEVELS OF TEACHERS ACCORDING TO SCHOOL
ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS VIEWS**

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Uluslararası Kıbrıs Üni., Lefkoşa/kıbrıs

The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between the communication skills and ethical leadership behaviors of administrators and teachers' organizational commitment levels. The study is a descriptive study in the general screening model. The sample is composed of preschool and primary school teachers that work in both formal and private institutions in Nicosia, Famagusta, Morphou districts of Cyprus. Teachers working in schools where a high level of communication skills that emphasize ethical values are involved, are of importance in terms of making more qualified teaching-training because their level of organizational commitment will be affected positively. In some researches it has been stated that the organizational commitment of the training staff is decreased due to reasons such as not paying attention to the needs of the training staff, not meeting their expectations and negative leadership behaviors. Academic circles recognize that ethical leadership behaviors and communication skills are important for universities to include universal values, including ethical values (Barna 2009; Bulut, 2012; Teyfur, Beytekin & Yalçinkaya, 2014). In this sense, it is hoped that this study will make a significant contribution to the field. The data collection tool is composed of four parts. In the first part, demographic information, in the second part the ethical leadership of school administrators, in the third part, communication skills scale and in the last part organizational commitment scales are found. The data collected will be analyzed. The findings will be discussed according to the related literature and some suggestions will be developed for the practitioners and researchers.

Keywords: School administrator, ethical leadership, communication skill, organizational commitment



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Abstract No: 9318

**“PROJECT CONSULTANCY EDUCATION FOR MASTER AND PHD STUDENTS
IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES” PROJECT EVALUATION**

Suleyman Yaman, Belgin Bal İncebacak, Asli Sarisan Tungac

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This research was carried out within the scope of a Scientific Educational Activities Support Project supported by TÜBİTAK and cooperated with Ondokuz Mayıs University. TÜBİTAK 2229 - Scientific Education Activities Support Program provides important contributions to support the scientific activities of undergraduate students. With these supports, participants are supported to be scientific literate and scientific studies. In accordance with the scope of this project, participants who are studying at the graduate school are aiming to prepare their own projects and provide support for the projects that they will build in the future by creating project teams. Twenty-four students studying at different graduate programs (Science education, mathematics education, social studies education, English language teaching, primary education, measurement and evaluation in education, education management inspection plan and economy) participated in the research. The purpose of the program is to teach the participants how to make group work in a social society by providing examples of how to make harmony and coexistence with group members, to introduce the basic components of a project, to start a project, to plan, execute, monitor and control and terminate with different applications. Within the scope of the training, it was aimed to inform participants about project types, to introduce national and international projects, what should be considered in projects supported by TUBİTAK, project writing process, project evaluation stages and basic knowledge and skills necessary for conducting a project. In addition, the project provide participants to recognize the teaching staff of 17 masters in the field (professors, associated professors and assistant professors) and the opportunity to benefit from the maximum level of information provided by the instructors. By ensuring that the selected trainers are from different universities, participants were able to recognize different university disciplines and have knowledge about post graduate studies at these universities. With this program, accommodation, transportation, stationary expenses and subsistence of the participants were met from the project budget. The project was conducted at Ondokuz Mayıs University Faculty of Education and

Samsun Konaks Otel.The purpose of this study is to evaluate this project in the context of participants' opinions for eight days training.Questionnaire was used as data collection tool in the survey.The data collected from the participants were analyzed with content analysis and the project was evaluated.

Keywords: project consultancy, project writing, project evaluating



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Abstract No: 9320

**THE CARBON ACCOUNTING SYSTEM BASING THE INTERNATIONAL
ACCOUNTING STANDARTS AND IMPORTANCE OF THIS SYSTEM IN TERMS
OF THE MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

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Business enterprises have necessitated to head the social responsibility and the sustainability to fulfill their operations because of the global climate changes. Thus, factors not taken into consideration by directors of the business enterprises and the necessities of the these factors' reification by calibration in the past have increased in importance day by day. Topics such as energy efficiency, waste management, operative resource utilization and decrease in emission have laid the groundwork for the preparation of the multi-faceted reports. This transformation process due to needs of the information has impressed the accounting system in a good way. In this context, the carbon accounting system is the information system for calibrating, reporting and recording of the carbon footprint as the result of the business enterprises operations for the stakeholders. The carbon accounting system is the quite important system because of assurance of the required information for the management accounting. The main purpose of this study is to give information how have carbon certificates which is necessary for the carbon accounting system basing the International Financial Reporting Standarts been reported and how has the carbon information system been reported financially contributes the management accounting system.

Keywords: Carbon Accounting System, Managerial Accounting System, Reporting



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Abstract No: 9321

Sustainable Ecotourism Possibilities in Çanakkale Area

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Environmental factors when developing tourism on the one hand the development of a helping hand. However, there is also a party to pollute the environment. In recent years to move away from the usual tourist destinations in the world and cultural environment, and envisioning the use of 'Eco-Tourism' as well as new trends emerge. Showing the development of ecotourism, especially after 1990, includes rural and cultural elements. 2002, World Tourism Organization (WTO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) by the ""Year of Ecotourism and the Mountains"" as declared. Turkey is a developing country, yet, still a large part of the natural and cultural values of rural areas continue to live in many regions due to have a great potential for ecotourism.

Çanakkale has the potential to have a very rich natural beauties and historical features. But this is not sufficient to evaluate the potential. The result in Çanakkale, intensive ecotourism has the potential to one of the cities. Evaluation of this potential to the Çanakkale, and should work to be done accordingly.

Keywords: Tourism, Ecotourism, Sustainable, Turkey, Çanakkale



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Abstract No: 9323

Identifying Evolution of Research Themes in Teaching Programming Research

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The perspective which regards computer programming as a type of literacy has been emerged as soon as programmable computers are invented. As a result of this vision, in 1961 Alan Perlis argued that all undergraduates should be taught computer programming (Vee, 2013). However, it is largely acknowledged that computer programming is hard to learn (Guzdial, 2004) and to be successful at teaching computer programming to everybody we should have a solid research base. Research on teaching computer programming has reached to a certain level and could provide a vision, at least as a starting point, to computing education teachers, teacher educators and computer science faculties. The aim of this study is to analyze computer programming research systematically. To accomplish this aim, progressive knowledge domain visualization and social network analysis techniques were used. The data for the study were collected from ISI Web of Science (WoS) academic database. Core collection of the WoS includes the Science Citation Index-Expanded (SCI-Expanded), the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Conference Proceedings Citation Index and Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI). In order to collect the data “learning programming”, “teaching programming”, “learning computer programming” and “teaching computer programming” are selected as keywords and a search was conducted using topic section of WoS web page. Gathered bibliometric data will be analyzed using CiteSpace software (Chen, 2006). It is expected that, the findings of the study will provide a holistic picture of teaching computer programming research and will reveal the research trends and gaps in this field. Findings will have implications for computing teacher educators and computing teachers.

Keywords: Teaching computer programming, computing teachers, progressive knowledge domain analysis



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Teaching Computational Thinking in Teacher Education: Why?, How?

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The rapid change in technology transforming professions and daily lives. As a result of this, educational systems are being adopted to meet the requirements of this new world. Computing principles which heavily influence our lives become a part of K-12 curriculums in many countries. Computational thinking defined as “the thought processes involved in formulating problems and their solutions so that the solutions are represented in a form that can be effectively carried out by an information-processing agent” [Cuny et al. 2010]. Jeannette Wing (2006) argued that computational thinking will be a core skill in 21st century such as arithmetic, reading and writing. Thus, we need to integrate computational thinking as early as possible. In order to be succesfull at computational thinking education in K-12, we should prepare theachers to present computational thinking education in a successful way. The aim of this study is twofold.. First aim is to depict the motives for teaching computational thinking in preservice teacher education programs. The second aim is to discuss how can we integrate computational thinking to the teacher education curriculums.

Keywords: teacher education, computational thinking, preservice teachers



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**THE IMPORTANCE AND EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS OF THE ETHIOPIAN
COMMERCIAL BANKS USING DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS APPROACH
FOR TURKISH FINANCIAL ENTREPRENEURS**

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The paper objective is to analyze and evaluate the Ethiopian commercial banks - which are gaining importance for Turkey's African Economics objectives - by using Data Envelopment Analysis and Malmquist Productivity Index methodologies. To conduct the analysis, two input variables representing total deposits and interest expense and two output variables representing interest income and loans & advances for a three year time period from 2013 to 2015. The data used in this study were a quantitative form taken from 10 commercial banks' annual reports. According to the study results; it is found that, on average the Ethiopian commercial banks are inefficient technically. The study result has also revealed a decline of the Total Factor Productivity (TPF) change average to 0.998, during the period of the study and TPF is the result of the inefficiency caused by the technological inefficiency. According to these results, it is necessary for Turkish financial entrepreneurs to pay attention to this inefficiency situation in their possible banking activities in Ethiopia.

Keywords: Efficiency Analysis, Ethiopian Commercial Banks, Data Envelopment Analysis, Malmquist Total Factor Productivity Index



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Abstract No: 9327

**DETERMINING THE COGNITIVE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE COMPUTER AND
TEACHING TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT STUDENTS IN THE
CONCEPT OF "EDUCATIONAL COMPUTER STUDIES" BY WORD
RELATIONSHIP TEST**

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The aim of this study is to investigate the conceptual implications of the key concept of "Educational Computer Games" of the students of Computer Education and Instructional Technology Education, and to identify the misconceptions in this subject. The research data were collected from a total of 120 students from Siirt University, Faculty of Education, Department of Computer and Instructional Technology Education using the independent word association test. Qualitative research method was used in this study. Data analysis was done by content analysis technique. Keyword association test analysis is divided into categorized by analyzing the answer words that the students of Computer Education and Instructional Technology Department students have given to the key concept of "Educational Computer Games". The frequencies and percentages of the repeated words in the categories are calculated. The words expressed in the independent word association test were grouped under 4 categories.

Keywords: Computer games, Teacher candidate, Word association test



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Abstract No: 9328

**ACADEMICY AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF
WEB 2.0 TECHNOLOGIES**

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In this research, academicians and university students use Web 2.0 technologies to discover the situations, skill levels and educational benefits. The pattern of research is the pattern scanning. The students who are studying with the academicians who are working in Siirt University Faculty of Education constitute the accessible universes of the research. Blogs, wikis, podcasts, video sharing sites, instant messaging services and social networking networks have been identified as Web 2.0 technologies to be investigated. The data were collected using a questionnaire to identify the general characteristics of academics and students, and the frequency of use of Web 2.0 technology, skill levels, and educational opportunities. Descriptive statistical methods were used in the analysis of the data. According to the results, it was determined that the communication and social sharing sites of academicians and students were more frequently used than blogs, wikis, podcasts and video sharing sites and that the frequency of using the WEB 2.0 technologies according to the students' skill levels was higher.

Keywords: Academician, university student, technology, Web 2.0



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NEW VALUES IN TEACHING

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This study will focus on the concept of value which is one of the new approaches in teacher education. It would not be wrong to say that education must sit on certain values. Then; It will be useful to discuss what the concept of value in education is and how this concept takes place in new approaches. In recent years, in parallel with socio-economic and technological changes and developments, management paradigms have also changed direction. Value-based production is the key to productivity, decision-making, implementation, implementation responsibilities, engagement with each other within the limits of respect, competition, trust, value-based management. The globalization process has also brought about the change of values. New values have changed in size and enriched. New values evolving on a universal scale are predominantly the identity of the world. A development that is happening anywhere in the world is now all about humanity. The teaching profession has carried a number of values according to the time it is in. It is obvious that today's teachers are different from the old teachers. Teachers' qualifications, which gradually narrowed down, also affect the values. The values that affect the teaching profession of today are examined in the study.

Keywords: New values, teaching, teachers.



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Abstract No: 9331

The Relationship between Positive Voice Behavior and Organizational Loyalty: An Example of a Public Hospital*

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The main objective of positive organizational behavior studies is to contribute to the increase of intra-organizational positive behaviors. For this purpose, it is necessary to show how the effects of the variables that provide employees' contribution to the organizational processes will be realized. It can be defined as positive sound making that share the shortcomings that employees see as positive and negative within the enterprise with their colleagues and managers, produce new ideas and support the decisions that benefit the institution. It is expressed that the sound extraction behavior is two dimensions as Supportive and Constructive Sound Removal. Organizational loyalty is the behavior that people show in order to keep the benefits of the institution that they depend on more than their own interests. In this study, the relationship between positive sounding behavior and organizational loyalty will be examined. The study was conducted in a public hospital operating in Kırşehir and the validity and reliability of the questionnaires were used as data collection tools. It is thought that the findings obtained from research data will contribute to the positive side of organizational behavior.

Keywords: Positive Voice Behavior, Organizational Loyalty, Organizational Behavior, Organizational Commitment

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Abstract No: 9334

Living in the Age of Poverty: How Poor Women Benefit from Social Network to Cope with Poverty ? Case Study of Gültepe, Turkey

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Women's poverty is an epidemic problem of our world and it is beyond overall poverty. However, underclass women who live in criminalized areas; poverty creates worse panorama than other urban poor groups. I conducted a case study to see "Effects of social network on women's poverty alleviation". Depend on the examination of poverty, women's poverty literature and regarding unique features of the research topic; in this case study, qualitative research techniques implied. Semi-structured interviews were main source for data collection.

Research brings a new explorative approach to the women's poverty literature and challenges de la Rocha's thesis in "The Construction of the Myth of Survival" where she argues coping mechanism of poor is far reach from existence or effectiveness. On the contrary, this case study unveils that poor women living in Gültepe region tend to invest their social network in order to cope with poverty. Furthermore this social network, in turn, if not help poor women to overcome excessive poverty, enables them to cope with the hazardous side-effects of poverty. Finally, research shows that social networks can be positive indicators to alleviate women's poverty through enabling poor women to enter a social network where they can increase their coping capabilities.

Keywords: women's poverty, coping mechanism, social network



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Abstract No: 9335

Teaching workforce unneeded: A case study

Ilkem Sema Ozturk

A new group of teachers has emerged in Turkey after the change in the teacher employment regulation. They are recruited by the government to teach in the schools but cannot have regular classes or cannot stay in the same school for more than a semester because they are surplus teachers. This study, as the first study done in the surplus teacher field, aimed at documenting what these surplus teachers thought about their special status in the teaching workforce. 10 surplus teachers, working temporarily in different schools in Çanakkale, Turkey, were interviewed using a semi-structured interview questions. Their answers were grouped under four headings: (1) duties or tasks assigned by the principals in their temporary schools, (2) the type of communication between the regular teachers and the surplus teachers, (3) their perspectives about being a surplus teacher and (4) the reasons to be employed as a surplus teacher. The findings suggested that the surplus teachers could be assigned any work by the principals other than teaching or teaching-related works, and that the surplus teachers could not develop a sense of belongingness to any particular school because of temporary assignments.

Keywords: Surplus teachers, extra work force, temporary employment.



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Abstract No: 9336

**THE EVALUATION OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND
TECHNOLOGY LEADERSHIP FEATURES OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS
ACCORDING TO THE VIEWS OF TEACHERS**

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The developments in the field of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) have generated the necessity to create effective learning environments supported by technology at schools. In this context, school administrators need to take leadership role in using and implementing technology. The technology leadership standards (NETS-A) developed by the ISTE (International Society for Technology in Education) for educational administrators can be said to be the indicator of this necessity. When our country is the subject, works are needed in order to be able to create a perspective for the current situation. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the school administrators' information, communication and technology leadership characteristics according to the views of teachers.

In this study, phenomenology design, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used. Semi-structured interview technique was used as the data collection tool. The study group consists of 19 teachers working in the schools of the Ministry of National Education in Aydın province. In the selection of the study group, random sampling method was used. In order to examine the data obtained comprehensively, 'content analysis' method was used in this study. The main goal in content analysis is to reach the concepts and associations that can explain the data collected. Accordingly, qualitative data analysis was carried out in four phases. These are; data coding, finding the themes, the arrangement of codes and themes, and the identification and interpretation of the findings. Within the scope of the study, first of all, the voice recordings of the semi-structured interviews were written down. Before the analysis of the interviews, the interview documents were numbered as (T, 1)/(Teacher, 1). In order to ensure the reliability in the analysis of the research, another researcher independently coded on the same data set. In order to make a reliability analysis between the encoders,

Reliability was calculated via the formula: $\text{Reliability} = \left[\frac{\text{Opinion Unity}}{\text{Opinion Unity} + \text{Opinion Divergence}} \right] \times 100$ and 0.87 reliability was obtained. Given that coding reliability should be at least 70% (Miles & Huberman, 1994), the value obtained (87%) indicated that the coding was reliably performed. Then, the data was re-read according to the codes with the opinion unity. The codes obtained were classified according to similarity and closeness in terms of meaning, and as a result of this classification, themes and sub-themes were obtained. The data obtained were supported and interpreted with direct quotations in the explanation of the findings and results.

According to the results obtained in the study, some of the most important obstacles for school administrators regarding ICT leadership are, lack of infrastructure, insufficient staff in offering technology support, and insufficient attitudes of administrators towards technology. Some of these obstacles are related to the administrator's individual attitude. Some obstacles can arise from the reasons that are beyond the school administrator's power. Problems arising from the lack of infrastructure and staff do not directly depend on managerial attitude.

According to another important result, school administrators have too much expectations from IT teachers. Expectations that exceed the task areas of IT teachers and the failure of these expectations to be met are expressed in the teacher opinions. Both school administrators and teachers should be supported via in-service training, meetings, seminars, etc. on ICT awareness and leadership. Activities performed in this area have been welcomed by the teachers in general, in spite of some opposite views. According to another result obtained from the teachers' views, school administrator's lack of communication and managerial skills is also effective in ICT leadership.

Keywords: School administrators, information, communication and technology leadership, technology, leadership, teacher.



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Abstract No: 9337

**THE INVESTIGATION OF KOÇI BEY LEAFLETS IN TERMS OF LEADERSHIP
APPROACHES**

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Although the concept of leadership is as old as human history, it has been the subject of science since the beginning of 20th century. Though many definitions of leadership have been made following this period, the common points on which the definitions made are emphasized are; leaders are the individuals who influence the people around and direct them through their power, knowledge and visions. In the present, when the change and transformation is taking place very quickly, the concept of leadership has been affected by this change and transformation and different types of leadership have been suggested. In this study, the leaflets of Koçi Bey, who lived in the 17th century and who is known for his suggestions to Sultan Murat the 4th and Sultan İbrahim about the bad situation of Ottoman Empire, was analyzed in terms of leadership types. In his book, Koçi Bey explored the corruption and deterioration state that gave information about the perpetuity and the great danger anticipated in the future on the basis of the administrative and social institutions of the empire. He based his analyses on a continuous comparison between the past and his own time by assessing and revising these analyses in such a manner that how the institutions were like before and how they were then. The deteriorations were often dated back to the period of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent and especially to the last years of the reign of Murat the 3rd. In this context, the work has an important place in the reforms made in the field of Ottoman state administration. In the study, the work mentioned was analyzed by means of document review and descriptive analysis was carried out. As a result of the analysis performed, leadership styles such as Visionary Leadership, Democratic Leadership, Autocratic Leadership, Transformational Leadership, Transactional Leadership and Ethical Leadership were reached. In the research, how the classical Ottoman administrative structure worked and the influence of the leadership mentality of Sultans and other administrators on the management and corruptions were also examined. The data obtained were analyzed by descriptive analysis and interpreted according to the types of leadership.