XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria

May 19-22, 2017

ABSTRACT BOOK

Editors: Hasan Arslan, Mehmet Ali Icbay, Mehmet Ulutas

International Association of Social Science Research © 2017

IASSR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

IASSR INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Abstract Book: 12. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

ISBN

2017 © International Association of Social Science Research

Çanakkale, Turkey

Abstract No: 8009

CLASSIFICATION and COMPARISON of CHARACTERISTICS of PROJECT MANAGERS of a GOVERNMENT RESEARCH CENTER and PRIVATE SECTOR R&D CENTERS in TURKEY

Daghan DOGAN, Senem GOL BESER

The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (Tubitak), P.O. BOX: 74, 41470 Gebze Kocaeli, Turkey

The purpose of this study is to classify the characteristics of project managers of a government research center and private sector R&D centers in Turkey. The traits identified in the literature were condensed into seven distinct skills and attributes: leadership ability, communication skill, decision-making skill, administrative skill, coping ability, analytical thinking, and technical competence. The importance of this study theoretically, is to state characteristics and classification of project managers of a government research center and private sector R&D centers in Turkey. Since project management literature mainly deals with selection criteria and performances of project managers, this study is important to close the gap in the literature.

In this study, descriptive research is used as a pre-cursor to quantitative research designs, and the sampling unit will be among the project managers. Data are collected through quantitative methods employing systematic standardized approach via survey.

The results taken from the questionnaires are evaluated by SPSS 23.0 for windows statistics software. Data analysis included frequency tables of demographic properties of participators, factor analysis, validity and reliability tests, correlation, T-Test and Anova.

Keywords: Research and Development, Project Manager, Personal Attributes, Classification

Abstract No: 8014

Review of Hierarchy-of-Effects (HOE) Models and Higher Education Advertising in Malaysia

Azizul Yaakop, Jane Hemsley-Brown   Nomahaza Mahadi, Zailin Zainal Ariffin,

Marhana Mohamed Anuar

School of Maritime Business and Management, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, 21030 Kuala Nerus Terengganu Malaysia

The most enduring and controversial models of advertising effectiveness are the Hierarchy-of-effects (HOE) models, which are of particular interest to researchers in marketing and advertising. This paper gives emphasis on the selection of these hierarchical models in the context of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Malaysia. The notion of raising awareness and interest, followed by desire and action is very seductive in its simplicity, and provides a clear focus for Higher Education advertising. In light of the criticisms of these models, this conceptual paper compares and contrasts the more important advertising models and reflects on the relevance of these simple models in relations to the advertising focus in HEIs.

The authors conclude that HOE models fail to adequately represent the impact of the advertising process on the complex emotional/rational decision-making that takes place when choosing HEIs. Advertising's impact on the choice process is far more complex: developing brand desire through brand image is an important purpose of advertising. The authors also in agreement with the notion of an essential understanding of other marketing areas such as brand identity, meaning and reputation of higher education institutions through a variety of qualitative and quantitative methods in order to enable to communicate more effectively with the stakeholders.

Keywords: Advertising effectiveness, Hierarchy-of-Effect models, Marketing communication, Brand awareness, Higher Education advertising

The Effect of Organizational Justice on The Organizational Commitment

Pınar Başar

İstanbul Ticaret Üniversitesi Ticari Bilimler Fakültesi Sütlüce Yerleşkesi Sütlüce Mahallesi, İmrahor Caddesi, No: 90, Beyoğlu 34445, İstanbul

The study aims to explore important subjects of organizational theory such as organizational commitment and organizational justice in healthcare sector. Their implications in health care sector may contribute to better understand organization world in hospitals and find solutions to function more efficiently and effectively. The organizational commitment level of the medical doctors is related to their organizational justice level. Analytically two related results are yielded by remaining true this result considering the role characteristics and intellectual properties of medical doctors. One is for the interactional Justice has a definition power on Continuance Commitment, Normative Commitment and Affective Commitment in statistically significance level.

Keywords: Organizational Justice, Organizational Commitment

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Yorubic Osmosis

Augustine Oghanrandukun

Road 22 , House 70 Kado Estate , Abuja

The desire to create picturesqueness and clear presentation makes cross disciplinary borrowing imperative. Cross-disciplinary borrowings are necessary in the exposition and expansion of knowledge. In this study the phenomenon of osmosis will be adopted and adapted to show in pictures the internal colonization and borrowings between the Yorubic group of peoples and their neighbours in West Africa and beyond. This paper is a marriage of History, (the events narrated took place in the past but their effects are still present), politics; it is a power relationship) and Biology (Natural science) because it borrowed the theory of osmosis and diffusion, and adapted it to give clarity to power relationship that took place in the past.

The theory of Osmosis now called the osmotic flow of power is hereby used to slow power relations and various types of internal colonization in Africa, before the coming of the Europeans.

Keywords: Osmosis, Colony, Deity , Isekiri , Yoruba, Igala, Yorubic, Yoruban, Yoruboid

IASSR

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Changes in the Security Concept of Russian Federation after the Cold War

Abzal Dosbolov

Department of International Relations, Ahmet Yesevi University, Turkistan, Kazakhstan

This study examines the changes in the National Security Concepts of Russian Federation since 1991. Experts consider the security among the most important concepts of the international relations discipline. Security can be approached from various conceptual and theorical perspectives. Security, once encumbered with military meanings, now become a subject of inquiry for civilians rather that soldiers. Realism considers states as the main actors and depicts international relations and international politics as a constant struggle between states. The main concept of international relations, according to Realism, is power. Stabilization of the world order and the resolution of conflicts are associated with the use of power. As they consider the security as the main subject of the international relations, Realists emphasizes that every state must provide its own security. Thus national security concept is a vital document for every state.

The concept of "National Security" has been among the most influential factors determining the foreign policy of Russian Federation as in all other states. After the end of the Cold War and disintegration of bipolar international system, Russian Federation as the heir of the USSR started to restructure its political priorities, defense policies and threat definitions. In this context, Russia has developed her own national security concept. This concept consists the requirements for the strengthening of the national security of Russian Federation.

Keywords: Security Concept, National Security, Russian Federation, National Security Concept

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

The contributions of the use of the effective communication and body language on tourism animation activities

Yigitcan Engin Senturk

Department of Theatre, Halic University, Istanbul/Turkey.

As social beings, people decompose themselves from the other creatures as they have the ability to think and speak. Because, humanbeings, in one way or another, need to communicate in order to share their thoughts, effect and direct themselves, get on well with nature and the like, which is simply to survive. From that point of view, tourism animation activities are grounded upon the idea that there is a great information exchange between the participants. Henceforth, the role of effective communication and body language are of utmost importance. In this study, the contributions of effective communication and the use of body language are scrutinized under the scope of tourism animation activities. Herein, the organization of tourism animation activities is enlightened as a part of performance arts and related recommendations are given to foster effective communication and body language within different samples of activities.

Keywords: effective communication, body language, tourism animation, performance arts.

Towards a continuum of professional development: Enhancing prospective EFL teachers' assessment literacy

Nurdan Kavakli

Department of English Language Teaching, The Faculty of Education, Hacettepe University, Ankara/Turkey.

It is a crystal clear fact that assessment literacy has been a primary focus of interest, which blossoms as one of the major professional requirements of an effective teacher. From that point of view, there is a myriad of standards for assessment, and measures for assessment literacy across the world. This study, therefore, aims to unearth the prospective English as a Foreign Language (henceforth EFL) teachers' assessment literacy by means of the Assessment Literacy Survey developed by Volante and Fazio (2007). Additionally, the student-teachers are also invited to have a sit at semi-structured interviews grounded upon the student questionnaire of the European Network of Language Testing and Assessment (ENLTA, 2004) on a volunteer basis. To elaborate the sample group, the participants are 36 senior students from the department of English Language Teaching (henceforth ELT) at a state university in Turkey. As expected, after four years of intensive education to become an English teacher, the student-teachers are somehow to develop an understanding of assessment literacy, and enhance their skills within. Accordingly, student-teachers' utilization of assessment approaches and understanding of underlying principles are at the core to be enlightened. As a result, it is reported that prospective EFL teachers are aware of the concept of assessment literacy though they perceive themselves as not adequately qualified. At the very same, practicum courses in which they enroll do not satisfactorily meet their expectations in developing their assessment skills. Similarly, they have judicious amount of practical knowledge on different types of assessment approaches although they are mindful of the fact that in-class practices are to be laced with various kinds of assessment applications.

Keywords: assessment literacy, ELT, EFL, professional development, teacher education

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Focus Group Study on Social Media Phenomena and Consumer Purchase Intention

Gulsum Vezir Oguz

International Bussines Administration and Commerce ,Istanbul Gelisim University,İstanbul, Turkey

Social Media Marketing is defined as using the social media platforms to market to customers namely to participate in the conversations wherever they maybe taking place in an authentic, trusted and human manner while achieving your marketing objectives, as well. On the other hand Social Influence Marketing is get benefit from social media and social influencers to achieve the marketing and business objectives of an organization. In fact the game of influence has been changed by the technology. Having a global coverage needs you either to hold a position of satus or an international Corporation. Beside both requires to be comparatively published in respected media and journals. Recently, you need access to a computer and a phone line or wireless connection. The web makes it easier to communicate in one direction and email facilitates mass targeted communication to people you know (or whose names you buy). However influence requires interaction, and the host of emerging social media enable influence to be exserted across a global audience. Socialmedia includes the online technologies and techniques by which people use to share opinions, insights, experiences and perspectives. It takes many different forms, including text, images, audio and video. These sites typically use technologies such as blogs,message boards, podcasts,wikis and vlogs to allow users to interact. Focus group study has been done to find out the condition about influncers and consumers' purchase intentions.

Keywords: Social Media Marketing, Influence marketing, Purchase Intention

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Interactive Story Development for the Unit of Turks on the Silk Road in Social Sciences Course

Kivanc Topraklikoglu, Aysen Karamete

Institute Of Science And Technology, Balikesir University, Balikesir, Turkey

With this study, creating interactive story that includes interaction factors was purposed in order to support teaching of the unit of Turks on the Silk Road in Social Sciences course of 6th grades. The difference of digital storytelling from traditional storytelling is to be open for interaction. Digital interactive stories tell the reader "create your own story" instead of telling "take a look at and join the author's world". Interactive stories give a chance for user to join and control the story with options-scenarios that were designed before. The research method was defined as Design and Development Research and ADDIE model that is one of the teaching design model was based while developing interactive story. In accordance with this purpose, subject was defined, acquirements were examined and story process was written a script in line with acquirements. Dubbing, background and animations were created after characters who play a part in the story had been designed. Interactive story was finalized thanks to Actionscript 2.0 language and Adobe Flash program. Expert opinion about created interactive story was taken from training technologies expert and social sciences teacher. Recommended arrangements in accordance with expert opinions were made. Material usage of the group with 28 6th grades students was made available. Interactive story was found remarkable and interesting by students. Thus, it was stated that it increases motivational feeling.

Keywords: : dijital storytelling, interactive story, interactive narrative, social sciences, computer aided story

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

The Relationship among Work Accidents and Human Capital: Decent Work

Melahat ÖNEREN, Harun Taha DEMİR, Tayfun ARAR

Faculty of Education Recep Tayyip Erdogan University Rize, Turkey

In this study, the production unit of injury, loss of limbs and fatal accidents at work and manufacturing resources that is affected by this accident are focused on the concepts of human capital; occupational accidents occuring all aspects are examined. In particular, the human resources of the organization was on our research together, explain the relationship between human capital of occupational accidents affecting the supply considerably; by evaluation of the different aspects of occupational accidents and to ensure a minimum level of human capital fell to propose solutions to problems has been the goal of our research.

Keywords: : Occupational Accident, Human Labour, Decent Work

Abstract No: 8031

Reformative Roles of Current Educational Technology (the Project of F@TIH) in the Turkish Education System

Abdullah Turkmen, Mahir Ozkan

Faculty of Education Recep Tayyip Erdogan University Rize, Turkey

Achieving a particular burgeoning learning and teaching environment (LTE) with/by/through current educational technology remains to be a key concern in modern and future society, in particular how to establish an individualized LTE within the centralised educational systems. The daily use of all forms of current technology is a fragment of our lives and so becomes a key phenomenon of educational system. Most studies claims that educators must think through the process of educational technology and its curricula as a LTE model and form of involvement modified to its previous educational system. This is meant that the mean of educational needs and desires is on how to learn as well as what to learn for the purposes of establishing LTE in order to learn to be 'being'.

This study will be designed to demonstrate how the implementation of F@tih project contributed to Elementary school students' interaction with the entire educational process. The aim was to reconsideration the role of the Fatih project in reforming schooling. This study is designed as the study of lecturing observations and interviews with the teachers and students from four middle schools in Rize, The qualitative method of instructive criticism will be employed to investigate the use of current technology and the interaction between teaching and learning. In particular several themes will be focus on: (a) the production of used technology influenced students' behaviour and educators' attitudes towards formal and informal education; (b) digital democratic citizenship is a considerable message in the course of digital learning and an thoughtful of the digital democratic society; (c) new techno-literacy is vaguely crucial due to the fact that ever-based tools supporting the digital involvement runs active and sometimes conflicting behaviours of linking with society; (d) the incentive of learning is by how to do versus how to be articulated, and profounder learning is accomplished by students' cooperating with their own efforts; and (e) educational technological programs, such as manufacturing video games for LTE, making available students' abilities in theoretical and practical knowledge essential for suitable positive digital democratic citizens. The research will aimed to tell students' pleasure and energy in this new form of LTE, which improved

their critical intelligent and imagination under educators' considered direction. The challenge for educators will be continually assessed and strategically instructive methods supporting students in the direction of expending the tools explicitly identified.

Abstract No: 8034

Teachers' Perceptions on Organizational Identification and Organizational Silence

Ufuk Sarıdede

Department of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Education, Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, Turkey

Organizations attach importance to the efficient use of human resources, an important element of the system, in order to achieve results in the direction of their aims. For this, employees are required to establish an emotional connection with the organization, to identify with the organization's aims, thereby increasing and sustaining its performance. In addition, the reasons for reducing productivity are examined and suggestions for eliminating them are being developed. The opinions are taken by adding the employees to the process and they are supported to share their thoughts for the benefit of the organization. In this sense, organizational identification and organizational silence are considered as important areas in organizational behavior studies.

Organizational identification seems to have been defined in different forms in the summer. Dutton, Dukerich, and Harquail (1994) found that individuals, in each case, have unity with each other, Hall, Schneider and Nygren (1970), the integration of individual and group goals, They defined the individual as the cognitive link between self-definition and organization description.

Organizational silence Morrison and Milliken (2000) defined organizational development as a disability, Pinder and Harlos (2001), the shame of values to provide organizational change, and Bowen and Blackmon (2003) as disagreeing for organizational benefits.

It was developed by Van Dyne, Ang and Botero (2003) by Erdogan (2011) and by the ""Organizational Identification Scale"" developed by Mael and Ashforth (1992) and adapted to Turkish by Tak and Aydemir (2004) ""Organizational Silence Scale"" was used. Frequency and t-test ANOVA tests were used in the analysis of the data. The data obtained as a result of the study were examined in terms of variables.

Keywords: : Organization, Organizational Identification, Organizational Silence

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

The Effects of Knowledge Management Practices on Organizational Performance: Mediating Role of Organizational Social Capital

Durdu Mehmet Biçkes, Celal Yılmaz, Mustafa Karaca

Nevsehir Haci Bektas Veli Universitesi Meslek Yuksekokulu Mudurlugu 2000 Evler Mah. Zubeyde Hanim Cad. 50300 Nevsehir, Turkiye

Nowadays, changing has gained a rapid attribute which cannot be compared with the previous periods. Organizations need some antecedents to sustain their presence and achieve their performance goals in the environment where changing is the key determinant. These antecedents can be classified as employing qualified human resource, effective human resource practices, knowledge management, organizational learning, core competence, environmental adaptation, innovation, organizational social capital and so on.

In terms of enterprises, knowledge management has vital importance in the process of internalizing environmental changes. It is expressed that organizational social capital plays a critical role in the process of transferring the outputs revealed by knowledge management practices to organizational activities.

Knowledge management, focusing on the management of complexity, uncertainty and change management, is defined as "the process of collecting, interpreting, and usage of the various knowledge needed to realize organizational goal". It is, on the other hand, defined that organizational social capital is "emerging from networks of social relations in the internal and external environment and a critical intangible asset that has the potential to maximize organizational competitive advantage". This intangible asset, by means of its potential, has a significant role in transforming information and knowledge produced by knowledge management practices into outputs, commercial value. Thus, it can be argued that organizational social capital plays a bridge role between knowledge management practices and organizational performance.

This study aims to determine the mediating role of organizational social capital on the relationship between knowledge management and organizational performance and it has three parts: conceptual

framework, research methodology and findings. So firstly, the variables and the relationship between the variables will be theoretically discussed. Then research model and hypotheses, sampling, data collection method will be given in the second part of the study. Finally the research findings and the implications will be expressed.

Keywords: : Knowledge management, social capital, financial performance, operational performance.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

A WIDE-RANGING STUDYING HAPPINESS OF ADOLESCENTS IN TURKEY

Abdullah Türkmen, Hüseyin Tolu, Osman Albayrak, FatmaDemircan, BakhtiyarAliyev

Faculty of Education Recep Tayyip Erdogan University Rize, Turkey

This study observes causes of people's happiness in Turkey with a nation-wide example of adolescents from the Turkey General Social Survey.With plentiful academic investigation and improvement in the earlier periods, the study of happiness has changed from an intellectual and hesitant philosophical theme to a palpable and expressive investigation ground.

This study discourses four chief examination questions: 1) Whether the ownership of resources is an important feature in people's happiness in Turkey; 2) How subjective valuation of lifetime proceedings touches one's happiness in Turkey; 3) Whether building associations (by way of one's earlier life and others) have emotional impact one's happiness in Turkey; and 4) Whether personalvaluation of lifetimeproceedings and contrastsintermediate the special effects of capitals on happiness.

The current study discoveries that self-assessment oflifetime is the durableforecaster of happiness in turkey, and it arbitrates the special effects of nearly resources on happiness. Takingadditional resources or existence in anadditionalfortunatecommunityposition does not essentiallyunkind one will be better-off.

Communityassociation is also a durable forecaster of happiness, but it does not have plentiful arbitrating outcome on the effect of resources on happiness.

Important argument nearly estimated and unpredicted consequences, the limits of up-to-date study, the likelydevelopment for upcoming investigation, and the suggestions of this work are known. The results from this study propose that impartialassets, personal assessment andcommunity association all can have important influence on happiness.

Byfasttrade and industry improvement and rising difference in turkey, supplementary carer equirements to be assumed to people's happiness; policy creators ought emphasis on identifying convinced personalities who can be chiefly weak to unhappiness.

Abstract No: 8041

Adolescents Involvement of the Influence of Seeing YouTube Videos on Personality and Sense of Self

Abdullah Türkmen, Hüseyin Tolu, BakhtiyarAliyev

Faculty of Education Recep Tayyip Erdogan University Rize, Turkey

The aim of this research was to investigate a model of adolescent involvement of seeing online videos and to recognise the character such involvement might performance in touching self-identify improvement. The work was grounded in Erik Erikson's theory of personality development. Research was conductedwith 60 students, studied in an Anatolian high school in Rize during 6 (six) months. These students will be divided into two groups as neutral, with practice and control. When selected the groups, factors such as sex, social-economic level etc. were considered. The students were chosen from non-random sampling methods through purposeful sampling way. For collected data,the prepotencyand parametric analysis were completed; each group has been determined to have at least 30 students.Applicantsreached in age from 15 to 18 ages. Group dialogues were noted. The talk narratives were transcribed, analysed, and implied for themes. Moreover, each participant completed a brief questionnaire that was made by the investigator. Data from the questionnaire were totalled and analysed.The significances of this study indicate that observing YouTube videos does play a role in personalityimprovement for some adolescents. It would seem that watchingvirtual videos allows some adolescents to discover and show with their sense of self and their residence in the world. A amount of applicants indicated that observing online videos assisted them with one or additionalpersonalitymaterials: managementfeelings, rationalnearby their activities and characters in lifetime, discoveringindividual and jobbenefits, seeing how they appropriate in with peers and civilization, or sense more associated with others. Sex and age may be kerbingelements that influenceseeingpractice, though further investigation is needed to know this more.Optimistically the results from this study will help repair givers and professionalsjoin with adolescents everywherewatching of connected videos, making stronger appearances of message and cumulativeprovision for personalityimprovementfor the period ofyouth.Additionally, psychologists have long focused on quality of relationships in the context of counselling their clients. Given the drastic increases in YouTube usage, psychologists will now need to become well-versed in

understanding the use of YouTube by their clients so as to get a better grasp of the broader social life and relationship status. Relationship management will become more central to the clinical process, and in particular educational system.

Keywords: : Adolescent; Sense of Self; Psychology of Media; Educational Psychology

Abstract No: 8043

The Students' Views on the Faculty's Attitudes towards Diversities: A Case Study

Gizem Guncavdi, Soner Polat

Department of Educational Sciences, Kocaeli University , Turkey

With the improved communication and transportation vehicles, and their result, globalization, it is getting more and more possible to encounter diversities at each part of daily lives. Educational organizations are one of the places where diversities are visible and of great importance, and universities are one of them. In order to create a healthy learning environment in classrooms, it is quite important how faculty who gives lectures to university students deal with those diversities. Within the light of this information, the aim of this study is to understand the faculty's attitudes towards diversities according to students' ideas. This study will be conducted at a state university in Turkey. The research design of the study will be the case study from qualitative research models. The data will be gathered through semi-structured interviews with students who are senior class students. There are eight departments at the faculty, so the researchers are planning to interview with 16 students - two students for each department in order to reach maximum variation. The prepared questions for interviews are: "How do you define the concept of diversity?", "Which types of diversities come to the fore?", "When a different idea is mentioned at class, how does the faculty behave?", "What kind of features should a diversity manager have at a university where diversities are managed?". The data is planning to be analysed with descriptive content analysis.

Keywords: : diversity, faculty, universities

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

AN ANALYSIS OF PRE-SERVICE MUSIC TEACHERS' REPERTORY ACQUISITIONS REGARDING PIANO INSTRUCTION

Deniz Beste ÇEVİK KILIÇ

Necatibey Faculty of Education,Fine Art Division,Department of Music Education, Universitiy of Balikesir

Piano instruction is an essential part of music education, particularly occupational music education. It is also a very important dimension of instrument education. Piano instruction is the process of creating cognitive, affective and dynamic behaviors through piano instruction as well as own experiences of individuals. Repertory is an important element of piano instruction. This study was intended to determine pre-service music teachers' repertory acquisitions in piano instruction. The sample of the study included six senior students in the Fine Arts Teaching Department, Music Education Program of Balıkesir University's Necatibey Education Faculty in the 2016-2017 academic year. The sample was selected using purposeful sampling. The data collection tool used in the study was created by the researcher. The suitability of the content of the tool and the questions in the survey were determined by consulting expert opinion, and the survey was finalized based on expert opinions. This study will contribute to the improvement of the quality of piano instruction and assist music educators and researchers.

Keywords: music education, piano instruction, pre-service music teachers, repertory

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

MUSIC PEDAGOGY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' EXPECTATIONS FROM PIANO INSTRUCTION

Deniz Beste ÇEVİK KILIÇ

Necatibey Faculty of Education,Fine Art Division,Department of Music Education, Universitiy of Balikesir

Instrument education is an integral part of music education, particularly occupational music education. Piano instruction is a very important dimension of instrument education in general. The institutions that provide occupational music education consider piano the main instrument because of its functionality and since they require piano instruction for all students of music education. This study aims to determine music teaching undergraduate students' expectations from piano instruction. The study sample included six senior students in the Fine Arts Teaching Department, Music Teaching Program in Balıkesir University's Necatibey Education Faculty in the 2016-2017 academic year. The participants were selected using purposeful sampling. This is a survey. The study data were collected in structured interviews. The data were analyzed using content analysis. The researcher believes that the study will contribute to the improvement of the quality of piano instruction for pre-service music teachers by helping the development of new methods, approaches and resources. The study will also assist music educators and researchers.

Keywords: Expectations, music education, piano instruction, undergraduate students in music teaching

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

A Research On Bartın Gravestone Texts

Anil CELIK

Departmen of Turkish Language and Literature, Bartin University, Turkey

Death is a universal concept but it comprehended and perceived differently by different cultural environtments. Determining the general judgements of a society about death gives us unique datas with regard to the relevant nation's perspective about metaphysic, otherworldly life or obscurity. Gravestone texts can regarded as epilogues of the individuals who are the basic unite of a society. They are one of the most convenient cultural materials for acquiring aforementioned datas. Revealing the mindscapes of the all parts of a society can be possible especially with the small area fieldworks. In this work, we will investigate the graveyards of Bartın and its districts and study with the gravestone texts which are written in verse particularly base on the aforesaid context. Furthermore, we will try to classify acquired texts with regard to their contents. In this way, we will specify the cultural position of this texts and we will understand how the people of Bartın reflect their ideas about the death concept to language.

Keywords: Gravestones, Death, Graveyard, Linguistics, Bartın

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

An Assessment on the Mobbing Decisions of the Turkish Public Audit Institution

Selda Çağlar

Trakya University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Balkan Campus, Edirne, Turkey

Public Auditing Institution (Ombudsman Institution) is considered as a new way of searching justice outside the regular judicial methods, and aims to eliminate the violations of the rights caused by the acts, proceedings and attitudes of the administration, and was established in our country as of March, 2013. So far, mobbing (psychological harassment at workplaces) claims have an important share in many applications made to the Public Auditing Institution. The decisions of the Public Auditing Institution will be examined over its decisions, which were in the form of "rejected", "partly suggestion, partly rejection", "suggestion" decisions, "legality and rightness". The purpose is to determine whether the Public Auditing Institution considers mobbing phenomenon as a violation of human rights or not, and opening the subjective viewpoint of this institution, which has become permanent now in terms of "burden of proof" to discussion in the context of concrete events for its effects on search for rights freedom.

Keywords: Mobbing, Public Auditing Institution, legality rightness evaluations, burden of proof.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Detention of Foreign Ships in International Maritime Law

Esra Dundar Aravacik

Department of Health Law, Izmir Katip Celebi University, Izmir, Turkey

The ships, which are the most important elements of maritime trade, face various situations such as confiscation, seizure and detention while in international waters. Any detention of a ship for any reason will result in negative economic and legal consequences on third parties and crew members of the ship, especially the shipowner. The principle of freedom of the open seas in international maritime law is the essence. However, in some cases the ship is detained. It is accepted that the flag state has absolute authority to detain it on a ship of its nature. The coastal state's authority to detain foreign ships is limited by the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

In the study, the boundaries of the coastal state's authority to detain foreign ships were addressed under the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982. With the 1982 convention, the flag state was able to request the release of the ship and its crew in exchange for a guarantee. It is possible to say that while trying to maintain the sovereignty of the states on the one hand and the rules on the international maritime law, on the other hand it is trying to establish a balance for the continuation of the commercial life.

Keywords: International Maritime Law, vessel, detention, coastal state.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

BATTLE SCENES IN PAINTINGS OF OTTO DIX

Mahpeyker YÖNSEL

Güzel Sanatlar, Tasarım ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Resim Bölümü, Tekirdağ, Türkiye

Seeing the war through the eyes of an artist that witnessed it directly is a more affective way to feel the emotions and suffering of the people who experienced it. An artist is a witness of their time period and is able to reproduce and represent their experiences and commentaries through aesthetic art pieces. The paintings of artists who witnessed the events of their time are not simply works of art but also historical documents, and the works of art that show wars certify both the history of humanity and the history of societies.

Most artistic works produced during World War I, have a criticed angle welded in the creation of the new realism called "Real Criticism". The pieces work produced in the 1920s in Europe following this perspective are also referred to as "Grotesque". Otto Dix produced artistic works which reflect his feelings and inwardness as one of the major artists of this period.

The focus of our research was to explore the traumatic war experiences of Otto Dix by examining his works on war. Starting from the angle of an artist who experience war in the most painful way, we try to understand and explain the people's suffering, misery, death and all the losses because of war. Further, we examined the feelings of the artist and the affects all these things on him.

Keywords: World War I, Art, Politics, Realism

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Mona Lisa's Mustache

Mahpeyker YÖNSEL

Güzel Sanatlar, Tasarım ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Resim Bölümü, Tekirdağ, Türkiye

Humour, is a kind of art and thinking which uncovers the unusual features with some view of the fact that the humorous ridiculous, stressing aspect of life. In the dictionary of Turkish Language Institution it is defined as entertaining humor, laughing and installing without hurting a person's behavior for purpose. As well as critical pieces containing humour it is possible to say that the person referred to thinking. Humour has a place in the plastic arts as a form of expressing emotion. Just as surrealist artists purpose such period overlaps with humour.

Marcel Duchamp is known for his statements more than his art. He stated that he wished to put the mind of the service, sometimes it also exhibits in the behavior that is against this attitude of contradictory manners. He uses in his work of elements both humorous and entertaining aspects. İnverted sentences,converted words have different meanings, puns and metaphors which he uses a symbolic and allegorical language. He prompt people to think with a wry glance and an aesthetic sense of humor with his work of art.

Duchamp, questioned the value of which sublimated the criteria all the time. Renaissance artists planning figures and objects in the canvas is to combine the perfect harmony of man's earthly existence as a symbol of the universal order with the golden ratio and they are placed according to the laws of mathematics. Just as in Leonardo Da Vinci's Mona Lisa painting he made fun of this painting reproduction of the Mona Lisa with a mustache and a beard and named it''L.H.O.O.Q.'' These letters meaning in French 'elle a chaud au cul,'' read as ''the girl has hot hips ,''as it is translated. Duchamp with these additions, he broke the construction of the composition and joshingly made it contextless.He has brought a revolution in the arts to the century long cultural and intellectual heritage

Keywords: Humour, Duchamp, Ready-made, Mona Lisa

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

The Implementation of Turkish Law in regad to Gender Specific Issues.

Tanyeli Melody Pindell

Preparatory School, Cag University. Mersin, Turkey

Gender equality has been on the agenda of Turkey since its creation in 1923. In this regard, a great number of reforms have been adopted in the early years of the Republic with a view to eradicate the inequalities between men and women. Following these reforms, Turkey took steps for the recognition and protection of women rights in a broader manner not only by signing the international conventions on the issue, but also made legal amendments in order to fulfill its legal duties under international law. However, the real picture of the country is lacks to ensure gender equality in many realms; such as women's participation in the labor market or politics and decision making, equality in family life, and violence against women.

This paper reviews gender equality in Turkey with a focus on the existing legislation and programs. It is seen that current laws and legislations do exist, law implementation is barely existent. Therefore, the main focus of this study is to put forth how Turkey fails to fulfill its duties both under national and international law by addressing the main legal arrangements, while offering some solutions on the issue.

Keywords: Gender Equality in Turkish Law, Equality in Family Life, Violence Against Women, Women's Participation in the Labor Market, Women's Participation in Politics and Decision Making, CEDAW

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

The Relations of Academic Success, Scientific Process Skills and Success in Non Routine Tests of Primary School Students in Grade 8.

İsmet ŞAHİN & İdris ASLAN

University of Kocaeli, Faculty of Education, Umuttepe, 41380 İzmit

The main purpose of schools is to educate new generations and prepare them for a successful life. "Success" here may be defined as positive outcomes of a person's activities and decisions as a result of his abilities and education (Sığrı and Gurbuz, 2011). Academic success is the abilities gained or knowledge obtained in a school system that are measured by test points, assessment of teachers or by both measures (Kenç & Oktay, 2002).

The vision of Science curriculum that is developed in 2005 and revised in 2013 is to develop science literacy in children that means they will be able to think critically, creatively, analytically and will gain research and inquiry skills, find alternative solutions to problems and work collaboratively and have problem solving and decision making skills and for all that they should have scientific process skills (MEB, 2005; 2013)

But in international examinations such as PISA and TIMMS, the results our children achieved is far from what is targeted. Nowadays, the questions asked in international examinations are mostly non routine items and they require more thinking skills, the solutions are not easily reachable, can not be solved in simple steps or don't have a certain answer (Çelik & Guler, 2013)

It seems that the vision of our science curriculum have not been achieved, even if our children is successful in schools and achieve high grade marks in lessons. So, this research is on the relation of academic success, scientific process skills, and success in non routine tests. For this purpose, a scientific process skills test that is developed by Aydoğdu & others (2012) and non routine science test that is developed with items derived from various Pisa and Tımms tests are administered to 203 grade 8 students.

The results showed that the success in non routine test is highly correlated both basic and high level scientific process skills. And both non routine test success, scientific process skills is also highly

correlated with academic success that is the average scores of students in schools. This puts that the problem is if a students is successful in school, he or she is also successful in non routine test and and have more scientific process skills. The reason of general failure then in examinations such as Pisa or Timms may be the number of successful students our schools educate.

Keywords: Scientific Process Skills, Academic Success, Non Routine tests, Success in Pisa and Timms

A Different Approach to Impact of Garden of Eden Upon Humans and Its Geographical Position

Yener Turen, Mahpeyker Yonsel

Vocational Collage of Technical Sciences, Architecture and City Planning Department, Map and Cadastre Program, Trakya University, Edirne, Turkey

Since there is humanity, has entered into an interrogation. Where they came from? How they were created? They tried to find their answers of the questions with religion and mythology. The three divine religions include common motifs such as the first humans, sin and the expulsion from Paradise. The first humans were considered to be in the garden of Eden when they created. According to some, there is such a place existed actually. To some, there is no such a place. If there is, where it is? Who can see it? Compared with what's out there? Endless predictions throughout the ages has continued. The depictions of Aden have been one of curious interest in the form of a fairy tale air. Stories was transmitted from one generation to another orally throughout the ages. with together its the landscape, vegetation, rich water resources, all kinds of fruit trees, the animal and the people. And it took shape an aesthetics with depictions of artists.

In the holy writings, the Garden of Eden is described to be a place where the four rivers meet. The place located in the gulf in northeast of the Arabian Peninsula. And these rivers are Euphrates, Tigris, Gihon and Pishon. The last two dry river-bed have been detected with satellite photo and underground satellite radar. We offer another supportive theory about the location of the Garden of Eden. Hexagonal star, known as the star of David or the seal of Solomon. It is composed of two equilateral triangles. If the two points of one of equilateral triangles are marked on to the Mekke and Kudüs which is located at the same Peninsula and in the centre of divine religions, the calculated coordinates of third point are 29°45'14"" north latitude and 47°50'41"" east longitude when using the method of intersection.

In this study, exist in real life behavior and belief of human conducted a study on whether to support based on location. In this study, a research has been done based on supporting related with location whether human behavior and belief are in real life or not.

Keywords: Garden of Eden, Faith, Hexagon Star, Method of Intersection.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

The Professional Behaviors of Exlibris Artists and Cartographers from Past to Present Day

Yener Turen, Mahpeyker Yonsel

Vocational Collage of Technical Sciences, Architecture and City Planning Department, Map and Cadastre Program, Trakya University, Edirne, Turkey

Precious manuscript books, which are only found in the hands of the church and the princes in the middle ages, started to reach other classes of society after the invention of the printing house. Thus the books which lose being odd number position, the necessity of private property sign was born for protection from theft and loss from change. These marks are the drawings that symbolize the book owner. Coming from Latin and written as ""Ex-libris"" affixed to the inside bookplate by bibliophil and the pictures being on them symbolize the person and name of the writer are exlibris.

Exlibris is a marker of the book owner but is not the marker of the book; besides it is a connection between the book and its owner. While this art with a long history was made in the past by traditional printing techniques, nowadays they are produced on computers by exlibris artists. Thus the artists save both time by making their designs on the computer and by making it easier for editing over the designs on the computer before printing. Again in the middle ages, cartographers had produced their maps in the form of hand drawings by traditional methods. Even it is known that cartographers drawed an island which has been given the name of their lovers on the map after they drawed the world map. Thus, the cartographers would have both identified their own maps and presented an unique gift to their lover for that period. Along with the development of technology and map making techniques, maps have begun to be produced more being vectorial than hand drawing based on traditional methods. As a result, personal symbols or images have been removed from the maps and the maps have become universal. Today, by means of geographic information systems together with satellite techniques can easily produce thematic and vector maps in desired quality.

The main theme of this work for both the Exlibris artists and the cartographers, that shown behaviors and developments from the past till present day. These two professions, which are an example of human behaviors succumbed to time and technological developments, are emphasized about their acting together but completely different present day and acting seperately from each other in their

common features and works. Informations are presented on human behaviour and how interdisciplinary studies change over time.

Europe of knowledge. Actors and contexts of lifelong learning policies in Italy, France and Bulgaria

Giuseppe Luca De Luca Picione, Emanuele Madonia,   Adriana Andreeva

Department of Economy, Management and Institutions, University "Federico II", Naples, Italy

The emphasis of the new spirit of capitalism about "employability" has affected the european educational policies of the last decades (Boltanski, Chiapello, 2005). In particular, at Community level, the rhetoric of lifelong learning has been always linked to a strong neo-liberal sense, emphasizing the presence of both winners and losers, as the inevitable result of a changing economy (Holford, 2008).

Within a political agenda strongly oriented to conceive a new stra-tegic vision for the realization of the welfare measures, Lifelong learn-ing is actually the focus of the new social policies (Griffin, 2002). In this sense, if learnfare is the promotion of skills through lifelong learn-ing (De Luca Picione, 2015), a reform of the educational system con-cerning the whole period of formal studies, from the first years of school to the higher education experiences and lifelong training, is of primary importance (Giddens, 2014). How to rethink the policies of Adult education in the XXI century in the different national contexts? (Milana, 2017).

The study that is presented here, as a result of a substantive curiosi-ty about the mechanisms and processes that have guided social action of the institutions of Italy, France and Bulgaria in the path towards the establishment of the national system of adult education in a lifelong learning perspective emphasizing the role of various actors in different local contexts in which policies are implemented, is located in this perspective.

Given the need for shared survey on social basic tools and the actu-al function of capacitation of these interventions, that are able to offer a structured framework, rooted in reality (Holford, 2014) of the trajec-tories of inclusion / exclusion of citizens-users, who do not disregard the recognition of ""voices"" of learners (Formenti, 2014), we propose the first empirical evidence of exploratory field survey on the adult population.

Keywords: Lifelong learning, welfare, social actors, policies, institutions

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Abstract No: 8066

The Impact of Health Expenditures on Development : An Econometric Application on OECD Countries

Simay Kizilkaya

Istanbul Kemerburgaz University, Istanbul, Turkey

In recent years, theoretical and empirical literature on health have investigated the effect of health expenditures on economic growth. In this study, the impact of health expenditures on development, which is a broader concept than economic growth, is investigated by panel data econometrics. The necessity and significance of healthy generations for development is examined for 31 OECD countries between the 1995-2010 period. Hybrid Human Development Index is used as an indicator of development. Total Health Expenditures as well as Tertiary School Enrollment and GDP Growth Rates are analyzed to detect their impacts on human development. As a result of the econometric analysis, a statistically significant and positive relationship between health expenditures and development is found.

Keywords: Health Expenditures, Hybrid HDI, Panel Data Analysis, OECD

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

A Conceptual Framework Suggestion Based on 'Quadruple Helix Model' to Increase Open Innovation Practices in Turkey

Oya Zincir

Istanbul University Faculty of Political Sciences Gulhane Yerleskesi Alemdar Cad. Soguk Cesme Sok. Fatih / Istanbul

The term "open innovation (OI)" has been promoted by Henry Chesbrough in 2003 with his seminal work "The Era of Open Innovation". He described the OI model within a company that "commercializes both its own ideas as well as innovations from other firms and seeks ways to bring its in-house ideas to market by deploying pathways outside its current businesses" (Chesbrough, 2003:37). Over the years the term and the whole concept have evolved and become much more specific. While OI literature is beeing enhanced with various articles, reports and theses, very few have been conducted on this topic in Turkey (for some papers and articles please see: Gumus & Cubukcu, 2011; Kaynak & Maden, 2012; Yigit & Aras, 2012; Rahman et al., 2013; Sener & Hobikoglu, 2013; Seyfettinoglu & Tasdogan, 2014; Sati & Dursun, 2015; Yıldırım & Simsek, 2015; Savrul & Incekara, 2015; Seyfettinoglu, 2016; Eris and Ozmen, 2016; Konukbay, 2016; for report see: Ozdemir & Deliormanlı, 2013; and for theses see: Ovaci, 2015; Ayaz, 2015; Simsek, 2015). It is rather a new concept in Turkey, accordingly, new studies are underway. In this paper, a conceptual framework based on 'quadruple helix model' is suggested to increase OI practices in Turkey. This suggested conceptual framework is expected to help both academics and practitioners to understand better about both current innovation sphere and OI practices in Turkey and the potential to develop these kind of activities in a broader manner.

Keywords: Innovation, Open Innovation, Quadruple Helix Model, Conceptual Framework.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

AN ANALYSIS OF THE SIGHT-READING PROBLEMS IN PIANO INSTRUCTION EXPERIENCED BY STUDENTS IN THE MUSIC TEACHING PROGRAM OF AN EDUCATION FACULTY

Zafer TURAL

Division of Fine Arts, Department of Music Education, University of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart, Çanakkale

Sight-reading is an essential element of all study areas of music instruction. Sight-reading can mean playing sight-read documents, vocalizing them or reading them, as seen in the relevant literature, and it is one of the most important skills that musicians are supposed to have. In music instruction, sight-reading is obviously related to the instant identification of musical notes. The ability to recognize notes at first glance is related to perception and recognition. Adapting sight-reading to instruments is very important for musicians. For this reason, the objective of sight-reading practices is to play a musical piece without meter and rhythm errors in the first try at a tempo that is close to that of its original. Students should complete the piece without focusing on their mistakes, if they make any.

In university music teaching programs, music lessons are closely connected to each other. Among these lessons, piano instruction is a part of instrument education, and it is an important part of their education. In piano instruction, the skill of reading at first glance is very important. Hence, knowledge about musical notes and mastery of the instrument can have positive or negative effects on individuals' sight-reading skills. This study aims to evaluate music students' problems related to sight-reading in the process of studying a new musical piece. The study sample included six senior students in the Music Teaching Program of the Fine Arts Teaching Department in Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University's Education Faculty.

The study data were collected using the survey form created by Canbey et al. (2012) as well as semi-structured interviews, a qualitative research method. The data were analyzed using content analysis, which is commonly used to analyze qualitative data. Afterwards, the researcher analyzed the results and evaluated the study based on the pre-service teachers' opinions, and made suggestions about this matter.

Keywords: Music education, piano instruction, pre-service music teachers, sight-reading

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Teacher Candidates' Views on Stop-Motion Practices

Gülşen ALTINTAŞ*, Osman YILMAZ**

*Celal Bayar Üniversitesi

**Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi

Emerging technology takes place in human life day by day . İt is presented to the service of humanity by diversifying it according to needs. Technology support is growing day by day in the educational environment when the experiences and attainment are alive. One stop-motion application is from a variety of technology-supported vehicles. The purpose of this qualitative case study is to determine the opinions about stopmotion practices and to determine whether there is any difference according to sex in using technology in education . According to the results of the research, the teacher candidates are informed positively about the individual, group and professional competence in StopMotion applications. They provided positive views on the computer, subject area, program and learning dimensions of the basic competence of stopmotion preparation and stated that these applications can be used effectively in different courses.

Keywords: Stop-motion video, Teacher cancidate, Teachnology.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Investigation of Awareness and Attitudes of Teacher Candidates on Old Turkish Works

Gülşen ALTINTAŞ*, Nihat Karaer**, Yeşim UZUNKAVAK**

*Celal Bayar Üniversitesi

**Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi

Historical artifacts are the most cumulative cultural data sources in the process of existence of societies. The cultural identities of societies are an important feature that must be preserved in the globalizing world. Today, historical works such as rock-on-stone depictions, figurines, stamped and written stones, reliefs, monumental tomb complexes, archaeological finds, city remains from Anatolia to Europe from Siberia and Mongolia geography….and it is also very important for its civilization(Erbay & other,2012). Historical monuments are increasing in importance in order to build the future that social and cultural elements provide to maintain the existence of society. The aim of this research is to determine the awareness and attitudes of prospective teacher candidates about the ancient Turkish works. According to the findings of the study, while the awareness of the class teacher teacher candidates about the old Turkish works is low, the attitude levels differ according to the sex and class level.

Keywords: Old Turkish Works, Teacher cancidate, History

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Gender and Unpaid Labor

Muge Tuna

Halk Cd. Trio Konutlari B-blok D:40 Atasehir, Istanbul, Turkey

Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance." Kofi Annan(1)

As discussed in IMF Paper "Catalyst for Change: Empowering Women and Tackling Income Inequality", which starts with above quote, attainment of a more equitable society and narrowing gender differences are two issues that are drawing considerable attention from policymakers in a number of countries, since both of these objectives are not only desirable from a social equality perspective but also beneficial effects for macro-economy.(1)

From perspective of nations' economic prosperity; working towards gender equality and increasing female economic participation are, in turn, associated with higher growth, more favorable development outcomes, and lower income inequality in general. Gender gaps in economic participation restrict significant pool of talent in labor market and can thus yield less efficient allocation of resources, which all, in turn, lead to total productivity losses and lower GDP growth. Based on these solid reasonings, greater gender equality in economies has become strong cases across the world, which will obviously benefit a lot from mobilisation of underutilised (women) labour supply. All these factors, including wage gaps, reflect so-called "glass ceiling" which blocks female career progression and consequently leads to loss of talent.

Certain take-aways are critical to further contemplate as such; eliminating gender-based pay gaps, increasing women's roles in decision-making, enhancing work-life balance, enhancing women's access to non-traditional jobs, eradicating sexual harassment at work, and using inclusive, non-sexist communication.

Keywords: Gender, unpaid labor, inequality, gaps

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Innovative models of environmental education as the core of education for sustainable development

Emin Atasoy

The article discusses the main events leading to education for sustainable development (EDS). It is based on the theoretical analysis of literature and documents from international conferences and on the achievements of the scientific team on environmental education (EE) in Bulgaria. The road to education for sustainable development started long back, passed through introduction into schools as the subject nature study and continued as organized activities of global institutions and educators. As the interaction of humanity with nature deepened and became more and more complex, humans reacted with increased emphasis on environmental education (EE). The international educational society at each successive stage of EE undertook competent rethinking of achievements and shortcomings and offered new recommendations for improvement. The history of EE, if critically studied and analyzed, is a rich source of accomplishments, suggesting new ideas for further development.

Keywords: environment, education, sustainable development

Utilization of Traditional Houses in Tourism in Rural Environments: A Case Study of "Düğmeli Evler (Buttoned Houses)" (Antalya)

Kamile Manav, Vedat Çalışkan

Faculty of Arts and Sciences Department of Geography Terzioglu Campus, Canakkale,Turkey

Rural environments are environments whose economy depends substantially on agriculture and animal husbandry. Discovering the natural or cultural appeals existing in these environments may ensure that these environments meet tourism and that the economic activities which support development diversify. Furthermore, a type of tourism which begins to develop in an environment may also help discover the potential for the other types of tourism in that environment. The conservation of the houses qualifying as original architectural heritage in rural environments and their being a subject for tourism in the processes of the diversification of tourism destinations, the rise in expectations, and the increase in competition have also gradually become striking.

Reflecting the interaction among human beings, the environment, and culture and being a distinguished example of the traditional public architecture, "düğmeli evler (buttoned houses)" are examples which strongly reflect the relationship between tourism and heritage assets. The area located within the provincial borders of Antalya on the Akseki-İbradı Basin of the Western Taurus Mountains in the Mediterranean Region is an environment in which a traditional house type called "düğmeli evler (buttoned houses)" by the local people is distributed. These house examples, which gained recognition as the nature-based appeals on the basin began to be utilized, have helped tourism to diversify on the basin and helped enhance the cultural heritage awareness in the local society.

The study basically aims to determine the current relationships of "düğmeli evler (buttoned houses)", which have potential for cultural heritage tourism in a rural environment, with tourism and to describe the factors with an impact on this process. The research data are based on the interviews and questionnaires applied within the scope of the fieldwork at the locality. Questionnaires consisting of 20 questions were applied to a total of 60 units of municipalities and offices of village headmen – 5 at the district center of Akseki and 46 in its rural area as well as 3 at the district center of İbradı and 6 in its rural area – within the scope of the research. So, it became possible to determine the spatial

distributional characteristics of "düğmeli evler (buttoned houses)" in some historical periods, the functional changes in the utilization of these houses, and their connections with tourism.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

PINARHISAR'S ÂYAN HADJI ALI AGA AS THE BOSPHORUS MINISTER

Mensure Öztürk

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Education Faculty, Çanakkale, Turkey

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, a financial and administrative crisis in the Ottoman Empire caused âyan (landed proprietors), as well as internal dynamics, to affect managerial staff. A large portion of landed proprietors, who arose in Anatolia and Rumelia and became a balance in the center of the government, were supporting Nizam-i Cedid, which was set up during the reign of Selim III. As a result of the Kabakci Mustafa rebellion of May 1808, Selim was toppled from the throne and innovation movements ended. This is why Alemdar Mustafa Pasha, a pioneer of Nizam-i Cedid and landed proprietor of Ruse, and his fellows moved to Istanbul with the aim of paving the way for reforms. In this period, Hadji Ali Aga, a landed proprietor of Pinarhisar, was charged with killing the Bosphorus Minister Mustafa Aga, who was the main leader of the Kabakci Mustafa rebellion and in a position to create havoc. Big changes and transitions are painful and bloody for all societies. In the Ottoman Empire, reform attempts encountered the opposition of civilian and military power groups who acted with different reasons for their own concerns and expectations. In this sense, the issue in hand is a study that will contribute to its field because it introduces the historical identity of Hadji Ali Aga and discusses the general history of the period. This article will convey information from the chronicles of the period about the assignment of Hadji Ali Aga as Bosphorus Minister to castles on the Bosphorus with Alemdar Mustafa Pasha's rise to Sadaret and then, about events that he escaped because of Janissary Rebellion of November 1808.

Keywords: Hadji Ala Aga, Bosphorus Minister, âyan, Kabakci Rebellion

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Leisure Perceptions of Primary School Teachers – A case in Turkey

Nese Aslan, Belgin Arslan Cansever, Pelin Önder Erol

Ege University, Faculty of Education, Bornova, Izmir, Turkey

Starting with the developmental process of industrialization, leisure has become an important issue in individuals' lives in Western societies.However, little research has been made dealing with leisure in non-Western societies. Therefore, this study focused on the teachers' awareness of leisure, and the behaviors they developed as leisure. Considering that the Turkish society is undergoing a rapid social change from a traditional, rural, and patriarchal society into an increasingly urbanized and industrial one, the societal values and attitudes appear to lag behind the changing social structures and functions, and thus, the current perception of leisure may have been reflecting this. Being socialized in such a collectivist culture, the primary school teachers' perception of leisure has been an interest to be searched for in this study. The research was carried out in İzmir, using mixed design including qualitative and quantitative methods. Totally 78 primary school teachers (51 female, 27 male) participated in the research. The quantitative data were analyzed by using SPSS 20.0. In the process of data analysis, descriptive statistical methods (frequency, percentage) as well as chi-square analysis were used to compare quantitative data. The qualitative data were analyzed by descriptive analysis technique. Related with gender and marital status, findings provided some significant differences in teachers' leisure perceptions, and in contributing to the students' leisure behaviors, as well.

Keywords: leisure, classroom teacher, culture

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

The Perception of Elementary School Teachers Concerning Unethical Behaviors In Teaching Profession

Kadir Aslan, Yeliz Ergin

Ege University, Faculty of Education, Bornova, Izmir, Turkey

Starting from the very early ages, human being has been judging the good or the bad treatments within the contexts of her/his own ethical values, and then, reflects them in her/his behaviors. Ethical values perceived as right and wrong, having great importance in the regulation of social life, maintain the prevention of corruption in communications and relationships, and contribute to living together in harmony. In this context, the purpose of this study is to get the teachers' opinions working in educational institutions which focus on educating good and virtuous individuals, about unethical behaviors related to teaching profession. The research was carried out in İzmir with the participation of 171 classroom teachers working in elementary schools in the city. The qualitative method was utilized. The survey instrument covered the items about "unethical behaviors related with teaching profession". The data were analyzed by using SPSS 17.0. In the process of analyzing the data, t-test and ANOVA were benefitted. The findings indicated that the teachers commonly reported the unethical expressions in the questionnaire were partly or completely unethical. Furthermore, it was determined that there were significant differences between the teachers' ethical perceptions mentioned in the study and their demographic (gender, marital status, seniority and the type of school graduated) characteristics.

Keywords: Ethics, ethics in the teaching profession, classroom teachers.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

II. Ekaterina's trip to Crimea (1787)

Sinan YÜKSEL

Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi, Tarih Bölümü, Eski Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Binası

The annexation of the Crimea in 1783 by the Russians II. Ekaterina, ordered Potemkin Crimea´s Russian territory to unify and become Russian. Potemkin did some important work in Crimea. II. Ekaterina wished to see this work closely and in 1787 orginazed a trip to Crimea. This trip was not only limited to see the work up closely. II Ekaterina had infact the intention to intimidate the Ottoman Empire. For this purpose, II. Ekaterina invited Austria's II. Emperor Joseph and France, United Kingdom and Austria also got invited, the newly created port fleet in the Crimea and the army gathered for their visit of Potemkin were inspected. II. Ekaterina's trip to Crimea were accompanied by II. Joseph with an ongoing increase saying about the Greek project made the Ottoman Empire more quit uncomfortable. This trip as a threat to itself, the Ottoman Empire declared war to the Russians.

Keywords: II. Ekaterina,Crimea,Ottoman Empire.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

THE KHIVE CENTERED INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS AND CUNEYT HAN

Nurettin HATUNOĞLU

Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi Fen edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü. İncivez/ZONGULDAK

Like the Bukhara the Khive Khanate lost its independence in the time of Tsarist Russia and freely continued its political life symbolically Russia's mandate in its internal affairs. Between the years of 1864-1910 on the time of Sait Muhammed Rahim Bahadir who ran the Khive Khanate (29 May 1873) the country was occupied by th Russians and after this date just like the Buhara Khive the country became administrated by puppets. The Red Army forces occupied the Khive Khanate's territory in February 2, 1920. After this date a resistance movement against the Bolshevik Russians started. On 10 January 1924, Cuneyt Han and his 15000 people army assaulted and encircled the city of Khive. But without getting excact results Cuneyt Han were exposed to an attack from the The Red Army on 27 February. Whit the arrival of March Cuneyt Han's army forces in Karakum were made ineffective by the Bolsheviks. But his determination to fight were not decreased even with the age of 70. By frequently crossing the border to Karakum he attacked the forces of Bolshevik. He continued this battle till the year 1931. After this date he was forced to settle down in Iran and pass away in 1938.

Keywords: Khive Khanate, Cuneyt Han, Red Army, Muhammed Rahim Bahadır

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

An Analysis of Municipalities' Indebtedness in Turkey

Halil SERBES, Erdal EROGLU

Uludağ University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Department of Public Finance

Efficiency, productivity and optimality have become more important in presenting services, which can be argued as an outcome of globalization. Municipalities play a more important role today because they are the closest of all public institutions to citizens, and they affect citizens' daily life practices with the policies they implement. Some factors like population growth and acceleration in urbanization make it necessary to present new services within municipal boundaries. However, it is seen that the resources of municipalities have not increased sufficiently when compared to their increasing expenditures due to increase in the municipal services. As a result, municipalities have shown a tendency for borrowing in order to generate revenues necessary for service provision. Although a number of legal and institutional arrangements have been introduced to enable municipalities to generate more revenues, their revenues have not been enough to meet the expenses. This has led to an increase in their borrowing levels, which can be observed in the municipalities' budget through the increase in interest expenditures.

In the early 2000s, Turkish Government introduced a new public management approach. Localization was an important stage of this approach. Within this framework, the number of metropolitan municipalities increased to 30; municipalities' field of service expanded, and the performance management was introduced to municipalities with new regulations. However, municipalities do not have enough autonomous revenues, and they are financially dependent on the central management. The most important source of municipalities' revenue in Turkey is still their share in general budget. As municipalities cannot generate new resources, their level of indebtness is on increase. This article deals with the debt structure of municipalities' by taking into consideration the arguments on localization and fiscal autonomy. In addition, it aims to reveal the probable outcomes in long-term by analyzing the reasons for municipalities' borrowing and their resources and to propose new strategies to increase the capacity of generating revenues.

Keywords: New Public Management, Municipalities, Fiscal Autonomy, Indebtedness

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS IN YOUTH AND ITS RELATION WITH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Muhammet Mustafa BAYRAKTAR

MEB, Ankara, Türkiye

The Obsessive Compulsive Symptoms may also appear in religious thoughts and behaviors as well as they may emerge in different forms in the life of individuals. They may cause fear and anxiety in individuals, and this can seriously affect the quality of life with the level reflected in those behaviors. It is important to know the causes of symptoms and make necessary arrangements in advance. Within this scope, the aim of the study, according to a number of empirical variables, is to evaluate the obsessive compulsive disorder seen in youth in terms of religious education. Obsessive-compulsive symptoms seen during youth/adolescence period will be evaluated in the light of data obtained from field research and the findings related to dependent and independent variables will be interpreted.

The target population of the survey is young people who studied at Van Yüzüncü Yıl University during 2006-2007 academic year. From this target population, 571 students were randomly selected as sample. The Personal Information Questionnaire, the Religious Attitude Questionnaire and the Moudsley Obsessional-Compulsive Questionnaire (MOCO) were used in the study. It was seen that the majority of sample students had an Obsessive Compulsive Pathological level. However, some significant correlations were found between Obsessive Compulsive Symptoms according to religious knowledge level, fulfillment of some worship and religious belief levels.

Keywords: Youth, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, Religious Obsessions And Compulsions, Religious Education

EFL pre-service teachers' beliefs toward classroom management style: The case of gender and grade level

Cevdet Yılmaz

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Education, Department of English Language Teaching, Çanakkale, Turkey

Given the range of factors contributing to the quality of education, classroom management has consistently been identified as a salient concern for teachers at all levels. Beliefs related to classroom management vary among teachers and can play a significant role in effective instruction. The purposes of this study were to analyze (1) Turkish EFL pre-service teachers' beliefs toward classroom management style, (2) differences between male and female pre-service teachers' beliefs toward classroom management, and (3) differences in beliefs toward classroom management in regard with grade level. The data were collected from a total of 105 participants (29 males, 76 females) via the attitudes and beliefs on classroom control ideology (ABCC) inventory developed by Martin et al. (1998). Mean, standard deviation, and Independent Sample t-test were run to analyze the data. The findings showed that pre-service teachers favoured interventionist orientation on both behavior and instructional management dimensions. The findings also demonstrated that there was statistically significant difference between male and female EFL pre-service teachers in terms of classroom management in that male EFL teachers were more interventionist than their female counterparts on two dimensions of the ABCC Inventory. It was further found that more experienced pre-service teachers at the fourth year were more inclined to make effective use of classroom management than the less experienced student teachers at their third year. Finally, the results might in turn provide valuable insights into empowering pre-service teachers with various classroom management strategies required for overcoming the emerging problems in their classroom.

Keywords: Beliefs, classroom management, style, gender, grade level

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

University Life Adaptation of Rural Vocational School Students: Manisa Koprubasi Case

Ahmet Delil, Okay Işlak, Ali Murat Ateş, İsmet Koç

Manisa Celal Bayar University, Faculty of Education, Demirci, Manisa, Turkey

In this study, university life adaptation of students in an urban vocational school is considered. Study group is consisted of 275 students enrolled in Koprubasi Vocational School at Manisa Celal Bayar University. "University life scale" that is developed by Aladag et all is used for data collection. It is made of 48 items and 6 factors, and Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient is given by 0.91. The independent variables are program enrolled, class, gender, home place population, mother education level, father education level, willingness of choosing the school, and accommodation type. Besides giving descriptive statistics, t test for independent samples and analysis of variance (or the non-parametric equivalents) will be implemented. Finally, results, discussion and suggestions will be given based on the findings.

Keywords: University Life Scale, Vocational School, University life adaptation

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

With Evaluation of Performances of Selected Transition Economies Overall Transition Indicators

Umut Evlimoğlu, E.Yasemin Bozdağlıoğlu

Department of economics, Adnan Menderes University, Aydın, Turkey

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Overall Transition Indicators" publishes progress of the countries during the transition period through the nominal transition indicators. Since 1989, these indicators have been used to monitor reforms and progress in transition economies. The measurement scale in the indicators varies from 1 to 4+. While 1 represents no or little change from the tight centralized economy 4+ represents the standards of industrialized market economies. Thus, the analysis of the evolution of the transition economies in the transition to the market economy is facilitated.

In this study, selected transition economies were evaluated using these criteria. First, transition criteria were defined and then the success of the reforms implemented by the countries and the differences between the countries were examined with these criteria. It is possible that the performances that countries have shown have been monitored from the beginning of the transition period to the end of the present day.

As a result of the study, countries with low scores according to the criteria appear to be behind in terms of development from other countries at the end of the process. In terms of their overall performance, Southern and Eastern European countries have shown a better performance than other countries at the end of the transition period.

Keywords: Transition economies, EBRD, Overall Transition indicators

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Teaching at an internationalising UK university in the face of the marketisation of higher education

Zeynep Gülşah Kani

Çanakkale 18 Mart University, Anafartalar Campus, Faculty of Education, Foreign Languages Teaching Department, English Language Teaching Programme, Office No: E3-310, Çanakkale, Turkey.

This paper deals with the mismatch between institutional and personal aims in the 'international' academics' professional lives affected by the marketisation of the UK higher education (HE). This single overarching theme emerged in response to the research question: "What are academics' perceptions about their experiences and challenges of teaching as 'international' staff who are speakers of English as an additional language (EAL) at an internationalising UK university?" Fifteen academics who were interviewed with a semi-structured format shared their professional stories and experiences of the phenomenon "being an 'international' academic/lecturer". Participants found the factors related to the in-class experiences easier than the demands of broader university policies. The most cited factor affecting their teaching environment was the complex system of commercialising within universities at the institutional and broader levels. The points that were related to this challenge could be classified under three sub-headings: financial dependence on students and its impact on the demands on the academics, the imbalance between teaching and research and other administrative restrictions affecting their academic freedom. Before presenting the academics' accounts, I discuss both the UK HE policy context and the evolution of internationalisation through a historical analysis. Then, I present the findings of this study in line with the concerns discussed in the backdrop and offer appropriate measures and suggestions to overcome the threats and to preserve the virtues of universities under the new dispensation of commercial aims.

Keywords: Academic staff, internationalising universities, the marketisation of higher education.

IASSR

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Going back to "the things themselves": Re-carving out criticality out of phenomenology

Zeynep Gülşah Kani

Çanakkale 18 Mart University, Anafartalar Campus, Faculty of Education, Foreign Languages Teaching Department, English Language Teaching Programme, Office No: E3-310, Çanakkale, Turkey.

This is a call for bringing criticality in the core of phenomenology back on track so that the phenomenology used a research methodology in education and other fields could be based on alternative principles that open up new ways of applying phenomenological philosophy to inquiry. It can be realised by critically engaging with the analyses of the reality and the knowledge of the reality for a deeper understanding of the philosophical assumptions and the ensuing methodological and analytical choices made by researchers. In this paper, I discuss my epistemological and ontological foundations, methodological choices and data analysis (explicitation) process for critical researchers by showing examples from the phenomenological research journey I have undergone to explore the linguistic, professional and intercultural experiences of "international" academics in my Ed.D thesis. Reconciling the traditional European and the American approaches to phenomenology, I also look at "bracketing", which is both seen as a fundamental strategy in phenomenology and critiqued in the literature, and bring its invaluable underlying meaning which is often overlooked into the foreground.

Keywords: Educational research, criticality, phenomenology, "bracketing".

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Vocational School Students' Beliefs of Self-Efficacy in English Language

Ilke Evin Gencel, Neslihan Sacan

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Education, Canakkale, Turkey

In today's rapidly developing and changing world, people have to communicate with each other and other nations.The individuals living together in a society communicate with each other in the same language. So, language is the most significant communication tool. In other words, to express ideas, to exchange information, to carry out economic relations with other countries, at least one foreign language should be known.Today, as a result of technological and economic developments, English is the global language which is spoken as an official language almost in all countries.This study gives a brief overview of the research on self-efficacy beliefs as related to English Language. In Turkey, the English language is taught in a large percentage of the schools under the Ministry of National Education from primary 4th class through middle and high school as part of the curriculum. However, a high proportion of the students in universities' vocational schools show the lack of proficiency in English. The aim of this study was to investigate the vocational school students' beliefs of self efficacy in acquiring English Language. A descriptive survey method was used in the study. The participants of the study were 560 vocational school students in the department of Technical Sciences and Social Sciences in a state university in Turkey. The English Language Self-Efficacy Beliefs Scale was administered as a data collection instrument. The data was analyzed through SPSS 21.00 statistical analysis program. Some suggestions had been presented for curriculum developers, instructors and pupils based on the findings of the study.

Keywords: Self-efficacy, English self- efficacy, foreign language teaching, vocational school students

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

EFFECTIVENESS OF MASKOT USING RELATED TO PRODUCT AND SERVICE

Fatma Cakir, Mesut Cakir, Semih Solak

Department of Business, Adnan Menderes University, Nazilli, Aydin, Turkey.

Global competition conditions require businesses to analyze consumer behavior very well and determine marketing strategies based on customer preferences. It has become important that brands address not only the quality of goods and services to consumers but also the emotions of consumers. Nowadays, marketers are reaching to consumers with brand mascots, which is an important part of marking in communication efforts, and consumers are becoming important in their sense of belonging to the mentioned mark. Brand mascots are confronted as one of the most effective marketing strategies that can touch the feelings of the consumer.

This study aims to determine the effect of brand mascots on university students in reminding the brand. The sample space of the research is the students of Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences of Adnan Menderes University . The sample size consists of 241 students. In the analysis of the data, statistical and econometric methods were used. For this purpose, the mascots created by the brands, the reminders of the brands and the effect of the purchasing attitude were examined.

Keywords: Mascot, Brand, Brand Awareness, Consumer Behavior

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

A Value Chain Approach to Turkish Sports Sector

Yeter Aytul Dagli Ekmekci

Department of Sports Management, University of Pamukkale, Denizli, Turkey

The value chain is a strategic concept developed by Porter (1985). The model determines for a product or service the value-added applications that have been made up from conceptual development process to delivering last consumer also taking into account the internal and external factors. Despite the growing structure of sport economically and socially every day in the world, the management style and structure of sport in Turkey are still being discussed. Sports, which affects large quantities and is associated with many other sectors, is also an interdisciplinary field as an area of academic research. The purpose of this study is to determine the elements in the value chain and the variables to be taken into consideration for sports clubs which have an important economic value in the Turkish sports sector. The study data were collected by in-depth interviews from experts and by documenting, and analyzed using the NVivo 9 program with qualitative research methods. As a result of the research, a value chain scale including the sport management structure in Turkey, the institutional actors directing the sport and the characteristics of the sport was tried to be developed. At the same time, this study is a pioneer since there is no study directly evaluating the value chain approach in the sports sector.

Keywords: sport clubs, sports management, Turkish sports sector, value chain

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Teacher Opinion on the Course of Turkish Language and Culture (A sample of Southern France)

Ismail EROL, Fatih GUNER

Child Development Department of Health Vocational School, Namık Kemal University, Tekirdag, Turkey.

The course of Turkish language and culture holds the second place among the mother tongue lessons in France, after Arabic, also followed by Portuguese and Italian. Notably, in the news on the course, which were made in the last quarter of 2016 in France, authorities reported that the course will be closed. Considering the evaluations on the course, its effectiveness seems to be a matter of debate by French authorities. It is stated that the agreement of Mother Tongue and Culture Education (ELCO) signed by France and Turkey and updated by the French Ministry of Education on 30/08/2012 will not be renewed in 2018. Instead, French authorities reported that the system of International Foreign Language Courses (EILE) will be in effect as of 2018. This study will determine the effectiveness of the course of Turkish language and culture, a recent issue of education in France, based on the opinions of the teachers lecturing the course. And, 15 teachers serving in Lyon Education Attaché Region will be administered a semi-structured interview form. The findings of the study are expected to reveal the latest status of the course in southern France. Moreover, the study is anticipated to contribute to an increase in the effectiveness of the course, through the suggestions of the teachers on lecturing the course, and to provide insights on the reorganization of various dimensions of the course. The effectiveness of the course will be also discussed and the opinions of audience will be obtained.

Keywords: Course of Turkish language and culture, Mother tongue education, Bilingualism.

Opinions of the Instructors towards the Counseling Process in the Post-graduate Education

Adil Çoruk, Burcu Bilir, Sefika Melike Cagatay

Department of Educational Sciences, Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University

The aim of this research is to establish the opinions of the advisor's lecturers on the counseling process in the post-graduate education and the problems encountered in this process. For this purpose, the following questions were searched for in the search:

1. What is the opinion of the faculty members regarding the consultant setting process and the problems encountered in this process?

2. What are the opinions of the teaching staff on the process of preparing the thesis topic and preparing the thesis proposal and the problems encountered in this process?

3. What are the opinions of the teaching staff on the thesis writing process and the problems encountered in this process?

Method

The study was patterned as case study in a qualitative approach.

In this research, it is aimed to investigate the current situation from the first source by examining the consulting system which is one of the most important factors in the success of graduate education. Semi-structured interview form prepared by researchers was used as data collection tool. For pilot interviews and expert opinions, 2 faculty members from Department of Educational Sciences were recruited.

The faculty members who give consultancy to doctoral students constitute the study group of this research.

Findings, Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations:

The quality of communication between the doctoral student and the consultant is very important in terms of the successful continuity and completion of this process.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

GLASS CEILING IN TURKISH LARGE-SCALE COMPANIES: A RESEARCH ON WOMEN EXECUTIVES WHO OVERCOME THE BARRIERS

Gülru Deniz Kurtaiş, Dicle Turkoglu, Irge Sener

Cankaya University

The concept of "glass ceiling" was featured in 1986 by Hymowitz and Schellhardt in a Wall Street journal interview for the first time and the concept was used as an obstacle and an injustice for all kinds of obstacles faced by women as they moved to a higher position in businesses (Lockwood, 2004). Similarly, US Glass Ceiling Report defines glass ceiling as: "the unseen, yet unreachable barrier that keeps minorities and women from rising to the upper rungs of the corporate ladder, regardless of their qualifications and achievements (Glass Ceiling Commission, 1995: 1).

Although the ratio of women in business world have been increasing steadily , it is observed that the number of women in high ranked positions have not reached the desired level yet. According to the studies conducted in Turkey, many reasons have been found which prevent women to reach senior management positions, one of the most important is "the glass ceiling".,

Therefore, it is important to understand the profile of women executives who were able to overcome the barriers and therefore work as top-level executives. With this research, it is aimed to analyze the demographic and professional profiles of top-level women executives employed in top 500 companies of Turkey. Using a qualitative research design, data were collected from the websites of the companies listed in İstanbul Chamber of Commerce (ICC) 500 list and the differences among the companies were analyzed by SPSS in terms of age, graduation field, tenure in the company, experience, ownership and family bonds.

Keywords: glass-ceiling, large-scale companies, ICC-500 list

The investigation of the relationship between attachment styles and social problem solving skills of preschool children

Elif YILMAZ, Gulcin GUVEN , Turker SEZER

Department of Primary Education, Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Turkey

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the attachment styles and the social problem solving skills of preschool children. In addition, it aims to investigate the attachment styles and the social problem solving skills of children in terms of some variables related to children (gender and number of siblings) and their parents (educational status and income level).

The study group of the research, designed in survey method, was consisted of 187 children, all of whom are 60-72-month old, 92 of the children are girls, whereas 95 are boys, attending public kindergartens in Istanbul during 2015-2016 academic years. Three data collection tools were used in the study. These are; Personal Information Form, Doll Family Story Completion Test-TR (DFSCT-TR) and Wally Social Problem-Solving Test.

As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that social problem solving skills of children was found to differentiate according to children's attachment styles with their mothers. According to this, the mean scores of social problem solving skills of children who have secure attachment with their mothers are higher than the mean scores of children who are avoidant attachment with their mothers. In addition, it was found that the attachment styles of preschool children with their mothers differ in terms of income level and gender while their attachment styles do not differ in terms of education status of parents and number of siblings. The social problem solving skills of children was found to differentiate according to income level and educational status of mother; however, social problem solving skills of children were not determined to differentiate according to gender, educational status of father and number of siblings variables.

Keywords: Preschool period, attachment styles, social problem solving skills

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Where are the Transition Economies in Income Inequality Path?

Yasemin Bozdaglioglu, Hatice Kucukkaya

Department of Economics, Adnan Menderes University, Turkey

In recent years, both income inequality and transition economies have recently been among the most debated topics. Literature concerning transition economies, quite a few macroeconomic topics have been discussed. Different from those, in this study, we aim to analyze income inequality effect on transition economies. Using panel data of gini coefficients of 31 transition economies and for the period 1990-2010, we examine the change in income distribution. China is taken as benchmark because of having good inequality records while estimating panel regressions. We aim to examine income inequality in all transition economies in IMF (2000) classification by the help of inequality graphics and cross-section analysis.

Keywords: income inequality, transition economies, panel data

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

QUARTER OF THE WORLD GDP: INEQUALITY AND GROWTH ANALYSIS FOR FOUR COUNTRIES FROM HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Hatice Kucukkaya, Sedat Alatas

Department of Economics, Adnan Menderes University, Turkey

This paper provides empirical evidence on the causality relationship between income inequality and economic growth. Using time series approach, this so-called relation is examined by using historical data for four countries –Australia, Canada, France and US- for the period 1922-2008. The findings show that there is unidirectional causality linkage from income inequality to economic growth in Australia, Canada and France.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Second-generation migrants social and educational research. A comparative Outlook

Iulia Mancila

Department of Theory and History of Education and Methods of Research and Diagnosis in Education. Faculty of Education Sciences. University of Malaga, Spain

Spain is a country where the phenomenon of immigration is relatively recent, so the studies carried out in relation to the second- generation migrants are still ""scarce and have a transverse character"" (Checa & Arjona, 2009, p.20)

Therefore, this paper´s aim is to outline a cartography of the landscape of second-generation migrants research literature at international and national level in order to highlight the characteristics, problems and challenges of this specific population in dealing with their daily life in different social and educational contexts.

Firstly, it begins with a conceptual clarification of what is understood by first and second-generation migrants and the underpinning theoretical principles.

In the second part, it will be presented the main research projects which have influenced the Spanish and international scientific literature and have shaped the theoretical approaches on the models and dynamics of incorporation process of migrants and their descendants into the host society. Moreover, a comparative analysis between different theoretical perspectives will be presented in order to underline the complexity of the immigration phenomena and how is it understood in different national settings.

The last part will be a synthesis of the main international and national empirical and theoretical knowledge´s strengths and limitations on the second-generation migrants and their relationships with the host societies and their families´ origin countries, as well as some possible suggestions for future studies in advancing our understanding of this social phenomena.

Keywords: second-generation migrants, inclusion , literature review

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

How 8th Grade Students Are Evaluated Through Tests by Mathematics Teachers?

Ahmet Delil, Bülent Nuri Özcan

Department of Mathematics Education, Faculty of Education, Manisa Celal Bayar University

This is a qualitative research that examines cognitive levels in terms of TIMSS 2015 cognitive domains, and item types of examinations for 8th grade students. The data is collected in Demirci which is a rural district of Manisa city in Turkey. There are 548 items prepared by 18 teachers in 13 different schools. In order to determine the cognitive requirements of the examination items, two coders coded an examination paper separately, and the inter coder reliability is found as 0,85. Findings reveal that teachers prefer multiple choice to essay types. Also, of all items %50 are in knowing, %43 are in applying and %7 are in reasoning. Finally results, discussion and suggestions are given based on the findings.

Keywords: Teacher made tests, TIMSS cognitive domains, mathematics, item types.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

The relationship between emotion understanding skills of preschoolers and their mothers' parenting attitudes

Gulcin GUVEN, Elif YILMAZ , Kadriye EFE AZKESKIN

Department of Primary Education, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between emotion understanding skills of preschoolers and their mothers' parenting attitudes. In addition, it aims to investigate emotion understanding skills of mothers' parenting attitudes towards children in terms of some variables related to children (gender and number of siblings) and their mothers (educational statu, age, and income level).

The study group of the research, designed in survey method, was consisted of 198 children, all of whom are 60-72-month old, attending public kindergartens in Istanbul during 2016-2017 academic years. Three data collection tools were used in the study. These are; Personal Information Form, Denham's Affect Knowledge Test and Parents Attitude Scale.

The data collection process has been finalized and the data is ready to be analyzed.

Keywords: Preschool period, emotion understanding skill, parenting attitudes

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Rhetoric and Training of Memory

Guvenc Sar

Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Felsefe Bölümü, Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Kocaeli, Türkiye

In this work, inscripted or verbal power and influence of language will be elaborated through the opinions of sophists about rhetoric and training of memory. Sophistic concern over rhetoric, one of the most notable features -maybe the most important one- of sophists who have a great deal of place in Ancient Greek philosophy will be examined. With respect to being a basic ground for this subject, place of the Word, of the logos -which is being tried to keep in remembrance- in Ancient Greek thinking will be revealed. In this point, by determining the relationship between the Word, logos and memory and the effect of writing / what is written over memory will be considered thoroughly. Through writing system/alphabet, how the permeability between what is written and what is verbal; the transformability of these two, and Greek culture and thinking continue within the written culture will be demonstrated. And as a result of all these, the importance of writing for rhetoric and training of memory will be brought forth.

Keywords: Rhetoric, Memory, Logos, Word, Greek

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Skepticism toward Social Media Advertising: A Research on Social Media Users

Sinasi Yaylagul, Fatma Cakir

Department of Management and Organization, Sultanhisar Vocational School, Adnan Menderes University, Sultanhisar, Aydin, Turkey

Advertising on social media getting more important day by day where advertisements has moved to a different dimension. In this study, advertisement and its status in Turkey, and skeptical attitudes towards social media advertisement were examined. The most important feature that separates this study from other studies is that all participants invited to participate in the survey via social media accounts.

In the survey, nine statements of Skepticism toward Advertising Scale developed by Obermiller and Spangenberg (1998) used. The survey conducted online and participants were able to undertake it between April and September 2016. During this period, 361 social media users are participated in the survey and surveys of 323 participants taken into consideration. Skepticism toward social media advertisements related with different status. Result indicate that (1) men; (2) users who bought products from social media in the recent year; (3) users who have a Twitter account; (4) users who have at least one account in the interactive or participant dictionary pages; (5) users who haven't a Foursquare/Swarm account; and (6) users who have at least one account in the forum pages, are more skepticist than other users. In addition, (7) 35-39 years old users are more skepticist than 18-24 years old users; (8) users who have bachelor's degree are more skepticist than who have associate degree. Also, (9) between the frequency of social media ads tracking or reviewing and the skepticism toward social media advertisements was found a negative correlation.

Keywords: Social media, social media advertisement, Ad skepticism, social marketing.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

STRESSORS AMONG TURKISH SOCCER REFEREES

RIDVAN EKMEKCI

Department of Sport Management, Faculty of Sport Sciences, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey

There is not much research on source of stress of officials. Stress not a bad thing all the time. But chronic stress may causes negative effect on decision making, concentration or focusing on the field. Officiating can be a very stressful experience, characterised by high levels of stress and anxiety, which may lead to various stress-related illnesses (Kruger et all, 2012). However, very little attention has been given to officials. The purpose of this study was to determine the contribution of selected stressors to the level of stress experienced by Turkish soccer officials. 65 Turkish Football Federation (TFF) accredited officials (60 male 5 female) participated in this study. The average age of the officials was 32.25 (±7.81) years, and officiating ranged from 5 to 23 (M=12.28 ±8.65) years. The Ontario Soccer Officials' Survey (OSOS) was used to determine the perceived levels of stress by the officials. The results indicated that fear of failure were rated as the highest contributor to the stress experienced by officials, followed by fear of physical harm, partners, feel pain or injury and observers . The Spearman Rank Order Correlation showed a high correlation between the number of years the officials were accredited with TFF and the total level of stress they experienced. Furthermore, we tried to measure that if there is any relationship between officials' stressors and brain wave. There is high level correlation between stressors and brain waves. Average brain waves was over 25 hz when stressors imagined by officials.

Keywords: Soccer, Officials, Referee, Stress, Sport, Brain wave

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Candidate Teachers' Democratic Attitudes and their Democratic Participation Level

Ozlem Yesim Ozbek, Pervin Oya Taneri

Cankiri Karatekin University Uluyazi Yerleskesi Egitim Bilimleri Bolumu Cankiri Turkey

Making citizen participation open to the public and responding to many public sphere, including education policy, are the basic elements of participatory democracy. Teachers' attitudes towards democracy and democratic behaviors play a decisive role in the adoption and internationalization of the principles of democracy by society. Although many researches on the democracy perceptions of and democratic attitudes of prospective teachers in the literature, there has not been much research on participatory democracy and activism of prospective teachers. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the correlation between the candidate teachers' democratic participation level and their democratic attitudes.

The participants of the study will be students completing their pedagogical formation in the Faculty of Arts in Karatekin University. "Democratic Attitude Scale" which was originally developed by Attitude Research Laboratory and adopted to Turkish by Gözütok (1995) and "Democratic Participation Scale" which was developed by Keçe and Dinç (2015) will be used for data collection. The Democratic Attitude Scale has 50 items with a correlation level .87. The democratic participation scale measures both political and social participation. The political participation dimension consists of 7 factors and 28 items with a correlation .906. On the other hand, the social participation dimension has 5 factors and 22 items with a correlation .920. Descriptive statistics and person correlation coefficient will be used for the analysis of data.

According to the findings of similar studies revealed that most of the teacher candidates believe in that democracy is the best form of government. However, most of them did not focus on democratic culture. One of the expected results of this research is to find a significant correlation between the candidate teachers' democratic participation level and their democratic attitudes. The results of this study will provide new insights to the democracy and education literature.

Keywords: Candidate Teachers, Democratic Attitude, Democratic Participation

Abstract No: 8114

The Quality of Education Provided in Science and Art Centers

Pervin Oya Taneri, Bahar TOPCU-CEBI

Cankiri Karatekin University Uluyazi Campus Department of Educational Sciences Cankiri Turkey

In education, it is necessary to keep an eye on individual differences and needs. Educational programs prepared for students at normal intelligence level cannot challenge the talented and gifted students. As a result, those students cannot reveal their own capacities. One of the main issues about gifted and talented individuals is the early recognition and the development of their skills. There is a need for systematic and regular learning to develop the skills of children who are determined to be different, in other words, gifted and talented.

Since the gifted and talented individuals are considered as one of the most important source of the society and whose numbers are limited, the quality of education provided to those individuals is very crucial. In other words, both the teachers who will educate those gifted and talented students and the curricula should be carefully selected, as well as the educational materials. Therefore, science and arts centers aim to provide supportive and challenging educational activities to those individuals who were diagnosed as gifted and talented in order to ensure that they are aware of their individual abilities and to improve their capacities.

The purpose of this study is to reveal the teachers' views on the quality of the supportive education provided in the science arts centers. For this purpose, the teachers working in science and art centers were asked questions about the physical conditions of the educational medium, psychological atmosphere, educational programs and teaching materials. 70 teachers participated in this study. The preliminary results revealed some differences between the views of the subject teachers and the classroom teachers. It was recognized that the motivations of the classroom teachers were higher than the subject teachers. Besides, the subject teachers were more inclined to focus on the projects. The teachers stated that there were many deficiencies in the physical conditions of the school. The teachers also stated that the instructional materials were incomplete and inadequate.

It is hoped that the findings of this study will illuminate the educators and politicians about upgrading the quality of education provided in science and art centers.

Vocational School Students' Autonomy in English Language

Ilke Evin Gencel, Neslihan Sacan

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University Faculty of Education, Canakkale Turkey

In a globalizing world, learning a foreign language has an essential importance and an impact on the individual's life. In the process of learning foreign language, learner autonomy has a major theme. Autonomy in the learning of foreign language means that students have the ability to make decisions on their own and it is very important components of their future learning. The active involvement of students in making decisions process will contribute to the development of learning autonomy in them and it also enables learners to engage during learning activities and learn the foreign language more effectively.

This study focuses heavily on students' autonomy in English Language learning. Many of the studies in Turkey indicate that a high proportion of the students in universities' Vocational Schools show the lack of proficiency in English. In this context, the aim of this study was to investigate the Vocational School students' autonomy in acquiring English Language. A descriptive survey method was used in the study. The participants of the study were vocational school students in the department of Technical Sciences (n=360) and Social Sciences (n=200) in a state university in Turkey. The Learners' Autonomy Questionnaire was administered as a data collection instrument. The data was analyzed through SPSS 21.00 statistical analysis program. Based on obtained results, some suggestions were developed for educators and future research.

Keywords: Autonomous learning, lifelong learning, student autonomy, vocational school students', learner autonomy

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

KARAMANLIDIKA PHONETIC

Hayrullah KAHYA

Yildiz Technical University

In the literature, we called as Karamanlides were Turkish-speaking and Orthodox Christianity in the Ottoman Empire throughout history, and it is called their language as Karamanlidika. Karamanlides were lived especially Center Anatolia. They have hundreds of Karamanlidika books since 17th century. Karamanlidika phonetic features has been analyzed by Professor Janos Eckmann at his paper in 1950. In this paper, I will re-analyzed Karamanlidika phonetic in the light of modern linguistic methods and new researches studied in Karamanlidika field.

Keywords: linguistic, Turkish language, Karamanlidika, Karamanlides, phonetic

THE POSITION OF SPORTS IN STRATEGIC PLANS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Yeliz Ilgar

Faculty of Sport Science, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey

Purpose:

In the research, Sports position which was taken part in the strategic plans of the local administrations was tried to be evaluated at specific to the metropolitan municipalities. While preparing the strategic plans of the metropolitan municipalities, it was aimed to determine whether or not the sports targets were taken part in the development plans are included in the strategic plans, or at what level. It was tried to be developed the proposals by evaluating findings obtained and literature findings.

Method:

Qualitative research method was used in the research and it was tried to be obtained data through document review as data collection technique. The strategic plans of İstanbul, Ankara and İzmir Metropolitan Municipalities strategic plans covering the 2015-2019 years in Turkey were analyzed from the perspective of sport. The sports examination in the strategic plans of the Metropolitan Municipalities was realized under the titles of sports department in the organizational structure, organizational analysis, situational analysis, stakeholder analysis, mission, vision, principles and values to be considered when providing service, strategical aims, objectives, strategies, performance indicators, costs and adaptation of the objectives of the 10th development plan.

Findings:

As a result of examining the strategic plans of the Metropolitan Municipalities, it was seen that a separate unit was formed in the organizational structures, and that the duties, powers and responsibilities were defined detailed in the internal analyzes. The sports was not taken part under title of stakeholder analysis, mission, vision and principles. The sports was taken part in the situational Analysis (SWOT) under titles of strengthened aspects, opportunities and threats. The sports was taken part under the titles of strategic objective, target and activities in compatible with 10th development

plan and numerical targets were determined. It was seen that the shares allotted for the sport in the budget were taken part were in the lowest level.

Result:

In the preparation of the strategic plans of the Metropolitan Municipalities, the performance reports should be prepared by analyzing the level of achievement of these objectives with the aims and objectives of the previous plans in sports, and the targets should be determined numerically by taking into account the current situation and economic conditions of the country in the middle term, and it should be observed and measured regularly. The budget shares in the plans should be increased considering public health and benefits to the social structure.

Keywords: Local Government, Metropolitan Municipiality, Strategic Plan, Sports

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

The Effects of Place and Tourism Perception of People Living at the Protected Shores on the Ecosystem: Adrasan – Çıralı Shore Corridor

Mustafa ERTÜRK, Cemali SARI, Tamer ERPAY

Akdeniz Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Coğrafya Bölümü Konyaaltı/ANTALYA TURKEY

The development of economy in today's world and the increase of consumption frenzy depending on production perform a strong pressure on the natural environment.

There are many researches about the effects of human on ecosystem in Turkey. However, there is no study about human's place perception models and no researches about the positive place and ecosystem notion that reveals with a futuristic perspective connected with these models. As a result of narrowing universe, with a futuristic point of view, situations like affecting of human's perception of tourism on a sustainable ecosystem interaction in a negative way at Adrasan-Olympos shore corridor; the models of place perception's hindering a positive future and ecosystem notion will be evaluated as the emerging basic arguments. With this sample that we will take in the relationship of human-natural environment, the questions of "What kind of effect does human have on the destruction of ecosystem?" and "What is his role in the emerging problems ?" are searched for answers. In the study done with the direction of this purpose, the processes of conversation, observation, written document and data analysis will be practiced.As a result of conversations and observations, with the place perception on protected shores and this perception's development on the tourism activities it is confirmed that the ecosystem has been affected negatively.

With a futuristic perspective, it is predicted that the models of place perception of human living at the protected shores and the tourism concept forming related to this, will affect the ecosystem in a sustainably positive way and the relationship between human and ecosystem will reveal the positive future design with the suggesting arguments.

Keywords: Place, Futurism, Ecosystem, Protected Areas.

THE NATURAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF ROUTES OF YORUKS MIGRATION IN THE WESTERN TAURUS MOUNTAINS AND PLANNING SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF TOURISM USE

Cemali SARI, Mustafa ERTÜRK

Akdeniz Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Coğrafya Bölümü Konyaaltı/ANTALYA TURKEY

The purpose of this study is to identify Turkish nomad migration routes in the western part of Antalya, reveal natural and cultural geographical features along this route and make suggestions regarding the planning to use it touristic purposes.

The semi-structured interview form consisting of 13 questions were asked to 21 local people in 37 villages in Kemer, Kumluca, Finike and Elmalı counties. The data obtained from participant observation and interviews have shown that the most favorable plateau for the nomad groups are Akpinar Plateau.

The route between Akpinar Plateau where nomads winter over at Saricasu, Karacaören and Karacaağaç and in the vicinity. Along these route, excursion and short-term accommodations were detected with GPS and migration route was mapped by ArcMap mapping method. Migration route was taken directly from the scene via GPS and resorts aggregationed in the way of GCS WGS 1984.

The migration route to Akpınar highland from the winter quarters of Karacaağaç village is approximately 50.8 km long. Migration from winter quarters to summer pasture takes 8-10 days. Nomads were hosted in Alamalı, Çubuklu, Dikenli and Köşklü one day and in Dibek 3-5 days. In addition to this, accommodation places for shorter periods of time existed considering the needs of animals.

From winter quarters to summer pasture, via geographical indication Akpinar Yörük Migration Route can be evaluated within the scope of ecotourism, rural and cultural tourism. The revitalization efforts of nomad migration-an important ritual organized every year-could be organized along Akpinar migration route identified in the study.

Keywords: Akpinar Plateau, Yoruk Migration Routes, Tourism, West Taurus, Antalya

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Gender Inequality in Turkey: A Regional Analysis

Gulcan Guzel, Meral Uzunoz

Yildiz Technical University, Department of Economics

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

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Educational institutions as agents to contrast the social inequalities

Lucia Fortini, Emanuele Madonia

Department of Political Science, University of Naples "Federico II", Naples, Italy

The relationship between educational institutions and social inequalities is a classic theme in sociology (Bourdieu, 1972; Parsons, 1972), but it is particularly difficult to find an area of agreement between the various theories. To understand the social change through the morphogenesis of individual strategies in educational pathways, one must consider the "agency" (Giddens, 1991; Archer, 1995), and the main dimensions to be considered are simple to locate. This paper shows that the construction of a true welfare of the opportunities, which considers the "operations" and "capabilities" (Sen, 1986), must be build education policy considering different territorial.

The early school leave is the result of individual events attributable to paths individual life story or the social structure in which those paths are developed and are entitled? Answering this question may allow the testing of specific programs that interrupt the social mechanisms of reproduction of marginalization and social exclusion.

The study looks at first grade schools with particular reference to students' attendance levels as it has become apparent that students with lower attendance records find it more difficult to progress and are therefore more likely to leave school early. Results show that this is particularly true whenever absence levels exceed 60 days, which may compromise successful completion of the academic year. The emphirical research suggests a strong link between irregular attendance during the first year and early school leaving. Therefore it is important to investigate the possible causes and to find ways to prevent early school leaving and poor learning.

Keywords: Sociology, emphirical research, institutions

PowerPoint Attitude Scale: Validity and Reliability Study

Sakip Kahraman, Durmus Ozbasi, Muzaffer Ozdemir

Department of Science and Mathematics Education, Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Canakkale, Turkey

The research was designed to develop a reliable and valid instrument that would serve to measure undergraduates' attitude towards PowerPoint (PP), which is used as a teaching tool in classrooms. The data needed for reliability and validity analysis were collected from students enrolled at a middle-sized university in the northwestern Turkey. To determine construct validity of the instrument, Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was conducted using the data from 341 students and a 26-item three-factor model was extracted. Then, the 26-item three-factor model obtained from the EFA was cross-validated by performing Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) on the data from a different group of 303 students in the same population and the results revealed acceptable model fits. Reliability coefficient (Cronbach's alpha) for the whole scale was found to be .96. The results indicated that the instrument was sufficiently reliable and valid to measure undergraduates' attitudes towards PP, used as a teaching tool in classrooms.

Keywords: PowerPoint, attitude scale, validity, reliability

An investigation into pre-service teachers' perceptions of testing and evaluation in language teaching

Bora Demir

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Turkey

The term testing is often defined as variety of methods or tools that teachers use to evaluate, measure, and report the learning progress, educational needs or strengths and weaknesses of learners in educational settings. However, less importance is given to this step of teaching process when compared to lesson planning, presentation or material development stages. This paper presents a study conducted by the course instructor with students enrolled in testing in language teaching class and seeks to answer the question `What effect does this course have on the perceptions of pre-service teachers with regard to principles of testing?' Participants were administered a semi-structured interview with the same questions both at the beginning and at the end of the course. The pre- and post-course data were compared by content analysis. The findings revealed that pre-service teachers' perceptions regarding testing and evaluation altered in some respects, whereas some other aspects were not affected to the extent that might have been expected. The findings suggested that such courses do play a crucial role in promoting awareness of the importance of testing in language teaching. More emphasis is needed on teaching of testing and evaluation in order to prepare pre-service teachers more adequately for testing and evaluating their own students in the future.

Keywords: testing and evaluation, pre-service teachers

Reflections on Social Justice, Identity And Socio-Cultural Differences Complex Relationships

Iulia Mancila

Theory and History Education and MIDE Department. University of Malaga, Spain

Social justice in our time remains a challenge for all countries, so that countless boys and girls are still excluded from quality services in education, labour market, different institutions or day-to-day life in neighbourhoods because of their socio-cultural differences. This paper is a reflection on the possibilities of the relationship of Nancy Fraser and Axel Honneth (2006)´s social justice theory and the social and educational related implications. Specifically, the focus is on the socio- cultural diversity of young people and their migrant families and how the immigration process affected their lives. We will present some of the empirical evidences of a broader research together with personal narratives that provide us first-person experiences information of youth from migrant background in different social settings. Educational and social research is therefore understood as an ethical, open and democratic space where different voices of young people of migrant origin are to be heard in order to comprehend their experiences without falling into theoretical / conceptual reductionism or easy generalizations on the development process of their capabilities and continuous negotiation of identity and affiliation between the personal and specific structural and historical context they are embedded in. Moreover, a concrete narrative is introduced into the public debate with the desire to enter into the open democratic conversation about identity negotiation processes related to the sense of belonging, affiliation and citizenship.

Keywords: identity, difference, narrative- based research

THE SUITABILITY OF SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTS FOR DISABLED STUDENTS' EDUCATION

Uğur Koyuncu, Mustafa Aydın Başar, Fatma Çolakoğlu

Department of Occupational Safety and Health,Institute of Science,Çanakkale 18 Mart University,Çanakkale,Turkey

The sensitiveness and arrangements related to the education services for disabled students started in the last quarter of 20th century. The legal arrangements aimed at developing educational environments for disabled students and the triggers about this issue brought the opportunities to those students to benefit from the schools. It is frequently studied on international literature about educating disabled people and the appropriate education environments for those. Even though it is emphasized the importance of disabled people education in almost every country, it is still a problematic issue both in developed and developing countriesSchools must be rearranged as allowing disabled students to maintain their education without handicaps and participate both school and classroom activities without help of others.

This study aims to determine the suitability of school environments for physically disabled students in the central district of Çanakkale. In accordance with this aim, a) school garden, b) inside school environment and c) classrooms were examined. Data were collected from nine differently qualified schools including three primary, three secondary and three high schools via the developed data collection tool named 'Suitability of Schools for Disabled Students'.

Findings show that the schools are lack of the suitable arrangements for disabled students to maintain their education. School gardens, inside school environments and the classrooms are appropriate for neither the legal regulations nor disabled students moving without help. It should not be forgotten that is not only a legal obligation for education directors regulate the schools accordingly but also an indicator for modernization.

Keywords: Disabled, Education of Disabled, Physical Suitability of Schools

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

PROPOSAL OF ABOLISHING THE INSURANCES IN SOCIAL SECURITY

Hasan Fehim Ucisik

Dogus Universitesi Hukuk Fakultesi Acibadem-Kadikoy/İstanbul Turkiye

According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services (art.26/1) and as a member of society, has the right to social security (art.22). Everyone has right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control (ar.26/1).

Since the social security payments are return of collected contributions in the system of compulsory insurance, people who are not deprived of the possibilities of surviving in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are pensioned as well. However, social security assistances must be only done for people who are deprived of possibilities to survive in accordance with the standard of living as suggested by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

It is redundant to institute an organization in order to pension everyone who needs or does not need and thus decrease the net incomes of workers. The thing to be done is to convey the aids to all needy people in way of Basic Income or Privative Income Tax. In this system, the public administration collect tax from people wo are able to pay, and pays to people who needs help because of their financial state. Therefore, Privative Income Taxation is a simpler, inexpensive and fair system.

Keywords: Social security, System without contribution, Basic income tax.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Teachers' Thoughts On Using Interactive White Boards In The Classrooms

Mehmet Ali Icbay

Faculty of Education, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Çanakkale/TURKEY

This study is a qualitative research. And its research design is a case study. To collect information, semi-structured interview is used. 13 participants from 2 high schools (Çanakkale-Yenice) involved the research and this study's findings are compatible with earlier researches. This research also reveals that technological advancements starting with interactive white boards in Turkey have not been completed yet.

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Improving Teaching and Learning in Rural Area

HASAN ARSLAN

Faculty of Education, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Çanakkale/TURKEY

Student achievement of primary education in the rural area schools of Turkey is lower than the urban primary schools. The dropout rate for primary students in rural areas is higher than that of urban schools. The results from tests of SBS; done throughout the country, differences between provincial centers and rural areas are clearly emerging. As a result, the ratio of the rural area students in continuing post primary education and universities is too low. There are 25.000 schools, 2.782.519 students and 112.138 teachers in the rural area (MONE, 2010). About 25 percent of primary schools students go to school in the rural areas. Depending on the school site, there is a lack of teachers in rural areas; in which large numbers of students in classrooms, multi-grade classrooms, and bussed education. Because of the demands placed on teachers in rural areas there is a high turn over rate. Students in rural areas adversely affected from that the teacher in rural areas displacements very quickly due to various reasons and the teachers who came here are novice teachers. For the above reasons, and many others, it is important to assist rural area educators in providing equal opportunity for students by increasing their school achievement and increase their chances of finishing the secondary level and perhaps the university.

Keywords: education, teaching, learning

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

A Historic Topic on Wall Paintings of Sinasos (Mustafapaşa): the Case of Otsu

Yıldıray ÖZBEK

Akdeniz Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakülte Sanat Tarihi Bölümü

Sinasos, a Cappadocian town, is a settlement which attracts attention with the houses in which some wall paintings can be found covering extraordinary topics. It has been often encountered the signature of artist on a great part of the wall paintings at the houses known to have been erected in 19th century. This paper aims at handling the wall painting that speaks of a topic in near history and has been made by Kostis Meletiadis, which is known to be the painter of a part of the wall paintings in the town, to the house of Haralambos Sultanidis, one of cavier merchants in Sinasos. The painting depicts the assault in Otsu in May of 1891 to Russian Prince Nikola (the Russian Czar between the years 1894 and 1917) and his cousin Georgios, the Greek prince, during their common visit to Japan. The paper will also focus on the resource of this painting made by Kostis Meletiadis just two years after the event mentioned (1893) and will question the reason why such an event to have been determined as a topic.

Keywords: Cappadocia, Sinasos, wall painting, Otsu

Abstract No: 8142

Trends Shaping Education in Turkey

Sevinc Tunali, Ercan Kiraz

Eski Ali Paşa Cd, No.20, Fatih, İstanbul, 34091,TR

The purpose of this study is to define major trends that shaping the future K-8 schools in Turkey. For this aim a Trend Analysis study is conducted to gather data. Trend analysis is often used to project future events via using past or current data. In other words trend analysis searches how a potential drive of change has developed over time, and how it is likely to develop in the future (OECD, 2006). Rather than replicating OECD study this present study aim to find out unique trends that seem influential for schools of the future in Turkish context.

Qualitative methods (document analysis and interview) were used for gathering data on trends shaping education in Turkey. In the scope of Desk Research, researcher searched for OECD Reports, Horizon Reports, Strategic Plans of WTO, GATS, UNESCO etc. Empiric Research on Social and Educational Trends, Statistical Data in related to trends. The results of desk research prepared researcher to conduct interviews. An Interview Schedule was used to take expert opinions on exploring trend that have possible impact on schools of the future. Snowball sampling procedure was used to reach information rich people (S=7) who knowledgeable both in sociology and education to give detailed information and make connections between social context and school.

In result of document analysis and interviews there are two main trends (I) The dynamics of Globalization and (II) The Dynamics of Technology. Under these themes we also have some subthemes.

Keywords: Trend Analysis, Globalisation, Technology

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Universities and Libraries as a Life Dimension Learning Institution

Mehmet Ulutaş

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Education, Çanakkale/TURKEY

The contribution of libraries to humanity, which is an institution that has existed since the earliest times in human history to inform society, is indisputable. The aim of these knowledge nests, which nowadays has increased several times more than the prejudices, has also expanded in this regard. The fact that the university libraries are structured for this purpose and that they are intertwined with the society is one of the most important factors to provide lifelong learning. Libraries should serve as lifelong learning institutions within the framework of their respective roles, offer interactive learning environments that facilitate self-learning, provide effective assistance to meet learning needs, and especially offer digital media interactively for the benefit of the individual. The research will reveal the current situation of the university libraries' duties and try to develop the proposals. The lack of this dimension of university libraries in the literature is noteworthy. The relevant research is aimed to contribute to the literature in this context. The purpose of this research; University librarians as lifelong learning institutions, and to identify the academic staff's perception of this process. The research was designed by qualitative research method. The data of the work was collected by a semi-structured interview form. The questions on the created form were prepared in the light of the related literature survey. Instructors' thoughts were explained as sub-themes, and the results obtained in the light of obtained results and the suggestions developed based on these results were tried to be presented.

Keywords: Universities, libraries, lifelong learning

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

Adaptation of Online Learning Motivation Scale into Turkish:

Validity and Reliability

Durmuş ÖZBAŞI, Hakan Cevahir, Muzaffer Özdemir

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Education

Motivation can be defined as a tendency that directs individuals to behavior, or as a direction to want. Motivation is one of the most important factors affecting academic achievement. As the motivation levels of the students increase, the interest, curiosity and desire towards their lessons increase, which facilitates their learning and increases their success. Determining and solving problems related to academic motivation is an important factor in improving student achievement. Although there are many scales in Turkish written in Turkish that measure the level of general academic motivation, there is no motivation scale designed for online learning. The aim of the research is to translate an online motivation scale developed in English by Chen and Jang (2010) into Turkish. During the adaptation phase, studies were carried out at two universities in the north-western part of Turkey. Within the scope of validity and reliability studies at the adaptation stage, 351 university students studying in various departments have been implemented. For the linguistic validity of the scale, third grade English teacher candidates who are both Turkish and English-speaking groups participated. In the stage of adapting the scale to Turkish, it was first translated into Turkish by two language specialists and one education technology expert. The form translated into Turkish and the original form were examined both in Turkish and in English and the correlations between the application of two groups of 15 days intervals and the sub-dimensions of the original form were examined. In this context, the correlations obtained from the Turkish and English forms of the scale were calculated in the range of 0.27 - 0.82 for the seven subscales. According to the Confirmatory Factor Analysis findings conducted to test the validity of the structure after 351 students were applied, the chi-square / df value was calculated as 5.64 and the RMSEA value was 0.08. The obtained CFA findings suggest that the fit indices were as follows; GFI = 0.90, AGFI = 0.82, CFI = 0.91, NNFI = 0.90, IFI = 0.91, and SRMR = 0.07. The internal consistency coefficients calculated for each subdimension of Turkish scale are between 0.41 and 0.84. According to the findings obtained, the original structure of the online motivational scale adapted to Turkish showed similarity in Turkish culture and the result that it can be used is reached.

Keywords: Online learning, motivation, adaptation, validity, reliability

Validity and Reliability Of The Scale Of Managerial Effectiveness

Serap ÖZDEMİR, Nejat İRA, Hasan ARSLAN , Aynur GEÇER

Kocaeli İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü. Ar-Ge Birimi . Kocaeli/Türkiye

The aim of this study is to determine a validity and a reliability of the scale whic was improved by Murry in 1993 and adapted into Turkish by Nejat İra in 2010. The workgroup of the study consists of 281 teachers working in primary and secondary schools in Kocaeli in 2016-2017 academic year. The factor structure of the scale was examined by exploratory factorial anlaysis and it was identified that the scale has a 5 factorial structure .The Cronbah Alfa coefficient numbers of the scale are : 73.10 . These results show that the scale of managerial effectiveness is a valid and reliable scale which can be used in examining teachers' opinions about diversity management in official state schools.

Keywords: Effectiveness , Managerial Effectiveness At Schools , Scale of Managerial Effectiveness

XIII. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Sofia, Bulgaria – May 19-22, 2017

EFFECTIVENESS OF LEARNING BASED ON PROJECT APPLICATIONS AND EFFECT OF DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' SELF-CONFIDENCE SKILLS

Mustafa Aydın BAŞAR

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversity, Eğitim Fakültesi

Educational institutions are seeking to create more qualified learning environments. In the 2014-2015 academic year, a study based on project was conducted with 6th grade students in secondary school. The project named "Transfer Nomad culture from nomad tents to schools" was designed as an active participatory study based on collaborative learning of the students with the aim of the main goals and achievements. The project depending on their purpose, has been an arrangement which is a blend of many disciplines that will include students who have different individual qualities and abilities.

The purpose of this study is to define teacher perspectives about effectiveness of learning based on project applications and effect of development of students' self-confidence skills. The data of the designed study based on the qualitative research method were collected based on the interview technique.

Teachers have stated that students have a high learning enrichment with their project.

On the other hand, after the project work, It was stated that positive developments were observed in the self-confidence of the students by the teachers.

Keywords: learning based on project, self-confidence, qualified learning

Problems of Visually Impaired People in Traffic

İdris Düşer, Mehmet Ulutaş

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Education, Çanakkale/TURKEY

Visually impaired is defined as the loss of part or all of the person's ability to see. This obstacle may be congenital, or it may occur in the event of an accident caused by the daily life of the individual. Recognition of visually impaired individuals is of utmost importance for the individual and for society. Finding solutions to the problems of people with disabilities and assisting them in the face of these problems can be regarded as fundamental. The research covers the problems experienced by visually impaired individuals residing in Çanakkale city center and the solutions to these problems. The study was carried out in 2016 with the Association of the Six-Point Blind in the province of Çanakkale. The study also utilized qualitative research methods. From the qualitative research methods, the interview technique was determined as the most suitable technique for the study and the interview technique was used in the researches. Negotiations were recorded in written form and were also recorded in voice recordings with permission. Twelve visually handicapped individuals who were members of the Association of the Six-Point Blind in the Provincial Center of Çanakkale. Data collection was performed using semi-structured interview technique with visually impaired individuals. The study data were obtained as a result of interviews with visually impaired individuals included in the study group. The answers to the questions asked during the interview were examined. The evaluation of the answers to the interview questions and the examination of the sound recordings have determined what problems the visually impaired individuals have experienced in the traffic.

Keywords: Visually Impaired People, traffic, qualified learning, society.