

IX. European Conference on Social and
Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

ABSTRACT BOOK

International Association of Social Science Research Copyright © 2016 – iassr.org



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4005

The Effects Of Social Capital On Women's Job Search, Career And Self-Employment

Seda Topgöl

Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Turkey

Social capital can be defined as an investment in one's relationships with the anticipation that it will benefit one in future. Social capital focuses on how to gain return through access to social networks on an individual basis.

In this study, the effects of social capital on women's job search, career and self-employment in Turkey were evaluated. In the light of the concept of social capital, an attempt was made to understand the use of social networks and the value and meaning attributed to them. The role of women's social networks/capitals and their perception of these concepts in their decisions related to job search, career and self-employment will be examined. "Does women's pattern of using their social network as their social capital differentiate at different stages of their job search, career and self-employment experience and what are the reasons of this differentiation?" is the main research question that will be focused on.

The semi-structured in-depth interview technique, which is one of the qualitative research techniques, is used in order to reveal social capital elements affecting women's job search, career and self-employment status. Participants are asked questions regarding their demographic status (age, educational status of close family members), educational background (graduation status), work life (career plans, work arrangement, relationships in working environment) and social relationships (social activities, lifestyle, and relationships in social circle).

The ongoing study shows so far that women have different perceptions and attitudes regarding capitalizing their social networks at different stages of their job search, career and self-employment experience. No information related to findings is given since the study still goes on.

Keywords: Social Capital, Women, Job Search, Career, Self-Employment

* Bu çalışma, Hitit Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir. Proje No: IBF52.16.001



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4009

The Secondary Man : "Salur Kazan Khan"

Zehra G rkem Duran

Department of Turkish Language and Literature, University of Gazi, Ankara, Turkey

The secondary Man: "Salur Kazan Khan"

Throughout Turkish administration history, many leaders have left an impression with their understanding of administration and personal leadership traits. It is seen that the succession of the leaders was effected by those around in our written and oral literature. Moreover, the fact that supporting characters come before the main characters with their initiatives and policies is shown in some stories. This situation is exemplified in Dede Korkut Epics, which are considered the milestone of Turkish culture. While Bayındır Han, the leader of the Oguz beys, remains in the background, his groom Salur Kazan Han plays an active role and shapes the future of the struggle between Turkish tribes. In this study, the concept of leadership in Dede Korkut Epics and similar stories in Turkish epics, which are specific to Bayındır Han-Salur Kazan relationship, will be discussed within the framework of administration and political science.

Keywords: Administration, Leadership, Turkish Epics, Dede Korkut Epics



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4010

Turkey's Tourism Sector Impact On Economic Growth

Luan VARDARI, Dr. Sc. Drita Krqasniqi

Rruga e Shkronjave, nr. 1 20000 Prizren, Republika e Kosovës

In this study, causal relationship between tourism revenues and economic growth in Turkey There were analyzed using VAR Analysis and Granger Causality Stata. According to the empirical results which are found by using years data for 2003–2013 periods, there is unidirectional causality running from economic growth to tourism revenues. This finding indicates that to increase the revenue obtained from tourism Turkey should ensure sustainable growth.

Keywords: Tourism Revenues, Economic Growth, Var Analys, Granger Causality Stata.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4013

**The Relationship between Perceived Service Quality and Behavioral Intentions in
Fitness Centers**

Timuçin Gencer , Rasim Şahin, Volkan Unutmaz , Olcay Kiremitçi

Ege University School of Physical Education and Sports, Sports Management Departure

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between perceived service quality and behavioral intentions in fitness centers. A total of two hundred twenty four members of two private franchised fitness clubs participated in the study. Perceived service quality scale of sports fitness centers, the behavioral intentions scale and a questionnaire form for specifying demographical characteristics of fitness centers members were employed in the study. Considering the dependent and independent data sets' rates of expressing their own canonical variable set (shared variance) and the other canonical variable set (redundancy), it is seen that among the first two functions determined to be significant, the first function has a higher percentage of expression than the second. In this first function interaction quality subscale stands out among service quality perceptions whereas the loyalty stands out among behavioral intentions.

Keywords: fitness, perception, service quality, behavioral intention



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4014

The Relationship Between Occupational Anxiety Levels And Self-Efficacy Of Physical Education Teacher

Olcay Kiremitçi , Buse Cengiz

School of Physical Education and Sports, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey

The present study aimed to determine occupational anxiety and self-efficacy perceptions of physical education teacher candidates and to examine the relationship between them. A total of 106 senior students (40.6% female and 59.4% male) participated in the study. Mean age of the participants was calculated as 22.59 ± 1.97 . The study employed two measurement tools namely Scales of Anxiety and Self-efficacy towards teaching as a profession. The data set obtained was put through descriptive statistics, t-test and canonical correlation analyses. The results of the analyses show that physical education teacher candidates have the lowest averages of perceived occupational anxiety on the Assignment Centered Anxiety (mean= 3.06 ± 1.14) sub-scale while they have the highest scores on the Colleague and Parent Centered Anxiety (mean= $3.94 \pm .76$) sub-scale. In terms of self-efficacy perceptions, on the other hand, teacher candidates had the highest mean on self-efficacy towards Teaching Strategy (mean= 6.85 ± 1.30) sub-scale and the lowest mean on the self-efficacy towards Class Management (mean= 6.71 ± 1.38) sub-scale. As result of the gender based examination of teacher candidates' occupational anxiety and self-efficacy perceptions, female candidates were found to have a significant score on the Assignment Centered Anxiety sub-scale only ($t=-2.61; p<.05$). The canonical correlation analyses applied to data set showed that the sub-dimensions of Colleague-Parent Centered Anxiety (canonical=-.943;cross=-.632) and Self-Efficacy towards Class Management (canonical=-.982;cross=-.659) stood out among others. In conclusion, it could be considered that the lack of importance attached to physical education classes by students in the academic hierarchy may affect physical education teacher candidates' self-efficacy towards class management and this may result in the anxiety of being perceived as occupational incompetence by their colleagues and parents of their students.

Keywords: Occupational Anxiety, Self-Efficacy, Teacher Candidates, Physical Education



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4016

Türkiye'nin Ülke Markasının İnşasında Kamu Diplomasisi Vizyonunun Stratejik Rolü

Abdullah Özkan

İstanbul University

21. yüzyılda öne çıkan ülke markası kavramı, ülkelerin ekonomik, siyasi, sosyal ve kültürel alanlarda diğer ülkelerle rekabet edebilmesine imkan sağlamaktadır. Marka değerini inşa etmiş, uluslararası arenada kendilerine saygın, itibarlı, güven veren bir kimlik edinmiş ülkeler; ekonomiden siyasete pek çok alanda kapıları açabilecek bir anahtarın da sahibi olmaktadır. Kendi markasını inşa edememiş, farklılıklarını ortaya koyamamış ülkelerin ise küresel rekabette geri kaldıkları görülmektedir. Devletlerin çıkar, fırsat, tehdit ve potansiyel tehdit merkezli değerlendirmelerine göre oluşturdukları ve başka ülkelerin kamuoylarını etkileme amacıyla yürüttükleri faaliyetleri kapsayan Kamu Diplomasisi; başka ülkelerin hükümetlerini değil, hükümet dışı aktörlerini ve kamuoylarını hedeflemektedir. Ülkeler, kamu diplomasisi vasıtasıyla yabancı ülke vatandaşları ile kendi vatandaşları ve kurumları arasındaki diyalogu da yaygınlaştırma imkanı bulmaktadır. Kamu Diplomasisi, geleneksel diplomasinin dışında kalan, hükümetlerin diğer ülkelerde kamuoyu oluşturma çabalarını, ülkeler arasında sivil toplum örgütlerinin etkileşim içinde olmasını ve kültürel iletişim süreçlerini kapsamaktadır. Hükümet ve sivil toplum kuruluşları, kamu diplomasisi anlayışında, görüşlerini yabancı sivil toplum kuruluşlarına ve kamuoyuna aktarabilme imkanı bulmaktadır. Kamu diplomasisi, hükümetlerin yabancı kamularla ülkelerinin fikirlerine, ideallerine ve ülke çıkarlarına hizmet edecek şekilde sempati oluşturma amacıyla kurdukları iletişim sürecine vurgu yapmaktadır. Ülkeler yabancı toplumların tutum ve davranışlarını etkileyerek aslında yabancı hükümetlerin davranışlarını etkileme amacı taşımaktadır.

Ülkelerin uyguladıkları Kamu Diplomasisi politikalarıyla öncelikle zihinlerdeki imajların güncellendiği, insanların birbirine olan yakınlıklarının arttığı, yanlış anlaşılmalardan düzeltilendiği görülmektedir. Böylece olumlu algılar çoğalmakta, insanlar arasında bağlantılar kurulmakta; eğitim, değişim programları, bilimsel işbirlikleri, turizm gibi yollarla insanların birbirini tanıması ve anlamasının yolu açılmaktadır. Bu şekilde kalıcı ve uzun vadeli ilişkiler de inşa edilebilmektedir. Kamu diplomasisi ile ülke markası kavramları birbirini tamamlamaktadır. Kamu diplomasisi genel vizyona işaret etmekte, ülke markasının oluşturulacağı zemini hazırlamakta, uygulamaların başarılı olmasını sağlayacak altyapıyı inşa etmektedir. Bu altyapı hazırlanmadan hiçbir ülke kendi markasını başarılı şekilde geliştiremez, kalıcı başarıya imza atamaz. Yeni yüzyılda bölgesinde saygın ve güvenilir bir ülke olmayı amaçlayan, yumuşak gücünü etkili şekilde kullanarak başka toplumlarla kalıcı ilişkiler geliştirmeyi hedefleyen, ekonomik, siyasi, sosyal ve kültürel alanlarda söz sahibi olmak isteyen Türkiye; mutlaka gündeminin en üst sırasına “marka değerini” inşa etmeyi almalıdır. Türkiye sahip olduğu önemli kamu diplomasisi potansiyelini de harekete geçirerek, 21. yüzyılda güçlü ve

sağlam bir ÷lke markası inşa edebilmeyi başarmalıdır. Çünkü güçlü Türkiye markası, özellikle Ortadoęu bölgesi ve İslam Dünyası için çok daha fazla anlam ifade etmektedir. Bildiri; güçlü Türkiye markası için yapılması gerekenleri tartışacak, ayrıca karar vericilere stratejik bir yol haritası da sunacaktır.

Keywords: Ülke markası, Kamu Diplomasi, Türkiye



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4023

**The Relationship Between Love And Marital Satisfaction Among Individuals In The
Early Stage Of Marriage**

Rizqya Juwita, Grace Killis

Department of Psychology Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Leiden University,
Netherlands

This study aimed to examine the relationship between love and marital satisfaction among individuals in the early stage of marriage. Eighty five participants, consisting of 53 females and 32 males (Mean = 26.6 years old, SD=2.4) completed Sternberg's Triangular Love Scale measuring love and Fowers and Olson's ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale measuring marital satisfaction. Results show high levels of both love and marital satisfaction. Results also show a significant positive relationship ($r = .294$, $p < 0.01$, 2-tailed) between love and marital satisfaction among individuals in the early stage of marriage.

Keywords: Love, Sternberg's triangular theory of love, marital satisfaction, early stage of marriage.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4024

Differences In Psychological Well-Being Between Older Adults Pet Owner And Older Adults Non-Pet Owner

Gloryka Ednadita

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, Leiden University, the Netherlands

This research was conducted to examine the differences in psychological well-being between older adults pet owner and non-pet owner. Psychological well-being was measured using an adaptation of instrument named Scale of Psychological Well-Being (Ryff, 1995). The participants of this research were 62 older adults of 31 pet owners and 31 non-pet owners. The main results of this research showed that while there is no difference in psychological well-being, there is significant difference in one of its dimensions, purpose in life, between older adults pet owner and non-pet owner ($t = 3,776$; $p = 0,000$, significant in L.o.S 0,01). That meant owning pet would be followed with higher purpose in life. In more narrowed context, there are significant differences in self acceptance ($F = 5,555$; $p < 0,05$, significant in L.o.S 0,05) and purpose in life ($F = 7,021$; $p < 0,05$ significant in L.o.S 0,01) between older adults dog owner and non-dog owner. This result may be taken for consideration when developing ways to promote psychological well being in older adults.

Keywords: Psychological well-being, pet owner, pet, older adults



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4027

Redesigning The Curriculum: Time To Educate For Evolvment

Alev Yemenici

Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies, Cankaya University, Ankara, Turkey

This paper aims to present reasons why we urgently need to change our educational systems and curricula worldwide. Why will the old paradigms not work? How can evolution help us redesign our educational policies? What is peace education and how can it guide our way in times of terror and violence? This paper aims to provide information on peace education and to further introduce the concept of epigenetics in dealing with the underlying causes for important global concerns such as violence and terror. It provides information on the effect of stress, violence and trauma during especially the pre-natal, birth and post-natal periods when the foundation of love chemicals or chemicals of violence are established and the brain architecture is formed. It underlies the role enrichment, empathy and the process of empowerment play at the intrapersonal, interpersonal, national and international levels through which issues related with peace, justice, conflict and violence can be addressed.

Keywords: Peace education, curriculum, lifelong learning



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4029

The Reproduction Family And Politics: The Effects Of Family On Political Socialization

Evsen Altun Aslan

Public Administration, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey

In social life, the family come into prominence as primary socialization institution that teaches to the individuals the values and judgments of the society they live. That role of the family on participation of individuals in social participation is reflected also at different fields. One of those fields confront us as political field. Individuals need some agents as to be informed on political field. Families, as the primary agents of political socialization, effects on schemata of perception, classification and action about political field. In this context, families allows the reproduction of relation of family and politics by passing political capital from generation to generation in the political socialization process.

This paper, by taking Pierre Bourdieu's habitus and field theory on basis, aims to analyze the role of family on schemata of political perception, political classification and political action that was gained by young people who located in political field at political socialization process. Data of the study was obtained through semi-structured interviews with eight young people who located in political field and one of their family members who live in İzmir between dates March-May 2014.

Keywords: Family, Habitus, Political Field, Political Socialization, Political Activism



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4015

January Effect On Stock Exchange: Case Of Bist

Murat Akbalık, Başak Tanınmış Yücememiş

MÜ Bankacılık ve Sigortacılık Y., Göztepe Kampüsü, Kadıköy-İstanbul, Türkiye

There are many studies related to calendar anomaly in the literature. However, these are limited in respect to January anomaly for BIST. In this study, the effect of January on BIST 100 will be researched with parametric and non-parametric statistical methods during the period of 01.01.2001-12.31.2014. The findings of the study suggest that the effect of January is positive in respect to changing periods and confidence levels.

Keywords: Behavioral finance, January effect, BIST, Stock returns



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4022

**Internet Use For Educational Purposes By University Students: Do They Care About
The Copyrights?**

Murat Akçayır, Gökçe Akçayır

Kırıkkale University Faculty of Education Department of Computer Education and Instructional
Technologies Kırıkkale, Turkey, 71450

Internet has become available anytime and anywhere with the advent of mobile communications devices and 3G technology. Today's university students are using internet actively for educational purposes. In Internet, widely used by students, it is very easy to copy and paste every kind of content and this gives rise to the question of "Is enough attention paid to copyright?" and this causes some concerns in educational circles. Therefore, in the present study, the state of Internet use by university students for educational purposes, their current opinions about the issue of copyright, how they perceive of copyrights and their suggestions to prevent copyright violations were investigated. The present study conducted with the participation of 223 university students employed both qualitative and quantitative data collection instruments. The findings of the study revealed that university students are using Internet extensively for educational purposes; yet, they can easily overlook copyright issues. It was determined that the most common reason for students to violate copyrights is their not encountering any sanctions.

Keywords: Copyright, Dishonesty, Education



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4018

How Do Pre-Service Teachers Consider Constructivism?: In The Case Of Primary Pre-Service Teachers

Savaş Baştürk

Department of Elementary Mathematics Education, Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey

Constructivism is a philosophical view and has important reflections on education. According to its interpretations carried to education, the learner generates knowledge and meaning from an interaction between her/him experience and her/him ideas. Stating all of them verbally is very easy, but it is quite difficult to apply in accordance with the requirements. Therefore, pre-service teachers need to internalize constructivism both theoretically and practically in education faculties and to graduate with positive perspective on it. The aim of this study was to reveal pre-service teachers' views on constructivism. In order to do this, a semi-structured interview was conducted with 12 primary pre-service teachers. The research group included students of the grades 2, 3 and 4. Four pre-service teachers were voluntarily selected from each grade for interview. Each interview lasted about 20-23 minutes. The recorded interviews were transferred to written texts and later analysed. The responses were examined by descriptive and content analysis. According to the most significant results of the research, the pre-service teachers defined constructivism as an innovative approach where student is in the centre of learning, active participant, and teacher takes on the role of facilitator. They considered as a barrier to the adaptation of constructivism, causes, generally related to teacher, such as the nature of training, the lack of knowledge and the lack of motivation. Furthermore, although in their education courses, constructivism was mentioned a lot, the number of lecturers who implement it in the classes was very limited.

Keywords: Constructivism, primary pre-service teachers, teacher training



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4033

Evolution: A Moral Imperative

Paul Shrell-Fox

40 Mordechai Elkachi St

The long-standing association between science and religion began to dissolve during the Renaissance, particularly with the advent of Galileo's theory that challenged the church's geocentric belief. By most accounts it came to a head with the publication of Darwin's Origin of Species. The association essentially dissolved with the release of his Descent of Man. For a few decades there were religious leaders who incorporated Darwin's ideas into religious belief. It took until the mid-20th century for the wedge to be fully developed. Theologians ultimately claimed that there can be no morals without a belief in god and a practice of religion.

However, as we progress further into the 21st century, we see meaningful attempts to reconcile the two magisteria. This trend is spearheaded by non-fundamentalist religious leaders, perhaps in response to the new atheists who formulate a basis for moral behavior in scientific research. The supposition goes along these lines: "If the Bible is not the literal word of god, then the moral behaviors that emerged are a compilation of human ideas. The deification of the values gave them greater import at the time."

The paper will present evolutionary studies that can lead to moral, medical and geopolitical conclusions based upon Wilson and Wilson's 2007 adage that "Selfishness beats altruism within groups. Altruistic groups beat selfish groups. Everything else is commentary". The difference is the how we define the "groups". And is based upon an understanding the religious belief and practice are still formative in the great stage we call Earth.

Keywords: Evolution; Moral behavior; Religious practice



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4034

Evaluation Of The Development Plans Years Between 1963 And 2018 İn Turkey

Elmas Akin

Department of Social Work, University of KTO Karatay, Konya, Turkey

In social life, the family come into prominence as primary socialization institution that teaches to the individuals the values and judgments of the society they live. That role of the family on participation of individuals in social participation is reflected also at different fields. One of those fields confront us as political field. Individuals need some agents as to be informed on political field. Families, as the primary agents of political socialization, effects on schemata of perception, classification and action about political field. In this context, families allows the reproduction of relation of family and politics by passing political capital from generation to generation in the political socialization process.

This paper, by taking Pierre Bourdieu's habitus and field theory on basis, aims to analyze the role of family on schemata of political perception, political classification and political action that was gained by young people who located in political field at political socialization process. Data of the study was obtained through semi-structured interviews with eight young people who located in political field and one of their family members who live in İzmir between dates March-May 2014.

Keywords: Planning, Development Plants, Social Policy, Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4036

Preparing Future's Teachers For Developing Ieps İn Turkey

Sezgin Vuran, Glden Bozkuş Gen, Sunagl Sani Bozkurt

Anadolu Universitesi, Egitim Fakltesi, Ozel Egitim Fakultesi 26470- ESKİSEHIR

The purpose of this study is to reveal the process of collaborative teamwork facilitates skills in future teachers needed to develop collaborative IEPs. The research was carried out as a qualitative research. The participants of the study were 100 candidate special education teachers and three instructors. Data were collected using participant observations, field notes, home works, diaries of future's special education teachers and instructor's opinions. Then, the data obtained were analyzed by using content analysis method. During the implementation process, collaborative teaching and learning approaches were adopted. With collaborative learning, along with IEP preparing skills, teamwork capabilities of participants, which are one of the requirements for IEP, were also improved. Moreover, implementation of the course using collaborative teaching represented as a good model of collaborative working for participant students.

With the help of this study three important goals were achieved. Firstly, future teachers get the chance of observing all the process of developing an IEP both individually and as a group member. Secondly, they developed an IEP meeting the needs of a student with special educational needs and finally they implemented the IEP developed by themselves.

Keywords: Developing an IEP, collaborative teaching approach, collaborative learning approach, teamwork.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4037

Simple But Dominant: How To Re-Shine Depeche Mode On Album Covers After 80's

Cinla Şeker

Fine Arts Education Department, Buca Faculty of Education, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey

The aim of this paper is to analyze the album covers of English band Depeche Mode after 80's according to the principles of graphic design. Established in 1980, the musical style of the band turned from synthpop to new wave, from new wave to electronic-, dance-, and alternative-rock in decades, but their message stayed as it was: a non-hypocritical, humanist and decent manner against what is wrong and in love sincerely. As a graphic design product, album covers are pre – print design solutions of two dimensional surfaces. Graphic design as a design field has its own elements and principles. Visual elements and typography are the two components which should unite with the help of the six main principles which are unity / harmony, balance, hierarchy, scale / proportion, dominance / emphasis and similarity / contrast. All album covers of Depeche Mode after 80's designed in a simple but dominant way in order to form an unique style. On every album cover there are huge color, size, tone and location contrasts which concluded in simple domination; domination of a non-hypocritical, humanist and decent manner against what is wrong and in love sincerely.

Keywords: graphic design, album cover, design principles, dominance, depeche mode



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4039

**The Impact Of The Shale Gas Revolution To The Russia-Eu Energy Dialogue, Is
Balance Of Power Changing?**

Ayşegül Uçkun

Department of Energy Management, University of KTO Karatay, Konya, Turkey

Shale gas is one of the non-conventional energy sources and it is seen as a game changer in international energy markets and energy policies. Shale gas revolution has changed the energy outlook particularly for the US and the rest of the world. In this respect, it is expected to affect the Russia's power to a certain extent since it uses natural gas as a lever in international relations. Because of the fact that the main export market of Russian natural gas is the EU, EU is really important for Russia in energy market. On the other hand, one of the main aims of the EU's energy policy is to ensure security of supply. Therefore, EU wants to reduce the dependency rate to Russia. Shale gas is one of the most basic solutions for EU. However, shale gas production in EU cannot be developed because geological structure is not feasible enough for the production, there are environmental concerns, regulation of property rights contains strict rules, etc. Therefore, EU has to find a different solution and this solution is given to the EU by the US. After shale gas revolution, while the power of US in gas market begins to increase, the market share of the Russia with EU takes a turn for the worse. This study addresses the question how shale gas revolution change the balance among energy markets and which conditions that affect Russia-EU energy dialogue.

Keywords: Shale gas revolution, Russia, Turkey, Energy balances



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4043

Novice Principals, Their Transition To The Work And Their Challenges

Aydın Balyer , Kenan Özcan , Ali Yıldız

Yıldız Technical University Faculty Of Education Educational Sciences Department Davutpasa
Kampusu B-302 Esenler

School principals are key elements at schools in the process of student success. They are appointed to their positions after an interview in Turkey. It is considered that they face some challenges while as they transition into their new occupation, especially in their first year on the job. This study purposed to investigate the challenges they encounter in terms of task diversity, organizational socialization, and unpredictability in changes in the system. This qualitative study examines a random sample of novice principals from public school principals in Istanbul, Turkey. Using interviews, it is aimed to determine the “challenges” they encounter. Results reveal that a major “challenge” that novice principals face is the sense of ultimate responsibility. This responsibility contributed to three core problems in practice such as task diversity, organizational socialization and unpredictability. In this regard, while almost all novices experience the responsibility challenge as well as one or more of the practice problems, the conditions of novices’ transitions to the principalship either eased or increased the level of practice problems they encountered.

Keywords: Novice school principals, organizational socialization, principal practice, the principalship



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4044

**Rectors' Administrative Skills in University Management Process: Educational
Administrators' Views**

Kenan Özcan , Aydın Balyer , Ali Yıldız

ADIYAMAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF EDUCATION EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT Altınşehir Mh. 3005 Sokak No:13 02040 ADIYAMAN

With their roles of developing scientific knowledge, sharing it to the society and conducting researches, universities are supposed to integrate themselves to the society in which they operate. They are expected to become entrepreneurial institutions as a result of globalisation in developed countries. Here, universities face many difficulties with meeting local, regional, national and cultural needs due to administrative problems. At universities, administrative responsibilities are conducted by rectors in most countries as in Turkey. In Turkey, rectors are appointed to their posts with full authority having no accountability. This has been discussed in the academic environment recently. Although, rector appointments criteria differentiated at several countries, there is no scientific criteria except for being a professor. Choosing a rector becomes more important than scientific criteria. An inexperienced professor in any field can become a rector at a university in which there are so many complicated posts. This may create problems for a university in today's world of change. This study purposes to determine how effective they manage the university according to the views of academics from educational administration field. The study was conducted with a phenomenological qualitative research design. The participants were chosen with purposive sampling technique. The data were gathered with semi-structured interview questions and were analyzed with descriptive analysis technique. According to the academics, rectors have problems even with decision making, planning, staffing, communication, leading, coordination, supervision and evaluation processes. They also assert that accountability, democratic participation and quality assurance systems are not provided adequately.

Keywords: University, administrative effectiveness, rector appointments, academics in educational administration



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4046

**The Effects Of A Foreign Language On Students Overall Success – Bilingualism At An
Early School Age**

Nazlı Tüfekçi

University of Gjakova / University of Prizren

Last century is considered to be the decade of the revival of interest of learning a second language, and it has remained an issue with high interest in educational research fields. In its contexts, it has been also discussed about the cognitive effects of a person speaking more than one language. The linguist Cook, asserts that the benefits of learning a second language is 'brain exercises', hereupon more complex sentences are being produced by students who have learned a second language, respectively bilingual ones. (Cook, 2003, p. 212). This in turn influenced the researches on tracing the most appropriate age to start with a foreign language acquisition.

The aim of this empirical research was to identify any potential effective positive consequence that a foreign language may influence on students' overall success in primary school. First of all a brief overview of the different theoretical approaches, has been presented. Secondly, an analysis of pedagogical documentation has been applied, with the purpose of surveying the possible variations of students overall success before and after commencement of learning English from the third grade of elementary schools in Kosovo. Moreover two different questionnaires has been applied, where students and teachers have expressed their opinion towered foreign language at a very first years of elementary school. Many statistical methods have been used for statistical analysis. The results reveal the enhancement on overall success at school. The enhancement of success is mainly seen in the native language and social subjects.

Keywords: Bilingualism, Foreign Language Acquisition, Primary School



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4048

Olive Cultivation In Ayvalık In Early Republican Period

Serap Taşdemir

İnönü Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü

Ayvalık which is in the position where Ottoman Empire reached out its hand to Europe and the Mediterranean turned Aegean shipping trade routes and Anatolia into a trade center where silk and spice roads came together. Moreover, the reason why one of the two main ranges is in Aydın and İzmir in South and the other one is in Edremit and Ayvalık in North, olive, olive oil and soap production and expulsion formed the basis of Ayvalık's economy.

As today, the existence of olive oil, soap and prina products which were in the lead among the most important productions olive and accordingly olive products marking Ayvalık to be in advanced centers in Western Anatolia Region in the first years of Republic, not only directed the economic life of the city but also had an important impact upon forming political, social and even architectural texture of it.

In this study, from the process began with commutation to 1950, the history of Ayvalık developed/changed under the favour of olive cultivation from the distribution of olive trees to the fabricator families, from politics to economics, from social life and architecture to daily living will be asserted by surveying all of the resources like written records in particular to local press, scientific studies, memories, communes.

Keywords: Ayvalık, Olive Cultivation in Ayvalık, Soap Production in Ayvalık, Prina.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4050

Specilization And Diversification Effects On Productivity

Aslı Özpolat

Oguzeli Vocational School Of Higher Education, University Of Gaziantep, Gaziantep, Turkey

Standard international trade theory imply that specialization in product give an important opportunities to firms and countries because of comparative advantages. With specialization, the allocation of resources become more efficient and productivity increase. In contrast to specialization, some economists argue that diversified economics are less vulnerable to economic shocks and more productive than specialized economies. That is why relationship between specialization, diversification and productivity is the main issue of this study. In literature, the results about the relationship between diversification and productivity are different from methods, sectors and countries. Therefore, it can be find positive or negative and even no significance relationship between variables.

In this study, the dynamic relationship between diversification and productivity in OECD countries has been analyzed. The study aims to compare how specialization and diversification effect on productivity. So, two different model has been formed to compare with relationship between specialization, diversification and productivity.

The model has been estimated using yearly data from 1995 to 2013 as two different models for OECD countries. Labor productivity have been considered as productivity indicators in models. The other variables are merchandise trade specialization index, diversification index, lag of productivity and gross domestic product (GDP). The data used in this study have been obtained from UNCTAD and OECD. By using the variables above, relationship between the series has been analyzed with “Generalized Method of Moments” (GMM) model. The expecting finding is diversified economies is more productive than specialized economies according to comparative advantages.

Keywords: Specialization, Diversification, Productivity, GMM



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4051

**Analysis Of Preservice English Teachers'Self-Efficacy Perception According To Various
Variables**

Ufuk Saridede , Malik Doğan

Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü, Umuttepe Kampüsü,
İzmit/KOCAELİ

In this study, the self-efficacy of different variables on the teaching profession of the English teachers have to determine the angle. Recently gained importance, it is important to be able to demonstrate self-efficacy perception in terms of effective and efficient products in their professional lives. Self-efficacy is high, both the students themselves is an important factor in development. Thus, the conclusion can be reached more quickly and with better product. Is descriptive nature of this study, was conducted using the scan pattern. Research 2015-2016 academic year Kocaeli University, Faculty of Education, department of English Language Teaching was conducted on a total of 287 teacher candidates studying in different classes. The data collection tool in the study, Tschannen-Moran and Hoy (2001) current reliability studies for developed and Turkish by Anchor, Blackwell and Sarikaya (2005) conducted by the "teacher self-efficacy scale" is used. Data were analyzed by frequency, t-test, ANOVA tests were used. As a result of the differences between the opinions of teachers in terms of the variables were determined.

Keywords: Self-efficacy, teacher training, English teacher candidates



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4053

Comparative Analysis Of Eu Member State With Economic Indicators And Future Prospects

Işın Çetin, Mustafa Sevüktekin

Uludag University

In this study, the development level of the EU Member States were assessed using econometric modeling. Within the framework of assumptions in the modelling process, the financial situation of each country are evaluated separately. Also, the changes of the EU economies in time was examined and what kind of changes there may be in the five-year period was evaluated. This study consists three parts. In first part, especially in the context of global crisis, economic trend of European Union Member Staes has been examined. This analysis has been made considering the current crisis theory and crisis literature. Whether there are the economic differences between countries has been argued and the main reasons of those differences has been examined. In particular, with the global financial crisis and the debt crisis, the change in the EU economies' financial situation was observed. These changes affect both the countries' instant financial situation and the economic structure in the future. The econometric modeling process are discussed in the second part of the study. In the third part, the results obtained from empirical findings were reviewed. The data used in the study is defined as "Main Economic Indicators of EU Member States". Data used in the study was received from Eurostat and OECD Official Site Database. The results also support the objective of the study. Among the main reasons for the differences between countries, the level of development of countries, the rate of change of real GDP and import export balance were found to be effective.

Keywords: Leading Indicators, EU Economies, Forecasting Methods



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4054

Why Did Not The Vietnam War Decrease The Tension Of The Sino-Soviet Dispute?

Umut Bekcan

Pamukkale University, Faculty of Economics and Administration, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, 20070, Denizli, Turkey

Close relations between the Soviet Union (USSR) and the People's Republic of China (PRC) gradually began to deteriorate from the second half of the 1950s and in the early 1960s, the Sino-Soviet split was officially cemented. The Vietnam War (Second Indochina War) however, was an anti-imperialist independence war of socialist North Vietnam against southern pro-Western regime and the United States of America (USA) from the mid-1960s. In normal circumstances, any two socialist countries' interests are supposed to be compatible in supporting a socialist country which struggles against an imperialist country. Therefore, the USSR and the PRC could be expected to put aside their disagreements and move together against capitalist bloc's leader, the USA. But they did not do so and fought over Vietnam so to say.

The main problematic of the study is that the Vietnam War was not a factor of easing of the tension between the two countries. Conversely, it increased the tension and created a new dispute. In this context, in this study, the reasons of this problematic related to Vietnam issue and the bilateral relations will be examined, subsequent to the brief description of the Sino-Soviet dispute. The study will be discussed in the traditional approach of International Relations by the notion of that the subject of the history is unique.

Keywords: Soviet Union, China, Vietnam War, the United States, Foreign relations



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4057

Evaluation Of Corporate Sustainability Reporting In Terms Of Assurance Services

Duygu Celayir, Hasan Türedi

Istanbul Ticaret Üniversitesi, Muhasebe ve Denetim Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye

In recent years, primarily in business world, sustainability as it is an interesting notion for social and economic figures, has resulted in various changes in reporting notions. The reporting types which were known as "environmental reporting" or "social reporting" so far, now relinquished its place to the type of "sustainability reporting" or "corporate social responsibility" reporting. Apart from financial informations, it is issued that non-financial informations must be reported too, as it is issued that there has to be triple reporting in economic, social and environmental terms. The change was not only in reporting format, there also emerged a new notion named "sustainability anticipation" for stakeholders. Surely this situation has made apparent the requirements in assurance activities about the sustainability anticipations and needs that have to be refined in this terms. The study primarily explicates the notions of corporate social responsibility and sustainability, and sticks on to the sustainability reports, to the reports' three dimensions of economic, social and environmental explanations, to the reliability of these reports, and focuses on the importance and necessity of an independent assurance process of these informations.

Keywords: sustainability, social responsibility, assurance services, ISAE 3000



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4059

**Deaf, Dumb And Blind People In The Ottoman Empire And Difficulties They
Encountered In Their Social Life**

Hürü Sağlam Tekir

Sinop Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Korucuk Köyü Trafo Mevkii, Merkez/

As the Ottoman welfare system of foundations and poorhouses, which had operated efficiently until the 19th century, began to lose its function, protection of poor people began to come under the central state's scope of activity and authority. And as the Ottoman State embraced the concept of social state, it began to support those in need through various ways. Deaf, dumb and blind people were also among them.

As these people were trying to maintain their lives in social life, their greatest suffering was economic problems. In their daily lives, they also experienced such unfortunate incidents as rapes, occupational accidents and unidentified murders. Doubtlessly, the most important reason for these adversities was the fact that many other people could not embrace the thought of accepting the existence of deaf, dumb and blind people and living with them. This is clearly revealed by the life they lived.

This study examines the economic and social problems suffered by deaf, dumb and blind people in the Ottoman society in the light of archival documents.

Keywords: Ottoman State, Deaf, Dumb, Blind



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4060

First Steps Towards Historical Thinking Skills With Museum Education in Preschool

Kibar Aktın

Sinop Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Korucuk Köyü Trafo Mevki Merkez Sinop

Museum is a place that children face a wide range of cultural heritage. At many researchs, it is mentioned that it contains a safe and effective historical sources in terms that historical thinking skills of children can be developed. In this context, the purpose of the study is to reveal historical thinking skills of preschool children through a museum trip and to question the historical thinking process of the children. For this purpose, It was organized a trip to an ethnographic museum in Turkey with 11 children aged 52-75 months attending kindergarten in 2012-2013 academic year. In this study, one of the qualitative research methods "case study" was used. Data were collected through the camera recordings of the activities in the museum, improvisational drama and children's clay work after the museum trip. Descriptive analysis technique was used for the data analyzing and the research findings have still been analyzed.

Keywords: Museum education, history education, preschool historical thinking skills



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4061

Chronological Thinking At Preschool Period: A Case Study

Dursun Dilek , Kibar Aktın

Sinop Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Korucuk Köyü Trafo Mevki Merkez Sinop

Time is an abstract concept, and is known as a difficult skill to be acquired at early childhood. Nevertheless, many researchers, who have little concern about cognitive development theories, demonstrated that time perception is a skill that can be acquired via rich learning environment and experiences presented to children. Similarly, this study aims to explore early childhood chronological thinking skills and to question how children use these skills. 12 children aged 4-6 who attend preschool in the 2012-2013 academic year were included in the research. This is a qualitative study and case study design was used. Research data were formed of old and new models of homes that children made using matching parts of the models, visual timeline documents children created and the tape recordings of the interview made with them about timeline. Data were analyzed by using descriptive analysis. The results show that children aged 4 to 5 years are little successful in organizing the past and today household and agricultural tools in a chronological order. After 5 years of age, they are more successful in this ordering. When children classified past objects and structures chronologically, they related them to the "format", "colour" and "material" properties and their daily and family life experiences.

Keywords: Early childhood education, history education, chronological thinking



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4062

The Transformation Of Masculinity Through Social Exclusion: The Case Of Syrian Refugees In Mardin

Muharrem Aslan

Department of Sociology. Mardin Artuklu University, Mardin, Türkiye

The civil war in Syria has caused many problems in different areas of the social life. From poverty to housing problems, from education to health problems the victims of the war suffer different kinds of problems. One of the most important problems of the Syrian refugees in neighbor countries is the social exclusion. Then the Syrian refugees face the social exclusion in different ways, which make it difficult for them to participate in social life.

Since the Syrian refugee men are also victims of the civil war, their apprehension, definition and practice of masculinity are also affected by social exclusion. The Syrian refugee men in Turkey are in a dilemma between their old culture and the new culture of the host country they have to be become accustomed to. Because of this dilemma between two different cultures, their concept of the masculinity, their value they set on the masculinity and the borders of the masculinity are being changed.

The object of this paper is to discuss the transformation of the apprehension of the masculinity of the Syrian refugee men in the district of Mardin in Turkey. Concentrating on the components of the masculinity which are affirmed by the society like possessing values like hardness, aggression, self-confidence, respectability and independency; having fixed income and avoiding all feminine behaviors and characters this study aims to explain how the inability to demonstrate their masculinity causes tension for Syrian refugee men.

Keywords: Civil War, Social Exclusion, Syrian Refugee Men, Masculinity, Mardin



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4063

Child Marriages In Turkey From Different Dimensions

Maide Gök

Bingol University

Child marriages are one of the most important reasons of gender inequality in the family in Turkey, as well as a widespread social problem we face is seen all over the world. This situation increases the need for child marriages to be viewed from a different dimension to the phenomenon and to reveal all aspects of this problem. The issue of child marriages are being addressed in the literature in recent years has been the subject of research in different disciplines, but most of the work is focused on a single dimension of child marriage or depending on the specific area it seems they are trying to identify child marriage (Khabir, 2004; Ertem, et al., 2005; Bates & Sydney 2007; Cakmak, 2009; Güler & Küçüker, 2010; Dağdelen 2011, Yüksel et al., 2012; Christiansen & Chandra 2013, Soylu & Ayaz, 2013; Akın, 2015). In current study, although carried to contribute to the debate on the concept of child marriage, legal issues, medical, economic, social and political dimensions are presented with an integrated approach. In present study, it has been found that child marriages are an important result of observed gender inequalities in social, political, and economic life and child marriages have been found to cause to continue the gender inequality on women's lives. However, the cultural codes, values and inequalities, the deterioration of the family structure, social movements and migration are seen to have an impact on child marriages. In this study, many suggestions are offered to solve the problem of child marriages such as ensuring gender equality in childhood, abandoning conditioning on gender roles, and increasing education level and the law enforcement.

Keywords: child marriages, gender roles, gender inequalities



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4064

Students' Perception Of Campus Area As A Restorative Environment

Asiye Busra Şirin Ayva , Cigdem Demir Çelebi

Toki Oruc Reis Primary School Tuzla Istanbul

Students in their study breaks, need available areas for both resting and studying purposes. Studies show that both viewing and exposing to nature is restorative for individuals. Students tend to enjoy spending time in green spaces and find all green spaces as restorative (Liprini, 2014). Besides nature, nature murals in indoor settings perceived restorative by students (Felsten, 2009). In Marmara University Goztepe Campus there are some spaces providing students restorativeness. This study will investigate how much students perceive the campus areas as restorative. Phenomenology design will be used and qualitative data will be collected based on an online survey. There will be photos of the different indoor and outdoor areas of campus settings which will be rated by the students in their restorative aspect. Survey will include five close ended questions for each photos of the campus and one open ended question which students will respond by writing their opinion and suggestions about restorative campus area. Data will be collected from 150 students of Marmara University in Goztepe Campus.

References:

Felsten, G. (2009). Where to Take a Study Break on the College Campus: An Attention Restoration Theory Perspective. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 29, 160-167.

Liprini, R. M. (2014). Students' PERceptions of Green Space on a University Campus: An Attention Restoration Theory Perspective. Unpublished Master Thesis, University of Pretoria, Faculty of Humanities, South Africa.

Keywords: Nature, Restorativeness, Green Space, Restorative Environment



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No:4066

Evaluation Of Corporate Sustainability Reporting In Terms Of Assurance Services

Duygu Celayir

Istanbul Commerce University, S  tl  ce Mahallesi, İmrahor Caddesi No:90, 34445 Beyo  lu/İstanbul

In recent years, primarily in business world, sustainability as it is an interesting notion for social and economic figures, has resulted in various changes in reporting notions. The reporting types which were known as "environmental reporting" or "social reporting" so far, now relinquished its place to the type of "sustainability reporting" or "corporate social responsibility" reporting. Apart from financial informations, it is issued that non-financial informations must be reported too, as it is issued that there has to be triple reporting in economic, social and environmental terms. The change was not only in reporting format, there also emerged a new notion named "sustainability anticipation" for stakeholders. Surely this situation has made apparent the requirements in assurance activities about the sustainability anticipations and needs that have to be refined in this terms.

The study primarily explicates the notions of corporate social responsibility and sustainability, and sticks on to the sustainability reports, to the reports' three dimensions of economic, social and environmental explanations, to the reliability of these reports, and focuses on the importance and necessity of an independent assurance process of these informations.

Keywords: sustainability, corporate sustainability reporting, assurance services



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4067

Urban Culture And Urbanity: A Study Of Zonguldak Alaplı Example

H.Burcin Henden Solt

Bulent Ecevit University Alaplı Vocational School Alaplı-Zonguldak TURKEY

Urbanism is being part of an ongoing culture. Urban culture is effective in the changing of living habits as well as spatial developments. Urban consciousness is awareness on the city, belonging and behaving accordingly with a critical perspective. Cities in which people with these attributes are the majority meet more easily around social culture and ethics. The objective study is to define the urban awareness of the people living in the Alaplı district of Zonguldak. A survey was carried out on 320 head of household as data acquisition tool. The evaluations carried out have put forth that the people of Alaplı have developed a curiosity regarding the city that they are willing to participate in local decision making processes, that they follow local media and that they give importance to being born and living in the city. This is a significant indicator of urban consciousness.

Keywords: City, Local Government, Urban Consciousness, Urban Culture



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4068

Civil Works In Uşak Province And Its Districts-Traditional Houses

Elif Gürsoy

Department of Art History, Uşak University, Uşak, Turkey

Architectural structures are important in shaping the city from past to present. So residential architecture appears to be importance with design and material of the reflecting region in civil architectural products in architectural history. Entrance arrangements are important like bay, climbing, fringe elements, windows which animate the facade in singlelayer, double-layer or more higher traditional housing. There are three types of facade arrangements. They are shaped with designed in the same plane as the facade, frontal shot inside the gates and overhung the front gates. Therefore facade arrangements which are the important part of the traditional housing are importance for determining of the city's historic identity and the transfer of the city's historical identity.

In this study analysis was performed in Aybey District, Bozkurt District, Işık District, İslice District, Karaağaç District, Kemalöz District, Köme District, Özdemir District ve Ünalın District in Central District of Uşak Province. It is kept within the subject especially the main entrance of the building of the examining of the work. It focused on the direct access to the structure or the main entrance. But courtyard or garden entries have not been studied in the study. It has been more extensive in examples of particularly drawn to the front inside in facade arrangements to examples of outside the entrance to the courtyard or garden entry. Decorations are also udes in facade arrangements. The effective of Western art are seen at the form of arch or ceiling decoration.

Keywords: Traditional Houses, Facade Decoration, Uşak Houses



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4069

Water Structures İn Uşak

Türkan Acar

Department of Art History, Uşak University, Turkey

The historical identity of Uşak draws attention with its religious and social structures. History and culture of the city get rich with fountains, baths and bridges. The most of the structures largely preserve their characteristic features with plan and decorative elements of they belong to period. Some structures remained functionless with destructions done by people and time.

Surface search in 9 sheets and 90 villages of Usak city center and 16 villages of Ulubey country has been done within the project called by Water Architecture in Uşak began with name “Turkish Time Surface Search in Usak City and Countries” by Usak University Art History Deparment in 2014 and accepted by Usak University Coordinatorship of Scienific Search Projects (CSRP) in 2015. 14 fountains and one public bath in 9 streets in center of city, 62 fountains, 11 bridges, 2 laundries and 1 public bath in 90 village belong to center; 5 fountains and 2 bridges in 16 villages in Ulubey are determined. Each one of the works determined have been shooted, the necessary works have been measured the size and drawn sketch and have been taken their GPS values.

So far, only the structure of water just a few examples in the city center, are discussed along with other buildings in the city. There are no detailed descriptions and drawings of all water bodies in these studies. Also, other structures in the villages and countries in center has not been investigated. Under the project, all of the water structures in the surface with examples exist in Usak Arkeoloji Müzesi (belong to all architecture plastics, tablets,..) will be research in Usak city and countries. Structure of water began to disappear with the destruction of people and nature, aimed to draw attention in the context of the protection of structures supported by documented with drawings and photographs.

Keywords: Uşak, water architectures in Uşak, fountain, bridge, bath, laundry.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4071

The Predictorsof School Refusal: Depression, Anxiety, Cognitive Distortion And Attachment

Işıl Tekin , Seval Erden , Büşra Şirin Ayva , Engin Büyüköksüz

Ataturk Faculty of Education, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

Absenteeism is an ongoing problem of the education system in Turkey and it resulted from various reasons. Difficulties in coming to school, (even if come to school) difficulties in remaining at school for entire day or not to feel well at school are the main problems that observed in almost all levels of education. It is thought that there are a lot of students that suffering from this. School refusal is the term used for students who refuse to go to school or feel difficulty in attending school activities (Kearney & Silverman, 1999). School refusal behavior excludes school withdrawal or parent-motivated absenteeism (Kearney, 2008). School refusal is an umbrella term that means refuse to attend school due to various reasons. Anxiety, fear, sadness, somatic complaints, etc. are characteristic features of school refusal. In addition, relationships with parents are seen as associated with school refusal. In accordance with the literature, the aim of the study is to investigate the predicted power of depression, cognitive distortions and attachment styles on school refusal in Turkish student sample. Beside to main aim, the effects of some demographic variables students on school refusal will be also examined. Data will be gathered from 250 secondary school students from Istanbul and analyzed with descriptive statistics, analysis of variance and regression analysis. The results will be presented and discussed with the light of the literature.

Keywords: Uşak, water architectures in Uşak, fountain, bridge, bath, laundry.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4072

**E-Kitap Tasarımlarındaki Yazılım Problemleri Ve Android Tabanlı Bir Uygulama
Örneği**

Resul Ay, Levent Mercin

Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Merkez Kampüs Kütahya / Türkiye

Bu araştırmanın amacı, e-kitap tasarımı ile ilgili yazılımların kullanıcı açısından problemlerini belirlemek, buna bağlı olarak da ilk ve ortaokul çağındaki çocuklara yönelik, kullanımı kolay olan, okumayı teşvik eden, tasarım açısından esneklik sunan, öğretici yönü dikkate alınarak etkileşimli bir şekilde alternatif bir e-kitap tasarımı yapabilmek adına Android tabanlı yazılım hazırlamaktır. Teknolojinin gelişmesine paralel olarak artan araç-gereç ihtiyaçları, iletişimin farklı boyutlar kazanması ve eğitim materyallerinin zenginleşmesiyle beraber dergi ve kitap gibi iletişim ve eğitim materyallerinin de sayısal ortama aktarılmasına imkân vermiştir. Basılı kitapların yerini hızla almaya başlayan e-kitapların kullanımı için yazılımlar ve taşınabilir cihazlar geliştirilmiştir. Ancak yapılan incelemelerde bu yazılımların sıkça kullanılan formatları tasarım açısından tasarımcılara bir takım sınırlamalar getirmektedir. Örneklendirecek olursak: PDF formatının “reflowable” yani tablet hareket kabiliyeti ve multimedya araçlarının Android tabletlerde kullanım eksiklikleri mevcuttur. Bunun yanında EPUB ve iBOOK formatlarında ise standart font, punto ve görsel kullanımı zorunluluğu vardır. Ayrıca bu yazılımların doldurulabilir form, tıklanabilir kutular gibi eksiklikleri de mevcuttur. Adobe Indesign Folio Builder formatında tasarım açısından her türlü imkânı sunmakta fakat doldurulabilir form ve tıklanabilir kutular gibi etkileşimli içeriğin olmaması, öğrenciler için çalışma kitabı olarak kullanılmasını sınırlandırmaktadır. Aynı zamanda bu formatta bu tarz etkileşimli bir içerik oluşturabilmek için HTML bir yazılıma ihtiyaç duyulmakta ve bu yazılımın kullanılması için elektronik cihazın internete bağlı olması gerekmektedir. Araştırma sürecinde literatür taramasından yeterli bilgiler elde edilemediği için deneme yanılma yoluyla bu sonuçlara varılmıştır. Bu gerekçelerden hareketle bu araştırma sonucunda tüm bu yazılımsal problemler göz önüne alınarak öğrenciler için yeni bir Android tabanlı yazılım oluşturulmaya çalışılmıştır. Hazırlanan yazılım uzman kanılarına göre yeniden düzenlenmiş ve elde edilen yazılımın uygulanabilir olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Bu yazılımla tasarımcılar 1024*768 px ve 1024*600 px ölçülerinde her türlü tasarımlarını esnek bir şekilde grafik tasarım ilkelerine göre rahatlıkla hazırlayabilecekler, punto, metin, görsel, video, ses, buton gibi tüm içerikleri diledikleri gibi tasarlayıp kullanabileceklerdir. Dolayısı ile bu yazılımdan ilk ve ortaöğretimdeki öğrenciler için tasarlanan basılı kitapların e-kitaplar biçiminde tasarlanması için yararlanılması önerilmiştir.

Keywords: E-book, Graphic Design, Education, Communication, E-book Design



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4074

**“I Invite You To Put Yourself In Our Shoes”: A Study Of Historical Empathy Over
Women’s Rights’ Past In Social Studies Courses In Turkey**

Hülya Karaçalı Taze , Gülçin Dilek

Sinop Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Krocuk Köyü Trafo Mevki 57000 Merkez SİNOP

Teknolojinin gelişmesine paralel olarak artan araç-gereç ihtiyaçları, iletişimin farklı boyutlar kazanması ve eğitim materyallerinin zenginleşmesiyle beraber dergi ve kitap gibi iletişim ve eğitim materyallerinin de sayısal ortama aktarılmasına imkân vermiştir. Basılı kitapların yerini hızla almaya başlayan e-kitapların kullanımı için yazılımlar ve taşınabilir cihazlar geliştirilmiştir. Ancak yapılan incelemelerde bu yazılımların sıkça kullanılan formatları tasarım açısından tasarımcılara bir takım sınırlamalar getirmektedir. Örneklendirecek olursak: PDF formatının “reflowable” yani tablet hareket kabiliyeti ve multimedya araçlarının Android tabletlerde kullanım eksiklikleri mevcuttur. Bunun yanında EPUB ve iBOOK formatlarında ise standart font, punto ve görsel kullanımı zorunluluğu vardır. Ayrıca bu yazılımların doldurulabilir form, tıklanabilir kutular gibi eksiklikleri de mevcuttur. Adobe Indesign Folio Builder formatında tasarım açısından her türlü imkânı sunmakta fakat doldurulabilir form ve tıklanabilir kutular gibi etkileşimli içeriğin olmaması, öğrenciler için çalışma kitabı olarak kullanılmasını sınırlandırmaktadır. Aynı zamanda bu formatta bu tarz etkileşimli bir içerik oluşturabilmek için HTML bir yazılıma ihtiyaç duyulmakta ve bu yazılımın kullanılması için elektronik cihazın internete bağlı olması gerekmektedir. Araştırma sürecinde literatür taramasından yeterli bilgiler elde edilemediği için deneme yanılma yoluyla bu sonuçlara varılmıştır. Bu gerekçelerden hareketle bu araştırma sonucunda tüm bu yazılımsal problemler göz önüne alınarak öğrenciler için yeni bir Android tabanlı yazılım oluşturulmaya çalışılmıştır. Hazırlanan yazılım uzman kanılarına göre yeniden düzenlenmiş ve elde edilen yazılımın uygulanabilir olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Keywords: Uşak, water architectures in Uşak, fountain, bridge, bath, laundry



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4076

**Relationship Among Authoritative, Authoritarian, Permissive, And Helicopter
Parenting**

Steve M. Jenkins , Kendra Best

1 Campus Rd., Staten Island, NY 10301, USA

Bu yazılımla tasarımcılar 1024*768 px ve 1024*600 px ölçülerinde her türlü tasarımlarını esnek bir şekilde grafik tasarım ilkelerine göre rahatlıkla hazırlayabilecekler, punto, metin, görsel, video, ses, buton gibi tüm içerikleri diledikleri gibi tasarlayıp kullanabileceklerdir. Dolayısı ile bu yazılımdan ilk ve ortaöğretimdeki öğrenciler için tasarlanan basılı kitapların e-kitaplar biçiminde tasarlanması için yararlanılması önerilmiştir.

Keywords: Parenting styles, helicopter parenting, college students



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4068

Civil Works in Uşak Province and Its Districts-Traditional Houses

Elif Gürsoy

Department of Art History, Uşak University, Uşak, Turkey

Architectural structures are important in shaping the city from past to present. So residential architecture appears to be importance with design and material of the reflecting region in civil architectural products in architectural history. Entrance arrangements are important like bay, climbing, fringe elements, windows which animate the facade in singlelayer, double-layer or more higher traditional housing. There are three types of facade arrangements. They are shaped with designed in the same plane as the facade, frontal shot inside the gates and overhung the front gates. Therefore facade arrangements which are the important part of the traditional housing are importance for determining of the city's historic identity and the transfer of the city's historical identity.

In this study analysis was performed in Aybey District, Bozkurt District, Işık District, İslice District, Karaağaç District, Kemalöz District, Köme District, Özdemir District ve Ünalın District in Central District of Uşak Province. It is kept within the subject especially the main entrance of the building of the examining of the work. It focused on the direct access to the structure or the main entrance. But courtyard or garden entries have not been studied in the study. It has been more extensive in examples of particularly drawn to the front inside in facade arrangements to examples of outside the entrance to the courtyard or garden entry. Decorations are also udes in facade arrangements. The effective of Western art are seen at the form of arch or ceiling decoration.

Keywords: Traditional Houses, Facade Decoration, Uşak Houses



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4077

“A Limitless Universe”: (Dis) Embodied Sexual Practises In Cyberspace

Josh Armstrong , Tami Bereska

35 Balmoral Drive, St. Albert, Alberta, T8N 0B9, Canada

Because of its potential for interconnectivity, virtual space governs an increasingly large number of social interactions. In particular, this space provides an optimal means of socialization for deviantized sexual minorities. However, due to the large number of extremely diverse sexual communities, there is still a great deal to know about many of these groups. This study expands on the existing literature by investigating Coiled Fist, an online fetish community made up of macro/microphiles. The website defines macrophilia as being the “love of all things large” and microphilia as the “love of all things small” and desires range from the eroticization of plausible to impossible size differences. Our analysis of forum board posts and application of posthumanist thought indicate that evolving technologies create the opportunity for users to explore their sexual identities by allowing them to overcome constraints of the physical body. Cyberspace represents “a limitless universe” for macro/microphiles, allowing for the practise of desires limited to impossibilities within the physical realm.

Keywords: Sexuality, Community, Cyberspace, The Body



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4078

**Policies Related To Financial Instruments' Recognition: A Research For Borsa Istanbul
Financial Sector**

Işık Altunal

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, DÜMLÜPINAR UNIVERSITY,
KUTAHYA, TURKEY

The purpose of the study is to determine the disclosure degree of the accounting policy related to financial instruments of the firms listed in financial sector in BİST index, and put forward the factors effecting accounting policy related to financial instruments.

In the study, according to requirements of financial instruments standard, an accounting policy disclosure index related to financial instruments has been developed in order to determine the disclosure degree of the accounting policy, and a disclosure degree has been determined according to whether the firms in financial sector explain the statement in the developed index or not. Discriminant analysis and logistic regression have been used in order to determine which one of these factors effect the accounting policy.

Keywords: Financial Instrument, Accounting Policy, Financial Sector



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4079

Jb

Utku Altunöz

Sinop Üniversitesi Boyabat İİBF

VALIDATION OF FELDSTEIN-HORIOKA HYPOTHESIS FOR TURKISH ECONOMY

The existence of the relation between saving and investment is important indicator for the determining of the economic policies. As far as Feldstein –Horioka hypothesis is concerned, existence of the relationship between savings and investments depend on the degree of the international capital mobility. In case of the high capital mobility, the relation between saving and investment is strong. However, in the form of restricted capital mobility, the relation falters occurs. In this paper, validity of Feldstein –Horioka hypothesis is examined for Turkey by using ARDL bound test covering the period between 1975 and 2014. According to empirical results, F-H Theory is supported for Turkey.

Keywords: Feldstein –Horioka Hypothesis, Saving, Investment, ARDL Bounding Test



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4081

Tension in Business Life, Mobbing

Serap Işık

Tbmm Yhb 1 Kat Oda No 1096 Bakanlılar Ankara

Nowadays a cutthroat competition in the business globalization and advances in technology brings. In the age of information organizations and the employees of the organization both in terms of human resources to the service of society assumes an important function in terms of the services that are offered. A major determinant of the organization's ability to fulfill the functions of the employees in question. To have an environment that is based on the presence among the employees, their work, the organization of the society and in this context also a two-way service to a facilitating effect. Therefore the technical equipment necessary for the effective and efficient use of human resources outside of existing social relationships and communication within the competencies of the bearing running come to the fore. Increased competition adversely the conditions of life, media, culture and violence feed the social aggression has been leaked to the job sites. Consequently, it will have a negative influence on human relations and selfish, individualistic people. The concept of sharing began to disappear gradually, to digest what is superior and what is different, this attitude of the people a spirit of destruction yildirip-group behaviour have become, and only systematic psychological warfare applications against the person has caused.

Tension In Business Life, Mobbing: Mobbing

To explain the concept of mobbing, the definitions are pretty much the number. For that reason, mobbing agreed on a universally accepted definition does not exist. The definition of mobbing in the literature, the effort of the priest who doesn't see the Golden Buddha with the eye of an elephant by touching different parts of the hands compared to trying to figure out what is seen. Some definitions are still accepted in academic circles can be said to stand out more than others. Of these, the definition of mobbing itself to the pioneer status of research Heinz leymann the most frequently cited definition. According to the definition, mobbing, "as by one or more persons directed at another person, this person to be pushed into a helpless and defenseless position and ongoing movements thanks to

mobbing, to remain in this position that allows systematic hostile and immoral is a kind of psychological terror applied using a dialog” Then mobbing “psychological harassment in the workplace”, print, siege, kavramlastirila as to be a nuisance or bother. Mobbing, people-oriented, age, race, gender, etc. without any discrimination, harass, don't bother, and bad behavior towards any person through emotional aggression. Mobbing or psychological harassment in the workplace what is it? What is not? Confronts us in what way? How does it develop ? How they act on the attackers and the victims? How this situation will be damaged Mobbing living person? What kind of measures can you take? How can you cope ? Know how to get from the victim role? How to overcome this trauma before it is crushed under the guilt shame and abuse that has created and may continue their lives? Mobbing mobbing is actually many signs gives tips on the process. Both behaviourally and physiologically the symptoms slowly draws the victim into mobbing There are many behavioral symptoms of mobbing. All of them are not required to be at the same time. The important thing is that these are repeated in a systematic manner. Some behavioral symptoms as well as physical symptoms arise. These symptoms may signal the phenomenon of mobbing that happened. Mobbing among the reasons that play a role in the formation of social structure, situational factors, organizational factors and individual facility. The phenomenon of Mobbing be abstracted from social relations. Some that are made in social studies to commit a crime on the rise, increasing the tendency of cases of mobbing in the workplace are recorded. The process of urbanization is quite dynamic and hence also in societies dominated by the market conditions binary harassment, can be used as a tool to get a foothold into the job market. Research on mobbing as a result of a sufficient level of research that is not observed Also researchers, larger studies on this subject to different groups of application and interview and observational studies to give more space to allow you to achieve more general results. The comparison of properties between different professional groups and cultures in the direction of the work to be done in different disciplines (psychology, Sociology, organizational behavior, such as human resources) that will see joint research in the difference between these new findings and it is possible to say..

Keywords: MOBBING, PSYCHOLOGICAL HARASSMENT, TENSION IN BUSINESS



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4082

**The Effects Of The Economic Crisis In Turkey And Some Socio-Economic Poverty Is
The Result Of Changes**

Serap Işık

TBMM YHB 1 KAT ODA NO 1096 BAKANLILAR ANKARA

Turkey has remained a country of living crisis for many years. The most noteworthy feature of Turkey's recent history, very economic and political crisis at frequent intervals. These crises are often composed of nested completely identical or may be different. Even a political crisis, economic crisis, economic crisis can turn into a political crisis. Different groups in society who are affected from the crisis. These small trades, the unemployed, wage earners, pensioners and farmers. The effects of the crisis resulting from the general structure of the phenomenon of impoverishment can be understood from an examination of research in the literature that the phenomena are striking on an interdisciplinary ground. Many Sciences, and in dealing with problems common in poverty strategies or derivative are combined. Therefore, remove the problem of poverty on the world, or at least a highly complex relationship strategy and policy which aims to alleviate suffering of humanity that will be produced from the application of policies and the resultant risk of any conflict with each other in phase to be considered is a situation frequently encountered.

Economic crises, poverty and income distribution in several ways affects the living standard of people in poverty or poor people damaged through some channels, which will be discussed below.

- Economic activity is reduced crises; economic crisis due to job losses in the public and private sector to reduce working hours and wages in the public and private sector, the situation among the poor are more affected earnings. Savings in the direction of employment in the public sector, the private sector, the labour market affects. Thus, decreases in unemployment and increases real wages.
- Crisis in relative prices Vary; a change in the price of the merchandise after a recent attack is observed. Commercial property in a commercial society, according to an increase in prices. Non-earnings of workers and employees in the commercial sector so their purchasing power is reduced. In this case, at the same time, the exchange rate can affect the prices of imported goods. The prices of goods within the country increases. With this increase, the poor and low-income of many households, the consumption affects the consumption of food and especially the mandatory requirement.

- Crisis financial Savings (cost cuts) are made; the economic crisis, critical savings to be made in spending in social assistance and services, reduce costs and decrease the income of social assistance among the poor causes. Social welfare programs, poverty and income support for the poor and especially those who are close to those who lead their lives with the help of just this is the only source of income. In a time of crisis the state of the cuts and savings these expenditures and the effect on the help of the fields is very deep indeed. . The various funds of the state made grants under the name of Since this affects the distribution of income in this case, the other sectors of society likely to be affected adversely.
- Crises, physical capital, Financial capital and human capital accumulation Affects economic crises leads to a change in the value of owned assets, thus affecting the distribution of wealth and income of the individual.

From this statement we understand that there is a close relationship between the crisis and poverty.

The effects of the economic crisis on poverty are examined, in the process of the impoverishment of a significant portion of the population, especially the unemployed, we see that it is people who get into the concept of poverty. So, the majority of unemployed consists of people who are under a minimum income level. In this context, unemployment is high in countries where poverty is inevitable. Even in this situation can be expressed; "an application is not enough unemployment in countries where unemployment insurance is one of the important indicators of absolute poverty. "On the other hand, the salaries of civil servants, wages, minimum wages and Pensions also are variables that must be evaluated in the context of absolute poverty. . These income groups, macroeconomic crisis, together with a reduction in real income. As a natural result of the decline in such wages, and reduce the standard of living of the poor has increased in size, we can say that.

Keywords: Economic Crisis,Socio,Poverty



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4083

**Analysis Of Teacher Candidate Students' Basic Skills According To The Views Of
Students And Practicum Teachers**

Davut Hotaman

Yıldız Technical University Faculty of Education, Department of Educational Sciences Davutpaşa
Campus, Esenler 34220 Istanbul/TURKEY

Societies rely their hopes for the future upon their well educated young generation. Actualization of this hope is directly related to youths obtaining a good education, with the presence of qualified staff. The aim of this study is to analyse the contribution of “School Practice” course on raising “qualified teachers”. The quantitative research is implemented by the case study technique, which is effective in exhibiting the current situation. Data is obtained through the “constituted conversation”, which has six thematic dimensions, on the oriented sample. The study group is comprised of two middle and two high schools from the Asian side of İstanbul, where 16 students and 16 practicum teachers are taken as the sample and the data are analysed by content analysis.

Findings note that the middle school practicum teachers' communication, subject area knowledge, teaching, and classroom management teaching skills were good, on the other hand their planning and assessment skills were medium; high school students' subject area knowledge and assessment skills were good, whereas their communication, teaching, planning, and classroom management skills were medium. On the other hand, practicum teachers who work both at middle and high schools described the teacher candidates' subject area knowledge and planning skills as good, but communication, teaching, assessment, and classroom management as medium.

Keywords: Teacher, Qualifield Teacher, Teacher Qualifications, Teacher Training



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4086

“It Is Hard To Overcome the Stereotypes but Not Impossible”: Gender Equality in Teaching from the Viewpoints of the Social Studies Teachers in Turkey

Glcin Dilek , Hlya Karaali Taze

Sinop University, Education Faculty, Sinop, Turkey

This study aims to find out the teachers’ tendencies to the teaching of gender and women’s rights subjects that are included in the curricula of “Social Studies” and “Citizenship and Democracy Education” in Turkey. Thus some interview questions were prepared in order to explore the views of the social studies teachers about gender and women’s rights, how they teach these subjects in the classroom and what kind of difficulties and limitations they met in the teaching process. Working group consists of 21 social studies teachers, who were volunteer for the interview, 5 of which from Sinop province and 16 of which from Urfa province in Turkey. Qualitative research design was used in this study. Data collected through face to face semi-structured interviews and structured interview form answered some of the teachers in 2014-2015 school year. Face to face interviews were recorded by using a tape recorder. Additionally some observation notes taken during and just after the interviews are another data source of the study. Content and descriptive analysis methods were used for the data analysing and the process has still been continuing.

Keywords: Citizenship and Democracy Education, social studies teachers, gender equality in teaching, women’s rights



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4088

**LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF DETERMINING THE FACTORS
AFFECTING TO PARTICULATE MATTER QUANTITY WHICH AIR
POLLUTANTS**

Halime GURDAL , Nevin UZGOREN , Rıdvan YÜKSEL

Dumlupınar University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Kütahya, Turkey

Air pollution is one of the serious environmental problems , especially in the winter months of Kütahya . Switching now to the use of natural gas as well as adverse weather conditions and improper urbanization increase further this issue. There is a close relationship between the amount of air pollutants and meteorological data of a city.

This study aimed to determine the factors that influence the quantity of Particulate Matter (PM10) with monthly data for the period 2003-2014. For this purpose, logistic regression analysis was applied data obtained from Kutahya Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urban Development publishes its annual report and Kütahya Provincial Directorate of Meteorology. In analyse, particulate matter quantity was chosen as dependent variable, average temperature, average humidity, average pressure, total precipitation, total sunshine duration, the total number of foggy days, the total number of stormy days, the total number of snow-covered days, the total number of strong windy day, the average wind speed, the total number of days with snow and natural gas usage were chosen as independent variables. The result of performed logistic regression analysis; on the amount of PM10; natural gas usage, average temperature, average pressure and total precipitation variables were found to be significantly effective.

Keywords: binary logistic regression, air pollutants, particulate matter quantity



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4089

**The Study Of The Scale To Determine Migration Expectation Of Women Migrated
From Turkey To Germany**

Erol Karaca , Nuray Gökçek Karaca

Department of Social Work, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey

This study sought to develop a likert type scale which is valid and reliable in order to investigate the migration expectations of the migrant women. The research was carried out with 570 women migrated through marriage from Turkey to Germany, living in Cologne (172), Stuttgart (150), Bremen (109), Munich (53) ve Berlin (86), Germany, in 2012. The data were collected by using a questionnaire consisting of two sections, developed by the researchers to determine migration expectations of migrant women. The first part is the form related to demographic and personal information, consisting of items about the gender, age, marital status, status, if they find their income level sufficient, if they look at the future with confidence and perceptions about being unionized. The second part includes 17 expressions related to migration expectations of migrant women on a 5-point Likert-type scale consisting of 5 choices, from 1 = Strongly Disagree to 5 = Strongly Agree. Data which were collected through that the The Migration Expectation Scale were analyzed with exploratory factor analysis and multi-factor confirmatory factor analysis by using the statistical package SPSS and LISREL. The findings of the study revealed that the scale was valid and reliable.

Keywords: Migrate, Women migrant, Migrate through marriage, and Migration expectation



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4090

The Attitudes Of Teachers' Towards In-Service Training Activities And Teaching As A Profession

Ferdane Denkci Akkaş , Süleyman Akkaş

Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Yabancı Diller Yüksekokulu Dokuzçesmeler Kampüsü 35160, Buca – İzmir

In the 21st century, teachers are to possess high professional standards and are required to improve themselves continuously so that they can provide their students with better education. (Abazaoğlu, 2014). However, many of the in-service training programs designed to meet teachers' professional development needs in Turkey have not been found efficient (Bümen et. al., 2012). Besides, like for all individuals, teachers are influenced by their attitudes towards their profession since it has a strong relation with their success and job satisfaction (Arastaman, 2013). The purpose of this study is to determine the attitudes of the teachers employed at the schools in izmir Buca towards in-service training activities and their profession as well as to find out whether their attitudes vary in terms of some factors. This is a survey model descriptive study. The data will be collected via “The Scale for Attitudes towards In-service Training Activities” by Karasolak, Tanrıseven and Yavuz-Konokman (2013) and “The Scale for Attitudes towards Teaching as a Profession” by Üstüner (2006). Both scales are designed in a 5-Likert type. The Scale for Attitudes towards In-service Training Activities” included 33 items and the reliability score for it is .97. Likewise, “The Scale for Attitudes towards Teaching as a Profession” consisted of 34 items and the reliability score for it is .93. The data will be analyzed with SPSS packet program. The results are expected to reveal the attitudes of the teachers towards in-service training activities and their profession and whether these vary in terms of some factors.

Keywords: In-service training, teaching as a profession, attitude



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4093

Migration Expectations Of Turkish Migrants From Giresun In The United States

Nuray Gökçek Karaca , Erol Karaca

Department of Social Work, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey

The aim of this study is to determine Turkish migrants' migration expectations and socio-economic and professional conditions. To that general aim, this study investigated the social origin and family structure, quality of life, features related to working life, working conditions, social and political participation, thoughts about living in the United States and expectations of future of these migrants. The data were collected by using a questionnaire composed of 79 closed and open-ended questions developed by the researchers based on a literature review. The questionnaire was applied to 92 Turkish migrants from Giresun, living in Connecticut; Bridgeport, New Haven and Danbury. Data obtained from questionnaires were analyzed via SPSS 21. The findings of the study revealed that the vast majority of Turkish migrants from Giresun in the U.S. are young and economically active male. The findings, obtained from the study, revealed that migrants' agreement level to migration expectation statements is generally high-level. These findings also reveals that migrants have various expectations about migration such as better job and training opportunities, higher wages, family reunion and better future. Besides these findings, migrants' agreement level to migration expectation statements also varies in terms of socio-economic and professional conditions such as educational level, income level and perception of economic condition.

Keywords: Migrate, Migrant, Migration and Migration Expectation



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4094

In The Scope Of Right To Fair Trial Right To Utilize Interpreter

Gölsüm Gönbala Güven , Ayşe Bahar

Oğuzeli Vocational School of Higher Education, University of Gaziantep, Gaziantep, Turkey

Since long years, humans have detached from their motherland due to the various reasons and given life struggles in other countries. Just as this state can be imperative, it can completely actualize as a result of the respective desires and needs of humans. Human that is a legal entity, even if man is in a minority group in the country man lives, is obliged to comply with the rules and perform his responsibilities like a citizen of that country, because man has the equal rights like a citizen of that country in the scope of laws of the country man is in, and the arrangements, which have international validity such as European Convention of Human Rights and Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Among these rights, the most important one is right to fair trial.

Even though right to fair trial includes wanting to advocate themselves but those not understanding or speaking the language of country, where they are judged, right to utilize interpreter free of charge has a vital importance. The person, who can understand and speak, cannot demand interpreter for himself/herself on account of the fact that the language of interest is not his/her native language or, because an interpreter is not assigned for himself/herself, he cannot assert a claim of contradiction to law. The only condition for this provision to be valid is that the person cannot understand or speak the language of trial.

Keywords: right to utilize interpreter, fair trial, right of defense



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4095

**In The Framework Of European Convention Of Human Rights, Freedom Of Expression
And Its Limitations**

Ayşe Bahar , Gülsüm Günbala Güven

Oğuzeli Vocational School of Higher Education, University of Gaziantep, Gaziantep, Turkey

Freedom of expression, one of indispensable elements of democratic societies, is of the main conditions of the development and advance of society and individual. It includes that individual can access to the information and news, have an opinion, and report these with various means. From this aspect, freedom of expression covering freedom of thought can be evaluated as the essence of the other rights and freedoms. Freedom of expression is one of the most important elements of becoming a free individual and having a free society. Just as freedom of expression can be taken under arrangement with the rules of national law of countries, it also takes place in the international documents. One of the most important ones of these documents is European Convention of Human Rights.

Freedom of expression is not accepted as limitless and absolute, because thought is not always harmless and innocent. Especially in cases such as that expression contains violence or encourages the other humans to violence, with the norms of national law related to these features, some limitations are imposed. European Convention of Human Rights counted the causes of limitation in item 10 arranging freedom of expression. .

In our study, in the framework of European Convention of Human Rights, the concept of freedom of expression and its limitations will be elucidated and, together with this, the decisions of European Court of Human Rights related to these limitations will be exemplified.

Keywords: freedom of expression , causes of limitation, freedom of thought



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4096

The Relationship Between Export Diversification and Productivity: A Cross Country Analysis

Filiz Cayiragasi, Asli Ozpolat

Oguzeli Vocational School of Higher Education

According to international trade theory, the countries and firms obtain important advantage with specialization due to comparative advantages. However there is an approach suggest that when product diversification is provided in trade, instead of specialization, the countries and firms are more durable against economic shocks and productivity is higher, rather than specialized economies.

In an economy, product diversification is evaluated by index. The most important indicator is export diversification index. As the value of this index approaches to 0, product diversification increases, while it approaches to 1, the rate of concentrating on products increases. According to this, for example, this index value that was 0.196 in the developing countries in 2013, and 0.188 in the developed countries, is 0.479 in Turkey, 0.347 in Germany, and 0.259 in USA. Hence, it is seen that Turkey becomes specialized on certain products, rather than product diversification, while the other countries go toward product diversification. The aim of the study is to analyze the relationship between export diversification and productivity. In this direction, for the countries selected, the direction of relationship between variables will be introduced comparatively.

In this study, the relationship between export diversification and productivity will be analyzed by causality test and Vector Error Correction Model. In the model, the annual data will be utilized between the years 1970 -2013. The variables are the rate of labor force productivity, diversification index, gross domestic product and trade openness index. Expected result is a positive relationship between productivity and export diversification

Keywords: Diversification, Productivity, VECM



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4097

**For What Purposes Do Knowledge Workers Use Social Media? A Conceptual
Framework Development Effort**

Oya Zincir

Business Administration Department, Faculty of Political Sciences, Istanbul University, Fatih,
Istanbul, Turkey

Most of today's organisations are aware of social media and its effects on people and organisations. They tend to work with talented people, especially for their abilities and capabilities. Knowledge workers are the most valuable asset of a 21st-century organisation. They bring benefits to organisations in a variety of important ways such as; making connections and collaborating with stakeholders, harnessing and sharing knowledge and using knowledge creatively etc. Thus, it is important to develop a deeper understanding of knowledge workers' social media usage purposes in today's business world. In this context, to understand knowledge workers' social media usage purposes will provide a more detailed picture of a "21st century knowledge worker". The basic problem of this paper, is to understand which social media platforms that today's knowledge workers use and for what purposes they use this platforms. Based upon the literature and recent studies, a conceptual framework is proposed that explains five basic social media usage purposes of knowledge workers. Whether, it mentions sharing and harnessing knowledge, collaborating with interest people and institutions, building a personal brand, building a network and socialising.

Keywords: Web 2.0, Social Media, Knowledge Worker, Conceptual Framework



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4101

The Effect Of Faith And Religious Actions On The Inner Peace Of Believers

Hayati Aydın

Yüzüncü Yıl University in Van / Turkey

The aim of this paper is to show the majesty of faith and rituals in the spiritual happiness of man. Believing, worshipping and giving charity are the core of Islam as well as the basis of spiritual presence. In the Holy Qur'an, it is explained that the man who realises those three elements is one who believe and behave conscientiously. For this reason, the Qur'an espouses that when Islamic virtues and rituals are carried out, the spiritual context of the soul calms down and gets peace. Faith gives internal presence to man, worshipping gets man closer to the divine existence, giving charity leads to harmony between man and his environment, and makes him follow the co-operative law of the cosmos.

Keywords: Psychology; Soul; Believing; Worshipping and Giving Charity



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4104

A Study On Workplace Violence Against Health Workers In Turkey

Serap Özen

Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, University of Mugla Sıtkı Kocman, Mugla, Turkey

Recently increasing workplace violence at workplace includes all types of violence from physical attacks to humiliating and assaulting verbal abuse. Due to the inherent working conditions, the health sector, even more than other components of the service sectors, is prone to bear the risk of violence. This study examines the degree, reasons and results of physical violence directed to the health sector workers from patients and/or patients' relatives or family members. For this purpose, a questioner was designed and applied to 122 medical doctors, 290 nurses, 73 midwife, in total 697 health workers (n=697). The results were analysed by using the SPSS statistic programme. The results show that 29,5% (205) of all health workers face at least once physical violence during their professional life time. This rate was 42,6% (52) for doctors, 26,2% (76) for nurses and 23,4% (17) for midwives. Of 13% of all victims was injured after the incidence. In addition, 54% (376) of all surveyed was witnessed the physical abuse faced by a colleague. Of 70% (488) reported that they did their work under the risk of physical violence.

The research shows that the physical violence at workplace caused the health workers to have a low productivity, performance, motivation, work commitment, work satisfaction, this at the same time resulted in the feeling of anger, anxiety, insecurity, fear, and depression. In the end, the violence had a negative effect on health workers' family and social life. The results of this study also show that physical violence at workplace is a multi-dimensional treat risking the occupational health and safety of health workers. For this reason, the existing preventions and regulations are not enough to protect health workers and there is a need for further legal and administrative regulations protecting these workers.

Keywords: Workplace violence, physical violence, health sector, health workers, occupational health and safety



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4105

The Legal Regulations For Occupational Health And Safety Inspection İn Turkey

Nuray Gökçek Karaca

Department of Social Work, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey

The main objective of this research is to examine the legal regulations of occupational health and safety inspection within a categorical approach and the context of the hierarchy of laws in Turkey. To that general objective, primarily occupational health and safety inspection were examined in terms of the Constitution of Turkish Republic that is the legal basis for all legislation except from the international regulations. After that, the legal regulations prepared in accordance with the Constitution by the legislature, and the regulations by the executive body were addressed. Finally, a brief assessment of the legal regulations were evaluated on the occupational health and safety inspection in Turkey in the context of international legal regulations.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Occupational Safety, Occupational Health and Safety, Occupational Health and Safety Inspection.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4106

**Investigation Of The Reliability And Validity Of The Scale Of Occupational Problems
Perception: A Research On Social Worker**

Erol Karaca

Department of Social Work, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey

This study sought to develop a Likert type scale which is valid and reliable in order to investigate the social workers' occupational problems. The research was carried out with 93 social workers, working in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, Eskisehir, Trabzon, Samsun, Diyarbakir, Konya, Karaman, Kayseri, Aydin, Hatay, Elazig, Yozgat, Corum, Amasya, Yalova, Kutahya, Duzce, Bolu, Karabuk, Tekirdag, Sakarya, Turkey, in 2014. Data were collected using a questionnaire consisting of two sections, developed to determine the social workers' occupational problems. The first part is the form related to demographic and personal information, consisting of items about the gender, age, marital status, status, whether they are in managerial positions, the type of institution they work in, if they work in the province of social workers, their years of social work experience, branch, income level, if they are satisfied with being a social worker, if they find their income level sufficient, if they look at the future with confidence, if they find themselves compatible with the profession in terms of personal characteristics, perceptions about being unionized. The second part includes 40 expressions related to occupational problems of social workers on a 3-point Likert-type scale consisting of 3 choices, from 1 = Disagree to 3 = Agree. The research data were analyzed with factor analysis by using the statistical package SPSS. The findings of the study revealed that the scale was valid and reliable.

Keywords: Occupational Problems, Social Worker, Occupational Problems Perception, and Perception Scale



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4107

Dissemination Of A Natural Dye Pressing Practices On Cloths Woven With Natural Materials

Güler Öncü , Füsün Ergül

SDU Teknik Bilimler MYO, Isparta,TURKEY

Subjects like chemicals and artificial materials coming in our lives with a developing technology, staying away from chemical textile products that especially touch our skins, inserting more environmental and more natural material in life bring lots of researches with them. Utilizing natural products – a natural dye is one of them – endures through very old times. A natural dye was begun to be used with the discovery of weaving in 5000 BC. But from the 19th century, an artificial dye has become cheaper and more available. This situation caused people to forget a natural dye.

Staying away from especially clothing and home textile products that have chemical dyes and synthetic fibres and also demanding for the replacement of them by natural materials become more common and cause of preference.

The fastness which is gained by the result of colorization that is made with lots of plants being used in natural dyeing. Also this dyeing is healthy and environmentally friendly. Furthermore, it's known that some natural dye materials give positive results for the human health.

Increasing the some parts of textile products variety by a natural dye press on a natural material can be important when the increase demand for healthy and hygienic textile products is thought.

Considering this idea, stencil press is applied on clothes being produced with natural yarns (like cotton, linen, hemp) with natural pigments such as walnut, pomegranate, onion peels. And the evaluation results of this study which is done by being tested about washing and light fastness are reported.

That study , which is done to remove negative environmental effects like chemical dyes and yarns's damages, heavy metals, allergic dyeing materials, dyed waste water and provide positive effects to ecological balance, has unique qualifications.

Keywords: naturel dyeing,weaving



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4108

Weirdness in The City & The City

Firat Yıldız

Yuzuncu Yil University, Van, Turkey

Weird [fiction] can be considered to range from the unsettling to the unknowable from the most bizarre to the rationally unintelligible, from the disturbed to the destroyer of worlds. Weird is a challenging antidote to everyday mundanities. Fiction asks “what if” and offers a number of unanticipated possibilities. Weird challenges “what if” and purges out the inexplicable phenomena as well as things larger, more bizarre as well as more occult than our eclipsed and warped minds can anticipate. China Miéville’s *The City & The City* is one of the modern examples of the weird fiction. Apart from Miéville’s former novel *The City & The City* is more familiar to real world. The world is not a fantastic, imaginary world that hosts supernatural creatures. It is a real but weird world. The ordinariness of the setting does not hide the profound weirdness of the novel. Miéville aims to generate a weird story and he manages what he desires.

Keywords: Weird Fiction, China Miéville, *The City & The City*



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4112

Public Understanding Of Game And Toys After Modernism

Hakan Yüksel

Kars University

Although classic modern society is productive, it has become a consumer society after modernism. The understanding of national government before the Industrial Revolution considered the national borders as secluded and required individuals to be productive to ensure national development. However, national governments needed individuals to be consumers rather than producers by removing the concept of national state borders from the line of secrecy with the emergence of the Industrial Revolution. While the concept of society based on consumerism generally evaluated the capitalist formation, in particular, in the framework of religious patterns, (the understanding of the essence of capitalism), information technology and the concept of the network society completely removed religious patterns and multinational companies and individuals have entirely come to operate with the greed of making money. Temporary happiness that people obtained in time with consuming material facts has brought along with the consumption of spiritual values. Globalized world has gained control of the majority of people with the aid of game fiction function of consumption in the name of competition by isolating them from time and place. Although a child's world is imagined in classical thought structure when the concept of game and toy is mentioned, the understanding of game and toy has changed and it has become a need used deliberately by adults to spend time as a consequence of the process and development of information and of the attachment of this information to information high ways in a consumer society. This attitude of network society towards entertainment business has especially converted everything in this field into game to be consumed. Therefore, the consumption industry has changed game and toy in a manner of both form and content in respect to perceived fluid time and space. The traditional comprehension of game-toy and child has turned into the adult view and the thinking mechanisms in the framework of consumption patterns have made these mechanisms ready to be consumed continuously with the aid of the understanding of time and space. The study, in this direction, tries to disclose how the understanding of game, which lost its innocence and was transferred to adults in the framework of consumption view with the development of information concept based on Silicon Valley and the connection of all the computers in the world by network societies, is deliberately removed from its real content. This study tries to make connections between consumption industry, network society, information development and game-toy concept in the same

academic study and discuss the disadvantages and deficiencies of current societies by keeping separate from technology being a power.

Keywords: Game, Toys, Culture, Society, Modernism



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4115

**The Relation Between The Intercultural Communication And Cultural Integration
Process Of The Immigrants: A Study On The Intercultural Communication Concerns
Of The Syrian Children Living In Istanbul**

Serhan Salepcigil

Gerze Vocational High School, Sinop University, Sinop, Turkey

We are now in a time of people migrating to the European countries, whom they are talking of millions, especially because of the developing political situation and increased war environment in the Middle-East. Majority of which composed of Syrian families have been a part of the social life in the countries where they have been for a temporary time or in the countries where they will have the chance living in sane conditions. It seems important to create a social peace and reconciliation environment not just for the adults but also for the children of the immigrants to adjust into the alien culture they started to live in. It is known that there is a relationship between the radical right tendencies and having difficulty in cultural integration process. In this study, McCrosky's Intercultural Communication Apprehension Scale is applied to the Syrian immigrants' children to study the process in adjusting of them to the different culture in Istanbul. Along with the data gathered from the study, the role of intercultural communication is evaluated in the cultural integration process.

Keywords: Intercultural Communication, Cultural Integration, International Migration.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4116

The Reasons Of Strike Practices Prevention In Turkey

Özgür Oguz

Anadolu Universitesi Hukuk Fakultesi Yunusemre Kampusu

According to the Law Article of the Labor Unions and Collective Bargaining Convention 63, "If a legal strike or lockout which has started or decided, are distorting public health or national security, the Council of Ministers would defer strikes and lockouts for 60 days on this conflict. starts from the date of publication of the decision. After the deferment decision the mediator who is determined by the seventh paragraph of Article, shows every effort to solve the contradiction.

In this deferment process, parties would agree on sending contradiction to special referee. At the end of deferment process, if parties could not agree, contradiction would solve by the Supreme Council of Judges via application of one of parties. Otherwise, the jurisdiction of labor union falls. can not be taken as a general postponement decision based on Article 63, nevertheless, The Council of Ministers can not defer a strike which has not been decided yet. Different decisions must be made for every different strikes which has been decided and also reasons of every different deferment must be reported.

Keywords: strike, trade union, bargaining, labour law



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4118

The Effects Of Color On People At Retail Stores

Nazlı Nazende Yıldırım

Depaartment of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design, Atilim University, Ankara, Turkey

Color has an important role in people's lives. Ever since human beings have existed, the color concept has been wondered and studied by scientists. The resulting the color concept has been defined in many different disciplines. In the 1996 study of Mahnke, it was described that color is a wavelength of light in the field of physics. In the field of psychology, it relates to conscious, subconscious, unconscious and experiences. In the field of art, color emphasizes emotion and symbolism. As shown in researches, color is also a complex issue. In this research, the psychological side of color is studied as part of environmental psychology and retail store terms. Color is used as a design element in interior spaces. Especially, the use of color in retail stores in terms of user behavior is an important matter. Store preferences of the user, the time spent of a user in retail sore and the user's willingness to shop can change depending on the color type used in retail stores. The purpose of the current study is to question whether color can affect behavior of users in retail stores. Knowing the effect of the colors used in retail stores will lead the interior architects about designing of the retail store that gives the best answer to function.

Keywords: Color, Environmental Psychology, Retail Stores, Store Atmosphere, User Behaviors



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4119

Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar's Dreams: Metaphors And Symbols Of "Aydaki Kadın"

Deniz Depe

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Meşelik Kampüsü Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı
Bölümü Odunpazarı/Eskişehir

Dreams are special in Tanpınar's poetics. For this reason, the language in his poetry, novels and stories is called "dream language". But Tanpınar connects with literature and dream in the sense of structural. He says: "Poem is a dream which is seen when you awake" and in his novels and stories, dreams of protagonist are related to act of the text. His characters have dreams which have metaphoric and symbolic meanings. Interpreting these dreams will give tips about meaning of the subtext. This paper is prepared for explaining dreams in "Aydaki Kadın" which is Tanpınar's last and unfinished novel. At the same time it has the meaning for second reading of Aydaki Kadın. Because both Tanpınar's language of all of his main narratives and frame narratives which are about dreams are convenient to second reading. In conclusion we will firstly dwell on Jung's works about dreams which are followed by Tanpınar and then relate to metaphors and symbols in dreams and main narratives.

Keywords: Tanpınar, dreams, metaphors, symbols



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4120

Stylistic Differences in Oğuz Atay's Literary Language

İbrahim Şahin

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Meşelik Kampüsü Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı
Bölümü Odunpazarı/Eskişehir

The author's style that determines the value of literary works. Style, which means telling style and telling style format, personalize with different techniques in literary works. While some writers enrich their own style through the use of literary techniques, some writers can complete their whole literary life with a single style. For example while Halid Ziya Uşaklıgil and Kemal Tahir have one style, there may be mentioned Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar and Oğuz Atay have different styles.

Oğuz Atay (1934-1977) is one of the powerful and well-known novelist of the modern Turkish literature. His literary ability not only relates to themes that was handled by him but also relates to his language. Atay install a representative sense to Turkish historical revolution by using multiple styles in one novel. If the relationship between culture and language are concerned, it is understood that the stylistic differences in Atay language is actually on the structure of individual consciousness. Atay points to the complexity of modern man through his cognitive styles. In this paper, we will describe the relationship between Oğuz Atay's complex conscious novel hero and the language.

Keywords: Oguz Atay, stylistic, novel, modern Turkish literature



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4121

Children Religiosity

Muhammet Mustafa Bayraktar

Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Ahmet Keleşoğlu Eğitim Fakültesi Necip
Fazıl Mahallesi Yeni Meram Cad. 132C Pk:42090 Meram Konya

In this article, the effects of parents' religious attitudes that provide family formation and continuity; their religious perceptions, religiousness level and religious life; general developmental characteristics of childhood, children's consideration of prayer and worship; senses of love, attention, trust, curiosity and attachment; socialization and latent curriculum processes on the religiousness of children will be assessed generally. By this article it is aimed to contribute the efforts to be understood and explain of relations and interactions that determine the dimensions of children religiousness.

Keywords: Religiosity, Child Religiosity, Religious Education, Religious Development



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4122

**Examination Of Tughras and Ornamentations On 4 Charters in Konya Mevlana
Museum**

Saliha Bozer Bayraktar

Gazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Edebiyat Fakültesi Dekanlık B/12 Yenimahalle ANKARA

Tughra that was signed on documents belonging to Padishahs and Sultans of many Turkish States since Oghuz Khans is a symbol of independent will and being a state. Form of tughra that represents state sovereignty has gained an artistic identity along with specific details and composition characteristics beyond a signature. Documents with tughra belonging to padishahs are kept and protected and also exhibited in different museums and archives in modern-day.

Gilt tughras have an importance in terms of Turkish Calligraphy and Ornamentation Art. That's for it is also important to analyze tughras in terms of ornamentation as well as form and lettering. For these reasons, in this paper padishahs' ornamented tughras of 4 charters that are in Konya Mevlana Museum has been examined in terms of color and figure characteristics.

Keywords: Sultan monogram, illumination, edicts, Turkish and Islamic Arts



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4125

Cultural Representations in Themed Environments: Venice As A Theme

Gizem Sazan

Atilim Universitesi, Kizilcasar Mahallesi, Guzel Sanatlar Tasarim ve Mimarlik Fakultesi, Incek,
Ankara, Turkey

Themed environments can be considered as one of the representations of certain places or cultures. These representations are usually created through the use of certain images, which are also mediated through different sources such as text, cinema, photography, internet, etc. The uses of these images continually fix stereotypical narratives. Themed environments have the potential to represent a culture in diverse ways rather than contributing to a fixed image. This study questions the role of themed environments in cultural representation. It focuses on a recent project in Istanbul, which uses Venice as a theme. The project includes housing areas, office spaces and a shopping mall. Different examples of Venice themed environments are also included to analyze the constructed image of Venice. The study uses a questionnaire among design students to determine if people already have an image of Venice in their minds. The findings are used to understand whether people consider the case study and other examples as representations of Venice, or even Italian culture. It is examined if there is a visual expectation of people in the design of a Venice themed environment. Furthermore, the relationship between an expected image of a culture and a culturally themed environment is discussed.

Keywords: Culture, Cultural Representation, Themed Environments, Venice



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4127

**The Impact Of Peace Education Programme At University on University Students'
Tendency to Tolerance**

Soner Polat , Yaser Arslan

Kocaeli Üniversitesi

The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of Peace Education Programme (PEP) that is applied to university students on their tendency to tolerance. The participants of this study consist of 56 university students who took Peace Education course which was an elective course. This study is pre-experimental. Tendency to Tolerance Scale developed by Çalışkan and Sağlam (2012) was used as data collection tool. Pre-test was applied to the students who chose this course before the programme started. Then, at the last week of the course, post test was applied. Data analysis process is ongoing.

Keywords: peace education, peace education program, tendency to tolerance, university students.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4128

The Inversion of the Femme Fatale Stereotype in Jacques Cazotte's Novella the Devil in Love

Fatma Dore

Department of Sociology, Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey

This work will examine the inversion of the male-generated femme fatale stereotype in the 1772 novella *The Devil in Love* by the French writer Jacques Cazotte. The femme fatale stereotype has a powerful connection with the figure of the Devil, not only because it exhibits certain devilish qualities such as deceit, but also because, as has been noted by Stevie Simkin, the “foundational” figure for it is that of Eve, who tempted by the Devil, in turn tempts Adam and causes the Fall of Man. This work will examine the qualities of the femme fatale through an archetypal depiction of her in literature; that of Prosper Mérimée's *Carmen*. It will additionally demonstrate that these qualities belong, albeit more potently, to the literary depiction of the Devil by drawing on John Milton's *Paradise Lost*. This work will then reveal that in Cazotte's novella, the Devil, when turned into a woman, rather than becoming a femme fatale par excellence by infusing his female form with satanic powers does not actually become a femme fatale at all. Instead, the qualities associated with the stereotype are manifested in the story by the male protagonist don Alvaro Maravillas. As such, it is the case that Cazotte, in a novella featuring the Devil made woman, reverses the stereotype of the femme fatale. This work will then examine the reason for this by showing that the stereotype is particularly prevalent in historical eras in which a patriarchal society is threatened by a re-evaluation of the role of women, such as in Mérimée's nineteenth century. It will then demonstrate that in the eighteenth century, attitudes to women were generally patronizing yet stable, allowing for a playing with stereotypes, such as that of the femme fatale.

Keywords: Cazotte, femme fatale, literature, gender, Mérimée



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4129

**Forecasting Gold Price Using Artificial Neural Network And Multiple Linear
Regression Methods**

Ridvan Yuksel , Halime Gurdal

Dumlupinar Universitesi, Saphane MYO, Saphane,Kutahya,Turkey

Gold, throughout history, has been both an important investment tool and as a symbol of power for mankind. Today, the variety of usage and because of protection against inflation, gold is a valuable metal for investors. In the inflationary environment, predicting gold prices correctly is extremely important for them.

In this study; silver (\$ / ounce), Brent oil (\$ / barrel), US dollar / Euro parity, the Dow Jones Index (\$), Euro 100 Index (€), 13-Week-term US Treasury bonds data have been used as independent variables. The dependent variable gold price (\$ / ounce) has been selected. Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model has been used for modeling the gold price, and compared with multiple linear regression model. The results are measured with the coefficient of determination (R^2), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) and Mean Squared Error (MSE).

In ANN model results are $R^2=0,99842$, $MAE= 12,13249$, $MAPE (\%)=1,41441$, $MSE= 311,54248$. In multiple linear regression model results are $R^2 =0,95126$, $MAE= 73,75000$, $MAPE (\%)=10,11106$, $MSE= 9632,12905$. These results show that the ANN model predictions have better than regression model predictions. Gold prices, Euro 100 Index, 13-Week-term US Treasury bonds affected negatively and is influenced positively by silver, Brent oil, US Dollar / Euro parity and Dow Jones Index.

Keywords: artificial neural network, forecasting, gold price



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4130

Corruption and Its Social Roots in Asian Societies

Musa Yavuz Alptekin

Department of Sociology, University of Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey

Corruption is a global social phenomenon, yet it can be observed more frequently under certain social conditions. Thus, explaining such conditions in a given society and why corruption is more common in one society compared to another matters for social inquiry. German sociologist Max Weber, a hundred years ago, described Asian societies with typology of “Patrimonial Society” and he asserted that one of the characteristics of these societies was tendency to corruption too. In time it became clear that this claim is worthy for investigation and there has been some research in this regards. Corruption, in brief, is defined as “use of public power for individual interests”. In the literature various types of corruption has been identified as bribe, getting unearned income, tribute, embezzlement and nepotism. Such variety of corruption can be related to different political, social, religious, psychological and economic reasons. These reasons cannot be reduced to a single explanation in any country. In this study, emphasis will be on the sociological explanation of the reasons of corruption. Within this context, social customs, degeneration in social values, closed social structure, patriarchal family, weakness of individual, absence of corruption as a subject in child education and at last, abuse in all dimensions will be discussed.

Keywords: Corruption, Asian Societies, Social Motives



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4131

Allegory Of Love İn Ismet Ozel's "Bir Yusuf Masalı"

Nurcan Ankay

Eskişehir osmangazi üniversitesi fen edebiyat fakültesi türk dili ve edebiyatı bölümü no:231

İsmet Özel's work of Bir Yusuf Masalı is a poem composed of eleven sections. The text format can be considered as a mesnevi. When analyzed text, Yusuf's story draws attention in that it is symbolic. Şivekâr symbolizes passion of loving person and Yusuf actually symbolizes love. This love has various symbolic aspects and implications like divine and human.

Allegory that defined by the dictionary meanings of substitution, meaning closing and symbols, refers to the extended metaphor. The meaning of the allegory is figurative but not literal. That is the object is abstracted via substitution and analogy. This can be done through both an expression and can be edited through a text. The directly attribution of love to Yusuf, gives him an allegorical dimension. Thus, story of Yusuf wins an allegorical dimension as a text expressed love rather than being a symbolic text. In this paper, the allegory of existence and love will be explained through Yusuf and Şivekâr.

Keywords: allegory, ismet özel, yusuf, love



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4135

The Ideological News Construction Process With Respect To The Gezi Park Protests

Esra Vona Kurt , Hüseyin Bal

Süleyman Demirel University, Department of Public Relations, Isparta, Turkey

This study aims to provide a qualitative analysis of the portrayal, representation and definition of the urban social movement known as the “Gezi Park Protests” within the news through analysis of news reports. Newspapers have been examined within the framework of ideology and discourse, and the scope of the work, rather than reflecting social reality, being presumed to shape social reality through ideological writings. It can be inferred that within the scope of the rhetoric and discourse of the written press in Turkey, patterns of discourse were identified within newspapers included in the study, enabling said newspapers to become active tools for the construction of social consensus and consent, and within the framework of this struggle, polarized, sharpened and diverging opinions being transmitted are revealed to carry the same discursive properties, allowing the written press to be used as an instrument of ruling power mechanisms.

Keywords: News, ideology, rhetoric, Gezi Park, discourse analysis



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4136

**The Role Of The Politics In Fiscal Relations Between Administrations: An Analysis On
The Budgets Of Municipalities In Turkey**

Erdal Eroğlu

University of Uludağ, Bursa

The concept of Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations refers to the systematic distribution of services, expenditures, and the revenues between the central and the local administrations according to some specific principles. As required by the modern administrative mentality, the fiscal relations between administrations need to be carried out in an effective and efficient manner through a transparent, accountable, participatory, and democratic administration process. One of the most important elements of modern local administrations is to ensure efficiency and standardization between the central government and the local administrations while sharing services and revenues. In practice, however, there occur several problems in the distribution of fiscal sources and responsibility. One of the most significant reasons for this is that local administrations are not politically and financially powerful enough. While making a decision on public services, political concerns of the central administration become more important than adopting a participatory approach, which also contributes to the existence of the abovementioned problems. Called as bureaucrat's myopic vision, this becomes more obvious as the ideology of the central and local administrations becomes more different from each other. This paper discusses the role of political parties and the bureaucracy in the fiscal relations among the administrations in Turkey. In this regard, two metropolitan municipalities under the management of different political parties were chosen. One represents the ruling party while the other one represents the opposition party. The role of the political bureaucracy in the relations of the municipalities with the central government will be discussed through an analysis on the expenditures, revenues, borrowing structures and opportunities of these two municipalities.

Keywords: Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations, Public Services, Political Party, bureaucrat's myopic vision.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4139

Drifting Migrants Of Protracted Migration In The Era Of Deepening Global Economic Crisis: The Case Of Migrants From Turkey In Milan,

Semra Purkis

Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Dep. of Economics, Kötekli/Muğla

This paper argues that migration is becoming a protracted situation for the significant part of migrants in parallel to the deepening world economic crisis and accelerating capital movements. Migrants keep drifting from one place to another in the face of future uncertainties. The paper takes into account multiple and changing natures of migration at the beginning and on the way. The argument is supported by the data obtained from a field research implemented in Milan/Italy, in 2013 on migrants from Turkey.

Italian economy went into deep recession in 2009 when it was overlapped by worldwide economic crisis. Increasing unemployment has accelerated discrimination and competition for the same work particularly between Southern Italian migrant workers and foreign immigrants. When employment opportunities declined, some of the Turkish migrants set up kebab restaurants by using their savings and bank credits. Hence, self-employment of some Turkish migrants was directly related to the deepening economic crisis. Currently, not only comparatively new Turkish migrants, but also migrants who spent some years in Milan cannot see a secure future in there and think of migrating yet again. We call these migrants “drifting migrants” referring to their common features such as being the most precarious and disadvantaged part of the working class wherever they may be, including the country of origin. They are unable to “cling on” to the space or settle anywhere, and drift from one place to another in order to survive. Their mobility is generally not a choice, but a necessity.

Keywords: Protracted Migration, Drifting Migrants, Global Economic Crisis, Milan, Turkish Migrants.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4141

The Rise Of The Soft Power In International Relations

Ayşe Betül Nuhoglu

French Department of Political Science and International Relations, Yeditepe University, Istanbul
Turkey

The concept of soft power, which appeared just after the period of the Cold War by the theory of Joseph Nye, has become rapidly one of the most important concepts in international relations. Defined as a persuasive approach to international relations that typically involves the use of economic or cultural influence, the soft power, used by various international actors in different parts of the world is considered as a more effective power than the hard power, which is a coercive approach to international political relations, especially when it involves the use of military power. The aim of this work is to study the different ways of use and the efficacy of soft power in international relations in post-Cold War period and present different cases that illustrate its usage.

Keywords: soft power, hard power, power, international relations, Joseph Nye



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4143

Cultural Identity İn George Orwell's Shooting An Elephant

Ayla Oğuz

Gaziosmanpasa University Faculty Of Science And Letters, Department Of Western Languages And
Literatures 60000tokat/Turkey

The dilemma of identity has been one of the main issues in colonial and postcolonial literature. The very concept of 'identity' in a colonial society is accompanied by ambiguity. The colonial societies try to define themselves, constantly. On the other hand, settlements and colonies find themselves trapped in the dilemma of discovering themselves. Tension between the dominated and dominating societies causes the rising of new identity problems. Place and displacement, which is another major concern, also creates a postcolonial crisis of identity. For Homi K. Bhabha, all cultural statements and systems are constructed in this ambivalent space of enunciation . In Shooting An Elephant, George Orwell uses his writing to confess the inner conflict of sub-devisional, imperial police officer of a town in Burma and reflects his in-between position with references to imperialism, colonialism and cultural identiy.

Keywords: identity, colonialism, ambiguity, Bhabha, Orwell, space, cultural



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4144

Community Radios And Turkish Live Radio Stations In France

Ersoy Soydan

Kastamonu Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi

France has found a place in the history as the country in which the fundamental rights and freedoms have taken place for the first time and a strong democracy tradition has become established. If we can mention about pluralism and democracy in the mass media today, it is the developments experienced in the France that made many contributions to this situation. The idea of breaking down the state monopoly on the field of broadcasting and establishing private or free radio and television stations in Europe was put into action in France in the second half of 1970s. The radio broadcasts, started out as illegal and pirate ones, created a de facto situation and became legitimate as soon as the French society adopted them. These broadcasts didn't have only commercial concerns, like those in Turkey; furthermore, they started broadcasting with democratic demands aiming to make people from all parts of the community take more part in the communication and make them heard. As a conclusion, these broadcasts succeeded and the people from all parts of the community had a chance to be heard by means of broadcasting. Although the French government hadn't recognized these broadcasts officially for a while, a few years later; they had to make legal reforms relevant to this issue. In the meanwhile, radio frequencies were assigned to the non-governmental organizations that wanted to operate non-commercial radio broadcasts and also financial supports were provided to them on condition that they would take no advertisements. This movement, started during the second half of 1970s in France, was not only bounded by France but it also has affected the entire Europe. The radio, which had lost its effectiveness over the television many years ago and nearly went to waste, has regained its old prestige thanks to this movement. The educational and cultural functions that had been accepted as not to be performed by the mass media until that time, have started to be performed by them after that period. The pirate radios in the France were identified as local, private and foundational radios and categorized as social communication radios, community radios, university and school radios and rural radios after the legal reforms. There are also Turkish live radio stations among the radio groups established in France such as Radio Soleil which started to operate Turkish broadcasts in 1978. This paper will analyze the Turkish live radio stations after discussing the development experienced in the field of broadcasting in France. The content of the study is limited with the radios operating broadcasts in France. The literature review will be done as a method.

Keywords: France, community radios, Turkish live radio broadcasting



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4145

Chinese Culture and Democracy

Fehmi Akbaba

Tsinghua University

In 1985, Nathan made a tremendous leap in his research on democratization efforts in China, publishing *Chinese Democracy*, a study that analyzed the positivist nature of Chinese constitutionalism since 1898. Nathan went beyond careful textual analysis by utilizing interview data and concluding that China's "'obsession with political order and national strength'" had blocked democratic mobilization since constitutional reforms began in 1898. He increasingly focused on political crafting, even as he kept mulling over the conundrums of cultural facilitation.

By 1990, Nathan seemed optimistic that China would become democratic. He took on the then popular view of Chinese intellectuals who, disheartened by failed democratic openings in 1898, 1911, 1919, 1946, 1978, and 1989, resulted that Chinese culture blocked democratization. Nathan defended that if ruling groups did not make a launching to democracy, stability and economic achievement would not be likely. Democratization seemed a project soon to find a place on China's political agenda.

Democratization on Taiwan as putting to rest the argue over whether Confucian cultures can democratize. In fact, democratization in the Republic of Korea even more convincingly negates the claim that Confucian culture blocks democratization, for Confucianism is far more awesome, orthodox, hierarchical, and patriarchal in democratic Korea than on the mainland of an undemocratic China. In any case, one might have thought that Japan's stable democracy, rooted in the fledgling democratic achievement of its Taisho era, would have made the claim that Confucian culture blocks democratization unsustainable from the outset.

Keywords: Chinese, culture, democracy



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4146

Tax Expenditures in Turkey: Problems And Evaluations*

Neslihan Koc

Department of Public Finance, Hitit University, Turkey

Tax expenditures express public revenues, which are dispensed through exemption, exclusion and discounts. Formation of tax expenditures statement was made obligatory by the law no. 5018. This is a positive development, in the sense of providing the connection of tax expenditures with the budget process. However, a set of problems, such as what will be taken into account as tax expenditures and the burden that tax expenditures will create in the budget or the tax burden created for the taxpayers, which are caused by the concept itself or the application, exist. Not being able to reach detailed information related to tax expenditures means these expenditures to be subject to neither parliament nor public control.

Keywords: Tax Concessions, Tax Expenditures, Fiscal Transparency

* Bu çalışma, Hitit Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir. Proje No: IBF52.16.001



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4147

Complex Case Isolation Of Contemporary Cities İn Jak-Baruch Photo

Yaşar Uslu

Dumlupınar University Faculty of Fine Arts Department of Visual Communication Design Cartoon
Animation Main Art Branch (MAB) Main Campus KÜTAHYA/TURKEY

The concept of the city, to remain outside the current dominant opinion and to preserve their contextual context is much more likely. Kent, the practice of a dominant world system and that system is monitored intensively by the baskınlaş if you define a framework shaped by the circumstances; Baudrillardvar pulls us an idea: "Where build-up, if there are metastases." Freudvar the city itself, continues to flow in and of itself a "model city" status is present. The integrity of the city's area is not never. it belongs to others and co radically over time and space can not be handled. These come on top of different times and places, overlaps, and gaps that appear during this conflict, will give us the image of those differences. In this context, artistic solitude tests on the eye chart photo Jak-Baruch's work was done.

Keywords: City, Metropolis, isolation, Contemporary



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4154

Words In Pictures, Pictures In Words

Özlem Güneş

Department of islamic Science, Ottoman Poetry and İslamic Arts, İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim
University, İstanbul, Türkiye

Miniatures connotating colorful and small scale pictures in manuscripts have a very significant place in not only the Turkish but also world history. The word of miniature denotes the words of “depiction” and “vignette” and miniature masters are commemorated as “muralists” and “masters of depiction” in Ottoman sources. Miniatures known as book pictures are intellectual, emotional and artistic design actions that a muralist or master aesthetically and colorfully transmits what s/he sees, hears, imagines and feels to the paper. Miniatures had gained recognition in Islamic arts since the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and become a tradition specifically in the period of Sultan Mehmed II. Throughout centuries they became the most common and prevalent products of visual culture.

The only source that includes almost all the branches of Islamic arts except architectural works is manuscripts. Each one of literary texts, calligraphy, miniature, illuminated manuscripts, bookbinding works comprises the branches of Islamic arts. But when separately treated, the value of each manuscript can't completely be understood. Especially dealing with a text and a miniature in separate fields comes short of works in both studies because texts and miniatures are the complementing elements of the manuscript in which they are placed. They are not detached and unconnected. They seem unlike at the first glance because they are the products of the same culture but they actually show parallellism with form and content.

The purpose of this study is to highlight how miniatures transmitting stories, incidents or knowledge in manuscripts to drawing enrich texts visually. At the same time, I will look for answers to the following questions: How have the incident or case narrated by a poet described by the muralist? How have the incident or case described by a muralist verbalized in a poet's lines? The most famous example of this technic is the romantic epic called Laila and Majnun, which was written by many poets in both Persian and Turkish literatures. This story specifically has gained a reputation by Fuzuli, the sixteenth century poet in Baghdad.

Keywords: Miniatures, Masnawi, Laila and Majnun, Fuzuli



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4155

A New Trend: Talent Management In Public Schools

Erkan Tabancalı , Mithat Korumaz

Yıldız Technical University, College of Education, Department of Educational Science, B-307,
Esenler/İstanbul

In recent years public schools just as any other organizations have tried to enter into rivalry with the other schools. Therefore schools have focused on the individuals who will create uniqueness for these schools. This trend has generated a new perspective for human resources management both in private and public schools. Public schools within the changing process of their human resources perspective have defined their organizational goal, tried to attract talented teachers and developed new strategies for retention. Administrative efforts in schools are expected to focus on human and human resources in the context of organizational competition. Because schools use cognitive and emotional capitals of their members who create eigenvalue for gaining a foothold in the competition. Therefore this research aims to investigate the level of talent management practices in Turkish public schools according to some personal and organizational variables. The quantitative method is used to collect data. The randomly formed sample of the study includes 812 volunteer teachers, principals and vice principals working at different schools in İstanbul in 2014 academic year. The researcher collected data via Talent Management Scale. The data of the research was analyzed by using descriptive statistics, independent samples t-tests and analysis of variances to show how the level of talent management practices differentiate significantly according to some personal and organizational variables such as career phases, gender, type of school, graduation level and membership of a union. One of the most distinguishable results of the research shows that there is a significant difference into the dimensions of determining organizational goals and performance evaluation according to participants' career phases, graduation level and type of school where they work. The results are interpreted with the results of the other studies on talent management and educational organizations especially in public. Researchers suggest educational administrators to learn all dimensions of talent management and apply this new form of human resources management to their schools. Because it can be stated that this new form of human resources management would be stronger the schools in a universal competition. The researchers also suggest to study on talent management for public schools with qualitative data to gain deeper understandings and insights.

Keywords: Public schools, talent management, human resources management, Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4157

**Stubble Burning As An Ecological And Environmental Problem – Consciousness Level
Of Farmers**

Gülistan Erdal , Hatice Yavuz

Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Gaziosmanpasa, Tokat,
TURKEY

“Stubble” is the name of the stems and roots of the crop which are left on the ground after the harvest of agricultural products. Stubble burning is widely applied in agriculture yet it is scientifically accepted as a harmful application. There are billions of organisms in the soil which are the basis of life, and they are a part of many important biochemical processes. Stubble burning and all kinds of similar applications are highly harmful for the soil and its ecology, and they negatively affect the sustainability of soil fertility. There are environmental harms as well as ecological harms of stubble burning. Farmers, whose aim is to make profit in short term by neglecting the truth of soil as a living system, continue to apply stubble burning in order to provide sterilization of the soil by the help of fire.

This study analyzes the consciousness levels, attitudes and behaviours of farmers against stubble burning and the damages of stubble burning which is a part of land misuse. 86 farmers from 9 villages in Zile county of Tokat province were surveyed for the study. These data was used to state farmers' socioeconomical and demographical characteristics and their behaviours against stubble burning was analysed. According to the study results, %99 of the farmers says that stubble burning is a wrong application. They states that stubble burning causes natural damages and the most importantly it is harmful by %76 to the living creatures in the nature. %57 of them prefers the method of mixing stubble to the soil.

Keywords: stubble burning, consciousness level, stubble management



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4158

A New Dimension In Art: Drawing

Esra Saęlık

Department of Sculpture, University of Mugla Sitka Kocman, Bodrum, Mugla, Turkey

We know that the borders of art expanded along with the events experienced in 19th century, artistic developments and particularly with Dada. Along with that period, the scope of art did not only consist of surface and three dimensions, it also included new expressions such as performance, discourse. As the technology was included further in the art, it started a new dialogue between the digital and plastic arts, and that dialogue revealed an interdimensional relation whose influence continues even today.

Particularly, together with the post-1950s art, paintings and sculptures were in close connection with current concepts and materials beyond the traditional surface and form perception. The concepts such as color, form and three-dimensionality which had been the key determinants for many years gave place to a conceptual ground.

Drawing, one of the most primitive and primary actions in human's art practice, left its role aiming to constitute the background of the painting and express the nature exactly, and currently, it has become the actual action of art itself. Especially in the new art practice that we encounter as of 2000s, drawing started to find place at large platforms such as biennials and international arts exhibitions.

In this study, the place of this practice in today's art as well as its formal and conceptual structure will be examined.

Keywords: Art, current art practice, drawing



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4160

Family Firms And Financial Performans: A Review Of Empirical Research

Nurhan Aydin

Accounting-Finance, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey

Family firms have a key role in the world's economies. They account for an estimated 80% of companies worldwide and are the largest source of long-term employment. Family ownership represents the most common form of corporate ownership. Numerous studies have investigated the impact of family on the firm performance. Some studies suggest that they outperform other businesses over the long term, but other studies prove the opposite. There is not consensus in studies.

The link between performance and family influence is greatly affected by definition of family firm in studies. One of the most discussed issues in the field is how to define a family firm. Furthermore, some of studies examine relationships between family ownership and firm performance using samples of small and unlisted family firms. Also some of studies examine listed and unlisted family firms.

In this paper, we review the empirical literature on the role of family on financial performance of family business and try to further understand and evaluate the role of family.

Keywords: Performance, Family firm, Ownership



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4162

Talent Management Implementation In Saudi Aramco Company

Naif Alruwaili

HRM Department ,Northern Border University, Saudi Arabia , Arar

The main purpose of this study is to evaluate talent management practices applied by Saudi Aramco. The study was conducted through reviewing annual reports and performance reports issued by the company. The main results of this study showed that Saudi Aramco manages talent in effective ways represented by the capable human element of the company.

Keywords: Talent Management , HR



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4166

The Energy Source Selection By Fuzzy Moora And Fuzzy Ahp Method In A Textile Firm

Engin Yalcın , Arzu Organ

Pamukkale University, Department of Business Administration PAMUKKALE /DENİZLİ/TURKEY

Fuzzy logic was applied to these kind of problems to determine the best option. MOORA method is one of these methods used in multi-criteria decision making problems. This method was firstly introduced by Brauers and Zavadskas in 2006. A firm competing in textile industry is selected in the application phase. The firm is one of the most important firms competing in textile industry in Turkey. In application phase first of all linguistic terms are determined based on the opinions of decision maker. After this step linguistic terms are converted into fuzzy numbers the problem to be solved. In this study fuzzy AHP method was used to get fuzzy pairwise comparison matrix. After determining fuzzy pairwise comparison matrix, fuzzy MOORA method was applied to the problem to determine fuzzy decision matrix. Then fuzzy decision matrix was normalized by using vector normalization procedure. Next step is was to determine normalized fuzzy decision matrix. Then overall rating of beneficial and non-beneficial criterias were calculated for each alternative. Then overall performance index is set for each alternative. For this, the defuzzied values of the overall ratings for beneficial and non-beneficial criteria for each alternative were calculated using the vertex method. Lastly depending on values of overall performance index, the best alternative is set according to overall performance index. As a conclusion, aim of this study is to find proper energy source for the firm. Problem of energy selection is a very important matter especially for those countries which suffer from inadequacy of energy sources.

Keywords: Fuzzy Moora, Fuzzy AHP, Matrix



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4167

The Implications Of Governance And Freedom Ratios Over Fragile Five Countries

Ersin Yavuz

Department of Public Finance, Pamukkale Univrsity, Pamukkale, Denizli, Turkey

Fragile five concept was at first introduced on 1st August 2013 on the notification arranged by US investment bank, Morgan Stanley. Brazil, Indonesia, India, South Africa and Turkey are graded as fragile five. The objective of this paper is to elaborate fragile five countries in terms of both economic and governance dimensions. Current account deficit, gross national product, inflation rates and goverment debt ratios are evaluated on the other hand political stability, terrorism, practicality of law, accountability, the efficiency of government and corruption ratios are appraised by close attention to detail. What's more, the political rights in fragile five countries, civil freedom, internet and the liberty of press are perused by datas. According to study, it has been established that fragile five countries have noteworthy conundrums with regard to both economic and governance domains. In fact it is discerned that governance phenomenons such as transparency, the sensation of law trust, the level of freedom, political stability and terrorism have adversely affected the growth and development of the country both directly and indirectly. Last but not least, It has been viewed that in developed countries having plausible governance and economic ratios nonetheless in fragile five countries having troubles in terms of both fields attested us these two notions aren't independent on the contrary they are complementary parts of each other. Hence it is figured out that fragile five countries are not only fragile in terms of economic structure but also in terms of governance and freedom.

Keywords: Fragile Five, Govarnance, Freedom



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4168

Greece Debt Crisis

Eren Ergen

Department of Public Finance, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey

The motive of this study is to examine the Notion of borrowing. In this study the relationship between debt crisis and the public budget deficit will be perused. This study focus on evaluating on its way to debt crisis of Greece. Emerging economic crisis of Greece is analyzed in terms of both infrastructure and occurring potential impacts. The notion of debt, public debt, Eurozone economic criteria, the Maastricht criteria will be explained one by one . The progress and motives of the crisis in Greece will be elaborated. Both the ratio of public budget debt to GDP and the extent of public spending will be detailed in this regard. To get rid of the debt crisis, the impromptu precautions taken by Greece will be investigated after putting forth the reasons and implications of the crisis by close attention to detail. Accordingly, in this paper the structure of Eurozone's practice will be examined in order to save up for Greece. It will be sought to answer the questions what permanent endeavour can be to carry out to get rid of the debt crisis. Last but not least, the results of the policies in Greece will be discussed so as to ameliorate the debt crisis progressively.

Keywords: Greece, Debt, Borrow, Crisis, Convergence



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4169

Tradition And Empirical Research

Mariateresa Gammone

Department of Life, Health & Environmental Sciences, University of L'Aquila, Coppito (L'Aquila),
Italy

Italy and China are the two countries in the world with the greatest historical continuity, which has resisted over centuries and which is clearly evident in monuments, writings, nature, and mentalities. I will begin my dissertation starting with the classical Western dilemmas and definitions on tradition and I will conclude with the contribution that Chinese viewpoint can offer the West.

The concept of tradition is linked to the concept of continuity and necessarily to the adversary and adjacent concepts of disruption, change, collection, and choice.

International democratization cannot be an internationalization of diet-coke democracy. International collaboration is the way to deal with the negative potentials of hyper-modernity, and the revival of the ancient power of western nation states is not an available answer. To many observers, China is not working around the fringes of the issue. To them, China is part of the solution, not of the problem. Due to its great relevance in the UN and in the world economy, uniting Asian nations in confident diplomatic relations and balancing centrifugal tendencies, China will be a pillar of a pluralistic world order.

I conducted a research study in Italy and in China. Empirical evidence is analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Dissertation combines qualitative and quantitative forms of analysis to better answer questions which cannot be studied in laboratory settings.

Keywords: Sociology, legality, social control, education, security.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4170

Distance Education Applications For Teachers

Meltem Kuscü , Doç. Dr. Hasan Arslan

Institute of Educational Sciences, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Turkey

As a result of technology life is faster than it was before, fast elevators, fast trains, fast communication, etc. The reflection of this speed on education is inevitable. To reach this speed in education is possible only by the help of technology. Besides, technology has come up with new education alternatives. One of these alternatives is distance education. Distance education has a new dimension by the increasing participation of the Internet into our lives and this widespread participation has helped distance education have new fields. Today, people have the opportunity to work and study at the same time by the help of distance education. Some universities have begun to provide their students do their doctorate degrees through distance education. So, the working class have the opportunity to do their career.

The purpose of this study is to work out how much the teachers in different positions in the National Education are aware of the web-based distance education services provided by Ministry of National Education and private sectors. At the same time the purpose is to search whether they use the distance education programs actively or not. If yes, how much it is effective. Findings have shown that the teachers prefer focus on finding sources about their branches rather than personal development issues.

Keywords: Technology, ICT, Distance Education, Network



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4173

Hybridization And Kazakh Ethnic Identity Formation In Turkey

Aslihan Yeniçeri Altıntaş

Department of Public Administration of Mus university, Mus, Turkey

The immigrant integration process became popular in literature, while hybridization studies have gained little space. The aim of this article is exploring the characteristics of the formation of Kazakh ethnic identity in Turkey and the prominent features, with a survey study consisting of sample of 93 (N=93) participants. The participants served as subjects in a study designed to investigate how hybrid identities are constructed. The results revealed that Kazakhs attached a new kind of hybrid identity with more emphasize on Turkic roots and they reconstructed their ethnic identity which is not a product of assimilated fragile identity through globalization trends, but it is a new form of alive cultural and ethnic identity which carries its own values, preferences and its historical treasures from their past but acquires new traits from its Turkic identity at the same time. The paper also makes the case that studying Kirgiz in Turkey could improve this study by comparing those similar groups whether their identity formation traced similar way.

Keywords: Ethnic Identity, Hybridization, Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4174

Examination Of Happiness İn University Students According To Gender, Emotional Intelligence And Psychological Resilience

Aynur Yılmaz Akbaba , Prof.Dr. Jale Eldeleklioğlu

Hacettepe University

In this study, it was aimed to examine happiness in university students in relation to the variables of gender, psychological resilience and emotional intelligence. The study was carried out with 238 students aged between 19-22 years and studying at different departments of Uludağ University. 77% (184) of the participant students were female and 22% (53) were male. To collect data, the “Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (Short-Form)” developed by Hills and Argyle (2002), the “Resilience Scale for Adults” developed by Fribog et.al., 2005, and the “Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale” developed by Schutte et al. (1998) were used. In the study, t-test and multiple regression analysis were used to analyze the data. The results of the study showed that the female university students had higher score means from the “Perception of future” and “Social resources” sub-dimensions of psychological resilience and the “Utilization of Emotions” sub-dimension of emotional intelligence compared to their male counterparts. The multiple regression analysis results indicated that the “Perception of future” and “Social resources” sub-dimensions of psychological resilience and the “Utilization of emotions” sub-dimension of emotional intelligence had an important effect (41,5%) on happiness.

Keywords: Happiness, emotional intelligence, psychological resilience



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4175

State Liabilities Effects On The Central Government Budget in The Public Private Partnerships Projects in Turkey

Emine Uzunalı

Department of Public Finance, Akdeniz University, Antalya Turkey

Some public goods and services produced by public-private partnership (PPP). In this method, obligations of the both the state and the private sector sides are specified in the service delivery contract. In this study, state liabilities effects on the central government budget given to the public private partnerships projects in Turkey have been examined. In this study, primary and secondary sources were used. Firstly, it was examined literature about the risks and the state liabilities in the PPPs. Secondly; case analysis was made by using official data. As a result, state liabilities are important in the total amount. State liabilities, especially in terms of contingent liabilities, for producing public goods and services by using PPPs in the Turkey are above one third of the central budget even for only one year (2013). If PPPs are well managed more public goods and services are accessible in a shorter period of time. Otherwise, create exes burden impact on public finances, lead to wasted resources that can be allocated to higher priority areas and they can cause negative effects on social welfare.

JEL Classification:

H3 Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents

H4 Publicly Provided Goods

H5 National Government Expenditures and Related Policies

H6 National Budget, Deficit, and Debt

Keywords: Public Private Partnerships, Government guarantee, contingent liabilities, public budget.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4177

**The Identification Of Financial Factors Affecting Profitability In The Retail Trade
Sector: An Application In Istanbul Stock Exchange**

Alper Veli Cam

Baglarbası Mah. Gumushane University. İ.İ.B.F

There are many factors that determine the profitability of companies. The identification of these financial and non-financial factors are important for companies. The aim of this study is to determine the financial factors that affect the profitability of the companies. In the study, 14 companies in the Istanbul Stock Exchange that operate in the retail trade sector data were used. The data set were obtained from financial statements of firms between the years 2005-2014. In accordance with the designated purpose, 4 different models were created. In this models, , return on equity (ROE), return on assets (ROA) , return on sales (ROS) and earnings per share (EPS) was used as the dependent variable. On the other hand, current ratio, debt ratio, receivables turnover, debt to equity, market share, total assets, sales and operating expenses was used as the independent variable. As a result of the study, debt ratio, sales, operating expenses and debt to equity has been determined to be significant variables.

Keywords: Firm profitability, Financial analysis, Panel data analysis



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4179

**Regulatory Government Approach Application Of Independent Administrative
Authorities And Turkey, As Policy Implementers**

Özgür Emre Koç , Mustafa Taytak

Hitit University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences CORUM/TURKEY

Today, government has become an institution that establishes and monitors regulatory rules, in order to eliminate the troubles in the market and to prevent any trouble to occur. Public sector regulates and monitors the markets through independent administrative authorities with the aim of resolving market failures. Independent administrative authorities function in a wide range varying from energy sector to banking sector.

In this study, information on the changing role of the government and independent administrative authorities established according to the regulation theory will be presented. Additionally, a comparative analysis will be performed by country examples regarding the working areas of these authorities in Turkey.

Keywords: Regulations, Independent Administrative Authorities, Regulatory State



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4180

**Examination Of The Effects Of Child-To-Child Approach On The Oral And Dental
Health Of Primary School Students**

Meltem Çınar , Arzu Özyürek

Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu Karabük Üniversitesi Demirçelik Kampüsü Karabük, Türkiye

Dental caries and periodontal diseases are oral and dental problems that can be frequently observed since the early ages of human life. Primarily oral and dental health education should come into minds related to the protection of oral and dental health. In this study, the aim is to examine the effect of Child-to-Child Education Model on oral and dental health education with the project (with the number of KBÜ-BAP-14/2-KP-060) which was performed within the scope of Karabük University. The study had an experimental pattern and the study and control groups were composed of 100 students who were in their 2nd and 3rd year of primary school education. Students in the study group (n:50) had the activities about oral and dental health for 12 weeks (two times a week) by using the Child-to-child approach. In order to collect the data, questionnaires, which were used to query the knowledge and applications related to oral and dental health, were applied to both study and control groups as pretest-posttest. Upon the application of the questionnaires, children (n:6) and parents (n:6) had two different focus group meetings. Data were analyzed by using percentages and frequency distribution techniques. Focus group meetings were analyzed with the help of content analysis and findings were regarded as topics. Conclusively, oral and dental health education program with child-to-child approach has been shown to have positive changes in attitudes of children and their parents. Child-to-child approach can be a beneficial training method and it has been emphasized that it can have positive influence on the oral and dental health.

Keywords: Oral and dental health, child-to-child education, elementary school, school health, public health.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4182

The Migration And Social Exclusion Dimension In Turkey And In The World

Gülşen Sari Gersil

Celal Bayar University

With globalization process, neo-liberal policies implementing around the world have brought with it economic imbalance. Although migration takes place by various reasons, labour migration is among the main reasons of migration. Because of global economy, offers of employment and applications for employment in labor markets not only has remained limited with international boundaries but crossed them. This situation is one of the outstanding factors which expedites migration. According to recent developments in labor markets, immigrants are obliged to work in economic fluctuations sensitive sectors. In general, they work in jobs with lower job security and mostly in temporary jobs; their working times are so short and they are dismissed sequentially. This situation leads to the unemployment, poverty and social exclusion increasing because of migration.

The rise of unemployment rate in the world, increasing international migration and decline in phenomenon of welfare state and the rise in social problems point out the concept of social exclusion. By the reason of the fact that social exclusion takes place with several dimensions and it is extremely hard to seek solutions for it, social exclusion has been come into focus on basis social policy discussions.

In this study, by the reason of migration rate increased recently, the rise in the extent of social exclusion and policies that is related to this will be discussed. Migration focused social exclusion concept and reasons and results of migration will be searched and made observations related to this.

Keywords: Migration, Labor Markets, Social Exclusion



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4185

Siber Zorbalığın Hashtag Kullanımındaki Temsili: “Nomakeup” Hashtag Örneği

Aslı Karaarslan

İstanbul Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi

İletişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler, günümüz insanının ağ toplumu içindeki varlığıyla etkileşimli hale gelerek büyümeye devam etmektedir. Söz konusu gelişmeler; insanların bilgiye ulaşma-saklama-paylaşma ihtiyacına yanıt vererek etkinliğini sürdürmektedir. Bireylerin bu ihtiyacına yanıt veren sosyal medya hesapları, kötüye kullanıldığında ortaya çıkabilecek sorunlardan biri de siber zorbalıktır. Siber zorbalık; birey ya da grubun iletişim teknolojilerini diğer bireylere zarar verme amacıyla kötü niyetle kullanması ile ortaya çıkan bir davranış türüdür.

Sosyal medya hesapları üzerinden oluşturulan içeriklerin paylaşımında kullanılan hashtag’ler, daha etkileşimli bir iletişim sağlayarak, bireylerin daha fazla görünür olma, beğeni alma, takip edilme isteklerine cevap vermektedir. Hashtag kullanımıyla anlık bilgiler kategorize edilerek kitlelere ulaşmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada siber zorbalığın, sosyal medya da kullanılan hashtag içeriklerinde nasıl temsil edildiği araştırılmıştır. Hashtag kullanımı ile belirli bir zaman diliminde yayılan fikir içeriği “nomakeup” hashtag kullanımı üzerinden incelenerek; söz konusu hashtag üzerinden siber zorbalık temsiline nasıl ve ne boyutlarda olduğu araştırılmıştır.

Keywords: siber zorbalık, hashtag, sosyal medya, nomakeup,



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4186

**Secondary School Students' Foreign Language Learning And Speaking Anxiety Levels
And The Source Of Foreign Language Speaking Anxiety**

Elif Nur Bozer , Muhittin Çalışkan

Department of Educational Sciences, University of Necmettin Erbakan, Konya, Turkey

In many of the researches about learning a foreign language, researchers have emphasized on affective variables. One of the most important affective variables is anxiety. Anxiety was categorized according to different points. One of the anxiety types is foreign language learning anxiety. Foreign language learning anxiety is a feeling of worry and tension about learning, listening and speaking of second language. Reviewing the related studies many of them shows that there is negative and significant relationship between the foreign language learning anxiety and foreign language achievement. That is, while the level of the foreign language learning anxiety increases, foreign language achievement decreases. Most of the studies were done in high school and university level. As secondary school being the stage of meeting foreign language has the importance in learning a foreign language. That's why to increase the achievement; foreign language anxiety must be described and decreased. In this study we aimed to describe levels of foreign language learning and speaking anxieties and determine the source of speaking anxiety. Descriptive survey model and qualitative research techniques have been used together in this study. To collect data Foreign Language Learning Anxiety Scale, developed by Bas (2013) and semi-structured interview questions were used. It is observed that there are students who have high foreign language learning and speaking anxiety levels. Also there is no significant difference according to students' class level. Students mostly worry about making mistakes.

Keywords: Language learning anxiety, speaking anxiety



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4187

**The Role Of Information Technologies On Total Quality Applications: An Application
At Van Organized Industrial Zone**

Abdullah Oğrak , Faruk Kalay , Z.Nuray Özcan , R.Vedat Sönmez

Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi İktisadi Ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi İşletme Bölümü

Total quality management, information technologies and productivity are concepts which gain importance in today's changing and developing market conditions for business. Developments in technological fields and their positive effects on business lead to goods and service competition. This competition brought to a successful conclusion for business. Enterprises take advantage by applying proper information technologies on total quality managements in order to gather speed in competitive environment.

At the present time, information technologies have an important role to provide continuance of business enterprises and it became an inseparable part of enterprises in total quality management. By applying information technologies on total quality management, business enterprises became productive and competitive. The main purpose of this study is to measure the role of information technologies and their effects on productivity at total quality management applications. For this reason, quality and productivity relation at business enterprises, effect of using information technologies on business enterprises, total quality managements and technology relation and their interactions among each other were analyzed and a general overview has been provided on this subject. In the context of this purpose, the research was performed as a survey with the managers of the enterprises making business in Van Organized Industrial Zone.

Keywords: Total Quality Management, Quality, Information Technologies, Technology



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4191

**An Investigation Of Flat Weaving Cicim Technique In The Samples In Prof. Dr. Turhan
Yazgan Ethnography Museum**

Fatma Nilhan Özaltın , Zeynep Figen Yurteri

SDÜ TEKNİK BİLİMLER MYO ISPARTA

Flat-woven rugs refer to the ones with no piles in kilim, zili, soumak, and cicim techniques as floor covering. The nomadic herders (yörük) in Anatolia living in a traditional way of life have been the most loyal producers of flat woven rugs. They have ensured the continuation of traditional weaving, using flat weaves in many places in everyday life. Today in Anatolia, flat weave rug making is one of the rare arts with traditional rules despite mechanization. The purpose of the study is to show technical discrepancy in flat weaves and to pay attention to cicim technique. Over 400 cicim rugs exhibited in Prof. Dr. Turhan Yazgan Ethnography Museum in Isparta were investigated for this purpose. The flat weave rug samples with “cicim” technique were analyzed according to the weaving techniques. The analyses are of great importance in the precise identification of cicim flat weaves in the museum. Thus, it is expected that the increasing awareness of cicim flat weaves can make great contribution in the identification of these weaves rather than kilims.

Keywords: kilim, zili, soumak, cicim , museum



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4192

**Designed Filter With The New Generation Current Conveyor (CCII+) And Analysis Of
Eeg**

Şükrü Kitiş , Etem Köklükaya

Dumlupınar University

In this study, a model was designed and practiced for EEG measurements which are tend to be used in detecting brain disorders. This model was designed covering CCII+ structure. Before designing the model, filter structures and amplifier circuits was simulated PSPICE program. In this research, an EEG circuit without CCII+ was examined and practiced in order to observe the advantages of CCII+ structures. In the ongoing process, filter and amplifier parts of that circuit was detected and redesigned as involving CCII+ structures. The EEG is used in the evaluation of brain disorders. Most commonly it is used to show the type and location of the activity in the brain during a seizure. It also is used to evaluate people who are having problems associated with brain function. These problems might include confusion, tumors, long-term difficulties with thinking or memory, or weakening of specific parts of the body. Current conveyors (CCII+) have a greater linearity, input voltage interval and frequency performance than the circuits with OPAMP. Therefore, they have recently begun to quite often use in the electronic circuits. Designs with CCII+ structure have become widespread in amplifier circuits, integrator circuits, filter circuits and differentiator circuits. In this study which this method, the EEG is a key tool in the diagnosis and management of epilepsy and other seizure disorders. It is also used to assist in the diagnosis of brain damage and disease, mental retardation, sleep disorders, degenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, and certain mental disorders .

Keywords: CCII+,filter, new generation, EEG



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4194

Natural Play Areas For Children's Development

Elif Ebru Sisman , Burcin Ekici

Namık Kemal University, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Department of Landscape Architecture, Degirmenaltı, Tekirdag, TURKEY

Playgrounds are the space where children spend their time while learning and enjoying their times.

Planning of these places in accordance with the sustainability philosophy facilitates wisely use of the future opportunities by those children grown up in this environment. Appreciation and care about the real value of the environment can be better thought them by allowing to move and play on this natural environment. To create such impact with an artificial medium devoid of natural components is not possible. A designer or a landscape architect should plan this areas or they should be consulted in the planning stage.

In this study, the effect of children's playgrounds integrated with natural environment on their physical improvements and better learning will be emphasized. In this context, positive and negative examples will be examined to produce proper solution to suggest.

Keywords: Landscape, Playgrounds, Nature play, Sustainable design



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4195

**A Case Study On The Botanical Potential And Sufficiency Of Primary School
Playgrounds İn Tekirdag**

Burcin Ekici , Elif Ebru Şişman

Namık Kemal University, Faculty of Fine Arts, Design and Architecture, Department of Landscape
Architecture, 59030, Tekirdag, Turkey.

İlköğretim Okul Bahçelerinin Bitkisel Potansiyeli Ve Yeterlilik Durumu, Tekirdağ Örneği

Çocukluk döneminde kazanılan bilinç, bireyin ileriki yaş dönemlerini etkileyip şekillendirmektedir. Bu durum ilköğretim döneminin, çocukların fiziksel ve ruhsal gelişimi açısından sahip olduğu önemi arttırmaktadır. Eğitimde, teorik bilgiler tek başına yeterli değildir. Derslerde edinilen bilgilerin okul bahçelerinde uygulama alanı bulması başarıyı etkileyen en önemli faktörlerdendir. Bu konuda bitkisel planlamalar, bulundukları ortamda açık ve yeşil alan oluşturma yanısıra, günümüzde doğadan uzak yaşam süren çocuklara çok yönlü katkılar sunmaktadır. Bu mekanlarda, öğrencilerin oyun ve rekreasyon ihtiyacı karşılanmakta, aynı zamanda da doğaya ilişkin bilgi ve tecrübeleri artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Tekirdağ kent merkezinde yer alan bazı ilköğretim okullarının bahçeleri incelenmiştir. Araştırma alanlarındaki mevcut bitkisel potansiyel açıklanmış, bitki kullanımlarının işlevsel ve görsel yeterliliği değerlendirilmiş ve alanın açık ve yeşil alan yeterliliği ortaya konmuştur. A Case Study on The Botanical Potential And Sufficiency Of Primary School Playgrounds in Tekirdag. The awareness gained in childhood affects and develops the individual's future life. This increases the importance of primary education on the physical and psychological development of children. Theoretical information is not sufficient by itself. One of the most important factors affecting success is putting the information learned in class into practice in the schoolyards. In this respect, as well as creating open and green areas in the district, botanical landscaping also make a multi-faceted contribution to children living apart from nature. At these places, not only the students' need for play and recreation are met but also they gain knowledge and experience with regard to nature.

In this study, the playgrounds of several primary schools in Tekirdag city center are examined. The current botanical potential in research areas are explained, the functional and visual sufficiency of plant utilization is evaluated, and the sufficiency of green areas is presented.

Keywords: Primary school, Playground, Botanical potential, Tekirdag, Turkey.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4196

Innovative Local Government As A Determinant Of Regional Development

Joanna Prystrom

Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland

Innovation is now one of the most important driving forces in modern economies. This aspect refers both to the economy at national, regional or local, as well as the functioning of these entities. Innovative activities of business entities results because the possibility of their development through m. Al. offering a new product or service in response to ever-changing customer expectations, modernization of the production line, or enter new markets. As a result, growing enterprises to attract investors and clients both from home and abroad. It in turn, eg. the possibility of reducing unemployment, and consequently can contribute to economic development.

Challenges and changes of the twentieth century are forcing units to be constantly active, flexible, and thus innovation. Thanks to the innovation it is possible to find an idea for a “better tomorrow”.

Unfortunately innovative activity meets in its path all sorts of obstacles. These can be identified financial constraints innovative projects or the lack of qualified personnel.

Indispensable in this case turns out to be to support the institutional environment, including local government, or various institutions and offices, as well as economic self-government, in recognizing the companies and various forms of business groups working to promote development activities in the region.

The purpose of this article is to present the essence of self-government

and economic development as part of the institutional environment, determining innovation in local businesses, and at the same time example of economic development in some of the most innovative local government units in the world.

Keywords: innovation, local government, institutional environment, economic development



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4197

Questioning The Borders At The 21st Century

Gökçe Bayındır Goularas , Nihan Kocaman

Yeditepe University French Department of Political Science and International Relations Hukuk Binası
Ofis 509 İnönü Mah. Kayışdağı Cad. 26 Ağustos Yerleşimi 34755 Ataşehir - İstanbul

Appeared in the late Middle Ages, the border concept constantly changes hand in hand with the development of the concept of state. The emergence of the nation states added an important dimension to the national borders and their defense. Later on, the increase of relations between states and especially the economical ones raised the question of the sense of borders. Nowadays, with the increase of international population movements that concern an important number of states, the concept of border gains a particular significance regarding national, regional and international politics and security. The aim of this work is to study the border concept evolution's through centuries, from natural borders to artificial ones and today's border walls, in order to understand the transformation of the sense of border and frontier both for nation-states and the international system.

Keywords: Border, Frontier, State, Migration



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4200

**Sociological Context Of Juvenile Delinquency: Are Juvenile Delinquents “Offenders” Or
“Victims”?**

Esma Esgin Gunder

Department of Child Development , Salihli Vocational School, Celal Bayar University / Turkey

A person, who is under 18 and who violates the norm of criminal law, is considered as legally “juvenile” in Turkey. In this respect, juvenile delinquency as a social issue has not only a legal feature but also a psycho-pedagogical feature. In principle, the child is innocent. Therefore, the concepts of “crime” and “malignity” are learned from the adults in the social environment. In other words, it will not be a rational and humanist approach to regard the children who have no self-concept and who are forced to commit crime or who commit crime as “criminals”. The child who has a tendency to commit crime is the child who pays the bill for the confusion in a family or society and then makes the society pay it. Accordingly, the punishment to be given/imposed related to the crime committed by the child has heavy attributions in terms of the offender and the society.

Juvenile delinquency primarily differs itself from the crimes committed by the adults in terms of having characteristic and structural features. This situation obliges that different reactions and criminal administrations should be given to juvenile and adult delinquency.

This obligation can be seen in the “protective” and “supportive” aims of Turkish Child Protection Law in the frame of the principle, which is “the best interests of the child”.

In this study, the results obtained were discussed by analyzing the sociological aspects and structural features of the juvenile delinquency in Turkey with the data related to “confidential delinquency” researches by considering the reaction theory of Cohen.

Keywords: Child, Juvenile Delinquency, Confidential Delinquency



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4202

**Analysis Of The Financial Performance Of Construction Companies In Turkey With
Maut Methods**

Ismail Fatih Ceyhan , Ahmet Öztel

Department of Business Administration, Bartın University, Bartın, Turkey

The purpose of this study is to use Multiattribute Utility Theory (MAUT) method which is one of the Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) techniques to analyze the financial performance of the companies which are traded on construction sector of Istanbul Stock Exchange (BIST).

Economic growth of Turkey has gained more significant momentum than the EU average in the last decade. The construction sector was the most important factor in this economic growth in Turkey. The contribution of construction sector and its affiliates to employment is also vital.

MCDM methods are very useful for multiple criteria, especially in the solution of problems where the decision-making criteria in opposite directions. Performance criteria used for the analysis of the financial performance of the construction companies are liquidity, financial structure, asset and capital structure, operating performance and profitability. The last three years data are used in this study.

The assignment of criteria weights is crucial to determine relative importance of criteria. In this study Entropy method is compared with the standard deviation (SD) method in the weighting process.

Keywords: Entropy, Financial Performance Analysis, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, Multiattribute Utility Theory



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4203

**Sosyal İçerikli Reklam Kampanyaları: Demokrasi Ve İnsan Hakları Kamu Spotu
Uygulaması**

Levent Mercin , Zahide Şahin Kubat

Dumlupınar Üniversitesi Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi Evliya Çelebi Yerleşkesi Kütahya

Sosyal içerikli reklamlar, toplumun ve bireylerin yararına olan davranış veya tutum değişikliği oluşturmayı hedefleyen ve kar amacı gütmeyen reklamlardır. Bu tarz reklamlar, toplumun refah düzeyinin yükselmesi ve belirli konularda bilinçlenmesi amacıyla ortaya konan fikirlerin kamu veya diğer kuruluşlar tarafından sunulmasıyla gerçekleşir. Sosyal içerikli reklam kampanyaları, kamu spotu uygulamalarıyla kitlelere ulaşır, toplumun ilgisini çeker ve belirlenen konularda farkındalık oluşturur. Bu farkındalığı sağlamada yararlanılan araçlardan biri televizyondur. Çünkü kitle iletişim araçlarından biri olan televizyon, görüntü ve ses unsurlarının birlikte kullanılabilmesiyle, iletişimde etkin bir araç olduğu ve bu nedenle davranışları ve tutumları biçimlendirmede etkili olduğu bilinmektedir. Ayrıca televizyonun, çocuğa gönderdiği çok sayıda uyarıcı ile algı dünyasını ve zihinsel gelişimini şekillendirdiği de bilinmektedir.

Her çocuğun kendini rahatlıkla ifade edebileceği fikir ve erdemleri geliştirmesi, demokratik toplumların birincil görevidir. Bunu sağlamada en etkili yöntem ise eğitimidir. Toplum içerisinde farklılıklara saygı duyan, kişilerin birbirlerine karşılıklı hoşgörü ile yaklaştığı bir ortamın oluşabilmesi için demokrasi ve insan hakları eğitime ihtiyaç vardır. Demokrasi ve insan hakları eğitimi örgün olarak okullarda verilebileceği gibi yaygın olarak da televizyonlardan verilebilir. Bu kapsamda verilecek eğitim, kamu yararı gözetilerek hazırlanacak sosyal içerikli reklamlar ile zenginleştirilebilir. Hatta bu sayede çocukların farkındalıkları artırılabilir. Bu gerekçeden hareketle bu çalışmada okul öncesi dönem çocukların demokrasi ve insan hakları konusunda bilinçlenmesi ve farkındalıklarının artırılması amacıyla sosyal içerikli reklamların önemi üzerinde durulmuş ve animasyon tekniği ile bir uygulama örneği (kamu spotu) hazırlanmıştır.

Çalışmada literatür taraması ve döküman incelemesinden yararlanılmıştır. Bu kapsamda Dünya'daki ve Türkiye'deki yayınlanmış kamu spotlarından bazıları incelenmiştir. Bu incelemeye göre, yurtdışında hazırlanan kamu spotunun tek bölüm olarak tasarlandığı, verilmek istenen mesajın çocuklara ulaşması için yapılan çalışmanın eğlenceli olmasına ve kişiyle bağ kurmasına dikkat edildiği; paylaşılabılır ve gerçek bir değişim getirmesine önem verildiği; karakter tasarımlarında basit

geometrik formlardan esinlenildiđi ve ođunlukla ana ve ara renklerin kullanıldıđı grlmřtr. Ayrıca yurtdıřında hazırlanan kamu spotunun sosyal medyada grnrlđnn, izlenme ve indirilme oranının ok yksek dzeyde olduđu anlařılmıřtır. Trkiye’de hazırlanan kamu spotunun ise sresinin kısa olduđu, mesajın hızlı ve zet bir řekilde verildiđi grlmřtr. Her iki uygulamada ise izgi film tekniđi aısından karakterin ve objelerin paralarının ayrı ayrı hareket ettirilmesi ile yani ‘cutout’ tekniđi ile canlandırıldıđı belirlenmiřtir.

Elde edilen bu verilere gre her iki animasyonun avantaj ve sınırlılıkları saptanmıřtır. Daha sonra arařtırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan animasyon iin karakter ve arka plan tasarımları oluřturulmuř, uygulama uzman kanılarına gre revize edilmiř ve son haline getirilmiřtir.

Arařtırma sonucunda elde edilen verilere gre televizyonlarda yayınlanan sosyal ierikli (kamu spotu) reklam kampanyalarında demokrasi ve insan hakları konusunda ocuklara ynelik đretici ve bilgilendirici animasyonlara ođunlukla yer verilmediđi anlařılmıřtır. Arařtırma kapsamında hazırlanan demokrasi ve insan hakları kamu spotunun bu alandaki nemli bir bořluđu dolduracađı sylenebilir. Ancak bu tr alıřmaların farklı boyutlarıyla ele alınarak (teknik, kavram, hedef kitle vb.) yeni kamu spotlarının hazırlanması ve bunların yayınlanması gerektiđi sylenebilir.

Keywords: Kamu Spotu, Grsel İletiřim, Demokrasi ve İnsan Hakları; Animasyon



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4204

Effectiveness Of Tax Audit: An Evaluation And The Case Of Turkey

Selin Ertürk Atabey , Elif Yılmaz

Department of Public Finance, University of Gazi, Ankara, Turkey

Tax audit; is the investigation about the administration and taxpayers if they fulfill their legal liabilities or not, in order to ensure payable tax collection on time and completely.

Satisfaction of public needs at the highest level by providing effectiveness at taxation and so achieving financial, economical, social and legal aims can be possible by an effective tax auditing. Essentially, the existence of the declaration system as modern taxation method, necessitates to check the accuracy of declarations of taxpayers and therefore it makes essential an effective tax audit. Tax audit, has a vital importance for the horizontal and vertical equity between people in the society and for prevention of unfair competition.

The quality of tax audit is as important as the quantity of tax audit in terms of its effectiveness in preventing the tax loss and evasion. One of the factors that reduces this effectiveness is the reconciliation as a solution method of tax disputes at administrative phase. Also the problems related with tax legislation and the number of tax auditors, the problems related with the document layout, tax awareness level and the lack of security measures are determinative on this topic.

In this study, application as compared to selected countries, the current legal and factual obstacles to the effective tax auditing will be discussed, solution proposals will be focus on.

Keywords: Tax audit, declaration system, equity in taxation, control mechanisms, effective auditing, Turkey.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4205

The Reflection Of The Directive 2011/7 Of Eu On Turkish Commercial Code

Nurdan Orbay Ortac , Belin K ro lu  lmez

Law Faculty, University of Kırıkkale, Kırıkkale, Turkey

The late payment on the purchase of goods and services agreements is issued in Article 1530 of Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 which came into force in July 1 of 2012. The mentioned article is based on The Directive 2011/7 of EU. On the other hand this Article includes only the default of debtor and its consequences, not the whole provisions of the Directive. The protection of small and medium sized enterprises is aimed with this provision.

The appointment of payment day on the purchase of goods and services agreements, the conditions of default on payment, the interest rate of late payment are issued in scope of the Article 1530 of Turkish Commercial Code.

Besides including similar provisions as referred Directive in general, the provisions of Turkish Commercial Code on the purchase of goods and services agreements differ from the Directive on the issue of the calculation of interest rate. In the paragraph 7 of Article 1530 of Turkish Commercial Code where the legal interest rate of late payment is issued, the rate which will be determined by the Central Bank of Turkish Republic shall be at least %8 more than the applicable interest rate of late payment for commercial transactions that is formed in Code on Legal Interest and Interest of Late Payment dated 4712/1984 and no. 3095. However, in the referred Directive this rate is formed as “... 8 points more”. The implementation of this different provision is argumentative in Turkish doctrine.

Keywords: good and services agreements, commercial late payment, interest,



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4208

**Karagöz & Hacivat Motif In Turkish Folk Culture And Its Reflections To Pictures Of
Artist Nuri Abaç**

Zuhal Arda

Selcuk University Faculty of Fine Arts Selcuklu / Konya / Turkey

Our shadow play Karagöz and Hacivat is also one of the most important symbols in our traditional culture as well as orta oyunu and meddah (public storyteller). Hacivat & Karagöz plays are traditional plays that showed up centuries ago and entertain people while make them thinking. It has not been known for certain whether these two characters lived actually or not and if did, where and how they lived. The things told are based on rumors.

Karagöz & Hacivat is a shadow play based upon the movements of figures of people ,called tasvir, made of buffalo or camel leather and attached to sticks against a white curtain with a source of light behind it. The subjects of Karagöz & Hacivat plays are consisted of comic elements like humors in life, double meanings, overstatements, word games and mimicry. Karagöz plays the leading role. He is a realistic commoner who is transparent with his emotions, gets angry and fights easily, cannot stand lies and double-dealing. Hacivat is the exact opposite of Karagöz. He is a shrewd and sneaky character who is educated and knowledgeable, speaks well, puts his interests first, accepts established order, talks out of both sides of mouth, is consulted for advice and help by neighborhood residents. Once upon a time our shadow play Hacivat & Karagöz was one of the most important entertainment of society. Entertainments were absolutely laid on at Entertainments were absolutely laid on at Ramadan nights. After iftar meal, everyone went to watching Karagöz & Hacivat play.

Nuri Abaç remains among artists who paints by utilizing traditional elements in Contemporary Turkish Painting Art. He is one of the most important artists who reflects Karagöz & Hacivat motif to two dimensional miniature style paintings. In this study, a series of Karagöz & Hacivat painting examples executed by Nuri Abaç as having a wide range in terms of nourishment from folk culture and utilization from tradition of our painting art.

Keywords: Karagöz, Hacivat, Tradition, Nuri Abaç, Contemporary Turkish Painting



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4209

"Self Portrait To Selfie" Transmogrification Of Self Shootm With Social Media

Haluk Arda Oskay

Selcuk University Faculty of Fine Arts Selcuklu / Konya / Turkey

Self portraits, becoming a subject of art dates to the very begining of history of arts. Leaving a part of its own, making owns appearance immortal always become one of the most popular issues in arts and it hasn't changed much after the invention of photography. Many of the first photographers has created works of self portrait. When it comes to the modern art there are many photographers whose main theme are self portraits.

After the invention of digital photography and becoming a part of cell phones, self portraits keeps their popularity as a shooting style with artistic and non artistic concerns. The inclusion of social media into our lives has created many concepts in our lives and transformed most of the old concepts. Self Portrait has been affected by this transformation and becomes "selfie" as a new concept and it has been added to Oxford Dictionary as a new term. The aim of this study is analyzing the transforming effect of social media networks and digital consuming culture over the change of self portrait through the selfie.

Keywords: Photography, social media, self portrait, selfie.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4210

Reflections Of Anatolian Selçuk Art In The Works Of Hüsametttin Koçan

Semih Büyükkol

Selcuk University Faculty of Fine Arts Selcuklu / Konya / Turkey

Anatolia has been home to many civilizations and is rich in terms of the cultural values of these civilizations. Anatolian Selçuk Empire, which has an important place in this cultural wealth, left significant traces in both architecture and art. Anatolian Selçuk art formed a unique style in branches of art such as architecture, ceramics, stone carving, calligraphy, wood carving and carpet weaving. This style was continued and modified by Ottoman Empire. These cultural traces maintain their importance and value today and inspire many contemporary Turkish painters. Hüsametttin Koçan is one of these artists.

Hüsametttin Koçan has a significant place in the art of painting. He focuses on the dynamics and cultural facts in Anatolia and transmits the history and cultural background to ideational area with different codes once again. Koçan tries to systematize the connective elements of culture by looking at the past and basing his work on contemporary elements of historical and social transformation. He emphasizes that the civilization layers that have overlapped in Anatolia throughout history cannot be separated by specific borders, which are superficial. While he refers to the fact that these civilizations have been affected each other and built a new language, he also shows his special spirit. His forms, which he created sometimes by being inspired from Selçuk tent and cupola shapes and sometimes by adopting the motifs of Selçuk ornaments, create a new narrative language. This study analyzes his works, which transmit the point of view that he interiorized from Selçuk culture by comprehending the essence of Selçuk art.

Keywords: Anatolian Selçuk Art, Culture, Hüsametttin Koçan, Contemporary Turkish Painting Art, Art.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4211

Measurement Of Workers' Business Behaviours With Promethee Which Is Entropy-Based Multiple Criteria Decision Making Method: A Case Study

Ayhan Karakas , Ahmet Öztel

Bartın University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Department of Business
Management Bartın-Turkey

The purpose of this study is to measure workers' business behaviour by the entropy-based Promethee method. A ranking is constituted by assigning scores to each employee according to scales which are used to measure business behaviours such as job satisfaction of employees, exhaustion, intention to leave and emotional labour in the company. Because these scales are not effective alone in order to find the best employee, it is provided to determine the position of an employee among other employees in the company and to obtain an objective data by including all factors to the analysis.

It is expected that to be job satisfaction and emotional labor are high, burnout and intent to leave are low, when evaluating the performance of work behaviors. Because of the criteria in opposite directions, in this problems classical mathematical and statistical techniques are not convenient. In such a situation, MCDM methods are very suitable decision tools for measuring employee's performance.

The level of importance of the criteria may not be the same in the multi-criteria decision-making problems. For this purpose, assigning weights to the criteria is an important process. In this study, one of criteria weighted methods, objective weighting method, Entropy is preferred.

Multiple Criteria Decision Making Methods are used in performance measurement in the field of human resources. This method is chosen in order to measure performance in terms of not only the work accomplished but also attitudes of employees against company, job, and service receivers. It is thought that the study will contribute to the literature since there are few studies on this issue.

Keywords: Business Behaviours, Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM), Promethee, Employee Performance



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4212

**Hexagon-Shaped Ceramic Glazes On The Mihrab Of Kazımkarabekir (Gaferyat)
Grand Mosque**

Mine Erdem

Selcuk University, Fine Arts Academy, Research Asist. KONYA-TURKEY

Karamanids, who were in a struggle for maintaining the association and integrity of Turks located on Karaman, Ermenek, Ereğli and Konya regions in Anatolia, displayed their mastership in ceramic glaze art on the areas they lived. Ceramic glaze art during Karamanids, compared to practices in previous eras, not only were in a struggle for maintaining the samples of existing ceramic glaze art, but also managed to become an example to be followed by successors in Turkish ceramic glaze art with new techniques and practices. Examining the monumental architecture works, we are able to see the ceramic glaze art and ceramic glaze art techniques they performed. Gaferyat Grand Mosque, one of the significant architectural works of the principality, is one of the most beautiful ceramic glazed architecture works belonging to that era, on whose mihrab, samples of ceramic glazes in underglaze, mosaic, and luster techniques. On mihrab section of Grand Mosque, on which hexagon-shaped ceramic glazes in blue and white underglaze and overglaze luster techniques were implemented, the aforementioned ceramic glazes don't exist in our day

and they are displayed in the museum. The fact that hexagon-shaped glaze techniques were performed in a different technique from the techniques performed for the ceramic glazes of Karamanids era has led to questions about whether those ceramic glazes belonged to the structure or not. In addition to that, symbolic sense and technical features of forms and motives that hexagon-shaped ceramic glazes has will be examined besides samples of similar hexagon-shaped ceramic glaze in the research. The research object, which I determined with the aim of introducing the wealth of Turkish ceramic glaze and architecture and displaying the integrity and harmony of Turkish ceramic glaze art with architecture, is significantly important.

Keywords: Turkish Art, Karamanids, Architecture, Ceramic Glaze



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4213

The Body And The Other Figures Within The Social Rapport: Whose Body, Whose Decision Is ?

Özge Soysal, Ceylin Özcan

Department of Psychology, Istanbul kultur University, İstanbul, Turkey

The problematics of our contemporary clinical approach put forward, expose the importance of the body pathologies on subjective bonding modalities with the Other figures. The Other is a symbolic address to where the subject directs his demands and complains. In this way, the Other becomes both what is being contained in- by regulating the social rapport where the subject meets his similar- and the tierce place that is exterior to this meeting. It also means that the Other provides the mediation which permits the object of the drive to get into the dynamics of desire. Through this symbolic attribute, the subject not only articulates his demands for love, justice, happiness through language, but also looks for the answers to the existential enigma of gender, sexuality, life and death.

The Other is first externalized by the child through his parents, only to be replaced by the Social Other during adolescence and adulthood. Bringing forward the theories of Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan and Michel Foucault, it can be argued that it is no longer possible to treat the formations of the unconscious without involving the socio-economic and political aspects of culture. From this perspective, it becomes apparent that the Social occupies the area of the quotidian life and the political one as much as the clinical field, particularly in the area of mental health in Turkey in the 21st century.

At this point our question involves understanding the ways in which the symbolic inconsistency of the social ground appears and also the impacts of our contemporary discourse in subjective expressions of the complain. Since clinical praxis offers us examples, the paper will use discourse analysis to investigate the issue through various study cases.

The aim of the paper is two-fold. First it aims to put forward the ways in which the social discourse in which the real of the body jouissance in acting leads (war, addictions, sexuality and violence) could

have as subjective impacts. Second, it intends to provide a new perspective on how in the absence of the Other who does not transfer any lack can produce bodily symptoms.

Keywords: Social discourse, Other, body



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4214

Transformation Of The Identity Of Craftsmanship: The Case Of Leatherwork In Izmir.

Seçil Özdemir Metlioğlu

Department of Sociology, University of Ege, Izmir, Turkey

The problematics our contemporary clinical approach put forward, expose the importance of the body pathologies on subjective bonding modalities with the Other figures. The Other is a symbolic adress to where the subject directs his demands and complains. In this way, the Other becomes both what is being contained in- by regulating the social rapport where the subject meets his similar- and the tierce place that is exterior to this meeting. It also means that the Other provides the mediation which permits the object of the drive to get into the dynamics of desire. Through this symbolic attribute, the subject not only articulates his demands for love, justice, happiness through language, but also looks for the answers to the existential enigma of gender, sexuality, life and death.

The Other is first externalized by the child through his parents, only to be replaced by the Social Other during adolescence and adulthood. Bringing forward the theories of Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan and Michel Foucault, it can be argued that it is no longer possible to treat the formations of the unconscious without involving the socio-economic and political aspects of culture. From this perspective, it becomes apparent that the Social occupies the area of the quotidian life and the political one as much as the clinical field, particularly in the area of mental health in Turkey in the 21st century.

At this point our question involves understanding the ways in which the symbolic inconsistency of the social ground appears and also the impacts of our contemporary discourse in subjective expressions of the complain. Since clinical praxis offers us examples, the paper will use discourse analysis to investigate the issue through various study cases.

The aim of the paper is two-fold. First it aims to put forward the ways in which the social discourse in which the real of the body jouissance in acting leads (war, addictions, sexuality and violence) could have as subjective impacts. Second, it intends to provide a new perspective on how in the absence of the Other who does not transfer any lack can produce bodily symptoms.

Keywords: Craftmanship, leatherwork, worker, production



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4215

**The Use Of Decision Support Systems Outcomes In Business: An Application In
Logistics Firms**

Handan Cam

Baglarbası Mah. Gumushane Uni. İ.İ.B.F

The aim of this study is to determine the advantages and disadvantages of decision support systems used by companies that operate in the field of logistics. For this purpose, a study was conducted on the logistics companies operating in the Black Sea region. The study covers the period 2014-2015. With data obtained under the research, firstly descriptive and comprehensive database analysis secondly differential statistical analysis were performed. Finally, the findings obtained in accordance with purpose were evaluated and necessary proposals were presented to firms for increasing their competitiveness in the sector.

Keywords: Logistics Sector, Statistical Analysis, Decision Support Systems



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4218

**TIMAR AND ZEAMET RUZNAMÇE REGISTERS IN OTTOMAN HISTORY
STUDIES**

Leyla Aksu

Uşak Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü

Timar and Zeamet Ruznamçe Registers are one of the Ottoman registers which give detailed information on daily conduct of administration of Timar system in the Ottoman State. There are various forms of Ruznamçe Registers; such as ruznamçe of teşrifat, yevmiye registers named ruznamçe or ruznamçe of Kazaskerlik; but timar ruznamçe registers, which were logged daily due to reasons of distribution of timar, promotion, removal, transfer, exchange of posts (becayış), have an important place in the Ottoman history. These registers especially present extensive information on the process of granting a timar or losing a timar. Additionally it is possible to learn bureaucratic procedures during the granting of a timar, provincial administrators in the Timar territory and network of relationships between provincial administrators and timar holders.

This paper is about the value of Timar and Zeamet Ruznamçe Registers, which are found in the reserve of Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Genel Müdürlüğü Osmanlı Arşivi Katalogu Defterhane-i Amire (General Directorate of Prime Ministry State Archives Catalogue of Ottoman Archive Defterhane-i Amire), as a resource. Deciphering the language of Timar and Zeamet Ruznamçe Registers, which have not been studied thoroughly, and appreciating their value as a resource would make a major contribution to Ottoman history studies. In this study Ordu region in Sancak of Karahisar-ı Şarki, which is found in the reserve of Başbakanlık Devlet Arşivleri Defterhane-i Amire (Prime Ministry State Archives Defterhane-i Amire), will be examined. The registers in this catalogue were especially started to be frequently seen in the sixteenth century and continued to be seen until mid-way through the eighteenth century. Information on how frequent these registers were kept, their method and style, continuities and changes in data they contain is very important in order to analyze the process that the Ottoman State and timar system underwent. Timar and Zeamet Ruznamçe Registers are important archival sources which became a witness to this process.

Thus in this paper we will put emphasis on methodological analysis regarding to the usage and value of Timar and Zeamet Ruznamçe Registers as a resource in Ottoman history studies.

Keywords: The Ottoman State, Ruznamçe Registers, source, Timar System



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4219

Teacher's Views On Spiral Approach In Mathematics Curriculum

Birsen Berfu Akaydın , Belgin Bal İncebacak , Esen Ersoy

Education Department, Primary Education, Kocaeli University

There are many strategies used for organizing the content in educational programs. These strategies include linear programming approach, modular programming approach, pyramid core programming approach, subject network project-centered program approach, interrogation centered programming approach, and spiral programming approach. In the current Mathematics curriculum of the Elementary School, the instructional plan was prepared by using spiral approach. In the spiral program, content is reviewed as previously learned subjects requires, without following a linear order (Ünal & Ünal, 201: 79). The suggestions claiming the spiral program encourages students to study and prevents students from reviewing the content in a hurry before the exam are considered to be the reasons why this program is used. Despite all of the aforementioned positive side effects, classroom teachers still express that they are faced with many problems, when they try to teach students by employing this approach. From this point of view, teachers' evaluations about the curriculums, in terms of the spiral program approach, are of high importance. In this research, classroom teachers' views on the spiral program in Elementary School Mathematics Curriculum were examined and the suggestions were offered as a result of the findings obtained. The study group consists of 10 classroom teachers in total with at least 10 years of teaching experience, who work at downtown Samsun and Kocaeli. The semi-structured "Interview Form on Spiral Approach", which was prepared by the researchers, was used as the data collection tool. In this research interview method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was employed. The collected data were analyzed through the content analysis, one of the qualitative research models, by the researchers; and the reliability was ensured through constant comparative method. In conclusion, the spiral approach, which exists in the mathematics curriculum we examined, is constantly structured as information transfer, thus does not give students the opportunity to review. It was determined that it does not let teachers bridge a connection between subjects due to their worries about keeping up with the curriculum and; therefore, they are not able to review the subjects. It is believed that so as to enable students to obtain permanent information, it would be more beneficial to teach them by establishing connections among teaching methods and reviewing the subjects.

Keywords: Spiral approach, Classroom teacher, Elementary School Curriculum



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4220

**Analysis Of 2009-2013 Mathematics Curriculum In Terms Of Information Technologies
Use Skills**

Birsen Berfu Akaydın, Halil Altun, Belgin Bal İncebacak

Education Department, Primary Education, Kocaeli University

In Elementary School Mathematics Teaching Program and Guide of 6th and 8th graders (2009), the skill, which is referred as "Using Information Technologies", is named as "Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)" in the teaching program of Secondary School Mathematics Lesson (for 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th graders) (2013). In Elementary School Mathematics Teaching Program and Guide of 6th and 8th graders, prepared in 2009, and in the teaching program of Secondary School Mathematics Lesson prepared for 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th graders in 2013, it is significant for students to effectively and consciously use information and communication technologies. In fact, the "effective use" statement refers to conducting applications, which support conceptual learning. The program suggests that the use of dynamical geometry softwares and calculators in classrooms for related subjects be increased. Furthermore, it emphasizes the existence of internet resources, which could be beneficial not only for the students but also for the teachers. The objective of this study is to reveal how this skill, which is referred to as Information and Communication Technologies in the curriculum of 2013, and as Information Technology Use in 2009 curriculum, is discussed in the aforementioned curriculums. The pattern of the study is document analysis method. Comparative content description method was employed in the analysis of the data. The related acquisitions in both curriculums were scanned, sorted, and classified with the aim of analyzing them.

As a result of this study, it is a necessity that the use of technology in the subjects of the data be increased. For instance, while evaluating the data subjects, computer softwares could be effectively used. With the increasing of the resources, the students should not only use technological resources effectively but also consciously. The students should be lectured about internet security, and what they need to do to acquire internet security should be modeled by their teacher.

Keywords: Mathematics Curriculum, Teaching Program, Information Technologies Use



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4221

**The Intersection Of Folklore And History Disciplines: Folklore Components In
Medieval Literary Sources**

Gaye Yavuzcan

Uşak üniversitesi fen-edebiyat fakültesi tarih bölümü

For the main problem of social sciences is evaluation of the social facts, multi layered structure of the reality requires inter-discipliner studies. For history and folklore, because history is culture and different cultures shapes different histories, its necessary for historian to be familiar with the cultural values of the society which's history is subject of the research. It's more important for the analysis of literary sources. In medieval sources, some authors refer actual types of oral literature in order to strengthen or adorn their expressions. To analyze the text, historian should have knowledge of oral culture components and “oral culture environment creativity”.

In this paper the importance of folklore components in Ibn Bîbî's el Evamirü'l-Ala'iyе fi'l-Umuri'l-Alaiye as an important medieval history source for analysis of the text will examined.

Keywords: folklore and history, Ibn Bîbî, oral literature



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4222

Disability In The Ancient Mesopotamian Writing And Art

Gökhan Kagnici

Department of History, Usak University, Turkey

We have a lot of cuneiform tablets on clays and reliefs on stelae related ancient Mesopotamian period. By means of in question tablets and reliefs we can learn so much deeds of Sumer, Akkad, Babylon, Assyria. We can also get about politics, military activities, socio-economical and religious performances and daily life practices of above mentioned civilizations through ancient documental and virtual experiences themselves.

Generally, some topics have been studied a lot by the ancient Mesopotamian historians related experiences of ancient state, society and people repeatedly. Conversely, some topic have hardly been studied by the historians. One of in question subjects is “disability”. Actually there are countless records and evidences about disability, anomaly, disabled people and deficiency in the Akkadian cuneiform tablets and art objects. In this article, we are going to try determining disabled history in the ancient Mesopotamia. We’re going to present this subject on basic level and try to seek answers that pertinent how disability and anomaly had been perceived by ancient Mesopotamian societies and peoples, according to them what was deficiency, what were limitations of disability like bodily or mental situation ? Finally, we are going to classify and mark off ancient Mesopotamian disabilities through cuneiform tablets and art objects and lead the way future studies about this subjects.

Keywords: Disability, ancient Mesopotamia, social history



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4224

**AN AGRICULTURAL VILLAGE MODEL FOR THE BALKAN IMMIGRANTS:
MESUT KÖY**

Mehmet Salih Erkek

Uşak Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü

It's sure among the Otoman State's defeats which have begun from the XVIII. Century, the Balkan Wars is one of the stages left serious and deep effects. This defeat caused caos and indignation both for the state and the society. The land in question was Otoman soil from the foundation of the state and considered as heirloom of ancestors. The state and intellectuals was interested not only the soils which has been lost, but also the fate of the Turkish and Muslim population of the area. Both the statesmen and the intellectuals suggested solutions fort he problem. One of these suggestions was Ethem Nejat and A. Ferit's "Mesut Köy" Project. This Project which has been expressed in detail in Toprak and Yeni Fikir journals is one of the concrete examples of village based development. Nejat and Ferit Beys explained where the village should be found, plan of the houses, village square, sizes of the barns, how the village school be, how will the water and energy supplement be in detail. In this perspective, this project was important both for settlement of immigrants and applicability of a different development attack model which begins from the village.

Keywords: Mesut Köy, Ethem Nejat, Balkans immigrants



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4225

Making Sense Of And Coping With Loss Due To Typhoons

Kyle Nico Ancheta, Olivia Anne Perez, Angelo Linson Nicdao, Margaux Betinna Lim

University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Metro Manila

This qualitative study aims to understand how people make sense of and cope with losses of property or loved ones due to a typhoon in the Philippine setting. 10 Filipino Catholics were interviewed: 6 of which lost their homes/property (3 of middle socioeconomic status and 3 of lower socioeconomic status) and 4 of which lost loved ones (3 who lost their child and 1 who lost both parents), and data were analyzed through selective coding and KJ analysis. Findings suggest that the role of God and religion were important components of sense-making and coping. People made sense of the typhoon and their loss as relating them to God, nature, or faith. On the other hand, people who have lost their homes were likely to engage in non-religious and cognitive coping strategies, while people who have lost their loved ones were likely to engage in religious and behavioral coping strategies.

Keywords: Coping, Sense-making, Loss, Typhoon



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4227

**Discussing The State In Turkey: An Analysis On The Basis Of National Newspapers
(2000 - 2009)**

Oğuzhan Özaltın

Halkla İlişkiler Bölümü, Isparta Meslek Yüksekokulu, Suleyman Demirel University, 32260, Cunur,
Isparta

The aim of this thesis is to observe how the State is discussed in Turkey through their reciprocal links. Scientific method of research of the thesis is descriptive research, while its method of analysis is qualitative content analysis of the newspapers published at the national level. The names of the analyzed newspapers are Cumhuriyet, Hurriyet, Taraf, Yeni Safak, and Zaman. The analysis is limited to ten years from 2000 to 2009, ten months starting from January of each year, and 310 days in total. The data acquired within these limits were obtained from a total of 947 observations; that is, discourses of 204 government officers, 533 authors, 86 opposition party representatives, 104 non-governmental organizations, and 20 retired government officers. The observed discourses were made by real persons, natural persons representing legal persons, and written statements of legal entities. The observations were obtained from a total of 6006 articles. In accordance with the findings obtained through the data, 1012 state-related discussions were determined in thematical terms. Thirty-five discussions out of 1012 are the most frequently discussed themes. Descriptive result of the thesis is also graphically presented (Appendix 8, Figure 47). When the graphic of descriptive result is examined, the State's duties of securing the justice, internal and foreign security were observed to be discussed at the rate of 77%, 63%, and 66%, respectively. In 91% of the state-related discussions, the State was associated with the facts, while it was related to the events in 9% of them. Therefore, intensive discussions regarding the State were experienced on the basis of Ergenekon, Hrant Dink Assassination, and February 28 social events with the rate of 9%. The State's regulatory function in economical sphere has a share of 46% within the total discussions. According to the results, four discussions draw attention. The State and the European Union, The State and the Justice, The State and IMF, The State and the Constitution discussions are observed to be related to the State's three main duties on one hand and its duty of regulating the economy on the other hand.

Keywords: Public Administration, Turkey, The State, Nation State, State of Law



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4229

**The Relationship Between Portrait Values And Brand Identity And Its Impact On
Intention To Buy: A Study From Turkish Automotive Industry (2000 - 2009)**

G.Banu Dayanç Kıyat , Sezer Cihan Günaydın

Haliç University İstanbul Turkey

The basic aim of this study is to investigate the impact and interaction of personal value systems (i.e portrait values) and brand identity values on consumer's intention to buy in automotive industry in Turkey by measuring the perceptions for 4 important brands namely BMV, Mercedes, Volvo and Audi. In other words, firstly the fit between personal value system and brand identity value dimensions were searched and then the impact of "personal value- brand identity fit" on intention to buy is investigated in a theoretical and comprehensive framework. To determine their brand identity dimensions, researchers made a content analysis from the mission, vision and values of the companies and also semi-structured interviews were realized with managers from those companies. The dimensions determined from this preliminary study is used to measure the perception of brand identity values. Value systems plays an important role in determining human behaviour in different disciplines and they are one of the basic cognitive systems that shape also our consumption inclinations. In this study, the personal value model developed by Schwartz (1992) is going to be used to measure personal value system including 10 dimensions: Power, Achievement, Hedonism, Stimulation, Self-Direction Universalism, Benevolence, Tradition, Conformity and Security. Also, to measure the intention to buy, "Consumption Value and Marketing Choice" developed by Sheth et.al (1991) is used. By using convenience sampling, the data were gathered from 195 participants and data collection process is ongoing. The result of this study is fundamentally going to contribute to the literature in consumer behaviour and it is going to give some strategic tools for managerial implications to direct their marketing and public relations policies.

Keywords: Portrait Values, Brand Identity, Intention to Buy, Automotive Industry



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4230

Role And Efficiency Of Court Of Accounts Reports İn Budget Control

Mustafa Taytak , İsmail Cığerci

Department of Public Finance, Usak University, Usak, Turkey

Parallel to the developments in public financial management systems of the world, Turkish financial control system has also experienced some developments. Especially, changes have been made in tasks and responsibilities of Court of Accounts having an important role in the field of financial control and making an audit on behalf of Turkish Grand National Assembly. In this context, new regulations for audit and reporting activities of Court of Accounts have been made with both 5018 numbered Public Finance Management and Control Law and 6085 numbered Court of Accounts Law. The most outstanding change for the regulations in question is the fact that reporting activities of Court of Accounts has been made prior. In this context, in our study both the role of Court of Accounts reports in ensuring financial transparency and accountability and their efficiency level in performing legislative audit of the budget have been tried to be presented by comparing the practice results with new regulation. As a result, it has been found that reports prepared by Turkish Court of Accounts were not (could not be) prepared in compliance with new legislations and contents of the reports were not effective in ensuring financial transparency and accountability.

Keywords: Court of Accounts, Budget Control, Audit, Reports



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4231

Media Applications İn Habertürk: Descriptive Research From Learning At Work

Fatoş Adiloğlu , Mehmet Sağnak , Kemal Suher , Tanzer Ercanpolat , Tolga Hepdinçler

Faculty of Communication, Kemeraltı Cad. No:24, Galata, Karakoy, İstanbul, Türkiye

Is it possible to design course content and delivery with applied practice at large ? How can dialogue be fostered to construct a concrete course in the curriculum overpowering classical culture of internship ? is it possible to integrate a media headquarter(HABERTÜRK) as a learning environment and witness learning outcomes and products ?This paper addresses the above mentioned key questions presenting a holistic learning process in communication education. The model stands for an applied communication course named Media Applications in Habertürk (3 credits) exposing an ongoing experimental method that collaborates with a media partner as a learning environment allowing the student to connect with the professional territory and professional production.

The workplace based high impact learning model, has been developed in the faculty of communication, the first of its kind (2014-1015) at Bahçeşehir University addressing foreseen challenges and learning outcomes. The paper includes the implementation and descriptive research of the approach tackled by the reinforced coordination teams assigned on both sides unfolding student experience and student reflections as testimonials. On the other hand, the feedback from the professional media force has allowed for a more thorough evaluation of the findings thus ascertaining the validity of the results in the changing context and circumstances. The paper will present the executed descriptive research to figure out the perception of both parties on the experimental results casting opportunities to be seized and developed for creative course design projecting new forms of communication in education.

Keywords: Education, Applied Communication, Course Design, Professional Media



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4232

The Strategic Advantages Of Turkey İn The Eu Membership Process

Ramazan İzol

Akdeniz Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü

Does the integration movement in Europe regard itself as merely an economic union, or does it have the ambition of becoming a political entity, as well? The EU's claim to be a global power rests not only on economic success, but also on having a global point of view in analysing the problems that the world faces today. In that respect, Turkey's accession process is particularly significant. When the influences of the accession process are considered, Turkey's impact on the EU's yet debated common foreign and security policies is an area that has not been tackled well. This study focuses on the strategic importance of Turkey. An EU approach that takes into account Turkey's long-term contributions with a broad perspective would be beneficial in analysing Turkey's position. Thus, this article dwells on how Turkey's integration into the EU as a full member presents great opportunities and offers a very strong advantage to the EU in the process of becoming a global political power.

Keywords: Turkey-EU Relations,, Turkey's Strategic Importance, EU Common Foreign and Security Policy



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4234

An Alternative Approach To Classical Monetary Thought: Thomas Tooke

Sayim Işık

Department of Economics, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey

This paper deals with Thomas Tooke's monetary principles based on the Banking School. He criticizes classical monetary theory and develops new theory based on endogenous money, dual circulation, adding-up approach to determination of prices and causal relationship between interest, spending and price level. He rejected exogenous money of classical monetary approach and strong relationship between interest and spending. He shows that Money was endogenously determined by the price level and level of output. He showed that monetary policy could influence economic activity and prices by interest rate channel. The paper provides that Tooke's Banking School view was a good alternative to classic and modern monetary approach. Finally, this paper shows that Tooke's Banking School view is compatible with post keynesian monetary economics.

Keywords: Thomas Tooke, endogenous money, Banking School



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4235

Information, Power And Law

Hakan Karakehya

Anadolu University, Faculty of Law, Chair of Criminal and Criminal Procedure Law, 26470 Tepebaşı,
Eskişehir, Türkiye

There is a strict relationship between information and power. As widely expressed, information makes power. This idea is not incorrect but incomplete. Because this relationship does not run on one direction. At the same time power produces information. And law is the one of the basic tools using by power to produce information. In this study information, power and law relationship will be analyzed by using the different ideas in the literature. Our determinations on the topic will be explained in the cause and effect relationship.

Keywords: Information, power, law



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4236

A Study Regarding the Relationship Between the Consumer Expectations of Packaging and Brand Awareness

Selda Ene, Betül Özkaya

Marmara University, Vocational High School of Social Sciences, İstanbul. Turkey

Factors such as changing life styles, consumers getting more conscious and competition in both global and national domain require brands to seek success in the market by adding new and diversified characteristics to their products. In this context, packaging which adds value to the product and moreover, presents the product on the shelves and is a part of the product and the brand, is a subject that the brands and the consumers increasingly focus on. Packaging is crucial in the marketing of similar products. Thus, it bears a lot of responsibility.

Packaging reaches both available and potential consumers at the most essential stage like decision-making and satisfies the expectations of the consumers, such as “information seeking, ease of handling and usage, brand comparison, brand image and awareness, environment protection, health insurance, innovation opportunity, promotion, etc.” Packaging is situated on an important position in reaching the consumer, being imprinted on people’s mind and creating brand awareness. Since packaging is the initial attraction factor in points of purchase, it is one of the most important aspects of the brand and it helps to increase the brand value by creating brand awareness. Deriving from this notion, this study analyzes the relationship between the consumer expectations of packaging and brand awareness, with the help of a survey. For the survey, consumers who are over 18 years old and shop from the retail stores are interviewed face to face and convenience sampling method has been used. Factor analysis was applied to the data that were obtained from the survey. In this study, the relationship between the consumer expectations of packaging and brand awareness is examined by performing a regression analysis. It is hoped that the study results will be a guideway for the corporations which sees to increase brand awareness and it is believed that this will increase the awareness level, emphasizing the importance of packaging.

Keywords: Packaging, Consumer Expectations, Brand Awareness



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4238

Temperament And Emotion Regulation İn 6 Year Old Preschoolers

Şükran Kılıç, Tuğba Yeğen

Department of Early Childhood Education, Aksaray University, E90 Yolu Üzeri, Merkez Kampus,
Aksaray

In the literature it is underlined that understanding interactions between temperament and emotion regulation skills is crucial for two reasons. First, understanding this interaction could assist as a way of identifying the reasons why a child is emotionally adjusted or maladjusted. Second, it could assist researchers to enhance strategies to help the children who have difficulties in social and emotional competence. In the light of this knowledge, the aim of this study is to investigate to examine the effect of children's temperamental characteristics on emotion regulation.

In this study, correlational research model was employed. Study group consists of 63 mother of 6 year old preschoolers in Aksaray, Ortaköy. To gather data, "The Short Temperament

Scale for Children" and "Emotion Regulation Checklist" were conducted. Data were analyzed via SPSS software. Multiple regression analyses were performed to predict the determinants of children's emotion regulation. Results of the study displayed that temperamental characteristics (reactivity, persistence, approach) predict 6 year old preschoolers' emotion regulation skills (lability/negativity, emotion regulation). Reactivity predict lability/negativity positively, persistence predict lability/negativity predict negatively and approach predict emotion regulation positively. This study pointed out that how dimensions of temperamental characteristics of 6 year old preschoolers affected emotion regulation skills. For further studies it can be recommended this effect could be detected for other age groups and in the city centers with large samples and emotion regulation skills could be evaluated with other emotional competence variables.

Keywords: temperamental characteristics, emotion regulation, preschoolers



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4239

**Women's Representation In Turkish Political Life – A Study Into The Ways Of
Nomination Of Political Parties For General**

Nedret Çağlar

Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, teknik Bilimler MYO, Batı Yerleşkesi, Isparta

Democracy is based on the understanding that the political power is only exercised by the people. In democracies people form direct or representative governments. Representation emerges as a result of notion of national sovereignty and according to this notion people exercise their sovereignty by means of the representatives they elect.

The women's representation is a significant challenge in plenty countries. The insufficient representation of women in political decision-making mechanisms does not allow the democracy to function as it should while it also calls for the matter of inequality among genders in terms of participation. The equal representation of women and men in decision-making mechanisms as well as in all areas is only possible through the availability of a modern democratic political system.

The politics in Turkey is mostly led by a masculine structure and this also reflects itself in political decision-making mechanisms. It is observed that the equality in representation is not ensured and female representatives are less than the males in decision-making mechanisms of central and local governments that directly affects the routines of people. Thus, the women hold only a symbolic value in political decision-making organs.

In modern democratic systems the role of political parties in nominating the representatives of the public as well as the governing bodies is extremely essential. In our study the representation of women both in local and central governments shall be investigated. The study shall also evaluate 2015 General Elections via the nomination systems of the political parties. The analysis section shall involve Turkish Statistical Institute data.

Keywords: women's representation, equality, gender,



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4240

**“Süleyman Demirel Democracy And Development Museum” Displays Traces Of An Era
In Turkish Politics**

Muharrem Zafer Çağlar

Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Teknik Bilimler MYO, Batı Yerleşkesi, ISPARTA

The museum can be defined as the bridge between past and current time. To be able to bridge the past with current time, several display objects are required. How does that museum sound if the theme of the museum is “democracy and development”? This constitutes the scope of our study. “Süleyman Demirel Democracy and Development Museum” formed in Süleyman Demirel’s name, a prominent figure in Turkish politics, shall be investigated within the scope of our study. Having passed away on June 17, 2015, Süleyman Demirel, the 9th President of Turkish Republic is one of the most notable statesmen of Turkish political life and had served more than 50 years. Democracy and Development Museum, having been established in Isparta, İslamköy on October 26, 2014 where Süleyman Demirel was born, is the first far-reaching museum that was opened up in a village in Turkey. Occupying 17.000 m2 area, the museum owns 45.000 books, 32.000 newspapers and periodicals, 126.000 photographs, a collection of 6.000 audiovisual materials as well as a number of clothes and gifts and an archive of 6.000.000 documents that was previously owned by Süleyman Demirel. Having been named after Süleyman Demirel, who had had a career as a Prime Minister for 12 years and President for 7 years, the museum is a significant research center for the researchers and scholars who are interested in Turkish politics. The museum and its attached social complex have turned the village into a crucial destination. The Süleyman Demirel museum has also allowed İslamköy to stand out as a brand name.

Keywords: Museum, Süleyman Demirel, Destination, Brand.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4241

**A Research Awareness on Decision-Support Technologies Decision Support Systems in
Kahramanmaraş**

Mustafa Baysal , Şerafettin Sevim

Dumlupınar University, Simav, Kütahya, Turkey

In this study, the awareness of decision support technologies in SMEs. A survey was applied in SMEs in order to collect the primary data. The majority of the surveyed enterprises were commercial enterprises with an annual turnover of less than 1 million TL and activates for more than 12 years. Participants were business owners under the age of 40, graduated from primary and secondary education and works for more than 7 years. In the evaluation of the survey, descriptive analysis of variables, arithmetic mean, standard deviation and percentage frequency values, were examined. Furthermore, the analysis of whether there are significant differences between means of the participants' responses and their sector and management structure are analyzed with One-Way ANOVA Tests. Thus, the awareness of decision-support technologies in SMEs are attained from the presence and levels of use of these technologies. According to our results, It is said that SMEs are invest in hardware technologies, but they have not the applications software will be used in this hardware. On the other hand, decision-support technologies are commonly used by manufacturing enterprises business managed by people outside the family. Thus, it is said that awareness of these technologies' are higher in these enterprises.

Keywords: SME, decision-support technologies, awareness.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4244

**The Turkish Constitutional Court Decisions About Article 187 And 173 Of Turkish
Civil Code: Women's Surname Problem**

Burcu Gülseren , Özcan Büyüktanır

Hacettepe University Law Faculty Beytepe Campus Ankara TURKEY

In my study, I will try to address the legal problems resulting from the application of articles 187 and 173 of the Turkish Civil Code regarding the surname of the married women. Recently, an application has been made to the Turkish Constitutional Court in order to confer women the right to use their birth name. In its latest decision, the Turkish Constitutional Court, dated 16.04.2015, has held that Article 187 of the Turkish Civil Code is in violation with the right to personal inviolability, corporeal and spiritual existence, which is regulated under Art.17 of the Turkish Constitution. There are other decisions of the Court about this issue as well.

Despite the decision of the Turkish Constitutional Court, since Article 187 has not been amended by the Turkish Parliament, married women need to apply to the court individually in order to obtain their right to use their birth surname alone. However, since under Turkish Law, the family surname is the surname of the husband, the child of a married woman cannot carry the birth name of his/her mother. As is also mentioned in its Preamble, the Turkish Civil Code aims to ensure equality between men and women. Accordingly, the major amendments of the Turkish Civil Code are seen in the family law chapter; specifically in the articles that were criticized for ruining the equality between men and women.

It is important to mention that the surname of a person constitutes a part of his/her name and name is protected as one of the personality rights. Personality rights commence at the birth and end at death. Under Turkish Law, men enjoy the right to use their own surname starting from birth except the cases of adoption or change of name due to a justified reason by a court decision. On the other hand, the situation is quite different from women's perspective: in case of marriage, women are obliged to carry the surname of their husbands as family name.

Keywords: Surname, women, personality right, Turkish Constitutional Court



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4245

Rights And Powers Of Third States On The Exclusive Economic Zone

Salih Karataş

Selcuk University Hukuk Fakültesi, Konya Turkey

Exclusive Economic Zone is an area of sea has an average regime between high seas and territorial waters. At a certain extent this field includes continental shelf but provides more rights than it. In addition to the privileges granted to developing countries for to land-locked states and geographically disadvantaged states fishing in the exclusive economic zone areas of developed countries are also granted in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. More over the rights are regulated in the Convention for investigation and operation in the region for oil and gas resources and various minerals as well as energy production from wind and sea currents. Thus any economic activity along with other rules of qualified maritime law, will not contradict the concept of the exclusive economic zone and will not harm the rights of third states, can be conducted in this area.

Keywords: Exclusive Economic Zone, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, Land- locked States, Geographically Disadvantaged States, Oil and gas resources.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4246

Teaching A Concept With Geogebra: Periodicity Of Trigonometric Functions

İbrahim Kepçeoğlu, İlyas Yavuz

Kastamonu University Faculty of Education

Being one of the major subjects in high school mathematics curriculum, trigonometry links algebraic, geometric, and graphical reasoning. In this study, it is investigated what is the effect of the dynamic mathematics software GeoGebra on the teaching of the periodicity of trigonometric functions that is taught based on “formulas” in the context of “traditional” mathematics education. In this study, it is aimed to analyze and to compare the effect of the traditional teaching and the computer assisted mathematics teaching on students’ conceptual learning about the periodicity of trigonometric functions. The design of this study is chosen as a quasi-experimental and the working group is 36 tenth grade high school students from a public high school in Istanbul. 15 days after the instruction period, participants filled in a 5 questions test. The answers of students are analyzed using descriptive statistics. According to the results of the study, the computer assisted mathematics education is more effective on students’ learning than traditional mathematics education.

Keywords: GeoGebra, Concept Teaching, Trigonometry, Periodicity



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4248

Social Science, Or Social Engineering? Some Criticisms On Doxalogical Social Science Practices In Turkey

Ali Esgin

Inonu University Faculty of Arts and Sciences Department of Sociology

In this study, it is aimed to make some critical evaluations on the sense of science equalizing the social science with social engineering (I define as doxalogical technician) in Turkey and on some science practices (I describe as doxalogical practices) strengthening this sense. Equalization of social science with social engineering is mainly concretized in the forms of common false acceptances, expectations and practicing the science. Based on the premise that social science is not social engineering, in the study it is attempted to reveal what kind of vulnerabilities a social science disguised in social engineering form comprise, to which dead ends these vulnerabilities lead the social science. It is attempted to evaluate the false uses of the science, for instance the results of the science logic abstracted from self-reflexive elements or the science practices becoming a common sensory automatism, in terms of the objectives of social science. It is aimed to show how the social science, which is in charge of revealing not the thing seen but the reality behind the thing seen, turns into a social engineering which concentrates on the given thing or merely on the thing seen, and in fact concentrates on providing the rationalization of the semi-wise information.

In line of these discussions, an answer is searched for the question “will we be a social scientist, or social engineers who offer formulas to the problems to meet the expectations?”

Keywords: social science, social engineering, doxalogical practices, Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4249

Importance of Entrepreneurship Projects in Primary School Level Entrepreneurship Education: "Today's Youngers Tomorrow's Entrepreneurs"

Burcu UĞUR*, Mehmet BAŞAR**

*Anadolu Üniversitesi, ANAÇ Ön Kuluçka Merkezi, Eskişehir, Türkiye

**Anadolu Üniversitesi, İktisadi İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme Bölümü

Nowadays, the increasing importance of entrepreneurship is an issue that needs to be considered. In order to grow a successful entrepreneurs, it is possible to acquire the entrepreneurial characteristics of people from an early age. Neither these entrepreneurial characteristics are innate nor shaped by the environment. It is possible to gain the entrepreneurial characteristics by expanding entrepreneurial culture, from upbringing to styles of thinking through the education. While sustaining effective and efficient way of entrepreneurship education is important entrepreneurial projects which aim is to providing entrepreneurial characteristics. Creativity, problem solving, being autonomous, many more features such as entrepreneurial aptitude for teamwork can be acquired especially at a young age with the realization of entrepreneurial projects. The purpose of this research is reveal the structure of entrepreneur projects and the role of these projects in entrepreneurship education at primary school level. Moreover it aims at emphasizing the implementation of these projects. For this purpose, the case study; "Today's Youngers Tomorrow's Entrepreneurs" project which is supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) will be explained contribution to entrepreneurship education at primary school level.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, education, entrepreneurship projects, entrepreneurship education



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4250

Marxist Response To The Great Recession

Sevginaz Işık , Gökem Bahtiyar , Hasan Bakır

Bursa

In a capitalist world, economic crises are inevitable. And when global economic crises are in question, the economic schools of thoughts become much more worth considering than before in the academic world. In other words, there may be dramatic changes in schools of thoughts. For example, after the Great Depression, mainstream economics broke down and afterwards Keynesian economics was born and we were all Keynesians. Moreover, because of the loss of confidence toward the Neo-classical synthesis and the Efficient Market Hypothesis, dominant school of thought in the academia has changed the direction from neoliberal policies to distributional issues. Therefore, it can be argued that the Marxist-related schools, namely the Radical Theory, have raised their voices in the post Great Recession. Thus, the paper considers how Marxists respond to the Great Recession and investigates in what way they have been a step forward compared to other schools of thought.

Keywords: Crises, the great recession, economic schools of thought, marxists.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4252

What Is The Relationship Between Consumer Expectations Towards Product Packaging, Innovation, And Purchase Frequency?

Elif Yurdakul , Selda Ene , Betül Özkaya

Santralistanbul L1-109, Eyup, Istanbul, Turkiye

The study was conducted to determine the relationship between consumers' expectations on product packaging, innovation and purchase frequency. Product package has an important role on consumer decision making process especially when they decide which product to buy in the retail store. Package has multidimensional functions as providing information on the quality of products, brand name, image, ingredients, expiring dates etc. Besides all these utilities on the consumer side, product package gives a significant differentiation advantage to the producer who can shape or reshape the package in a very innovative way. As important as being functional, satisfying innovation expectations of consumers has an noteworthy effect on purchase frequency. Within this study, a survey was conducted to explore the relationship between product package, innovation and purchase frequency. 550 consumers who are over 18 years old and shop from the Turkish retail stores are reached out through convenience sampling and interviewed face to face in August 2015. As one of the main findings of the survey, six different groups of consumer expectations towards product packaging have been identified through factor analysis; Providing Convenience to Consumers, Comparison and Promotion, Providing Information, Creation Brand Image, Environmental Awareness, Creating Diversity and Innovation Opportunities". Factors relationships between innovation expectations and the purchase frequency are examined through regression analysis. The results of the study are intended for national and international retail businesses to take into consideration the consumer attitudes towards packaging and to give greater consideration.

Keywords: Packaging, Consumer Expectations, Innovation Expectations, Purchase Frequency



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4253

The Management Paradigms İn Family Business İn Turkey

Aslı Ercan , Nesrin Ada

Ege University

Family businesses as a small and medium-size institutions, have been integrated with one's own business culture and are transmitted from generation to generation. The aim of this article is to examine paradigm in family business management and different management paradigms to uncover. Primarily, family business and properties have been defined. After that family business management paradigms were discussed. In the research section, the research reports of the "Family Business Congress" which is held every two years in Turkey is presented. They were examined by a qualitative research which is a kind of document analysis. The findings are discussed in the conclusion section.

Keywords: family businesses, management paradigms



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4256

Does The Conflict Resolution Style Predict Marital Adjustment?

Özge Ünal , Serap Akgün

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Science and Letters, Ciftlikkoy Campus, Mersin University,
Mersin, Turkey

The number of the couples who seek for marriage counseling is increasing day by day. Thus, the necessity of determining factors of the happiness in marriage is underlined in the regarding literature. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between conflict resolution styles (positive problem solving, negative problem solving, retreat and subordination) and marital adjustment. Therefore in the content of this study the marital adjustment will be investigated in terms of individuals' perceptions of their partners' conflict resolution styles as well as their own conflict resolution styles. In addition it will be investigated whether there is any differences in women and men in terms of the determinants of marital adjustment or not. A hundred and 20 married couples participated in the study. Voluntary couples were asked to complete the Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale and the Conflict Resolution Styles Inventory. The analysis of the data is in progress. It is expected that the positive problem solving style will be positively and negative problem solving style will be negatively associated with marital adjustment.

Keywords: marital adjustment, positive conflict resolution style, negative conflict resolution style



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4257

Forecasting International Tourism Revenue For Turkey: A Var Approach

Hasan Gül, Serhat Aşcı

Department of Economics, Akdeniz University

Over the past 30 years, the tourism sector has emerged as an important source of revenue for Turkey (Gul and Cagatay, 2015). The Tourism Encouragement Law came into effect in 1982, and it created opportunities for increased tourism investments. According to World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 1.08 billion tourists travelled around the world in 2013 and spent 1.4 trillion USD, and the number of tourists visited Turkey goes up to 34.9 million which makes Turkey the 6th most visited country based on tourist arrivals. Similarly, Turkey earned 32.2 billion USD in 2013; ranking 9th in this category (UNWTO, 2014). Along with tourist preferences, there appears to be many social, political, economic and environmental factors affecting tourism demand for a region or country. A conflict (war) or a terror attack, fluctuations in financial market and an enormous environmental disaster in related destination dramatically affect tourism demand. Similarly, international tourism demand of Turkey has been affected by several internal, regional and worldwide events. For instance, as a result of Gulf war in 1991, international tourist arrivals showed an 8 % fall in the next year. Marmara earthquake caused a noticeable decline in tourist arrivals in 1999. Furthermore, financial crisis of Asia in 1998, Russia in 2001, and the most important one of the United States' mortgage crisis in 2008 had some negative impacts on Turkish tourism industry both in tourism income and tourist arrivals. Nowadays, going on conflicts in Ukraine and Syria, oil price reductions in the world (high impact on Russian economy), and a newly elected Greece government (all these countries are neighbours of Turkey) probably will affect tourism income and tourist arrivals in Turkey. Therefore, forecasting tourist arrival has always been an issue in Turkey because of domestic and international economic crisis and political circumstances in the Middle East and European countries (Drakos and Kutan, 2003; Okumus and Karamustafa, 2005). This study tests causality between inbound tourism demand from Turkey's ten most important tourist markets and tourism expenditures and analysed during the period 1990-2014. VAR/VECM models are used to forecast future tourism revenues and the results of Phillips-Perron and KPSS unit root tests, Johansen cointegration tests, estimation results of VAR models with an error-correction term are provided (Georgantopoulos, 2013). The preliminary results show that causal links between total tourism expenditure, exchange rate and Turkey's inbound tourism demand are statistically significant.

Keywords: Inbound tourism demand, VAR model, Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4258

Frequency Domain Causality Analysis Of The Relationships Between Real Tourism Receipts, Real Income And Real Exchange Rates In Turkey

Hasan Gül, Mustafa Özer

In this paper, we use the frequency domain Granger causality test of Breitung and Candelon (2006) to analyse short, medium and long-run causality between real tourism receipts, real income and real exchange rates in Turkey. The present study covers the quarterly sample period from 2003 to 2015. The results of frequency domain Granger causality tests reveal that real income Granger cause real tourism receipts both in short- and long term, whereas real tourism only Granger cause real income in short term. Moreover, this study finds no Granger causality neither between real tourism receipts and real exchange rate nor between real income and real exchange rate.

Keywords: Granger causality; spectral analysis; Real Tourism Receipts, Real Income and Real Exchange Rates



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4259

Arguments Of The Romanticism And Realism İn Xix. Century Turkish Literature

Halef Nas

Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı, University of Harran, Şanlıurfa, Turkey

One of the most obvious feature of XIX. century Turkish literature is arguments. With the influence of Western literature copyrighting and translating works were a problem in itself also. In first years of modern Turkish literature effect of romanticism at writing work is evident in the obvious way. It is possible see these effects in copyrighting and translating works which up to 1885. After publishing Victor Hugo monography, in same year the press gets acquainted with realism. This acquaintanceship it caused the dividing writers at media environment: Letters renovate the literature is “romantics” and not satisfied with this renovate is “realists”. Taking place the realism in the press has brought criticism to romanticism. Thus, we have learned the knowledge about literature movements with writes and criticism in the press. In debates of romanticism-realism was marginalized Victor Hugo for Realists and Emile Zola for Romantics. In this approach that up to 1897, the problem deepens the “marginalization” not the “understanding”. After publishing Sorbon Daru’l-fünununda Edebiyat-ı Hakikiye Dersleri began to appear qualified articles in the press about literary movements. Our submission will be about romanticism-realism arguments in adventure of debates.

Keywords: romanticism, realism, marginalize, understanding approach



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4260

George Orwell And Modernism: Reflections From A Clergyman's Daughter

Hakan Yılmaz

Department of English Language and Literature, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

George Orwell is generally considered hardly a modernist writer compared to the prominent and influential modernist writers and poets like Virginia Woolf, James Joyce and T.S. Eliot. In his novels, Orwell employs (social) realism and most of the time avoids deliberately the modernist devices such as stream-of-consciousness, fragmented narration, long dramatic monologues or soliloquies. Orwell's target audience in his works was neither intelligentsia nor the ones with a high degree of education. Rather, he meant his works to be read by the lower-middle class with hardly any education. Orwell was born into the folie de grandeur of the Edwardian era in which people tried to maintain the Victorian values and ideals and felt nostalgic for the previous Victorian era. Hence, Orwell's personality, ideas, attitudes towards society and institutions were all imbued with and also shaped by the prevailing Victorian ideals at the time. However, Orwell gradually became aware of the delusions of this grandeur, which were already being exposed by the modernist writers at the time, and consequently embarked on a literary career so as to critique the social malaises of the modern age such as economic injustice, extreme poverty and above all religious belief which found expression in his novel *A Clergyman's Daughter* (1935) along with some uses of modernist techniques. Therefore, by analyzing and providing numerous examples from Orwell's *A Clergyman's Daughter*, this paper will argue that Orwell makes use of the modernist tradition both thematically and technique-wise and thus can be deemed a modernist novelist.

Keywords: George Orwell, *A Clergyman's Daughter*, modernism, loss of religious faith, disillusionment



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4261

Resolution Process And It's Effects On The Economy Of Eastern Anatolian Region: Van Example

Haluk Yergin , Abdullah Oğrak

Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi İktisat Bölümü

Resolution Process or National Unity And Brotherhood Project is a name given to a paradigm shift which began in 1984 and which was aimed to give an end to the conflicting environment which lasted for more than 30 years and impacted the region in socio-economic and political aspects in negative ways. In this study, the economic effects of resolution process were investigated. Eastern Anatolian Region, which is one of the most backward regions of turkey and Van city which is the most important city within the domains of TRB 2, have been chosen as the chief focus of concern in our investigation. Throughout the course of our investigation, the periods before and after The National Unity And Brotherhood Project have been studied in terms of employment, the number of managements, corporations, and taxes; and the economic effects and consequences have been studied comparatively; the economic effects and consequences have been interpreted.

Keywords: Regional economy, resolution, process , conflicting environment



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4262

Developing Bilingual Skills In Translation Through An Online Multimedia-Supported Learning Environment

Oktay Eser , Fatih Saltanceylan , Yangın Ersanlı

Amasya University, Faculty of Education, Amasya, Turkey

Recent research shows that bi-lingual competence is among the necessary skills that a translator needs in order to translate (PACTE, 2003). Apart from the mother tongue, a translator must have a command of other working languages. C language is what a translator employs to translate from a language into his/her mother tongue. For an effective acquisition of C language, knowing many words means a lot but is not enough. Language users must also acquire the potential meanings of word-combinations in the target language. Thus, learning and teaching collocations has gained a vital importance in the last decades for both translators, language learners and other language users who need to have approximate native-like foreign or second language competence and to achieve better fluency. The advances in the computer technology has also led to new insights in the field of collocation studies. The purpose of this study is to develop an online multimedia supported environment concerning collocations in English. Action research was conducted as a method. In the first three months, two language experts worked on 25 sets of collocations, which consisted of 20 collocations in C language and other multimedia stuff that go with them. On the other hand, the instructional technologist designed and developed an environment (OMLEC) based on the current literature and an insight from the language experts. OMLEC offers learners an opportunity to study about 500 collocations through some diagnostic, progressive and summative tests. OMLEC generates unique tests from collocations simultaneously. The results indicate an increase of about 30 % in performance as compared to the diagnostic tests.

Keywords: Translation; collocations; online; platform; multimedia



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4263

THE PORTRAIT OF ENTREPRENEUR IN ADAM SMITH AND SCHUMPETER

Görkem Bahtiyar

Uludag University, Gorukle Campus, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, B Building,
No:106,Nilufer Bursa Turkey

Wealth of Nations, containing many leading insights in economics, surely did not skip the concept of the entrepreneur. But to what extent it did comply with Schumpeter's concept of the entrepreneur as a risk taking, innovative actor remains to be discussed. This study aims to compare the notions of the entrepreneur in Adam Smith's and Joseph A. Schumpeter's writings. Although Smith mentions about innovations and risk taking behaviour, his main emphasis is on the division of labour rather than seeing the entrepreneur as a central figure in economic development. These insights also lead to different development types such as Smithian growth and development and Schumpeterian, innovative growth.

Keywords: Entrepreneur types, Smithian growth, innovations, history of economic thought



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4264

Demographic Transformation And New Senility

Ünal Şentürk

Inonu University Faculty of Art and Science, Sociology Department, Malatya, Turkey

The transformations after the industry in the field of scientific knowledge and technology have created significant changes in the social structure and relations. Economical, social and political changes lay the groundwork for the demographic transformations. As the result of the developments in the field of health and training, high fertility and high mortality rates have given their place to the low fertility and low mortality rates. By this way, general population of many countries, in particular to the developed countries, the rate of the elderly population over 60 years old is continuously increasing. It is estimated that the rate of the elderly people in the general population will rapidly increase in almost all countries population by 2050. This situation, which has been observed and estimated, is defined as "demographic transformation". This quantitative change, which has occurred within the general population, is accompanied by the changes in the lives of the elders. "New senility" situation unveils with the increasing and development of the service facilities which have been given in the health, education and social services; increasing of the economic wealth; changing of perception of people with respect to the age and senility. "A rejuvenating senility", which prioritizes its demands and opinions, changes the eating, drinking and dressing habits and joins in sportive activities of every description, attracts attention.

The objective of the study, which focuses on the phenomenon of senility, gives information of the profile of the "new senility" by establishing a relationship between the demographic transformation and social structure.

Keywords: Change, Transformation, Senility, New Senility



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4266

To Rescue Animals Or To Save Ego? Animal Rights Activists' Conflicts İn Turkey

Sırma Oya Tekvar

Karabük Üniversitesi, İşletme Fakültesi – Karabük

Turkey has been taking consequential steps for animal welfare especially since the adoption of No. 5199 Article on Animal Rights Law in 2004. Particularly regarding stray animals and shelters, many animal cruelty issues from zoos to dolphin aquariums, fur to clinical tests, circuses to hunting and pet shop reality have been taken into consideration in order to create and raise social awareness. Acting organized and solidarity through animal rights have increased and many NGOs have been founded recently in Turkey. However, we can typically witness conflicts and devastating quarrels while struggling against animal cruelty. These conflicts occur not only between activists and respondents such as local authorities, but also among activists. This study aims to reveal the reasons of conflicts and to figure out the possible ways of agreement by interviewing with authorities from HAYTAP Animal Rights Federation and HayKonfed Animal Living Rights Confederation through e-mails and phone calls.

Keywords: Animal rights, conflict management, animal cruelty, HAYTAP, HayKonfed



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4267

Determination Of The Elementary Mathematics Education Teachers' Opinions For Stem

Ceylan Şen , Özge Sabancı

Department of Science Education, Faculty of Education, Bozok University, Turkey

STEM is an interdisciplinary approach that holistically embraces science, mathematics, technology and engineering. Students are expected to establish interdisciplinary relation, to be disposed for learning and to become higher-up thinking skills by STEM. Integrated teaching with science, math, technology and engineering allows to students that establish meaningful relations for these discipline. Thus, target effective and meaningful learning takes place in education and training. Teachers are one of the most important factors for training students so determination of teachers' opinions for STEM education is important in this respect. Accordingly, mathematics teachers who work in randomly selected secondary schools were informed about content of research and study was carried out with 40 voluntary mathematics teachers. Data collection was conducted in two stages. Firstly, form consisting of open-ended questions developed by researchers was implemented in order to determine the teachers' opinions for STEM subjects and implementations. In the second step, interviews were conducted on the purpose of explain teachers' opinion according to their responses to open-ended questions. The collected data were analyzed by descriptive analysis method and be reported. Accordingly collected data in this study, It is seen that teachers like-minded about aware of the importance interdisciplinary approaches and implementation in classes. Teachers indicate that instructional design has to be prepared the contents of the units and topics in mathematics curriculum based on STEM educational model. It is observed that teachers have any idea about implementation of STEM in the classroom activities due to interdisciplinary activities are not in the curriculum.

Keywords: STEM Education, Elementary Mathematics Education, Mathematics Teachers



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4268

Analysis On Design Issues Of E-Government Websites Of Turkey

Yakup Akgül

Dumlupınar University

Design of the e-government website is a crucial factor that should be considered for improving its effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction are crucial factors. In this study the effectiveness of various design parameters (such as page size, composition, download time etc) on e-government website will be analysed by taking into considerations different website development standards recommended for them. The aim of this study is to analyse different government Website by testing their existing design with the help of online tools to understand their deviations from the standards and to evaluate their performance with respect to the parameters considered by the tool. The results indicated that there is an urgent need to improve the design features of e-government website in order to be more effective and user-centric. The author took 23 Government websites of Turkey, analyse their different parameters and on the basis of analysis shows their overall compliance with the standards and guidelines. With the help of the results obtained a graphical analysis of the websites is made by the author that determine the effect of these parameters on the efficiency and accessibility of the government websites.

Keywords: Regional economy,resolution,process ,conflicting environment



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4269

The Mobbing And Its Effects: A Study In The Public Institution

Kudret Armağan , Yakup Akgul

Dumlupinar University, Simav, Kutahya, Turkey

Psychologic pressures between employees called “psychologic terror in organizations” is observed and discouraged the employees. Mobbing is a multi dimensional, multi disciplined and a complex subject which exists in labor environment from the very beginning; but it is ignored by everybody who takes place in this process due to human nature. Everybody with no difference in culture and in sex can be subject to mobbing which has very serious results. For researchers, mobbing is emotional attacks for exhaust the employees. Mobbing is an important term revealing the stress and decreasing the employees productivity. Studies shows in Turkey, mobbing events in all organizations especially in public sector cause succesful and with high work performance employees exposing emotional extinguish. It creates several negative results such as decrease of job satisfaction, increase of employee turnover rate, and even decrease of service quality. For this reason, it may useful making punishment arrangements about mobbing. In this study, employees in public institutions in Kütahya/Simav was questioned weither there is mobbing in this sector, which mobbing sources and its results are asserted.

Keywords: Mobbign, Business, Psychologic terror



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4270

Economic Securitization: Mena And Turkey

İrfan Kalaycı

Department of Economics, İnönü University, Malatya, Turkey

The subject of economic securitization is a country's economic and security interests are to be satisfied. The founder of the doctrine of Classical Economics and the author of a work of "The Wealth of Nations" A.Smith indicates that the security comes before welfare. While the threat subjects and perceptions are changing in "g-localization" world, the economic securitization or desecuritization appears to be open-ended processes. At this point, Middle east and North Africa (MENA) countries (Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Syria, etc.) which is the most unstable but one of the richest region in the world and Turkey as one of the emerging markets come to mind. MENA is a boiling pot that similar to scalding hot and some countries are trying to gain from this situation. The pot is too big, its contents are too complex, there is a fire which is no blinking, around it they sweat such as twine. Sometimes Turkey is in this pot, sometimes looking for peace and stability as a spoon. One of the problems is concerning both the pot and the spoon is economic securitization. There are protection of local ownership of natural resources, immigration control, security of energy distrubition, the trade which is based on illicit money,terror etc. among the components of this problem. In this study, the background of the MENA, in a various safety schools' (Copenhagen, etc.) approaches in line with discussed the concept of economic (de)securitization.

Keywords: Economic securitization, MENA, Turkey.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4271

The Relation Between Theory And Practice In Pierre Bourdieu

Bariş Mutlu

Van YYU Philosophy Department

The most striking, original side of Pierre Bourdieu's works, whom owns generally by the sociologists, is his firm relationship with the philosophy. As one of the most influential French philosopher with Derrida and Foucault, Bourdieu's relationship with philosophy is clear in his works. One of his works is on Heidegger. In his two other important works, *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste* and *The Homo Academicus*, he is reckoning with problems which Kant has questioned. He deals with the problems as social structures, everyday practices. Bourdieu, in understanding the deep logic of practice, has revealed an eclectic draft through the works of some philosophers. For understanding practice he has emerged a serious conceptual, theoretical framework.

Bourdieu has proceeded in his works, like Heidegger, with concepts such as habitus, symbolic capital etc. which have earned original contents specific to him. Through his attempts to understand practice, he sought conceptual, theoretical ways of contacting to dark, "relational" points by being able to see some "distinctions" within the intricate interrelations of social space in our lives. For Bourdieu sees real as relational, he builds the relation of theory and practice in a very complex way, for rebuilding the theory of practice he attends to philosophers, thinkers and social scientists. In this paper we try to analyse how Bourdieu, who takes social practices over philosophers, social scientists, seesawed between theory and practice, his reasons of attending to other thinkers for understanding practice.

Keywords: Bourdieu, Practice, Social Space



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4272

The Receptacle (Hupodoche) As The Source Of Cosmos İn Plato

Esra Çağrı Mutlu

Van YYU Philosophy Department

Plato's main ideas about "receptacle" (hupodoche) can be found in Timaeus. The purpose of this dialogue is giving an explanation on how the world we live in has come to being. This world is not an infinite one as the world which consists of Ideas. Therefore, there must be a way to explain its beginning. Plato describes the origin of the universe with the father analogy (poietes kai pate) who is providing the order of the irregularities and a God who makes everything visible in the case of a non-uniform movement. The receptacle is explained as a "third kind" (triton genos, 48e4) alongside ideas and their copies in Timaeus by Plato. After this explanation Plato tries to explicate its role by using various analogies but all these analogies don't enough to understand its real nature. Plato uses this obscure being to solve the temporariness of particulars which belong to perceptible world. Receptacle has no attribute whatsoever by its own so it serves as the "stuff" that gets characterized in various ways. It is nurse of all becoming which accepts all things enter and exist into it and can only be knowable through a bastard reasoning or a similarity like a dream. The Demiurge arranges the world of copies by giving shape to the things inside receptacle through imitating the world of Ideas. As a result, in this paper I want to make a metaphysical and ontological reading of receptacle and Demiurge..

Keywords: Receptacle, Demiurge, Cosmos



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4273

The Internationalization Standards In Education And International Schools In Turkey

Ezgi Göl , Hasan Arslan

Çanakkale 18 March University

In the 21st century that the internationalization came into prominence and international interaction became a need, different and innovative practices are needed in education as well as in all areas. When we see the education as a way to transfer information technologically, we can talk about the globalisation. But when we perceive the education as an information system being developed in the culture of a society and having cultural marks, we can talk about ‘internationalization of the education’ instead of globalisation. Providing international education services is possible with well-organized administrators and educational institutions that know and practice their aims to comply with the international standards. In order to maintain internationalization in educational institutions, the schools work and attempt to be accredited by the international accrediting agencies. CIS (The Council of International Schools) is a well-known and respectable accrediting agency in the world and it is a membership community committed to high quality international education. In our country, there are some schools that are members or accredited by CIS . It shows that these schools meet obligations to give the best international education. Moreover, the number of schools that apply or have a right to be accredited is increasing continually so understanding the ‘internationalization in education’ become more important and necessary. For this reason, the aim of the study is discussing the concept of ‘internationalization’ and its effects on education and evaluating the the international school accrediting system and accredited schools (CIS schools) in Turkey.

Keywords: Internationalization, International Education, International School



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4275

The Relationship Between Market Oriented Approach And Supply Chain Management Within The Scope Of Evolving Competition Concept

Esra Cigerci

AFYON KOCATEPE UNIVERSITY BAYAT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
BAYAT/AFYONKARAHISAR

While the recent economical, social, technological etc. improvements are inducing the globalization of the markets on the one hand; such improvements make the competition harder and more complex on the other hand. The attempts of businesses towards changing and improving their classical functions such as production, technology or quality, no longer shall be enough. Therefore the businesses are forced to search and find alternative ways to gain competitive advantage. The businesses are required to meet the increasing needs and demands of customers in more different and more efficient way than their competitors in order to gain competitive advantage both in global and domestic markets; moreover it also depends on their capability to create new needs and new demands. This situation forces the businesses to be faster, more flexible, more innovative and more creative.

In this study, the importance of market oriented strategies with regard to gaining competitive advantage are described by considering the market oriented approach conceptually. The relationship between the supply chain management and market oriented strategies is described through examining the existing studies in this subject. From this point of view, it is mentioned that the market oriented marketing strategies are to be considered and implemented by integrating the supply chain management in it, in order to gain a real competitive advantage. Due to the limited number of existing studies in this subject; it is expected that this study shall be contributing the researches and studies in the future both in literature and content.

Keywords: Marketing, Market Orientation, Supply Chain



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4276

The Effects Of Public Expenditures On Elections In Turkey

İsmail Cığerci , Altan Fahri Gülerci , Özgür Emre Koç

AFYON KOCATEPE UNIVERSITY FACULTY ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCE AFYONKARAHISAR

The economics of election is defined as maximization of votes through using public finance and economic policy. Governments aim to extend their governing period by using the public funds out of their economic and financial purposes during the election campaigns. This practice is observed more frequently during the intensive election campaigns. In such economies, governments apply more populist policies in order to win the elections. In this study the relationship between the eight general elections during the 1980 – 2011 period and the public expenditure practices of that period is examined. As result of economical analysis of the data, it is observed that the economics of election practices are observed mostly during these election periods; and such situation causes the inefficient use of public funds.

Keywords: Economics of Election, Public Expenditure



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4277

Ethics Education In Teacher Training In Japan

Faruk Levent , İsmail Karsantik

Department of Educational Sciences, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

The purpose of ethics education is to raise well-intentioned individuals and to raise students' awareness of their responsibilities for the world where they live. Teachers have significant functions and responsibilities in providing ethics education to students and enabling them to attain basic values at school. Teachers also have a critical role in terms of carrying out the tasks of modelling and demonstrating ways for helping students to establish their own value systems. Aim of the present study designed as a literature review is to examine teacher training policies in Japan within the context of ethical values. Accordingly, ethics education in Japan is addressed in historical context and the effect of ethics education based on Confucian precepts on teacher training is highlighted.

Japanese education system focuses not only on developing students' intellectual capacity, but also infusing ethical values of the society to students. Confucian precepts such as respect, responsibility, honesty, justice, loyalty and modesty are valued in the education system. Students are intended to attain those values by teachers at school in parallel with the training provided by the family. The purpose of ethics education in Japan is to develop students' values with all behaviors based on ethical reasoning. Considering teachers' contributions to achieve this goal, it is obvious that ethics education has a particular importance in teacher training policies in Japan. Additionally, ethical codes for teachers including providing equal opportunities, keeping peace, acknowledging scientific facts, keeping educational freedom and dealing with social corruption are emphasized in teacher training policies.

Keywords: ethics, teacher training, Confucian precepts



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4278

Thinking Skills And Curriculum: Pre-Service Teachers' Perspectives

Orhan Akinoglu , Yasemin Baykin

Department of Educational Sciences, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

One of the primary goals of education today is to develop students' effective thinking skills in order to meet the expectations of our age. At this point, curriculum has an important role in developing thinking skills at school. Curriculum should enable teachers to develop students' critical thinking, creative thinking, problem solving and decision-making skills. It is important to raise awareness of pre-service teachers who are the future implementers of curriculum towards the relationship between curriculum and thinking skills. Aim of this study which was conducted with survey model was to determine pre-service teachers' views on the position of thinking skills in curriculum. Data were collected from 134 pre-service teachers with a questionnaire developed by the researchers and the obtained data were analyzed with frequency and percentage values. According to certain results, majority of pre-service teachers examined the curriculum for their fields; however, they did not analyze the curriculum in terms of thinking skills. Pre-service teachers who examined the curriculum think that thinking skills are included in different parts of the curriculum at medium level. They consider creative thinking skills to be emphasized more in the curriculum. However, pre-service mathematics teachers regard problem solving skills as more important. Lastly, majority of pre-service teachers think that primary role of curriculum for developing thinking skills is to enable them to transfer in students' daily life. In conclusion, it is suggested that pre-service teachers' awareness towards curriculum in terms of thinking skills should be raised.

Keywords: Thinking Skills, Pre-service Teachers, Curriculum



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4279

Department Of Philosophy Of Education, Ankara University, Turkey

Özge Cangökçe Koç , Hasan Under

Department of Philosophy of Education, Ankara University, Turkey

There are two traditions of educational thought in West Europe today: Progressive Education and Liberal Education. Progressive education puts the child's powers, interests and individuality at the center of educational activities. It emphasizes learning by doing. Liberal education's concern is academic and aims to expand the horizons of people. It takes intellectual cultural tradition as its center. It is the education which frees people and suits to liberal people. Liberal education is against vocational training and specialization. Education and learning are seen as a purpose by itself. Its approach to education is not utilitarian. Liberal education has an elitist aspect. Although these features have been democratized by such recent theorist as Mortimer Adler, the main proponent of liberal education in USA, they are still evident in it.

These features of today's liberal education come from Aristotle who is the first theorist. We can say they are Aristotelian legacies in liberal education.

In this paper, Aristotelian themes in liberal education are handled. In that respect, the history of Liberal education tradition, the Aristotelian themes dating back to Ancient Greece are discussed in the frame of Nicomachean Ethics and Politics (by Aristotle), Learning to Flourish (by Daniel R. DeNicola, Continuum, 2012), Paedia Proposal (Mortimer Adler et al., First Touchstone Edition, 1998). That study is conducted to reflect the understanding of education during that period within the frame of concepts which became influential in Aristotle's thoughts about education for free man in Ancient Athens.

Keywords: Liberal education, philosophy of education, Aristotle



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4280

Transfer Of Culture-Specific Items Through Literary Translation

Alize Can

Department of Translation and Interpretation, Faculty of Letters, Trakya University, Edirne, Turkey

People have always been living in a changing world governed by social, cultural, economic and historical factors which require us get knowledge from other nations and cultures. Around the world people read translated books, articles and magazines; therefore, cultural transmission through translation gains importance. This study aims to identify how culture-specific items are transmitted through literary translation. To achieve this, target texts need to be investigated if they fulfill the same function as source text do. In order to conduct the research, five books were chosen randomly and analyzed in term of culture-specific items. In this process, both source and target texts were gone through. The culture-specific items detected in the source and target texts were grouped respecting to cultural categorization stated in Common European Framework. To analyze the target texts, methods used in transmitting culture and culture-specific items were identified and it was examined if the target texts had the same effect in target culture like the source texts had in terms of culture. The data was collected through interviews with editors of publishing houses and analyses of five books published by them. Having analyzed the data, it was concluded that culture-specific items were provided by translators, either explaining through footnotes or attaching the information to the target text. From this conclusion, it can be inferred that translators play fundamental role in translation process and they can be advised to gain more cultural knowledge so that they become more familiar to source and target cultures and get heightened awareness.

Keywords: culture-specific items, cultural transmission, source text, target text, literary translation



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4282

Tasavvufi Hikmetten Sosyal Faydaya Bir Misyon Taşıyıcısı Olarak Karagöz Oyunları

Melike Gökcan

Erzurum Teknik Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Türk Dili Ve Edebiyatı Bölümü

Entertainment and the culture of it has a very important place as an inseparable whole of the social life in the information of the history of culture conveyed to our present day via verbal or written sources. Entertainment arts, or in other words, performance arts, were among the most important mass entertainment activities of the Ottoman Classical Era. The most typical ones of these types of entertainments were the eulogy show in the Ottoman culture and entertainment life (Ortaoyunu), public story tellers (Meddah), and the famous Ottoman public shadow play (Karagöz), which may be considered as public theater types. The public shadow play, which existed in the Chinese, Mongolian, Indian and antique Egyptian cultures, and which was also adopted by the Turkic people was converted into the common Karagöz Public Show as of the 16th Century according to the very early available sources of history. The early examples of the Karagöz Public Show was in religious-sufistic characteristics, and was envisaged to be a spiritual and ethical guide for the society. The show being a mirror of life and its addressing people with the help of religious-sufistic elements while providing a lesson for the society are the social missions intended with this public show.

Keywords: Karagoz, mysticism, social mission



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4284

The Causal Relationship Between Tourism Revenues And Economic Growth: Turkey Sample For 2004:Q1-2015:Q2

Osman Değer , Faruk Erinci , Hamit Çetin , İsa Deniz , Mesut Demir

Süleyman demirel üniversitesi İ.İ.B.Fakültesi İktisat Bölümü C-214

In recent years, tourism has constituted a significant field even in Turkish economy as well as it becomes a substantial economic fact all over the world. Generated an important point of income, tourism economics be leading of the fastest growing sectors, particularly in developing countries. On the other hand, tourism assists to financing balance of payments deficit on account of being one of the greatest currency sources soon after exportation. With providing employment also, it is a crucial factor to reduce unemployment. From this point of view, the causality relationship between tourism revenues and economic growth in Turkey has been analyzed through Granger Causality Test, and quarterly data which conclude the periods of 2004:Q1 and 2015:Q2 has been made use of in this study. The data in this study, has been purified from seasonal impact just after taking logarithm to economic boost and tourism incomes. The Granger Causality Test has been done after examining stationarity of series via the ADF and the PP unit root test . According to obtained results, relationship causality bilaterally has been gotten towards from economic growth to tourism revenues and vice versa. Ultimately it would be said that, taking place stable and sustainable escalation of economic growth increases to revenues of tourism while tourism incomes improve to economic boost.

Keywords: Tourism,Ekonomic Growth,Granger Causality



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4285

Innovational Leadership In School Management

Mahmut Sağır

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University. Eğitim Fak.

This study aimed to present school administrators' and teachers' views regarding the level of school administrators' innovational leadership in school management. The study was designed as a quantitative and descriptive study. In this study, the "School Management Innovational Leadership Scale (SMILES)" developed by the researcher was utilized. Data of the study were collected from 420 school administrators and teachers in Kahramanmaraş province via "simple random sampling method" in the 2014-2015 academic year.

Six phase process proposed by Lester and Bishop (2000) was taken into account during the development of the scale. The first phase involved the review of academic literature, and a data collection instrument item pool was generated by identifying the innovational leadership in school management. 6 school administrators, 6 lecturers and 5 inspectors were asked to confirm whether the innovational leadership in our survey items are suitable for the innovational leadership that are in school management or not. Later 10 school administrators were given semi-structured interview forms to gather their ideas about innovational leadership in school management. Answers to interview form were used in the item pool as well. The first item pool included 60 items but the items were reduced to 53 after first assessment by eliminating similar items and reviewing the statements. School administrator and teachers provided feedback with an interview about the intelligibility of the items and the period of implementation and their suggestions were taken into account to make adjustments. Analysis of the findings in this study is ongoing.

Keywords: Tourism, Economic Growth, Granger Causality



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4286

Burnout Levels Of Teachers İn Primary Schools With Multigrade Classes

Süleyman Göksoy

Düzce Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Konuralp Kampüsü- Türkiye

In this study, burnout levels of teachers in primary schools with multigrade classes which are created owing to social, economic and geographic states of Turkey was endeavoured to determine. Scanning method was used in the research in order to detect the current situation. Sampling was applied as entire degree cannot be reached. Research sample consists of 323 teachers in primary schools with multigrade classes and these teachers attended the “Multigrade Class Practices Seminar” held in Rize, Istanbul(2), Erzurum and Mersin in 2013-2014 academic year by Ministry of Education. As data collection tool, 22-item Maslach Burnout Inventory which consists of 3 subscales and is developed by Maslach and Jackson (1981) was implemented. The following results have been obtained in this research. Teachers in primary schools with multigrade classes think that they generally live a burnout. While teachers in primary schools with multigrade classes live the maximum burnout in personal achievement in terms of sub-dimensions of burnout, they live emotional burnout and depersonalization in moderate levels. There is a significant difference between the burnout levels of educators forming the sample group according to their age and seniority. The obtained results show that as the age, the seniority and accordingly the working time of teachers in primary schools with multigrade classes increases, they experience more burnout.

Keywords: teacher, primary school with multigrade class, burnout



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4287

The Transformational Interpretations Of Kybele İn Turkish Art

Neslihan Kiyar

Department of Painting, Fine Arts Faculty, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey

As known, the image of Kybele appears in many modern art works. As like in Çatalhöyük and Hacılar, the statuettes which have been described as fat, usually sitting in the throne bending her hands to her chest, standing or lying have been interpreted in concern with the mother goddess or fertility and which all symbolizes the women in many settlements like Kuruçay, Köşk Höyük, Hacılar, Höyücek, Badem Ağacı, Çukurkent, Düden, Alıçlı Höyük. That the Neolithic statuettes were interpreted as mother goddess refers to the hypothesis that such a goddess has been described with an iconographic symbol, which expresses the power of reproduction of woman. As like every image concretized a certain form of sight, the figure of Kybele has represented the peculiar examples of the image of “woman” as historically, socially and culturally in many geographies, too. In excavation areas where they are found, these cult statuettes which have been detected to be found in almost every house have been made whatever with the aim of (the powerful mother goddess of the religious life, the metaphor of reproduction, the symbol of fortune and fertility, the aesthetic and artistic expression...) have conveyed the human to an accidental synthesis in the universe of nature-woman-artistic sensitivity. The examples, which we will handle in the research, will be the answer to the question of “How much was the figure of Kybele able to get into the circulation area of the Turkish art movements in a long process which extends from the primitive periods to the postmodern?”

Keywords: Kybele, Primitive Art, Turkish Art



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4288

High-Risk Capital As A Form Of Financing Innovative Activity- Situation in Poland Vs. Sweden.

Katarzyna Wierzbicka

Department of Political Economy, University in Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland

The present study is private equity / venture capital (PE / VC) and to show its importance to the financing of innovative activity. High-risk capital constitutes significant alternative for available methods of financing investments, in particular of an innovative character. Financing modern technologies through PE/VC can be a great chance of their development. High-risk funds can stimulate innovativeness of enterprises. The reflection of such a situation can be seen in an improvement of effectiveness of investment outlays which cause improvement of management processes and innovation systems. Investors help portfolio companies to focus own activities on innovations through introduction of criteria such as success probability and economic value of the innovation potential.

Despite of perspectives which stand before the sector of advanced technologies, polish companies and scientific teams still have some difficulties in acquiring finances on development and commercialization of the projects. The chance stands not only in the European Union funds but most of all in the PE/VC funds. The aim of the present study is presentation of the subject of venture capital that is high-risk capital and analysis of financing directions of enterprises in Poland in comparison to Sweden. Research deductive method has been used on the basis of quantity data from European Venture Capital Association (EVCA). Data analysis has been conducted in terms of results comparison, achieved by Polish sector of high-risk capital compared to Sweden .

Keywords: innovative activity, high-risk capital, venture capital



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4289

Applications of mystery shopping as a means of performance evaluation and management a research on four and five star hotel enterprises

Şule Aydın Tükeltürk, Fehmi Volkan Akyön, Serap Taşkın

Department of Political Economy, University in Bialystok, Bialystok, Poland

Mystery shopping is used in a wide variety of industries such as retail, restaurants, financial institutions, convenience stores and gas stations, service providers, manufacturers, department stores, travel and entertainment, and etc.

Mystery shopping provides a form of customer feedback. Businesses pay for the feedback of mystery shoppers and use it to improve customer service, product quality, or adherence to certain rules. Because the identity of a mystery shopper is a secret, mystery shopping allows stores and restaurants to know what a customer experience is like when treatment is unbiased. Not to mention, businesses hope that customer service will improve overall if employees know any given customer is a mystery shopper.

This study aims to inform about applications of mystery shopping which are used as a means of performance evaluation and whose significance increases gradually nowadays and to evaluate conditions of an effective mystery shopping management in terms of human resources. In tourism enterprises in which servers' performance directly relies on quality of

service, evaluation of servers' performance and amelioration of the process of service are quite substantial so as to preclude troubles in these processes. From the point of tourism enterprises, applications of mystery shopper are efficient methods that provide to increase and measure performance of servers. Applications and management of mystery shopping are considerable vehicles for investigating servers' perceptions profoundly. The results obtaining from this research contribute to both increase of a server's performance and a client's satisfaction. In this study, it has been attempted to put forth that applications of mystery shopping can be significant stimulants in terms of servers' process of development by performing an application in four and five star hotel enterprises located in Antalya.

Keywords: Performance, Performance Evaluation, Mystery shopping, Mystery shopping Researches, Employee



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4290

Approaches Of Biology Teacher Candidates Towards Ecological Products

Esra akırlar Altuntaş , Salih Levent Turan

Secondary Sci&Mathematics Education,Hacettepe University, Ankara,Turkey

Despite the first negative effects of climatic changes on agricultural production, increase in the World population steadily increases the need for agricultural products. It's undoubtedly accepted that chemicals which are used in food production in order to meet the increasing demands have damages on human body and environment in production and consumption phases.

With the help of the increase in consumer awareness, ecological products are more and more preferred in the preference of substances which are used in every phase of our daily lives, especially healthy nutrition. When conscious consumption gains momentum, ecological production is also accelerated. Preference of ecological products which are harmless to environment and individuals, conscious production and consumption are primarily based on education. When it is considered from this point of view, the most important responsibility in the phase of raising conscious producers and consumers is on the shoulders of teachers. In this sense, biology is the course in which ecology's basic theoretical rules are comprehensively addressed. So, biology teachers' point of view towards ecological products is of high importance in this issue. While biology teachers have positive tendencies towards ecological products, agricultural production can be carried out in a more environmentally-conscious manner with the help of their contribution to raising individuals who make conscious decisions by purchasing these products. This study is a quantitative study which analyzes the influence level of the environmental consciousness and environmental behaviors of biology teacher candidates on their tendencies towards ecological products. Assessment instruments which are specified in the literature have been used within the scope of the study. Collected data have been subjected to statistical analyses and some suggestions have been put forward especially for the education of teacher candidates in accordance with these analyses.

Keywords: Ecological Product, Environmental Consciousness, Environmental Behaviors.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4291

Designing Augmented Reality Applications Concerning General Properties Of Periodic Table And The First Twelve Elements

Fatih Saltan , Mehmet Kara, Ömer Faruk Divarci

Computers and Instructional Technology Department, Amasya University

Teaching and learning of such concepts as atoms, molecules, and elements and how they compose substances are the ones of the most challenging issues in science education because of their abstract nature for particularly at elementary school level. The purpose of this study was to design and develop a set of augmented reality (AR) applications concerning general properties of periodic table and the first twelve elements taught in elementary school science class. Action research was conducted as a form of qualitative method. Action research is consisted of planning, implementing and evaluating stages. Two instructional technologists and four science teachers were involved in design process. The current literature was also utilized to perform valuable plan. In this study, it was decided to develop three type of AR application card , interaction between elements and a assessment kit. The first AR card provide students to explore periodic table regarding placement of elements, metals, non-metals and semi-metals. Second AR application card enable to learn properties of metal, non-metals and semi-metals. The third one design to explore the properties of each element including symbol atom model and number of electrons. Moreover interactions were design between elements to enable students see common molecules happen when connection established. Assessment kit provides science teachers to evaluate and monitor students' achievements.

Keywords: Augmented reality, periodic table, science education



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4292

Uniformity In Media When Faced With An Authority Figure-Sample Study On Turkey-

Ali Murat Vural

Faculty Of Communication, University Of Istanbul, Istanbul, Turkey

The experience in Turkey that has marked the last 13 years has shown that, when faced with a strongly supported, continuous, internally consistent and uncompromising political authority, the media tends to adopt a dramatic amount of uniformity at a staggering rate. So much so that, all newspapers or television channels, regardless of their stance towards the political authority, end up being a part of this trend. In this case, media dominance goes beyond the goal of providing an extensive commercial basis through its a strong influence on politics; it is now part of a strong effort to express of the existence, awareness, notability and capacity of a ruling power, made by a political understanding that is considered a common ideal or cause, and a political group that feels marginalized. The current state of the media has boiled down to one with the same coverage regardless of stance, using the same language with the same tone; a media with only one perspective, perpetually confined to run in the same circle. The choice of wording, style, content, design and even visuals are standardized. Media reports have boiled down to soap bubbles of daily coverage lacking real information. However, it is a well-known fact that coverage does not equal information. This study intends to prove the uniformity that occurs in media when faced with an authority figure, using a wide range of examples and case studies from Turkish written media.

Keywords: Uniformity, Media, Authority Figure, Politics



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4293

Management Approaches Affectional To School And Classroom

Süleyman Göksoy , Süheyla Göksoy

Düzce Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Konuralp Kampüsü- Türkiye

Managers play a fundamental role in school quality and they have an impact on school and classroom management with the management approaches they perform. The current research aims to reveal which management approach school managers implement in schools and classrooms. In this research, it was aimed to determine the activities that school managers apply, the activities that they must apply and the activities that they must not apply as a matter of traditional, human relations and situational management approaches. For this purpose, opinions of school managers were consulted. The research was carried out with qualitative research method and fenomenology, one of the qualitative research approaches, was used. Within the purposeful sampling methods, criterion sampling and maximum variation sampling method were used in order to determine the working group of the research. The working group of the research consists of school managers assigned in 2014-2015 academic year. Ten school managers from each educational field were chosen in order to provide maximum variation and a working group of 32 was created. The data were analyzed with descriptive analysis techniques. According to the research, effects of classic/traditional, behavioural and situational organizational theories are seen in school and classroom management. It can be inferred that school and classroom management is a synthesis of management theories.

Keywords: School manager, traditional, human relations, situational management approach



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4294

Evaluation Of The Total Corporate Sustainability Performance Of Energy Firms Via Vikor Method: A Framework

Ahmet Öztel

Department Of Business Administration, Bartin University, Turkey

In this study, we aim to calculate total corporate sustainability performance of energy companies. Corporate sustainable development is vital for companies, particularly energy companies. Corporate sustainability performance is a newly rising notion in this argument about business, the environment and the social responsibility of firms, which aims to address the social, environmental and economic (performance) aspects (i.e. the three pillars) of sustainable development. In corporate sustainability analysis, there are three components. These components are economic, environmental and social sustainability. The components consist several indicators (or sub-criteria). Therefore, multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) methods are very convenient for measuring the performance.

In this study, we preferred VIKOR methods which one of the most known MCDM methods for calculating the performance scores. To determining of importance of criteria is very important, perhaps the most important stage in MCDM problems. We used several objective weighting methods for assigning the importance levels of criteria.

We selected an international energy firm for application. We firstly calculated economic, environmental and social performances. Secondly, we calculated total sustainability performances of the company.

Keywords: Corporate Sustainability Analysis, Multi Criteria Decision Making, VIKOR Methods, Entropy



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4295

Managerial Problems Of City Vision: A Study On Safranbolu

Mukadder Uçar , Abdullah Karakaya , S. Seçil Bayram

Karabük Üniversitesi Demirçelik Kampüsü SHMYO Karabük

The aim of this study was to examine the administrative problems of Safranbolu city vision. Vision and city vision concept has been discussed in the theoretical part of the study. In the practical part of the study, survey has been implemented for the Safranbolu tourism stakeholders. Factor analysis was applied to data obtained. Applied scale, includes explanatory factors developing the vision, sharing, implementation and control issues. After demographic data had compared with corresponding factor eigenvalue, t-test and ANOVA was applied. Results ;persepction of the managers is more positive according to their employees about development of the vision and control. Women are thinking more positively about the transmission of vision compared to men. There is a significant relationship between the age and control of the vision. Educational status and working period has no influence on the perception of vision. Business owners and workers, are having worse perception of vision control than government officials. Company owners and government officials have high perception of the shared vision than workers. Safranbolu is one of the tourism city in Turkey and it is a “Worl City”. It has been taken in the World Heritage List bu UNESCO. Its history dates back to 3000’s and Hittites, Byzantine, the Seljuk and Ottomans have left many historical artifact. It is important how Safranbolu tourism stakeholders perceived its vision to achieve Safranbolu's vision. To achieve success all the stakeholders should participate in the vision work, and the vision should be shared with appropriate methods.

Keywords: vision, city vision, Safranbolu, tourism stakeholders



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4298

**The Relation Organizational Silence and Personality Characteristics:
A Study on Thermal Hotels**

Fulya Misirdali Yangil, Elif Tuba Beydilli

Dumlupinar University, Altıntaş MYO, Altıntaş, Kütahya, TURKEY

Organizational silence is one of the topics that has recently been researched with emphasis pertaining to organizational behavior literature. Organizational silence is defined as a form of behavior in which employees unwilling to speak up about organizational issues and concerns. Personality characteristics of employees is an impact on the behavior they exhibit silence. This situation emphasizes on the importance of individual differences in organizational silence. In organizations the work environment where employee can easily express views, ideas and suggestions, brings with positive results at the organizational level and individual besides this, organizational silence environment is considered to be an major obstacle to organizational and individual change and development. Therefore, the formation of organizational silence environment constitutes an undesirable situation by organizations. Thus, determination of the personality characteristics of employees is regarded important in terms of understanding of organizational silence behavior.

With this research, it is aimed to determine the relations between the personality characteristics and organizational silence dimensions (accepting silence, defensive silence and relational silence) of individuals working in the hotel business operating in the tourism sector, in five-factor personality model (extraversion, compatibility, emotional stability, clarity and responsibility). For this purpose, the employees working in thermal hotels that are located in Kütahya region have been selected. A questionnaire was conducted on the selected sample. The questionnaire has been designed in three sections. In the first section questions have been about personal and organizational structure. In the second section to determine the personality characteristics "International Personality Inventory – IPI" has been used which is consisting of 50 phrases and developed under the Project International Personality Inventory Item Pool – IPIP by Goldberg (1999). In the third section of the questionnaire, "Organizational Silence Scale" consisting of 15 phrases and developed by Dyne, Soon and Botero (2003), is used that related to organizational silence. In data analysis using the SPSS 15.0 statistical software package reliability analysis, frequency analysis, variance analysis and correlation analysis will be performed.

Keywords: Organizational Silence, Personality Characteristics, Five Factors Personality Model



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4299

Recent Developments Concerning Cheated Spouses' Right To Claim Non-Pecuniary Damages In Turkish Law

Gamze Turan Basara

Faculty of Law, University of Cankaya, Ankara, Turkey

One of the issues, recently a matter of debate in relation to the claim for non-pecuniary damages in divorce law, is whether or not a cheated spouse is entitled to claim non-pecuniary damages against a person who is having or had intercourse with his/her spouse. Until recently, in its relevant judgments, the Court of Cassation adopted the opinion that a cheated spouse was entitled to claim non-pecuniary damages against a person who had intercourse with his/her spouse. However, in its judgment of 07.05.2015, the Court of Cassation has adopted a different opinion, and adjudged that the cheated spouse is not entitled to claim non-pecuniary damages against the person who had intercourse with her spouse, on the ground that the intercourse of the defendant with a married person could not be considered as an act that would constitute infringement on the personality values of the cheated spouse.

At this point, it is not possible to say that there is a tortious liability arising out of infringement on personality rights. This is because; there is no personality right which includes a person's right not to be cheated by his/her spouse and may be claimed against everyone by such person. At this point, a breach of merely the fidelity obligation is in question. Since the spouse is in breach of the fidelity obligation, in such case, the cheated spouse may claim damages directly against the other spouse, not against the third person. Furthermore, marriage represents a contract between two persons only.

Keywords: cheated spouse, personality rights, fidelity obligation, non-pecuniary damages, family law



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4300

The Relationship Between Burnout And Job Satisfaction; Research In A Call Center Employees

İbrahim Aksel, Yeliz Mohan Bursalı

Pamukkale Üniversitesi İİBF Kinikli Kampusu

In today's busy work schedule, employees feel emotionally exhausted, start insensitivity against the environment and losing their motivation to achieve. Maslach and colleagues (Maslach, 1982; Maslach & Jackson, 1981; Pines & Maslach, 1980) defined that as a burnout, is the three-component conceptualization used ; (1) emotional exhaustion, is characterized by a lack of energy and a feeling that one's emotional resources are used up, (2) depersonalization or dehumanization, is marked by the treatment of clients as objects rather than people, (3) diminished personal accomplishment, is characterized by a tendency to evaluate oneself negatively (Cordes & Dougherty 1993, 623) Burnout is generally considered a condition that face to face working place. However call center workers struggle to solve other people problems almost all of the hours but not share same place with them. So burnout levels of call center workers has been the question of this research. On the other hand call center workers whether they are job satisfied or not the second dimension of this research. Developed by Maslach and Jackson (1981) and has 22 items, defined as a Maslach Burnout Inventory was used to assess burnout and developed by Weiss et al. (1967) has two dimensions, internal and external satisfaction, called as Minnesota Job Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) was used to assess job satisfaction. In this study, relationship between the dimensions of burnout: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and diminished personal accomplishment and job satisfaction with internal and external dimensions were examined. Accordingly, this study has been applied in 160 call center employees of a private bank in İstanbul.

Keywords: burnout, job satisfaction, call center



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4300

The Relationship Between Burnout And Job Satisfaction; Research In A Call Center Employees

Ibrahim Aksel, Yeliz Mohan Bursalı,

Pamukkale Üniversitesi İİBF Kinikli Kampusu

In today's busy work schedule, employees feel emotionally exhausted, start insensitivity against the environment and losing their motivation to achieve. Maslach and colleagues (Maslach, 1982; Maslach & Jackson, 1981; Pines & Maslach, 1980) defined that as a burnout, is the three-component conceptualization used ; (1) emotional exhaustion, is characterized by a lack of energy and a feeling that one's emotional resources are used up, (2) depersonalization or dehumanization, is marked by the treatment of clients as objects rather than people, (3) diminished personal accomplishment, is characterized by a tendency to evaluate oneself negatively (Cordes & Dougherty 1993, 623)

Burnout is generally considered a condition that face to face working place. However call center workers struggle to solve other people problems almost all of the hours but not share same place with them.

So burnout levels of call center workers has been the question of this research.

On the other hand call center workers whether they are job satisfied or not the second dimension of this research.

Developed by Maslach and Jackson (1981) and has 22 items, defined as a Maslach Burnout Inventory was used to assess burnout and developed by Weiss et al. (1967) has two dimensions, internal and external satisfaction, called as Minnesota Job Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) was used to assess job satisfaction.

In this study, relationship between the dimensions of burnout: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and diminished personal accomplishment and job satisfaction with internal and external dimensions were examined.

Accordingly, this study has been applied in 160 call center employees of a private bank in İstanbul.

Keywords: burnout, job satisfaction, call center



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4302

Individualism-Collectivism as a moderator of the burnout-personality relationship

HANDAN AKKAS

Hacettepe University, Business Administration Department, 3rd Floor, Cankaya/Ankara, 06800

The purpose of this study to investigate university students' individualism and collectivism levels as a moderator of the burnout-personality relationships.

Burnout was studied because of several reasons. First, we can understand students' behaviors. Second, burnout influence students' present and future. It affects their relationship with fellows, lecturers and institution. And finally if burnout level is common, it will affect universities' reputation (Neumann et al. 1990).

There are many studies about cultural differences (House et al., 2004). In these studies most researched dimensions are individualism and collectivism (Triandis, 1995).

To test the model, Hacettepe University, faculty of administrative sciences' students preferred (N=254). SEM methods implemented and tested by LISREL.

MBI-SS designed by Schufeli et al. (2002), and adapted into Turkish by Capri et al. (2011). The Big 5 Personality scale used in the research was developed by Benet-Martinez ve John (1998), and adapted into Turkish by Sumer and Sumer (2005). INDCOL developed by Singelis et al.'s (1995), and adapted into Turkish by Wasti and Erdil (2007).

Individualistic persons found to be more hedonistic than collectivistics and Cs to be less prone to emotional stress (Bond & Smith, 1996). From the five personality traits, Openness and Agreeableness, be potential dispositions towards C elements in culture (Costa and McCrae, 1992).

In the light of these information we can predict that collectivists more prone to have burnout. So Cs' moderating affect on personality types will increase those students' burnout levels. And only openness and agreeableness will be dispositions toward Cs.

Keywords: burnout, individualism, collectivism, personality



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4307

The Use of Virtual Brand Communities in Branding

Kamile Elmasoğlu

Department of Public Relations and Publicity, University of Gazi, Ankara, Turkey

Companies are turning to social media networks that allow interactive communication in order to establish emotional connections between consumers and brands. Thanks to Web 2.0 based social media, consumers can be found in the content sharing and consumers are rising the manufacturer position of the information about the brand. One of the main applications of social media is virtual communities that based on online communication. These communities consist of individuals that gathered around an issue, a brand or a product and shared similar ideas. The virtual brand communities that is generated in the context of branding which suggest brand consciousness and located a very important position in point of creating brand awareness. In this way, branding experts can establish one to one communication, receive feedback, and develop emotional connection through a virtual brand communities. The main objective of the study conducted within this scope constitutes is researching the use of virtual brand communities that is one of the main applications of social media. For this purpose, firstly, the features and functions of virtual brand communities were described. After, the concept, areas and process of branding were mentioned. In the third part of the study, importance and use of virtual brand communities in terms of branding were discussed. In the last chapter, 'Harley Davidson' brand which is a virtual brand community was determined by judgmental sampling method and analyzed in terms of informations obtained theoretical knowledge and examined in the context the role of branding.

Keywords: Branding, Virtual Brand Communities, Social Media



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4309

Representation of New Communication Technologies in Turkish Cartoons: The Example of 'Ben 10, Nane Limon (Lemon With Mint) and Canım Kardeşim (My Dear Sister)'

Mehtap Uyar

Department of Public Relations and Publicity, University of Gazi, Ankara, Turkey

Cartoon characters which children who are not in the school age meet with them after their family have a high influence on the shaping their behavior and speech. It has been seen that, new communication technologies such as computer, Internet and mobile phone take an important place in a large part of children's life since younger age. They can contribute children in the context of getting more information and helping their courses. However, children may face with problems such as cyber-bullying and the right of privacy with new media. At this point, children have to learn how to notice online risks they can meet and use the Internet in the direction not harming them. As well as the parental mediation, cartoons which are followed by children have a very high effect on children's use of the Internet especially in the pre-school learning process. In this context, this study intends to grip how new communication technologies are represented in cartoons which are watched with interest by children in recent years and sometimes children model their characters on themselves namely "Ben 10", "Nane Limon" and "Canım Kardeşim". In order to do this, it is aimed to investigate which function of the new media is emphasized more, which concepts about new media become prominent, and also whether these cartoons encourage children to do research on the Internet and address online risks will be examined with content analysis in the sample of two episodes from each cartoon which mention new communication technologies.

Keywords: New Communication Technologies, Turkish Cartoons, Content Analysis



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4310

**THE IMPACT of ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE ON MANAGEMENT
INNOVATION**

Faruk KALAY, Abdullah OĞRAK, Hacer ARSLAN KALAY

Ercis Isletme Fakultesi, Ercis-VAN, TURKEY

Organizational structure has been considered to be among the first and most important determinants of innovation since innovation studies were first conducted. Innovation is viewed as a concept central to economic growth, the creation of new industries and businesses, competitive advantage and performance of firms, and the effective management of business and public organizations.

Organizational structure can be classified in terms of two core dimensions, centralization and formalization. Both centralized decision making and formal rules and procedures are ways of regulating and controlling employee behavior and are associated with degree employee discretion on the job. Both dimensions of organizational structure are expected to have impacts on innovation activities. Interestingly, the limited research on management innovation adoption is a gap in the literature that needs to be bridged. This study is one attempt in this direction where the focus is on the management innovation. In this context the purpose of this study is to explore the impact of two core component of organizational structure (centralization and formalization) on management innovation.

Data were derived from 190 managers in a public organization which is operating in Turkey. Data analysis and hypothesis testing was performed using partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) techniques. Findings indicated that centralization has a negative and significant impact on management innovation. However there is no significant relationship between formalization and management innovation.

Keywords: Organizational structure, innovation performance, management innovation



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4311

Migration and Women

Gökçe Bayındır Goularas, Nihan Kocaman

Yeditepe University French Department of Political Science and International Relations Hukuk Binası
Ofis 509 İnönü Mah. Kayışdağı Cad. 26 Ağustos Yerleşimi 34755 Ataşehir – İstanbul

Nowadays, women constitute half the population participating to internal migration movements in Turkey and half the migrants choosing to come to Istanbul. The majority of the female migrants came to Istanbul from the region of the Black Sea, the regions of Southeastern Anatolia, Eastern Anatolia and Central Anatolia. One of the most distinctive characteristics of them is that the main reason of their migration is the “associated migration”, meaning that they migrate in order to follow the male members of their family. The phenomenon of migration has several psychological, social and economic impacts on the individual, and its consequences for women and women's socio-economic status is underestimated. Based on field research data realized in 2013 at Istanbul and secondary data, the purpose of this study is to examine how internal migration affects the life of women migrants.

Keywords: Migration, Women, Turkey, Female migrants



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4312

**GeoGebra’nın Farklı Lise Türlerindeki Öğrencilerin Öğrenmelerine Etkisi:
Paralelkenar Konusu**

Ibrahim Kepceoglu, Ahmet Kaçar

Kastamonu University Faculty of Education

Bu çalışmanın amacı iki farklı lisede öğrenim gören öğrencilerin, 11. Sınıf Özel Dörtgenler konusunda sahip oldukları kavram imajlarının belirlenmesi ve bilgisayar destekli matematik öğretiminin bu öğrencilerde meydana getirdiği değişimi incelenmesi olarak belirlenmiştir. Öğrencilerin sahip oldukları eksik kavram imajlarının giderilmesi için dinamik geometri yazılımlarından GeoGebra kullanılarak hazırlanan ders planları her iki okula farklı öğretmenler tarafından uygulanmıştır. Ön test-son test uygulaması yardımıyla dinamik geometri yazılımının öğrencilerin kavramsal öğrenmesine etkisi incelenmiştir. Çalışma sonunda bilgisayar destekli matematik öğretiminin her iki tür lise öğrencilerinin öğrenmeleri üzerinde olumlu etkisi olduğu görülmüştür.

Keywords: Kavram İmajı, Özel Dörtgenler, Dinamik Geometri Yazılımı, Bilgisayar Destekli Matematik Öğretimi



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4315

**Eliminating Muda and Increasing Level of Service in Airports: A New Model Using
iBeacon Technology**

Cansu Tayaksi, Birce Dobrucali

Izmir Ekonomi Universitesi Sakarya Caddesi, No:156 35330 Balcova - Izmir / TÜRKİYE

The contemporary goal of today's service providing firms is to increase both their efficiency and customer satisfaction. It is crucial to reduce waste and increase the level of service (LOS) in order to reach that goal and survive in highly competitive environment, such as airport operating industry.

Existing LOS measurement standards and methods have been widely criticised by airport professionals due to lack of extensive and objective passenger input (Correia et al., 2008). Major problems arise while measuring LOS in consequence of poor data. Additionally, existing LOS measurement methods such as; Perception-Rresponse and QOS, obtain data through surveys, which is time consuming and primitive when considered technological advances.

In 2013, Apple introduced iBeacons which are small computers that emit bluetooth signals to communicate with smart devices nearby and mainly used for indoor positioning. The indoor positioning and tracking capability leads the emergence of numerous applications, such as wayfinding and location based information sharing. The underlying principle that makes whole concept so usable is the ability to bind both physical and digital world together.

In this study, the conceptual infrasture of iBeacon is investigated, advantages for airline industry are listed and a new model is built for improving business processes. With the usage of this model, airports can reduce waste, increase level of service by enhancing wayfinding, which is the second important airport LOS determinant (Correia et al., 2008), and obtain customer data simultaneously. Lastly, recommendations are made for improving this model.

Keywords: iBeacon, Level of Service, Airport Wayfinding



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4316

The importance of pre reading tasks in reading comprehension of ESL learners and a course-book evaluation: Sunshine 7

Ozlem Alpar

School of Foreign Languages, Baskent University, Ankara, Turkey

Reading is one of the best things that humans have invented. We were never born to do it, but it has become an indispensable part of our lives. We usually start to read in our first language at a very early age. After a while we gain the ability to read with little effort. However, in the later years of our education, many of us need to learn to read in more than one language. This process seems to be more difficult as we find it hard to transfer our L1 reading ability to L2 reading. As ESL teachers, it is our job to make this transfer easier for our students. This raises questions about the way and process followed in ESL reading teaching.

Sunshine 7 has been adopted as the course book for the seventh grade students in Turkey by the Board of Education. The objective of this study is to evaluate the pre-reading tasks in Sunshine 7 by referring to the studies on the importance of pre-reading tasks in reading comprehension of ESL learners.

Keywords: ESL reading, pre-reading tasks, English as L2



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4317

**Rectors' Administrative Skills in University Management Process: Educational
Administrators' Views**

Kenan Özcan, Aydın Balyer, Ali Yıldız

Department of Education Management, Universty of Adiyaman, Adiyaman, Turkey

With their roles of developing scientific knowledge, sharing it to the society and conducting researches, universities are supposed to integrate themselves to the society in which they operate. They are expected to become entrepreneurial institutions as a result of globalisation in developed countries. Here, universities face many difficulties with meeting local, regional, national and cultural needs due to administrative problems. At universities, administrative responsibilities are conducted by rectors in most countries as in Turkey. In Turkey, rectors are appointed to their posts with full authority having no accountability. This has been discussed in the academic environment recently. Although, rector appointments criteria differentiated at several countries, there is no scientific criteria except for being a professor. Choosing a rector becomes more important than scientific criteria. An inexperienced professor in any field can become a rector at a university in which there are so many complicated posts. This may create problems for a university in today's world of change. This study pusposes to determine how effective they manage the university according to the views of academics from educational administration field. The study was conducted with a phenemological qualitative research design. The participants were chosen with purposive sampling technique. The data were gathered with semi-structured interview questions and were analyzed with descriptive analysis technique. According to the academics, rectors have problems even with decision making, planning, staffing, communication, leading, coordination, supervision and evaluation processes. They also assert that accountability, democratic participation and quality assurance systems are not provided adequately.

Keywords: University, administrative effectiveness, rector appointments, academics in educational administration



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4318

The Institution Of Naqîb al-Ashrâf Qaimaqamship In Ottoman Anatolia (1750-1850 AD)

Feyzullah Yerlikaya

Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Uşak University, Uşak/TURKEY

Office of Naqîb al-Ashrâf was a governmental institution in Ottoman State and was responsible for sayyids and sharifs who were descendants of prophet Mohammad and were a privileged social group. Head of this office was named naqîb al-ashrâf who had a high position in the governmental hierarchy and he had to be a sayyid. This institution was first founded in the capital and over time it spread to kazâs (provinces) of the state. In the kazâs this institution was represented by nakîb al-ashrâf qaimaqams who were appointed by grand naqîb al-ashrâf in the capital. Duties of these naqîb al-ashrâf qaimaqams were to protect and control the sayyids and sharifs in their jurisdiction. Aim of this study is to discuss the importance of these qaimaqams and to find out how these qaimaqams were appointed and dismissed and what were their duties. Thus, institution of naqîb al-ashrâf qaimaqams will be examined in the cases of Adana, Sivas, Kayseri and Tokat kazâs in Ottoman Anatolia.

Keywords: Ottoman State, Naqîb al-Ashrâf, Naqîb al-Ashrâf qaimaqams, Sayyids and Sharifs.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4319

A Scale Development Studies For The Effectiveness of Teaching Practice

Mehmet Durdu Karşlı, Sibel Taşcı

Gazi Secondary School

The aim of this study is to develop a valid and reliable measure for the effectiveness of teaching practice. The working group of this research consist of 100 teachers who are working as a cooperating teacher in 2014- 2015 academic year. The cooperating teachers were asked to evaluate the process of teaching practice. The scale consists of 58 items was reduced 50 items after the validity and reliability analysis. Scale items are grouped into three dimensions as individual, group and organization. The assessment of the scale, KMO (Kaiser- Meyer- Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy) as 0.866, Bartlett Test as 5805.919 and Cronbach Alpha value as 0.979 were founded. The findings of the study revealed that scale is valid and reliable for the effectiveness of teaching practice.

Keywords: Cooperation, Teaching Practice, Effectiveness.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4320

**Examination of the Importance Degree of the Teacher Training Policies in terms of
Middle Income Trap: The case of Turkey and South Korea**

Dilek Sahin, Nihan Caglar

Özdemir Gürocak İlkokulu Karapürçek Mah. 518. Sok. No:6 Ankara

The main determinant of the qualification of a country's education system are the teachers who are the practitioners of the system. Increasing the attractiveness of both the material and spiritual aspects that will ensure the most successful students tend to this profession is as important as the issue of teacher training.

On the other hand, when the growth performance of the countries studied, it is observed that countries that reached to the middle income level long time ago (more than 50 years) exhibit a low growth performance since then. In other words, after some countries reach the middle income level, the economies of these countries stagnate and due to this, countries cannot make the transition to the high income level. This situation that the middle income countries experience is named as "Middle Income Trap".

The aim of the research is to reveal the degree of importance of the teacher selection and training policies for Turkey which cannot rescue from middle income trap. In this context, South Korea case is examined, and it is observed that teaching profession has a high public status and it is a well paid profession, and it is also observed that the students who want to choose this profession are among the most successful students of the country. South Korea has been the example for this research, because it is a developed country, and her successes of the teacher training policies and education systems is proved by the PISA results in the international arena

Keywords: Middle Income Trap, Teaching Profession, Training Teachers



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4321

Coherence and Cohesion Aspects of Formal Structures in Turkish Folktales

Samet CETIN

Usak University Faculty of Arts and Science Department of Turkish Language and Literature no:306
USAK

According to Doğan GÜNAY, a text is an aggregation of a language system which is produced orally or written by one person or more in a certain context of communication. The smallest member of a text is a sentence or an utterance. In order for a group of sentences or utterances to be considered as a text there must be certain number of relational factors existing among the sentences and utterances. Cohesion and coherence are the two main factors in question.

Folktales are anonymous oral texts produced in a marvellous manner and then recorded in written language by researchers. There are repetitive elements in folktales named ‘formal structures’ which can be identical or slightly altered in every folktale. There are three types of formal structures in folktales: Beginning formals, mid-folktale formals, and ending formals. The purpose of this proceeding is to analyze these three types of formal structures in their coherence and cohesion aspects.

Keywords: Textlinguistics, cohesion, coherence, folktale



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4322

Cyber Stalking Behaviours Towards Public Employees Insocial Media Environments

Ersin Karaman, Sümeyra Demir

Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Management Information
System, University of Atatürk, Erzurum, Turkey

Utilization of social media networks has been increasing with the new social media services and about 2.5 billion user can come to gather. This rapid change provide some benefits and convenience in addition to negative behavior such as violation of personal rights and privacy, information security, addictions. Studies about the issue mostly focuses on information security, and there is limited studies on other dimensions of negative effect of the improvement like cyber stalking. In this study, it is investigated cyber stalking behaviors that public employees are subjected to, and how they cope with such behaviors. In this quantitative study that aims to investigate cyber stalking level of public employees, a survey method is employed. Participants of this study, which are determined by non-random sampling method, are 113 public employees (42 female, 71 male) working four different sectors. Participants are wide age range from 18 to 45 years old. The occupational groups that participants are selected from are academic personnel of Ataturk University, health care workers of Ataturk University research hospitals, polices of Erzurum police department and Justice employees who work in Erzurum. In order to collect data, participants' experiences and difficulties on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Instagram is examined. When the findings are evaluated in general, it can be concluded that many public employees are subjected to cyber stalking more than once. Moreover, many of public employees subjected to cyber stalking prefer to be unresponsive. Be unresponsive to such cyber stalking behaviors may be because of unknown complaints authority, fear of humiliation or overridden. On the other hand, considering increasing of cyber stalking, the unresponsive attitudes is not the prohibitive, on the contrary it is worried about the supportive of increasing the cyber stalking rate.

Keywords: Cyber Stalking, Cyber Bullying, Harassment, Public Employees, Social Media



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4324

**Investigation of Mathematics Anxiety of Primary School Teachers According to
Different Variables**

Kenan Yıldırım, Ramazan Gürbüz

Şehit Mehmet Cücük Ortaokulu

The aim of this study is to examine mathematics anxiety level of primary school teachers in terms of different variables.

Sample group of this study consists of 428 primary school teachers chosen randomly. In order to collect data Mathematic Anxiety Scale for Teachers and Pre-service Teachers has been used. For data analysis ANOVA and Tukey tests have been used.

According to research results, anxiety level of primary school teachers is lower than teachers who graduated from other departments. According to variable of job satisfaction, it has been seen that mathematical anxiety level of teachers who like their job is lower than those who don't. In addition these two variables has been seen to have a common effect on teachers' mathematical anxiety. As the number of students in the classroom increases, mathematical anxiety of teachers also increases. Mathematical anxiety of 4th grade primary school teachers is higher than primary school teachers of other grades. According to ANOVA test classroom population and the specific classroom being taught both have got a meaningful effect on mathematical anxiety of teachers. Mathematical anxiety of teachers who have a master's degree is lower than those who don't. In parallel with this, anxiety level of teachers who are interested in professional publication is lower than those who aren't. In addition it has been seen that variables of master's degree and professional publication have a common effect on mathematical anxiety of teachers.

The variables of this study are the ones which have been researched very little or have never been studied. It has been identified that these variables affect teachers' mathematical anxiety. Therefore, studies investigating the relationship between mathematical anxiety and other variables must be carried out.

Keywords: Mathematics Anxiety, Primary School Teacher, Two-way ANOVA, Classroom Population, Job Satisfaction



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4326

City usability evaluation: a case from Erzurum municipality

Sümeýra Demir, Mahmut Ensar Göktaş, Murat Can Aktaş, Hilal Çalışır, Ayşegül İşci, Ersin Karaman

Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Management Information
System, University of Atatürk, Erzurum, Turkey

In recent years, we come across the term “usability” frequently at different points in our life. Both for the objects we use in daily life and for the systems and the interfaces we use, this term is mentioned often. Similar past researches have started out from a given object or a system and reviewed from there on. In this research, we have considered the concept of usability from a different point of view, and we have examined usability of cities. In this study, the usability concept has been assessed with examples, starting from usability of Municipality Erzurum. In the context of this study, the concept of “City Usability” was approached from different angles, and for the problems thereby observed, suggestions for solutions are supplied. In this quantitative research, realized to enable the first-time visitors of Municipality Erzurum to assess the municipality from point of city usability, method of observation has been applied. The sampling of the analysis consists of 17 volunteers who have come to Erzurum from other places, and who have been elected with the method of accessible sampling. The individuals who took part in the study are of ages between 19-50 years. One of the subjects is female, and 16 are male. Within the research, the 17 subjects have been assigned to 6 different pre-set duty points, the challenges they face and the methods they refer to, have been observed while they complete their duties. For taking part in the study, the volunteers have been given one flash memory unit, as a small present. When the observations were assessed at the end of the study, it was concluded that many of the volunteers faced several challenges in reaching their point of duty. Within the concept of city usability, and following conclusions derived from the behaviour and suggestions of the subjects, it is understood that foreign individuals who come to the city suffer from serious problems caused by insufficient directions and complain that more than the pedestrians, motor vehicles have been considered in the directions. Besides, it is noticed that at several points in the town centre, the traffic lights are activated simultaneously, and that disabled individuals have not been taken into account sufficiently in the town centre. At the conclusion part of the study, suggestions for improvement are given for these sample routes where various problems have been detected.

Keywords: Usability, City, Erzurum



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4327

Curriculum Fidelity and Learner Autonomy Support Level of the Secondary School Teachers In Turkey: A Mixed-Method Research

Sevgin Turgut-Kahyaoglu, Ali Yakar

Foreign Languages Department, Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir, Turkey

Today, like many other areas, education is deeply influenced by the global changes in the world. Through the technological developments and shifts in the economic and industrial realms countries become closer and competitive relations geared. Now there are exams comparing the abilities and skills of the students in different countries. All these changes and the expectations of the sectors and industries made countries change their curricula to keep up with the demands of the age. There has been tremendous change, including the alteration of the fundamental philosophy, in the curricula of primary, secondary and high school education in Turkey since 2005. Revising the curriculum is crucial but having it being implemented is important, as well. If the teachers and the other stakeholders do not volunteer to implement the program as it is developed, the intended benefit won't be provided. This shows the importance of maintaining program fidelity. Furthermore the current curricula include learner autonomy and enhancing the self-efficiency of the learner. In order to improve learner independence teachers should provide their students with opportunities that will address their needs, interests and preferences. Thus it is important to determine how much teachers assist their students through their learning processes. The goal of this study is to investigate the relation between "curriculum fidelity" and "learner autonomy support" level of teachers. In the research the mixed research method will be utilized, thus qualitative and quantitative data will be used together. The population includes secondary school teachers in İzmir and Muğla provinces in Turkey. In this study purposive sampling will be implemented to determine the participants. The data will be collected via "Curriculum Fidelity Scale" by Yaşaroğlu and Manav (2015), and "Learner Autonomy Support Scale" by Oğuz (2013). Besides, focus group discussions will be conducted to get qualitative data. The data will be analyzed in relevant techniques for analyzing. In the study the related findings, results, discussions and suggestions will be developed.

Keywords: curriculum fidelity, learner autonomy support, teachers, Turkey,



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4329

**REFLECTIONS FROM APPLICATION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY MODELLING
PROBLEMS**

Yunus GÜDER, Ramazan GÜRBÜZ

Düzağaç Secondary School, Bingöl, Turkey

In this study it is aimed to teach some concepts about Science and Technology and developing mathematical modelling. In the first phase of the study modelling problems which challenge students to think and encourage to develop models have been applied for four weeks. In the second phase of the study, researchers have developed “Energy Conservation Problem” in cooperation with doctorate teachers of Science and Technology and applied it to 7th grade students (This part is the focus of this study). In the third phase of the study, researchers have made observations, inferences and observed the development of participants.

“Energy Conservation Problem” has been applied in groups to 30 students of 7th grade in East Turkey. The data of the study consist of written answers of the students, video recordings in which students think aloud, observations of the researchers and development reports of the participants. In order to analyze data each group has been given a code (G1, G2 and etc.). In the first phase of data analysis the answers of the students to readiness questions have been analyzed in a cyclical way and G5 has been presented as the sample group for that. In the second phase, the models developed by all groups have been analyzed.

In the process of problem solving students have learnt some terms about Science and Technology discipline and after interrelating these concepts, discussed which factors to include in their prospective models and how to quantify them. The models of the students are different from each other because of students’ first exposure to such a process, different way of thoughts in the groups and inherent complexity of modelling problems.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary problem solving, mathematical modelling, discussing through mathematical modelling



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4330

The Novel Universe of Tahsin Yucel and Its French Resources

Ahmet GOGERCIN

Selcuk University, Faculty of Letters, French Literature Departement, Alaeddin Keykubat Campus,
Selcuklu - Konya / Turkey

Tahsin Yucel, who is one of the essential authors of Turkish Literature, dedicated his all life to researches of French Literature, leaded the drive for semiotics and structuralism to be accepted as a science field in Turkey and made vital contributions to this field as a literary man. At the same time, he gained an important position as a translator by translating about a hundred French works of the authors such as Camus, Sartre, Flaubert, Montherland, Gide, Proust, Baudelaire, Lévi-Strauss, Duras, Balzac, Tournier, Malraux, Saint-Exupéry and M. Aymé to Turkish Language.

In addition to his literature researcher and translator identity, Tahsin Yucel is a novelist and a short story author well-known and read mostly in the whole country. Up to now, he has published 10 short stories, 8 novels, 1 fairy tale, and about 20 research and essay books. He is the owner of so many significant awards such as Sait Faik Short Story Award (1956), Orhan Kemal Novel Award (1993), French Government Palmes Academiques (1997), Yunus Nadi Novel Award (2003).

Because Yucel dedicated his whole life to researches of French Literature, French Literature played a decisive role in his works both on style and on content. In this study, the impact of French Literature and authors on his novels will be traced and this impact will be displayed with some samples from his works.

Keywords: Turkish Literature, Tahsin Yucel, French Literature, Literary Interaction



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4331

The Social Representations of Peace

Olcay Bozkus, Murat Aydınay, Esma Esen Ciftci

Department of Psychology, Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey

The purpose of this study is to point out social representations of peace in Turkey as Mersin case. From the Social Representation Theory (Moscovici, 1961) perspective we collected data via free association. The data of research is the analysis phase and then the results will discuss with regard to the findings from literature.

Keywords: peace, social representations



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4332

Axis Change in Scientific Language in the Ottoman Empire in Chemical Example

Ayten Koç Aydın

Philosophy Group Education, Gazi University, Gazi Faculty of Education, Teknikokullar, Ankara
Turkey

The teaching language during the Ottoman period was Arabic. Knowledge output in the field of mathematics, astronomy, geography, history and medicine was carried out in three languages, ie. Turkish, Persian and Arabic.

From the 17th Century onwards, scientific language based on Arabic and Persian and revolving around an Eastern axis saw the increasing influence of Western languages, especially on Turkish.

One of the most prominent works in the field of arabic-derived chemistry terms is Derviş Omer Sifai's works. These works contains the arabic names of the main chemicals, materials and processes used at the time. In the designation of metals, hadid stood for metal, zeheb stood for gold, zibak stood for mercury, fidda stood for silver, etc. whilst the terms inbik, kara, etc. were used for designating materials.

The first one to mention subjects of chemistry from Western sources was Madjmu'a-i 'Ulum-i Riyaziyye which written by Ishak Efendi. This book poses the first examples of the change in axis. Later on, Dervish Pasha and Aziz Bey of Crimean drew up a Turkish pronunciation-friendly Western chemistry terminology in their respective works Usul-i Kimya and Kimya-i Tibbi. Thus, the foundation of the chemistry terminology used from the 19th Century on was built. Examples of change of axis in knowledge and designation given in the books are as follows: sülfür instead of kibrit, fer instead of hadid, arsenic instead of zırnıh, etc.

In our paper, we will expose and give examples of the changes in scientific language in the Ottoman Empire.

Keywords: Ottoman chemistry, language, science, medicine, axis.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4333

Self-Orientalist Paradigm and Native Aliens in Turkish Media: Representation Forms of the Kurds in the Media

Burcu Kaya Erdem

Department of Journalism, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

Each organism at the level of individual, organization, state and so on constructs its identity over “others”. Otherization, especially within the context of nation states, functions as internal and external otherization. However, identity is solely defined according to the “other” in countries such as Turkey where the constituents of “us” are ambiguous (or include multiple identities). The modernization project of the Turkish Republic historically based on the urgent destruction of its oriental identity while constructing a homogenous Turkish nation. Within that context, linguistic, ethnic and religious varieties of society were constituted as obstacles to progress. Therefore, the “others” are generally the “internal others” who are defined as “native aliens” in the literature. Internal others are the manifestation of the self-orientalist attitude that the oriental societies such as Turkey adopt in order to explain their relationship with modernity. For example, the internal others of Turkey are the Kurds, Armenians, Alevis and so on who are defined outside the principles of nationalism, secularism, statism, modernity and republicanism which are the constituents of the founding myth of the Turkish Republic. They are the ones who bear the elements that belong to our old oriental identity or the things that we want to forget.

This study will be conducted by basing upon the assumption that media has a function that legitimizes the discourse of the power and reproduces “the relation between knowledge and power in favour of the second”. It will analyse the role and practices of Turkish media on the process of internal otherization on the basis of the media representation forms of the Kurds who have been the top topic of internal otherization in recent years. The methodology of the study will be based on discourse analysis on news texts within the context of otherization methods of media from ignorance (denial of the question) to marginalization and from the emphasis on violence to dehumanization.

Keywords: self orientalism, native aliens, Turkish media, discourse analysis



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4334

Self-Efficacy Theory: School principals' administrative experiences

Nuray Sevinc, Hasan Arslan

Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı

School principals realize the practical dimensions of educational administration in schools. School principals acquire several administrative experiences by these practices. In a research made with assigned school principals participated in-service training, newly assigned school principals said that they learned managerial knowledge through trial and error, and they also learned unknowns by asking experienced administrators, by experience. Learning through trial and error can breed loss of time and negative consequences in education the event of error. In learning by asking other administrators is concerned to share the experienced school administrators' experiences with candidates. Therefore, experienced school principals' talking about their experiences based on administration is important. In this study it's wanted from school principals to tell their administrative experiences. While the school principal was talking about his/her experiences, at the same time he/she determines what did he/she do. The personal evaluation of self-perceived capacity that an individual perform a job is self-efficacy. Thus by the telling of school principal's administrative experiences been provided to conduct their own self-efficacy. Our research will contribute to the literature and the field of education administration, it is also expected to be useful in the size of the other principals through administrative experience. Research is based on a qualitative research model, and a narrative design was followed. School principals have fifteen years and over seniority were interviewed.

Keywords: school principal, administrative experience, self-efficacy theory, narrative design



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4335

**STATE LIABILITIES EFFECTS ON THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET IN
THE PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS PROJECTS IN TURKEY**

Emine Uzunali

Department of Public Finance, Akdeniz University, Antalya Turkey

Some public goods and services produced by public-private partnership (PPP). In this method, obligations of the both the state and the private sector sides are specified in the service delivery contract. In this study, state liabilities effects on the central government budget given to the public private partnerships projects in Turkey have been examined. In this study, primary and secondary sources were used. Firstly, it was examined literature about the risks and the state liabilities in the PPPs. Secondly; case analysis was made by using official data. As a result, state liabilities are important in the total amount. State liabilities, especially in terms of contingent liabilities, for producing public goods and services by using PPPs in the Turkey are above one third of the central budget even for only one year (2013). If PPPs are well managed more public goods and services are accessible in a shorter period of time. Otherwise, create exes burden impact on public finances, lead to wasted resources that can be allocated to higher priority areas and they can cause negative effects on social welfare.

Keywords: Public Private Partnerships, Government guarantee, contingent liabilities, public budget.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4336

The role of university to educate teachers for fostering social progress in the world of diversity

Sari Hosoya

Department of Economics, Kanto Gakuin University, 1-50-1 Mutsuura Higashi, Kanazawa-ku,
Yokohama 2368501, Japan

As we see in the situation of the world, economic growth is not enough to foster social progress, particularly if the growth dividend is not shared equitably. The social cost of the crisis continues to weigh heavily if we do not look for ways to make equitable societies which include all.

It is now clear that education can be the key to foster social progress. Teachers can play an important role to change attitude of younger generation when schools work in inclusive manner. Teacher education, however, seems to be changing toward board of education and school initiatives and its emphasis is more on practical knowledge and skills, especially in Japan. Although teachers should be educated in collaboration with schools, board of education, and universities, we should not overlook the role of university education.

Good teachers in the world of diversity require more than simple practical knowledge and skills. We need to reconsider what we can offer at university teacher education. Pre-service teachers should be provided of the opportunities to face the reality and authentic needs of the society, and to connect theories and knowledge to react for that.

Keywords: teacher education, diversity



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4337

Incongruous Responses to Failures To Acknowledge Socially Ambiguous Power Structures

Allen G. Harbaugh, Rachel Oblath

School of Education, 2 Silber Way, Boston, MA 02215, USA

Stories with tragic consequences involving police and civilians in situations that most reasonable observers would consider unworthy of violence or excessive force have become rather frequent in the daily media stream in countries like England, the USA, and Australia. While acknowledging that these instances are most likely not newly emerging, the ubiquity of video recordings from mobile devices has allowed for broader dissemination (and confirmation) of their occurrence. From a sociological perspective, it can be argued that comparable instances occur at many levels of organizational and personal interactions. These include students with school administrators or teachers, employees with employers or supervisors, and bullying victims with perpetrators. One common thread across these various scenarios is the issue of power imbalance, be it actual or perceived. This paper presents a model to account for instances of inappropriate responses in personal interactions. Drawing on self determination theory (SDT), theories of power imbalance, and attribution biases (hostile or altruistic), the proposed model attempts to account for incongruous responses to failures to acknowledge socially ambiguous power structures (IRFASAPS). The principle mechanism of the model centers around the theory that negative situations are most likely to emerge when there is a violation of one actor's (perceived) autonomy and the other actor's (perceived) authority. Though research with this model is nascent, applications to education and organizational psychology will be discussed.

Keywords: self determination theory, power imbalance, conflicts with authority



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4339

**Connecting Social Science Research to Practice by Reshaping Opinions: Revising the
Introductory Research Methods Course**

Allen G. Harbaugh

School of Education, 2 Silber Way, Boston, MA 02215, USA

A common complaint of students taking introductory research methods courses in the social sciences centers around a basic theme: “only academics care about academic research.” Thus, students not intending to pursue research careers in academia question the usefulness of such required courses. Additionally, it is not uncommon to hear practitioners of various fields echo similar beliefs about lack of time to investigate research reports and journal articles written for different audiences—namely, other research academics. In fact, some conferences have convened with the specific goal of attempting to answer the question of how research findings in the field can be made accessible and relevant to the larger population. This paper presents one possible strategy to begin to undermine this persistent social perception. In an attempt to alter such beliefs in their earlier stages, this project focused on changing the curriculum of a graduate student introductory research methods course in education—though the applications extend to all of the social sciences. The common thread of “research in practice” was integrated through the entire curriculum and all assessment activities. The curriculum presented here demonstrates how students can reevaluate how they relate to research as it is presented in a variety of forms, ranging from media commentary, to dissertations and journal articles, and to mass media books (many listed on best-sellers lists). Practical examples from successful implementation of the curriculum will be presented along with potential methods to extend the concept to other social sciences or other courses in a graduate curriculum.

Keywords: connecting research to practice, research methods courses, critical consumers of research



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4340

“We’re Going to Tell Our Stories”: The Use of Affective Narrative in Gay Chorus Music and Performances for Purposes of Social Commentary in the US

Kevin Schattenkirk

1 Westinghouse Plaza C301, Hyde Park, MA, 02136, USA

Gay men’s choruses perform and speak as a collective for purposes of entertainment, education, and on occasion protest. From their inception, choruses have acted as agents of social change, often performing music that makes commentary on issues of concern to the larger LGBTQI community. The intent is to give voice to the LGBTQI experience and engage in discourse with audiences on culturally pervasive homophobia. Gay men’s choruses in San Francisco, Seattle and Boston (among many others) have commissioned songs and multi-movement works that address issues pertaining to anti-gay sentiment and rhetoric, homophobic violence, bullying, self-harm and suicide in at-risk LGBTQI youth and the quest toward greater societal acceptance. In many instances, this music makes inquiries first through commemoration of key figures of the LGBTQI movement such as Harvey Milk, Matthew Shepard and Tyler Clementi. Then, this music creates space for individual and collective expression—chorus singers feel an affinity with one another and with the subjects of the music. Through these articulations, choruses use affective narrative to appeal to audience emotions, compel reflection, and engage in social change. This paper draws from three different methods—participant observation, ethnographic assessment, and research interviews—in examining how gay men’s choruses in San Francisco, Seattle and Boston voice and make meaning of music about culturally pervasive homophobia for purposes of social change.

Keywords: gay chorus, social commentary, homophobia



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4341

Using Colours to Create a Perception in Multimodal Texts

Eren Yılmaz, Mehtap Özden

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

Creating a perception with at least two of text, audio, visual, gesture and motion elements is called multimodal. The multimodal texts formed with any combination of these elements are more likely to be used to give audience or reader a perception. Mentioned multimodal texts containing the lives of “digitally native people” must be analysed and evaluated like the other texts (written, verbal, visual etc).

Taking this definition into consideration, conducted studies have targetted to improve student’s multimodal skills and abilities at literacy by helping them focus on the visuals of picture books, tabloid magazines, comic books and web pages. In addition, in the class based study, considered as a case study, a semiotic analysis has been conducted for multimodal texts, which 12 year old student Deniz had created. As a consequence, colours have been aimfully considered to have a remarkable importance in terms of its distinctive features in which they are used. Outgoing findings have been put into the discussions at the last chapter in the result of the analysis.

Keywords: literacy, multimodal, multimodal text, multimodal literacy



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4342

Cultural factors as motivation agents for Turkish students in the teaching of French as foreign language.

Melek ALPAR

Gazi Faculty of Education, Department of Foreign Language Teaching, Division of French Teaching,
Gazi University, ANKARA-Turkey

In the 21st century, the mastery of at least two foreign languages becomes a real obligation. For a better acquisition of foreign languages, language instructors give more importance to the early teaching/learning of foreign languages in order to prevent loss of time during the student's apprenticeship in adulthood. Given the development of early education learning of foreign languages, especially in the member countries of the European Union, we will try to observe the works of this privileged domain of the French as a foreign language, and will analyze this subject in the Turkish education system for the students between 10 and 12 years.

In this paper, we will try to analyze the cultural factors that motivate Turkish students in the teaching of French as a foreign language.

While carrying out our work, we will base ourselves on L.Porcher; B.Wenk; J-P, Cuq et I. Gruca's studies on the teaching of foreign language to children and on culture.

Keywords: early learning, child, foreign language, culture, motivation



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4343

A Conceptual Study Over the “Glass Ceiling Syndrome” of the Female Managers within the Context of Social Equality in Turkey and the World

Nihan Çağlar, Dilek Şahin, Ayşe Burçak Şahin

Mehmet Rıfat Börekçi İlkokulu Mamak, Ankara

Some social roles has been attributed to women and men from past to present. Changes has been started to be observed on these roles based on gender as a result of technological developments and neoliberal policies. Looking a head to today, althought here are differences between societies, considering the social roles of women and men expectations dissociate from each other more and moreless, even they began showing similarity.

Today, it is possible to see the women at the manager position in private sector, public sector and nongovernmental organisations. But considering both Turkey and the other countries, although the international policies conducted on the studies regarding equality of woman and man, stil exists the leadership understanding based on man sovereignty.

The prohibitive elements that cause women to be leader in small numbers in all kind of public work sharing is explained with “glassceiling” metaphor. There searches conducted reveal that women do not prefer the professions requiring responsibilities like director ate due to the roles attributed to them in Turkey where man culture is dominant. In this context, the aim of there search is to introduce the reasons of the difficulties that women managers face on the way of leadership. Various studies exist on the perceptions of women about glassceiling in the literature. But it is observed there is not enough research revealing that due to the changing gender roles in the 21. Century information society each society and culture has different reflections and results about the causes of the perception of glassceiling. It is considered that this study will contribute to the literature from the point of comparing the obstacles that women face in Turkey within the context of socialin equality and culture with the reasons of the forming of the womens’ glass ceiling perceptions in different societies.

Keywords: Glass Ceiling, Women Managers, Social Equality



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4346

**FORFEITURE OF THE FOREIGN TRADEMARKS UNDER TURKISH LAWS DUE
TO QUIESCENCY**

Ozan Can

Kırıkkale University, Faculty of Law, Kırıkkale, Turkey

Any registered trademark may be protected in accordance with the International Nice Categorization of Goods and Services, while such protection may sometimes be denied under several occasions. One of the ways is the loss of rights through quiescence.

The Trademark Owner should bring an action against violations or registrations by the others based on the registered trademark within a stipulated period. In case the trademark owner chooses to file a claim at a subsequent stage after a long lasting quiescence, the defendant may raise objection based on the fact that the trademark owner has lost pertinent rights due quiescence. Thus the trademark owner will have to bear the utilization of the trademark in such a manner. Pursuant to EU and German Laws, in case any litigation is opened after a period of 5 years, the right to bring an action is no longer to be applicable. It is assumed within the framework of the principle of honesty and misemployment of any right that the trademark owner of any trademark in Switzerland will in no way obstruct the utilization of the trademark in case of a long lasting quiescence.

Under Turkish laws, loss of right through quiescence has not yet been legalized but assumed through legal practices and doctrines. However, within the context of Article 2 of the Turkish Civil Law, and referral to misemployment does not stipulate any period for such misemployment while different time frame is applicable based on any concrete dispute.

In this study, the forfeiture through quiescence in Turkish laws is outlined and reviewed together with the mode of application of the law to the foreign trademarks in the territory of Turkey.

Keywords: trademark, quiescence, foreign trademarks in Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4347

**TESTING THE BUSINESS CYCLE CONVERGENCE: ARE EMU COUNTRIES
CONVERGED OR DIVERGED DURING FINANCIAL CRISIS?**

Derya Yılmaz, Emin Ertürk, Işın Çetin

Department of Economics, Uludag University, Bursa

Which countries should be in Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)? This question has been debated frequently in the aftermath of the Sovereign Debt Crisis. But this has been asked in every stages of European integration. This discussion has rooted in the optimum currency area (OCA) theory. The theory simply reveals that; if the countries have similar business cycles, one size fits all monetary policy would able to address the problems of member countries. Otherwise, single monetary policy could not be able to satisfy all members. In this respect, we test the business cycle convergence in EMU12 (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain) countries over time and we have analyzed the effects of crisis on this synchronization. We have also divide our data into 5 sub samples which reflects the different levels of monetary integration. We have test the convergence with using mean of bilateral correlation coefficients of EMU countries following Massmann and Mitchell (2003) and reached two important conclusions. First, we have found that business cycles converged over time in these countries. This convergence rises in the times of crisis as they slump together after the shock, but falls sharply in the aftermath of the crisis. This reflects the divergent recovery paths of the countries and put a pressure on single monetary policy especially after crisis. Second, the correlation rises through the level of integration. The mean of correlation coefficients increase after Single Market and Euro respectively.

Keywords: Optimum Currency Area (OCA) Theory, Endogeneity of OCA, Business Cycle Convergence, Bilateral Correlations, Hodrick-Prescott Filter.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4348

**TUSAK AS AN INSTRUMENT OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE
CONSERVATIVE ART APPROACH**

I. Begum Kosemen

Department of Economics

The intention to create an art institution was expressed a lot of times in Turkey. However, after being on the agenda for a while, this topic like all other ""cultural"" issues in the country was replaced by ""more important"" topics.

In this context, the AKP (Justice and Development Party) government also, revives the idea of establishing an art institution in Turkey from time to time. But recently, it has been announced by government officials that the draft law known as TÜSAK (Turkish Art Council) will be passed into law soon. In this case, the government will close the State Theatre and the State Opera and Ballet directorates. So, all art laborers, especially the state artists are reacting against the law to protect their employee rights and their freedom to perform.

In this study, the junction points of objection to the draft law will be determined and the possible effects of the legislation of the draft law to the cultural and artistic environment in Turkey will be discussed.

Keywords: Turkey Art Council, autonomy, cultural policy, production of art, culture



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4349

Meskhetian Omar Faik Numanzade and Shark-i Rus Newspaper

Rıdvan Çitil

Department of Turkish Language, Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur, Turkey

Omar Faik Numanzade in Istanbul after taking a year training at the Fatih Madrasa and without completing his education he goes to the Darushshafaka School and where completed education and after started to work in Galata Post Office. There he has to read the newspapers and magazines which come from abroad and so he has the opportunity assessment closer look at them. Omar Faik Numanzade has taught at schools in various parts of the Caucasus region between the years 1894-1902 and his request to open schools was not accepted.

The Shark-i Rus newspaper published between the years 1903-1905 by Mehmed Aga Shahtahtinskiy in Tbilisi and it was the second private published newspaper of Russian Muslims after Ismail Gasprinskiy's Terdjiman newspaper. This newspaper was read and followed by among the Turkish community who lived Idil-Ural, Caucasus and Steppe region. This newspaper was also has been followed with interest in Caucasus and many articles and letters were send from many parts of this region.

Among the intellectuals who were also living in the region was the reporters of Shark-i Rus newspaper. Printing life of Omar Faik was started by sending letters to Terdjiman newspaper from Shaki and Akhaltsikhe and continued in Shark-i Rus newspaper. In this paper we will examine the writings which he sent to Shark-i Rus newspaper and also will have the opportunity to reach some information of the happening in the region and conditions of the region people.

Keywords: Omar Faik Numanzade, Shark-i Rus Newspaper, Caucasus, Meskhetia



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4350

The Image of the Fantastic Body in Contemporary Turkish Painting

Ekin Deveci

Selcuk University, Fine Art Faculty, Painting Department, Konya,Turkey

Image is the manifestation of an infinite amount of possibilities that are represented in mind, and whose actualization is yearned for, in consciousness as an object, event or a dream. While image is the look-alike reflection in consciousness of that which is present, fantasy is the reappraisal of this reflection.

No doubt images and fantasies are among the most important sources of nourishment for an artist. The artist brings her works into real with the help of the image allowing her to let her desires and motives loose. At that point, it is natural that the created world of image would at the same time be fantastic. Through the reinterpretation of it with different reflections in the mental world of the artist, the body that is used during the course of creation comes to have a fantastic character with the artist's work.

In the proceeding work, the fantastic conceptions of the figure in Contemporary Turkish Painting, as created in the imaginary world of the artists who take as their subject work the human body, will be examined. In this regard, it will be questioned if the image could be created as a fantastic body. In addition, the fantastic interpretations of imaginary bodies that appear in the works of prominent figures of Contemporary Turkish painting, such as Nuri Abaç, Ergin İnan and Can Göknil, will be analyzed through the making use of sample examples taken from their works.

Keywords: Contemporary Turkish Art, image, fantastic, body.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4351

**Pakikipagkapwa in a Hierarchical Context: Negotiating the Nurse-Doctor Relationship
in a Philippine Hospital Setting**

Tara Pamela B. Mendoza, Elijah Juniel D. Corpus, Rafael A. Flores Jr., Marie Angeline J. Mora

University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City 1101 Philippines

This qualitative study explored the current status of the nurse-doctor relationship in the Philippine hospital setting, including its development over time and its effect on decision-making for patient care. Semi-structured in-person interviews with six nurses and six doctors from both public and private hospitals in Metro Manila were conducted. After transcribing and coding the interviews based on the research questions, analysis through the KJ Method was conducted to describe the status of the nurse-doctor relationship, the decision-making process, and the relationship's development. It was revealed that the current status of the nurse-doctor relationship in the Philippines is predominantly positive but not perfect. This predominantly positive relationship influences decision-making for patient care by facilitating collaboration and open communication between nurses and doctors. The hierarchical nature of the relationship was found to be functional as it delineates tasks and organizes decision-making. Pakikipagkapwa, an indigenous Filipino value that aims at achieving a sense of "shared identity", facilitates good nurse-doctor relationship throughout the relationship development, and regulates the negative tendencies embedded in hierarchies.

Keywords: nurse-doctor relationship, hierarchy, pakikipagkapwa, communication, collaboration



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4352

Preschool Education Novice Teachers' First Year: Successes and Challenges

Semra BASARAN, Şeyda Deniz TARIM

Department of Elementary Education, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Kötekli Muğla/Türkiye

Recent studies pay crucial attention to beginning teachers' wellbeing and professional development during first year because in order to provide novice teachers more supportive pre and in service training programs it is important to understand the challenges they deal with in first year.

The purpose of this survey study is to delineate the challenges that preschool education novice teachers faced and their successes in dealing with those challenges. In the study, a questionnaire was sent to graduates of a preschool education teacher training program at a large public university in Turkey, who were in their first year of teaching. Responses were received from 22 novice teachers. Descriptive statistics and content analysis were conducted in data analysis. One of the main findings of the study is that the novice teachers has school administrators having less than five years of experiences in teaching, administration and guiding a novice teacher. More than half of the participants do not have any mentor and those who have a mentor are most likely to work with a mentor from any field other than preschool education and/or having less than five years of experience. The teachers stated that they also have struggles with organization of learning environment, inadequate materials and communication with their students and parents. The teachers also listed the topics they would have liked to receive in-service training during their first year of teaching, which could also be used to adjust preschool education teacher education programs.

Keywords: novice primary education teachers, novice teachers



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4353

Landscape in the Ottoman Embroideries in 18th and 19th Century

HAFIZE PEKTAS

Selcuk Universitesi Guzel sanatlar Fakultesi Resim Bolumu Selcuklu /KONYA

Landscape painting holds an important place in the art of the societies in the East and the Far East. The passion for the nature of these societies has reflected on their works of art for centuries. Since the 16th century, landscape has started to take place in Turkish miniatures with topographic views. Beginning from the 18th century, the passion and enthusiasm for the landscape have started to reflect on the covers of the volumes. The decorations on the wood ,on the textiles and the walls were replaced by the landscape paintings. The passion which keeps going has been transformed into the oil canvas paintings in the 19th century. The Westernization era in the landscape theme, which was initiated by painters who were graduates of the military schools, has taken an exceptional place in Turkish painting. The art of embroidery, which belongs to an ancient tradition with roots extending from the dawn of history to the present day has traditionally occupied an important place in Turkish life. Needlework found a particularly wide range of applications, among the Ottoman Turks, especially in the court and its circle which produced embroidery of such high quality that it has all the characteristics of fine art. In the 19th century, landscape designs on Ottoman embroidered textiles were common and depicted garden imagery and architectural features. With simple scenes, embroiderers began to experiment with perspective, using color to show depth. The study was conducted through qualitative methods and using the printed materials and the internet resources.

Keywords: Turkish painting, landscape, Ottoman Embroideries, Technique, Style



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4354

**E – DERGİLERDE FOTOĞRAFIN SAYFA TASARIMINDAKİ ETKİLİLİĞİNİN
İNCELENMESİ**

Erdoğan DİZDAR

Evliya Çelebi Yerleşkesi Tavşanlı Yolu 10.km Kütahya / Türkiye

İnsanın dünyayı algılamasında ve iletişim kurmasında görme duyusu öncelikli olmuştur. İnsanlar arasındaki iletişim dil ile sağlanmadan önce görsel işaretlerle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Görsel işaretlerle iletişimin vazgeçilmez alanlarından biri fotoğraftır. Fotoğraf, genellikle metinlerin ve fikirlerin tanımlanması, açıklanması, anlamının güçlendirilmesi ve mesajın hedef kitleye dolaysız olarak iletilmesi amacıyla kullanılır. Bunun yanısıra basın fotoğrafları bazen metnin yerini alır, ana mesajı bildirir ve kendisi haber olur.

Dünya’da giderek yaygınlaşan internet kullanımı, ülkemizde de hatırı sayılır bir kullanıcı kitlesine sahiptir. Bu kullanım alanlarından biri sayısal ortamda yayın yapan e-dergilerdir. Ancak her geçen gün e-dergilerin sayılarının artmasına rağmen, e-dergilerin sayfa tasarımlarındaki niteliğin aynı düzeyde arttığı söylenemez. Özellikle de e-dergilerdeki fotoğraf kullanımı, izleyiciyi bilgilendirmesi, haberi ya da araştırmayı desteklemesi açısından son derece önemlidir. Bu yüzden bu araştırmada “e-dergilerde fotoğraf kullanımının sayfa düzenlemesi ilkelerine dayanarak incelenmesini ve izleyici açısından etkililiği”ni belirlemek amaçlanmıştır; elde edilen sonuçlara göre de öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Keywords: Görsel İletişim, E-Dergi, Fotoğraf, Sayfa Tasarımı, Grafik Tasarım



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4355

**The Relationship Between The Exchange Rate Volatility With The Exchange Rate
Regime: A Therotical Overview.**

Celal KIZILDERE

YYÜ Erciş İşletme Fakültesi

The aim of the study, was set up to address the factors that led to the relationship between of the Exchange rate regime with the Exchange rate volatility. China and the United States (US) to set up the time between when we look at issues of war and it is still possible to see that it will continue to be on the agenda. There are actually set up the mobility of both political and economic reasons. Political factors include in particular the Central Bank (MB) that the government has implemented in parallel with the general economic policy takes place monetary and fiscal policies. Economic factors are said to be among the factors such as technological developments and the external financial debt and capital movements, which depends on the inflation and interest rates.

The Exchange Rate uncertainty payments of a country and in the balance sheet effects can lead to financial crisis. For example, the current account balance deficit and / or surplus. Therefore, many companies engaged in foreign trade foreign exchange hedges (hedging) had to resort to methods that can say that. Despite all these factors have to be seen less in the fixed exchange rate system (the system also has other negative effects) seriously is making itself felt in the flexible exchange rate system.

Keywords: Exchange rate, Volatility, Economic Implications, Exchange Rate Regime



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4357

THE SOCIOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF POST-MODERN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Vehbi Bayhan

İnönü University Sociology Department Malatya Turkey

In the post modern 21st century, the ‘new social movements’ which is expressed with the terms like information society, risk society, surveillance society, network society etc. can be seen in different countries of the world as a reaction movements in which especially the youngs are the leading figures. The Wall Street protests in the USA against the global economic crisis, the protests of university students in London due to the high education fees, the swags and revolts which started in 2011 August in London and spreaded to other British cities, the youth protests taken place in Athens and Madrid, the Arab Spring which started in Tunis and continued with Libya and Egypt and the Taksim Gezi Park protests in June 2013 in İstanbul are some of the leading examples of the new social movements. The main motivation the new social movements is the demand for social and cultural identities.

Today capitalism and especially neo-liberalism is the only socio-economic policy and this creates new social movements within the context of the sociology of globalized capitalist cities. The crisis of neo-liberalism and its problems lead to the outburst of the crowds in the globalized capitalist cities. New social movements is defined as the ‘post-modern social movements’ as it works by means of internet and social media in postmodern times. Not only these movements do not come to an end where they first started but they also affect other countries. In the globalized village, people get to know about the protests easily by means of internet and social movements become globalized. The protests turn into a global social movements by means of social media.

In this paper, the sociological perspective of the postmodern social movements is analyzed in terms the characteristics of the individuals who live in globalized capitalist cities. Within the framework of the fact that individuals and society produce and construct each other, subject and structure should be analyzed together in order to fully understand postmodern social movements.

Keywords: Post-modern social movements, neoliberalism, globalization



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4358

On the Measure of Speed of Judging in Turkish Courts

Adil Korkmaz

Faculty of Social Sciences and Economics, Department of Econometrics, Akdeniz University,
07058, Campus, Antalya, Turkey

In this study the periods of judging in Turkish courts are estimated by a formula proposed by this author in his early study in order to measure the speed of judging. Based on the results it can be claimed that the estimated mean value of the periods of judging in Turkish courts mostly exceed one year in many kinds of the cases and it has no exact trend up or down. This claim contains judgments in both first and second order courts. These too long periods may be interpreted as that the speed of judging is very problematic. Much scientific -efforts must be spent for shortening these periods of judging in every courts in Turkey.

Keywords: Law, Speed of Judging, Period of Judging



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4359

Life Quality and Social Programs in Urban Transformation

Pelin Pinar Özden, Emre Cengiz, Ayşecan Hazal Ak

Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Faculty of Political Science, University of
İstanbul, İstanbul

Today, the urban transformation applications in Turkey are performed over two models. On one side, there are wide-scoped transformation applications that are performed with the collaboration of public and private sectors; on the other side there are those who focus on buildings and are performed by the contractor... Without a doubt, the socio-economic aspect carries a great importance. The applications performed by the public sectors have a possibility of being supported by socio-economic programs. Besides, there are no health experiences in the current applications. However, those who are performed by the private sector are only supported by the economic programs and this support is limited only with rent supports. Therefore, there are problems of both sides.

The essential social aims of urban transformation can be listed as;

- Decreasing social problems,
- Disposing of social polarization,
- Improving the local economica capacity via social programs,
- Improve the life and area quality for those who live there

It is possible to relate these aims with the area and life quality. However, when increasing the area quality, rent and speculation increase as well, and the life quality is made better not for the old habitants but for the new ones. This situation states that the esential aims of urban transformation are distorted. As a result, it causes social, economic and spatial polarization.

This study aims to find an answer to the main question “What can be done to fight with socio-economic aftermath of transformation?”. With this aim, the social programs will be elaborated with a

theoretical approach and the ways of creating a social program that is applicable over the life facts of urban transformation areas. In this frame, the main acceptances will be discussed and over these acceptances, there will be new suggestions that would make a new approach fed by social programs, applicable.

Keywords: Urban transformation, social programs, life quality



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4360

PUBLIC ART – YOUNG ARTISTS’ TILE ADVENTURE FROM PAST TO PRESENT

İsmail Yardımcı, Ezgi Gökçe, Ömer Görkem, Beril Gökakın

Uşak University Faculty of Fine Arts

Public art is an art term that means art works must generally be interpreted by being exhibited within a certain plan and application out doors or public areas. Public art has a specialty of differentiating location and human relations. Social art, effects environment in a positive way and provides the users to appropriate public location. Public art aims to form mutual understanding, tolerance and respect based peace community and as a part of it to improve the importance of art produced in public environment; and contributes in providing accessibility to art.

Ceramics history is as old as history of mankind. It has been used in different civilizations in different forms throughout history. Ceramics has sometimes emerged as a plate or as a ceramics cup or a ceramics ornament or as a ceramics tile. Ceramics has been a tool to enlighten history by conveying the traces of different cultures.

As ceramics tiles have always been a mentor of the cultural and social development of the civilizations they exist. The examples of Turkish tiles and ceramics tiles used in architecture of famous palaces, mansions, mosques and many other precious buildings and still persist their existence by the beauty and liveliness of their colors and designs. Tile, that is the tradition which had started in this country 8000 years ago and has embedded west and east cultures and still continues to be used either in industry or in arts as interior and exterior location wall coating element; with its technical, esthetic and cultural value. Within this context ; Uşak University has been organizing a competition devoted to have national and international young artists to present tiles with their personal expressions since 2010. The works presented in this competition affiliate esthetic values to our tile art from past to present.

The ultimate award for young participants who receive awards and exhibition are presented on the ‘Ceramics Tile’ Memorial Wall within the University Campus. This public art monument also serves for the community. Those memorial walls that reverberate to future add artistic value to the university campus as the students of different faculties are educated by perceiving art within those art works.

Keywords: Public art, competition, ceramic



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4361

**The Relationship between the Right to Environment and the Right to Information: An
Analysis Over Call Centers**

İlknur Gül, Fulya Solmaz

İstanbul University, Faculty of Political Science, Department of Political Science and Public
Administration, İstanbul, Turkey

In the last quarter of the twentieth century, the excessive and wrong usage of natural resources has created a great devastation in nature and this destruction has come to a point where the citizens and the governments will not be able to fix with the precautions that they individually take. This truth has given birth to international collaboration, which is very important for the legal acceptance of the right to environment. However, starting with 1972 Stockholm Conference, the process of international collaboration has made the right to environment visible by creating a tendency of defining this right, which is about protection and development of the environment, in constitutional law.

In Turkey, there is no direct constitutional law regulations related to the right to environment. In the constitutional law of 1982, it is related to the right to live. Moreover, the constitutional law of 1982 defines the development, the protection and the cleanness of the nature as a duty of both the citizens and the government. For the citizens to use this right correctly, they are supposed to be informed well about the environmental issues. For the citizens to be informed well, they are supposed to reach any kind of information, document or report about the environmental issues.

In this study, the perception of Istanbul citizens of the right to environment will be searched over the wishes and complains that are reported in the call centers that are created by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality. Plus, the percentage of Istanbul citizen who use the right to information about the environmental issues, the age range of those use it, genders and educational levels of these citizens will be included in the study by taking the demographic features of the applications into consideration.

Keywords: Right to Environment, Right to Information, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality, Call Centers



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4362

**BETWEEN ‘OLD’ AND ‘NEW’: A READING ON CHANGING DYNAMICS IN
ARCHITECTURE OVER THE COMIC BOOK ‘BATMAN: DEATH BY DESIGN’**

Selim Sertel Öztürk, Ekin Can Seyhan

Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design, Başkent University, Ankara, Turkey

Batman: Death by Design comic book is a story which is published by Chip Kidd and Dave Taylor in 2012 and combines two different events that happened separately in different times (1963 destruction of Penn Station Building and 2008 Manhattan crane crash). The story arises from the discussions about a new building that will be constructed in replacement of an ‘old’ building. Beyond the cliché that is known as bad guy/good guy conflict, story shapes its content from its relationship with city.

In this context, comic book takes its focus to the conflict of ‘old’ and ‘new’. The story builds this conflict on architecture and traces the reasons behind a historical building which changed its place with a new structure as a result of changing and transforming socio-politic structure. This historic building has a significant place beyond its architectural value not only for Bruce Wayne’s (Batman’s civil personality) personal history but also for the city’s collective memory. Over this relationship, it is possible to read simultaneously the new architectural understanding which stays between forgetting the architectural memory and responding the today’s large-scale requirements of socio-politic structure. The aim of this article is to discuss notions like preservation, renovation over the notions that are crystallized in story like forgetting/ remembering and to questionize the relative situations between them. This kind of reading crystallizes the question ‘what is architecture for and for whom is architecture’ and it is also important to understand the changing and transforming dynamics in architecture.

Keywords: Batman: Death by Design, Interdisciplinarity, Modern Architecture, Collective Memory



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4366

The Receptacle (Hupodoche) As The Source of Cosmos in Plato

Esra Cagri Mutlu

Van YYU Philosophy Department

Plato's main ideas about "receptacle" (hupodoche) can be found in Timaeus. The purpose of this dialogue is giving an explanation on how the world we live in has come to being. This world is not an infinite one as the world which consists of Ideas. Therefore, there must be a way to explain its beginning. Plato describes the origin of the universe with the father analogy (poietes kai pate) who is providing the order of the irregularities and a God who makes everything visible in the case of a non-uniform movement. The receptacle is explained as a "third kind" (triton genos, 48e4) alongside ideas and their copies in Timaeus by Plato. After this explanation Plato tries to explicate its role by using various analogies but all these analogies don't enough to understand its real nature. Plato uses this obscure being to solve the temporariness of particulars which belong to perceptible world. Receptacle has no attribute whatsoever by its own so it serves as the "stuff" that gets characterized in various ways. It is nurse of all becoming which accepts all things enter and exist into it and can only be knowable through a bastard reasoning or a similarity like a dream. The Demiurge arranges the world of copies by giving shape to the things inside receptacle through imitating the world of Ideas. As a result, in this paper I want to make a metaphysical and ontological reading of receptacle and Demiurge.

Keywords: Receptacle, Demiurge, Cosmos



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4368

The concept of decision in Nietzsche's theory of impulses

Ibrahim Eylem Dogan

Department of Philosophy, Pantheon-Sorbonne University, Paris, France

The question of impulses in Nietzsche's philosophy is largely debated. In this respect, my paper will address the significance of the concept of decision and the decision process within and according to Nietzschean theory of impulses with special attention to his conceptualization of consciousness. Although Nietzsche clearly acknowledges that humans' decisions result from their impulsive configurations, debates on this wide issue do not specifically address the mathematics of the decision process with reference to Nietzsche's so-called "new psychology". In order to analyze this specific problem, I will firstly focus on the historicity, formation and hereditary transmission of the impulses. In Nietzsche's view, the impulses are the one and only reality we could sink or rise to. Based on Nietzsche's evaluations especially in *Gay Science*, *Beyond Good and Evil* and *Genealogy of Morality*, I will further discuss how he conceives the communication of the impulses in relation with the twofold function of "reason". With regard to this function, the reason may counterbalance the dominant impulses and may operate as an instrument of deliberation as well. On the basis of these inquiries, I will try to reveal a general structure of the decision process by establishing its connection to Nietzschean theory of impulses. My general argument will be that Nietzsche considers each particular decision as being the final stage of a multi-level process. Consequently, by examining the concept of decision and the decision process in his philosophy, this paper will aim to shed new light on how to read Nietzsche as a practical philosopher.

Keywords: Nietzsche, decision, decision process, theory of impulses, consciousness



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4369

**THE TRANSITION TOWARDS MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM OF REPUBLIC OF
TURKEY, AND THE EFFECT OF THE PRESS ON THIS PROCESS (1945-1950)**

Samet Yilmaz, Elif Bengi Akkus

Uludag University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, 16059 Gorukle/BURSA
TURKEY

During the single-party period under Republican People's Party (RPP) between 1923 and 1945, Turkey underwent multi-party initiatives in 1924 and in 1931. However, these initiatives were short-lived, and RPP dominated the Turkish political life. After the II. World War, Turkey became a multi-party system as a result of domestic and international developments.

Even when Turkey was non-combatant during the War, it was economically affected. During the War, production in Turkey decreased since global economic order was collapsed. Economic problems induced to state's intervention into economic sphere, and this situation caused opposition within the RPP. Milli Koruma (National Conservation Act), Varlık Vergisi (Capital Tax Act), Toprak Mahsulleri Vergisi (Land Crops Act) and Çiftçiyi Topraklandırma (Act of Giving Soil to the Farmers) acts undermined the interests of land-owners within the RPP, and authoritative policies of the government caused backlash in public opinion. Toward the end of the War, new cliques emerged within the ruling party; Soviet pressures on Turkey as well, regarding the Turkish Straits, and the bi-polar structure of international system after the War urged Turkey to take part in Western Camp. Thus, democratization process was accelerated in Turkish politics.

The developments in international and domestic politics mentioned urged the ruling party to make liberalization initiatives. The press was also liberated in this process. The political authority eased the control over the press. Articles criticising the government, and claiming that Turkey needed a new government were released by the public opinion leaders. Thus, new parties were constituted. The Democrat Party (DP) supported by public opinion received the majority of votes in general election on 14th May 1950, and so, the twenty-seven year one-party rule of the RPP ended.

The study will analyse the transition towards multi-party system of Republic of Turkey, and the effect of the press on this process between 1945 and 1950.

Keywords: Turkey, Multi-Party System, Republican People's Party, Democrat Party, Press



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4372

Late Byzantian Period Beybağ Population Head Trauma Specimens

Seda Karaoz Arihan

Van Yuzuncu Yıl Universitesi Anthropology

Paleopathology is important for assessment of populations lived in antiquity. It brings information about determining health status of populations, monitoring of their health quality as well as assessing interrelations between populations. Traumas are among paleopathological cases. Trauma can be defined as a mark of damage or injury formed in any part of the body. It can also be defined as a separation within bone tissue or deterioration of continuity and anatomic structure of bone. Late Byzantian Period Beybağ Population settlement which constitutes our study material lies within Muğla province today. Among 170 individuals studied, cutting marks formed by a sharp object were detected on skulls of two males found in the same grave. Following assessment, no healing was detected after this trauma formed with a sharp object and it was considered that these individuals were died due to this serious injury. In this study it was aimed to assess trauma observed in Beybağ population.

Keywords: Head Trauma, Osteology, Paleopathology



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4373

Greening manufacturing sites with social science

David Kühner, Martin Burgenmeister

Department of Sociology

Anthropogenic climate change, its prevention, and coping with its impacts are challenges we are already facing today. The German government has decided to cut its emissions of green house gases by 80% until 2050 compared to 1990. Today, manufacturing industries account for 27% of Germany's energy consumption and thus a considerable amount of green house gas emissions.

To reduce emissions in the industrial sector it is usually recommended to replace or upgrade energy-intensive production technologies. This mostly implies investments in new plants or facilities. We propose another approach: Developing manufacturing-related competencies for sustainability in the workforce.

To accomplish this, we establish a work environment for experience-based learning opportunities by drawing on the sociological concept of subjectifying work action. In this article we will show how living laboring capacity and experiences are linked to sustainability competencies and which conditions can provide an atmosphere to foster experience-based learning in organizations such as industrial manufacturing companies.

A total of 22 guided interviews, a group discussion, and several participatory observations with skilled employees and executives before, during and after an intervention method have been conducted to analyze its impact. The results show that establishing experience-based learning opportunities for sustainability in work environments has several effects. Firstly, the company is able to reduce its energy consumption significantly. Secondly, the workers gain new competencies that can be used to further optimize manufacturing procedures. Thirdly, workers are more motivated to communicate with fellow employees und executives about sustainability issues and tried to find innovative solutions.

Keywords: competencies, manufacturing industry, environmental behavior, environmental concern



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4375

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING
and TRADITIONAL ACCOUNTING**

Melahat Karadag

KTO Karatay University Akabe M. Alaaddin Kap C. No:130 Karatay Konya, Turkey

The purpose of this research is to reveal the differences between traditional accounting and accounting used in Islamic economy and finance system foreseen as a solution against the economic crisis and attracting the interest of whole world, particularly western world in the recent years. Accounting is a field of science that is partially or wholly recording, classifying, summarizing and reporting financial transactions and events of enterprises and interpreting the conclusions of these. According to these, accounting is a field of science that is making changes on assets and resources of the enterprise, recording, classifying, summarizing by reporting financial transactions and events of enterprises and interpreting the conclusions of these. Political, economic, technical and social approaches among the countries of globalized world have provided a cross-border investment and commerce opportunity to investors and enterprises. This case has made it obligatory for financial information prepared by enterprises to be compliant with needs, reliable and comparable. For that reason, a single accounting language has been needed for eliminating the differences in financial reports prepared at national level and to make them comparable at international level. Therefore, International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRS), being a revolutionary development in accounting and finance world were established. However, there have been some difficulties in application of these regulations for Islamic Financial Instruments based on Islamic Law. Even though some standard regulators such as Malaysia Accounting Standards Board(MASB) stated that there is not any conflict in application of Sharia in Islamic financial Transactions on IFRS, Accounting and Auditing Organizations for Islamic Financial Institutions(AAOIFI) notified that not all IFRS methods can be applied and they formulized some alternative accounting standards.

Keywords: accounting, IFRS, AAOIFI, Islamic



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4376

Evaluation of University Employees' Work Behaviours Performance via Entropy Based TOPSIS Methods: Bartın University Case

Said Kingir, Ayhan Karakaş, Ahmet Öztel

Bartın University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences Department of Business
Management Bartın-Turkey

The aim of this study is measuring employees' job performance behavior via the entropy based TOPSIS methods. For this purpose, work behaviors; burnout, emotional labor, intention to leave, and job satisfaction scales were taken as assessment criteria, were applied a questionnaire on public university employees. Integrated evaluation of all criteria is vital for performance measurement. At this point multi-criteria decision-making methods present an appropriate framework. It is expected that to be job satisfaction and emotional labor are high, burnout and intent to leave are low, when evaluating the performance of work behaviors. Because of the criteria in opposite directions, in this problems classical mathematical and statistical techniques are not convenient. In such a situation, MCDM methods are very suitable decision tools for measuring employee's performance. The level of importance of the criteria may not be the same in the multi-criteria decision-making problems. For this purpose, assigning weights to the criteria is an important process. In this study, one of criteria weighted methods, objective weighting method, Entropy is preferred. Multiple Criteria Decision Making Methods are used in performance measurement in the field of human resources. This method is chosen in order to measure performance in terms of not only the work accomplished but also attitudes of employees against company, job, and service receivers. It is thought that the study will contribute to the literature since there are few studies on this issue.

Keywords: Work Behaviours, Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM), TOPSIS, Employee Performance



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4381

**EFFECT OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND PERSONALITY TRAITS ON
ENTREPRENEURSHIP TENDENCIES OF STUDENTS**

Hamide Selcuk, Emel Burak

Department of Management Science, KTO Karatay University, Konya, Turkey

Entrepreneurship is a concept that guides activities of opening application fields for different points of views and innovative approaches. Economic factors being the most important factor that affects the improvement of a society are related with accomplishing enterprising investments. Dealt with from this perspective, encouraging enterprising properties or individuals' being in a social environment feeding enterprising ideas become most significant factor contributing economic growth as society and in terms of creative ideas' of individuals use in real life and.

Entrepreneurship is making the innate features actual by being fed with environment. Basically, intuitional power fed with environment and education becomes more of an issue in the aspect of individual's developing creativity and making it actualize effectively. General view in the studies carried out is that there is not any precondition for a person to finish educational steps till the end in carrying creative ideas into effect. However, the factor of education has a substantial importance in generation of awareness of the person to assess enterprising opportunities. In this sense, university education becomes an interface at the point of being an active businessman vitalizing this feature with his enterprising feature that is innate and fed with environment. For that reason, the subject of the research was designated as determination of the effects of social environment and personality traits of university students on entrepreneurship tendencies. A questionnaire including the questions about the social environment and personality traits of university students and their entrepreneurship tendencies are applied.

Keywords: entrepreneurship tendency, social environment, personality traits



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4383

Unmasking the Hidden Enemy: Perfectionism in Undergraduate College Music Students

Jacqueline Leary-Warsaw

Birmingham-Southern College, Department of Music, Box 549033, 900 Arkadelphia Road,
Birmingham, AL 35254, U.S.A.

The undergraduate college years typically present students with challenges that come as a result of academic pressures and social demands. In regard to the impact of these triggers within specific disciplines, students who major in a performing art often face difficulties that are compounded by perfectionistic tendencies. This presentation will focus on perfectionism in those students for whom music is their chosen college major. Perfectionism among music students is too often the norm, presenting itself through severe self-criticism, self-induced emphasis on personal shortcomings, and compulsive striving for superior musical performance. Music students usually study and develop their craft within a highly competitive learning environment where natural, organic talent is the basis for qualification, and application of technique, musical accuracy, authenticity, and artistic expression are the underlying components by which excellence is determined. Commonly seen is the music student who sets unrealistically demanding goals, and whose proclivity to consider failure to achieve them is unacceptable and a sign of their own inadequacy. This presentation will discuss the origins, personal and social consequences, and cultural implications of this growing issue. Included will be an examination of how perfectionism commonly develops in young musicians and the most common ways it manifests itself within these individuals. In addition, techniques will be presented that can be used by college educators to help reduce or eliminate detrimental beliefs and behaviors of perfectionism in undergraduate-level music students.

Keywords: music, college, perfectionism, students



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4385

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLES IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND THEIR PERSPECTIVE ON SUBSTANCE ADDICTION: THE CASE OF ANKARA VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL

Yasemin Ozkan, Meryem Danismaz, Yasemin Ertan Kocak

Department of Social Work, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between attachment styles in high school students and their perspective on substance addiction. Quota sampling method is used to identify the sampling of the study. Three (3) Vocational and Technical Anatolian High Schools with students over 1000 are included in the study. We aim to reach 440 students in these high schools with 10% sampling.

Attachment is an emotional tie on part of the individual to a caregiver in infancy, to peer groups in childhood and adolescence and to spouse/lover/friend in adulthood. The failure in establishing or maintaining this emotional bond causes healthy or unhealthy attitudes and behaviors in infants, children, adolescents and adults. One unhealthy attitude or behavior is the development of a positive perspective on substances and tendency to substance use. At the present time, the frequency of the substance abuse is gradually increasing. The significance of the study comes from both quantitative and qualitative insufficiency of protective/preventive studies and research methods on the subject.

The research data will be compiled through Relationship Scales Questionnaire which identifies attachment styles and questionnaires to measure students' perspectives on the substance abuse. The data will be analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for The Social Sciences) program. At the end of the study, students with secure attachment style are expected to have a negative perspective on substances while students with insecure (anxious, fearful and preoccupied) attachment style are expected to have a positive perspective on substances.

Keywords: High School Students, Attachment, Attachment Styles, Substance Use, Substance Addiction.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4386

**A Research on Determining the Entrepreneurial Levels of University Students and
Suggesting the Factors Affecting Entrepreneurship: Pamukkale University Example**

Vedat OFLAZ, Erkan POYRAZ, Yıldırar KIZGIN

Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Tavas Meslek Yüksekokulu

An entrepreneur is a person who takes risks. Every year thousands of university students are trained to take this risk and sustain a successful business life. It is important in these trainings that university students develop an awareness of entrepreneurship. Because supporting sustainable development, adoption of entrepreneurship and innovativeness perceptions at universities and early application of successful business ideas are directly related to this awareness.

This study depends on the data obtained within the scope of the Project of Pamukkale University (PAU) Entrepreneurship Academy, supported by TUBITAK, aiming at providing training in entrepreneurship with faculty and students. The studied group consists of 511 students of PAU. The objective of the study is to measure the levels of PAU students' entrepreneurship and to determine whether factors of department, work experience, family type and social environment affect it. To decide what statistical method would be used to find out the answer to the research question, one-sample Kolmogorow Smirnow Test was implemented. As a result of the obtained KGZ analysis, it was accepted that entrepreneurship levels show normal distribution ($KSZ=0.611$, $p>.05$). So, to answer the research question, it was decided that independent samples T-test, which is a parametric method, would be used.

As a result, it was found out that PAU members have a high level of entrepreneurship and on departmental basis, engineering faculty students; on social environmental basis, the ones living in cities; on family type basis, the ones raised in extended families and on experiential basis, the ones who already have work experience have higher entrepreneurship levels.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Student, University



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4387

BEING SINGLE MOTHER IN TURKEY

Yasemin Ertan Kocak, Ugur Ozdemir, Meryem Danismaz

Department of Social Work, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

The family is an institution that many attribute much importance in terms of making connection between individuals and societies, functionalizing the individual and it is seen as a “cornerstone” of the society. There have been many functions that family institution held responsible to realize up to date, and the ones that functions properly labeled as “successful” and the ones that cannot function the way desired labeled as “unsuccessful”. Family institution and its members have seen many changes and transformations in terms of realizing the responsibilities and roles desired. Many changes bring difficulties and every change destabilize the steady state. It takes much time to reconstruct this state again.

One of the changes that family institution has seen is its structure. Single parent concept is taking place in this change and the numbers of single parents growing. Single parent is described as detachment of one parent from the family as a consequence of divorce, death, separate living. After becoming a single parent, it becomes very difficult to adapt to the changes. Also, cultural context makes different senses of the situation by social and cultural conditions and makes it even harder for the parent to adapt the changes in his/her life.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the difficulties of women who expose to this problem.

Keywords: Family, Change, Single Parent Family, Women.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4388

Big Data in Central Securities Depository Systems: How Turkish Model Contributed to the Academia

Özgür Uysal, Yakup Ergincan

MERKEZI KAYIT KURULUSU

The volume and complexity of capital markets grows every day because of new instruments, cross border transactions and high technology used by the market actors and investors. This opens a large field for academicians to analyze market structure, investor behavior etc. Collection of investor data by Central Securities Depositories (CSD) on beneficial ownership basis enables academicians to carry out their studies with more concrete, complete and accurate data. MKK is the CSD of Turkey for dematerialized capital market instruments and has been collecting and securing investor data on beneficial ownership since 2005. We think that, with MKK's experience and technical infrastructure, it makes a perfect case for showing the importance of investor data for social sciences.

In this paper we analyze the CSD systems of European countries based on how the investor data is being collected. We highlight the differences between the CSD systems. We suggest that the systems that prefer beneficial ownership and registrar basis for investor data are able to offer more value added services for all stakeholders of the capital markets. Market actors, who have an option to get access to these statistical data, can use this data in their models for decision-making processes and predictions; can derive new outcomes from the existing data. MKK, using its beneficial ownership system advantage supports academicians from various fields like finance, economics, software development etc. It also utilizes statistical data by introducing new products like Risk Appetite Index. Building our case on these, we argue that beneficial ownership systems offer more ability for academic life.

Keywords: big data, beneficial ownership, capital markets, central securities depository, Turkey, MKK



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4389

Effect of Dysmenorrhea on Psychological Distress in a Group of Sri Lankan Females

Mahamada Kalapuwage Oshadee Kaushalya De Silva, Liana Dadlani

Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence
University, Kandawala Estate, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka

Background:- Dysmenorrhea is a commonplace experience of many females . It is reported in as many as 70% of Sri Lankan females. Previous research suggest pain conditions as leading to future mental health conditions.

Objectives:-The present study aimed to investigate the relationship of psychological distress with dysmenorrhea and its changes across menstrual phase and non-menstrual phase.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 15 unmarried (n=15) and 15 married (n=15) Sri Lankan females of age 23 to 47 years. Present pain intensity of dysmenorrhea was scored using self-administered McGill Pain questionnaire. Psychological distress, level and sources of stress were measured during menstrual and non-menstrual phases using self-administered Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K-10) and an investigator designed stress scale respectively.

Results:- Spearman rank order correlation revealed a significant positive correlation between present pain intensity and psychological distress ($\rho = 0.785$, $n = 30$, $p < .0001$). Dysmenorrhea explained 61.62% of variance in respondents' scores on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale. Significant positive correlations were observed in sensory ($\rho = 0.773$, $n = 30$, $p < .0001$) and affective dimensions of present pain intensity and psychological distress ($\rho = 0.635$, $n = 30$, $p < .0001$). Wilcoxon signed rank test revealed a statistically significant reduction in psychological distress in the non-menstrual phase of the menstrual cycle ($z = -2.869$, $p < .001$) with a larger effect size ($r = 0.37$).

Conclusion:- Dysmenorrhea is strongly linked with positive scores of psychological distress. Thus findings of the present study indicate the need for appropriate intervention through change in life style and mental health screening to decrease future mental health problems

Keywords: Psychological Distress, Dysmenorrhea, Stress



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4390

**An Investigation of Measurement Invariance of Life Satisfaction's Scale Across
Different Groups**

Hatice Kumandas, Esra Calik Var

Artvin Coruh University, Faculty of Education, Artvin, Turkey

Individuals' general evaluate of their lives is life satisfaction which is measured with Satisfaction with Life Scale used by researchers for different ages and aspects. The comparison of scores obtained from a scale in different groups for the same features is possible and provides significant interpretation. In the light of this information, the aim of this study is examined the satisfaction with life scale developed by Diener, Emmons, Laresen and Griffin and adapted to Turkish by Köker in respect of the scale's invariance across different age groups. In determining the research group, purposive sampling which is one of the type of non-probability sampling was used. The data is gathering from 120 young adult who are under 25 years old and 120 old age people who are over 60 years old, totally 240 people live in Ankara. The data were examined to determine whether the configural, metric and scalar invariance across different age groups by using multiple group confirmatory factor analysis. As a result, configural ($\chi^2/df=1,45; p>0,05$), metric ($\chi^2/df=1,72; p>0,01$) and skalar ($\chi^2/df=1,38; p>0,05$) invariance are provided in two different age groups. It is interpreted that the scores of life satisfaction scale applied in different age groups are equal and provide same measures for same structure.

Keywords: Life satisfaction's scale, measurement invariance, multiple group confirmatory factor analysis



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4392

New Media in Formal and Informal Higher Education in Social Sciences

Ljubica Kordic, Zeljko Risner, Dubravka Papa

Department of Foreign Languages, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

The IT-era has changed not only the notion of intercultural communication worldwide, but also every aspect of human reality. In this paper the authors present the application of electronic media in formal and informal education in Croatian higher education institutions on the example of the Faculty of Law, University of Osijek. Special attention is paid to specific computer programs, language data bases and tools for machine translation and machine assisted translation used in the teaching process within the Lifelong Learning Program for Lawyer-Linguists as a new type of informal interdisciplinary education delivered at that faculty.

In the introductory part the authors discuss the role of new media in formal higher education and present results of a questionnaire conducted among the teaching staff of the Faculty of Law Osijek relating to their use of the internet and other new IT-media in specific courses. The main part of the paper is focused on the analysis of the course EU Vocabulary and Online Translation Tools carried out within the Lifelong Learning Program for Lawyer-Linguists. The contents of the course are delivered by using computer technology (translation tools and data-bases accessible online). Here, IT serves as a medium for teaching translation, and the principal goal of the course is to teach the students how to properly and skilfully use the selected media. In the concluding part of the paper, the authors shall try to define the role of the new media in formal and informal tertiary level education in the future.

Keywords: higher education, interdisciplinary education program, new media, online translation tools



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4397

Do CSR efforts impact financial performance and brand equity of firms in Turkey? The synergy between financial performance and Brand Equity.

Onur Izmir, Gul Yesilcelebi, Aysegul Carkci

Department of Business Adm. Gumushane University, Gumushane, Turkey

Corporate Social Responsibility efforts are considered as vitally important actives for the survival and competitiveness of a company. The reasons why a company, especially large sized companies, focuses more on CSR efforts are mainly about communicating better with its internal and external environments and also creating an image of a responsible company in the perception of buyers, which in return is expected to help a company earn a competitive advantage over its rivals. When it comes to measuring the financial performance of a given company, ROE, ROA and ROS, which are mostly used accounting-based criteria, are put to analysis to evaluate the financial performance of the company. However, only accounting-based criteria to evaluate a firm's financial performance might not be sufficient enough alone for a long term approach. Therefore, along with an accounting-based approach, a marketing-based approach can be also valuable indicator to see the big picture for a company's real financial state, for the higher the level of brand equity, the stronger the position of the company. In this context, in this study is analyzed the effect of CSR efforts upon financial performances and brand equity of all Turkey-based companies in the sustainability index. A survey is to be applied to the employers of the companies to measure the relationship between brand equity and CSR.

Keywords: CSR, Financial Performance, Brand Equity



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4399

THE WAGE GAP BASED ON GENDER IN BANKING SECTOR IN İSTANBUL

Aslı Karataş

Orhaniye mahallesi papatya sokak no:25/1 Muğla

Discrimination that women usually come face to face in labour market begins with the employment process and it continues during hiring, promotion and wage processes. The wage discrimination between man and woman in the society is a very important factor regarding socio-economic development. Gender discrimination particularly regarding equal pay for equal work means that there is lack of social justice and economic development at macro and micro level. It is known that while determining the woman's work pay, the systems relying on the wage formation do not function completely and the wage is affected by other factors except for efficiency and equality. This condition is evaluated as the gender wage gap against woman's work in labour market.

This aim of this study is to describe and define the wage gap in banking sector in Istanbul, analyze cause and effect relations, determine the relations between the events, and identify the direct or indirect variables which reveal gender discrimination practices. Particularly questioning the realities that lurked behind the gleaming façade, a critical perspective controls the whole study. The research subject was explored on a population and it also included the research studies conducted before. The population of this research consists of 20 women bank employees with different individual characteristics working in banks different from each other in different positions and in different places. In-depth interviewing, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in this study.

Keywords: Labour Market, Female Labour, Wage, Wage Gap, Banking Sector



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4400

Analysis of the Social Unequailty That Female Teacher Sencounter During Their Daily Life

AYSE BURCAK CELIK, NIHAN CAGLAR, AYSEGUL ICTEN AGAC

GOLBASI ADEM BILHAN UYSAL ILKOKULU ANKARA TURKIYE

Summary

Beginning from their birth, people face education. People are firstly educated by their parents in the family .Especially in this process mother has the most important role. After first being educated by their family, individuals go on formal education. Formal education is given by the teachers mastered in their fields. Especially female teachers have an important role in pre-primary and primary school education. Namely in formal education women's role is important just as the education given at home. Almost all people in the society think that female teachers suits for the development of the pre-primary and primary school students. As a profession being a teacher, both working conditions and holidays suits women's traditional role. Thanks to this it is thought that female teacher can do housework , can spend time to her husband, children and house.

For a woman being a teacher is the oldest profession in Turkey. When we search about the history of being a female teacher, being a teacher is made attractive by people so that they can be interested in both their family and their house. So women's importance is emphasised in student's education.

Female teachers have encounter lots of problems in their daily life because of their social gender roles. Similar researches were examined in literature search and it was observed that these researches examined the women's problems about their career owing to the fact that we will try to solve the problems that female teachers encounter in their daily life because of social gender inequality, In this research we will try to show you different aspect of the problems that female teachers encounter.

Aim of the Research

Main aim of this research is to determine the social inequality that female teachers encounter in their daily life and reasons of this.

For this aim we will try to find answers to these questions:

- What are the social inequalities that they encounter in their family life which called special area as they are female teachers?
- What are the social inequalities that they encounter during their daily life and their social life as they are female teachers?
- What are the suggested solutions to the social inequalities that female teachers encounter as they are female?

Method of the Research

In this research, it will be used qualitative research method and events and perceptions will be tried to bring out being realistic and wholistic in their natural environment. Negotiation method will be used to solve the social inequalities that female teachers encounter in their daily life, who work in Ankara. Negotiation method is an effective method to understand the people's feelings, thoughts, perceptions and their aspects to the events. This research is a kind of scanning method as it aims to solve the social inequality that female teachers encounter during their daily life.

Findings

As there searches have been going on there search hasn't finished yet. There search has been going on.

Conclusion

The research came out now. It will be finished until the date of the congress; it will be prepared as a notice and presentation. The results will be shared during the presentation in the congress.

Keywords: Women, Social Unequalty, Teacher



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4401

How Can We Protect Human Rights By Creating Safe Camps In War Zone From The Social Work Perspective?

Yaser SNOUBAR, Nurdan DUMAN

Department of Social Work

War is the main reason for the violation of human rights, since it leads to the death of millions of civilians, immigration and emergence of various problems. Although there are many conventions intended to protect civilian societies influenced by the war, their efficiency in preventing murder, deportation and other violations of human rights still limited. Protection of civilian societies during war is an international right and not merely a humanitarian duty. Creating special camps and safety regions in the war zone has great importance in protecting human rights in general and the rights of vulnerable groups such as the right of education and health care for children and the protection of women, disabled and the elderly in particular. Thus creating such an environment that provides social, psychological and health services is very important.

In our study we focus on children in the war zone through the establishment of special and safe places to protect them as we mentioned in our previous article titled “Using Social Holistic Approach in Working with Children who are in the War Zone”. Herein, we discuss the contents of those secure environments and regions that protect civilians during conflicts. In addition we discuss the necessary social work interventions needed in those safe regions.

Keywords: Human Rights, Social Work, Generalist Approach, The Safe Zone, War and Conflict.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4404

How Can We Protect Human Rights By Creating Safe Camps In War Zone From The Social Work Perspective?

Eren Durmus Ozdemir, Sibel Dolu

Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey

This study aims to examine the perceptions of women managers in public institutions concerning existence of glass ceiling and affirmative action. The intend of this study is not only to explore if glass ceiling exists but also to understand the effects, if any, of affirmative action on a woman's ability to break the glass ceiling and obtain top level management positions in the public institutions in Turkey. The survey of this study is conducted on 32 top level managers working in Antalya-Konyaaltı District Governorship which is one of the biggest districts in Antalya, as of the year 2015. The research questions were pursued through questionnaires and in depth interviews. According to Meyerson and Fletcher (2000), despite the increased numbers of women both participating in the workforce and achieving management positions, the glass ceiling still exists. Previous studies indicated the existence of a glass ceiling in organizations and presented strategic recommendations with regard to what corporations could do to remove or reduce the glass ceiling. Women managers confront in the face of the glass ceiling barriers to overcome it, sometimes they are forced to admit that sometimes applying various strategies. A number of studies (e.g. Combs and Nadkarni, 2005; Holzer and Neumark, 2005; Iyer, 2009; Taşkın and Çetin, 2012) demonstrated that in management, affirmative action is used as a corporate strategy to shatter the glass ceiling. Affirmative action is the policy of favoring members of a disadvantaged group who suffer from discrimination within a culture. Hence, many of discussions on affirmative action and gender provided a springboard to understanding the glass ceiling (Cooper, 2013). Interestingly, analysis results demonstrated that women managers did not feel glass ceiling in their career. Moreover, majority of the managers perceived the intent of affirmative action policies was to provide an equal opportunity in career development.

Keywords: glass ceiling, affirmative action, government policies



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4408

A contemporary model proposal for the concept of CSR: Consumer perception of the CSR modeling.

Onur Izmir, Gul Yesilcelebi, Aysegul Carkci

Department of Business Adm. Gumushane University, Gumushane, Turkey

The theme of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been widely argued by both academics and practitioners as a controversial issue for firms to survive in the harsh competitive environment and to gain a competitive advantage. Using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), we propose a new model for CSR, inasmuch as CSR needs a revision and restructuring in compliance with the changing needs and requirements of the market structure. A questionnaire was constituted based on several former CSR scales in the literature to develop the best possible CSR construct which successfully measures different dimensions of CSR considering on today's market conditions in terms of the expectations of mainly consumer and business sides. Then, the questionnaire is to be applied in Turkey to have insights on the perceptions of consumers regarding to what extent they are satisfied by CSR efforts of the firms in Turkey using IPA (Importance-Performance Analysis) grid by which the importance and performance of each CSR dimension can be measured.

Keywords: CSR, IPA, SEM, Perception, Satisfaction



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4409

Project-Based Learning Agenda of Design Education: Answers You Assumed and the Truth You Might Be Afraid to Find Out...

İpek Torun, Fatoş Adiloğlu

Department of Visual Communication, Bahcesehir University, Galata Campus, Kemeralti Cad. No:24
Karaköy, Istanbul, Turkey

Program design calls for the right ordering of courses across the years to serve curriculum outcome. Design education relies on project based learning practices and demands competence in the formulation of student briefs to encounter correlation between related courses. What is the measure of the learning outcome respectively? How can you research the correlation with student output?

This paper seeks answers to the body of questions to find out design student behavior in the typography course taken in the second year to extract the true correlation with the Basic Design course taken in the first year as planned in the curriculum at Bahcesehir University, Visual Communication Design Department. Third year student ownership in learning is explored by testimonies and the competence reflected in tasks as projects. The explanatory research and survey takes into account the juxtaposing student grade history in Basic Design course and relies on student engagement with the subject. The paper will refer to the self communication of the instructor with the course tasks, and to the personal learning network of student in relation to the task design. The study is expected to reinforce the bridge between the courses; facilitating the communication effectiveness of individual course structure and delivery strategy serving the program structure.

Keywords: design education, typography, basic design, project-based learning



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4410

**An Analysis of the Female Columnists in Turkey within the Context of Intellectuals
Ethical Responsibilities**

Burcu Kaya Erdem, Rabia Zamur

Department of Journalism, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

As Bourdieu admits, seen as media elites, columnists are the people who appear on the media and have the potential to provide guidance to the society as well as to the powerholders with their tendency to evaluate social phenomenon. In this regard, the relevant people's social and ethical responsibilities in parallel to their power and potentials should be questioned within the prestige and comfort conditions provided to them.

This study aims at opening a debate on the positioning of female columnists as “intellectuals” based on the relationship between the power and intellectuals' social identity in Turkey. While the intellectual identity and production of the columnists are problematized in the media and academic works in regards to their relationship with the power and capital structure, among the female columnists who are not even subject to this problematization, the ones who come to the forefront with their columns on “only lifestyle” and “tabloid stories” must be evaluated once again within the context of the expectations from women and woman intellectuals in Turkey.

In addition to the statistical data on the female columnists, this paper provides a map of the position of women in the media by evaluating the media's approach to the female columnists who write about the social phenomenon and those who focus on tabloid stories by ignoring the social phenomenon in question with using the discourse analysis as the methodology. To sum, this paper will try to understand and explain how does the female columnists in Turkey who benefit from intellectual comfort and prestige fit into the description of “intellectual” which is defined as “a person who thinks by replacing himself/herself with an individual, humanity, nation, public and any object that has such universal values” by Lyotard.

Keywords: Female Columnists, Intellectuals, Ethical Responsibilities



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4413

**EFFECTS OF ROLE CONFLICT ON JOB SATISFACTION AND LEVEL OF
BURNOUT: SAMPLE OF ACCOUNTING AND MARKETING PROFESSIONALS IN
TR90 REGION**

Busra Tosunoglu, Tugce Uner

Gumushane University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of role conflict on job satisfaction and level of burnout. For this purpose; a model was developed by applying a survey on both marketing and accounting occupational groups operating in the regions of TR90 (Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Artvin, Rize and Gümüşhane) and it was tested on these groups afterwards. Structural equation model was used to test the hypotheses. According to findings of the analysis, it may be seen that, as well as another members of profession, both members of professional accountant and marketing have role conflict. This situation also has effect on domesticities of accounting and marketing members of professions accountant and marketing.

Keywords: Role Conflict, Structural Equal Modeling, Accountanting and Marketing Professionals



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4414

Protection of Trade Secrets In Europe

İlknur Kaya

Anadolu Universitesi Hukuk Fakultesi Yunus Emre Kampusu Tepebasi 26470 Eskisehir Turkiye

The protection of trade secrets has been on the European legislator's agenda since 2011. It was felt that the lack of harmonisation in this field is very disadvantageous for cross-border innovation in Europe.

On 28 November 2013, The European Commission submitted a draft proposal for new rules regarding the protection of trade secrets against their unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure (COM/2013/0813 final - 2013/0402 (COD)). The objective of the draft Directive is to establish an adequate and comparable level of protection against misappropriation of trade secrets in the different EU Member States.

The draft directive introduces a common definition of trade secrets, as well as means through which victims of trade secret misappropriation can obtain redress. It will make it easier for national courts to deal with the misappropriation of confidential business information, to remove the trade secret infringing products from the market and make it easier for victims to receive damages for illegal actions.

Keywords: trade secrets, know-how, trade secrets directive, European Union



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4415

A Multi-Perspective Comparison of Childhood Heroes: Caillou and Pepee

ARZU KIZBAZ

Faculty of Communication, Arel University, İstanbul, Turkey

Childhood heroes can hardly be erased from memories and none of us would have forgotten our childhood heroes. Sometimes imagination or sometimes admiration attaches children to these heroes in such a way that they would like to see them in every area of their lives, watch their movies and be with them. Sometimes children imitate these heroes and even choose to be like them as these heroes are “real” in their minds. These heroes which are idolized, imitated and wished to be with all the time have an undeniable role in the pre-school development of children. By supporting pre-school education and social and psychological development, these heroes ensure people to be more productive and efficient in their adulthood and to utilize the potential they possess. It is possible for today’s children to attain further educational information from the media. In this context, the messages conveyed by the heroes through movies enable children to look at the world from a different perspective through their perception. A child stating “But Caillou also does it like this” indicates how much children are impressed by these heroes. The media is a very significant communication tool. In fact, this communication constitutes a preliminary rehearsal of the education and the habits to be formed. Caillou and Pepee, two of the heroes of today’s children, are selected as the focus point of this study. The perception created in children by these two heroes will be examined within the framework of semiotics and will be compared in a multi-perspective manner and the meaning transferred to children will be analysed.

Keywords: Caillou, Pepee, Education, Perception, Semiology



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4420

**Creating New Resources For Literary Studies In The Digital Age: The Turkish
Literature Museums Case**

Nurten Bulduk, Merve Kaya

Bilkent Üniversitesi İnsani Bilimler ve Edebiyat Fakültesi Türk Edebiyatı Bölümü

Technology and its developments is a significant, recent topic. It is uncontested that technological enhancements effects our contemporary lives in many different ways and areas. Accordingly, a question about its relation with literature studies and its effects is raised. This study's focus is on literature studies. Today, empirical literature study's resource's are not limited by printed materials and they are not limited by a classical classroom as well. Hypertext Novels have a significant role and there is a significant benefit from digital classrooms, digital open educational resources and digital museums. This study intends to examine the new technologies and new resources based on these technologies as well as their effects on literature studies and resources. The case study, aims to consider Turkish literature and writer museums and how to benefit from these places as living spaces. Museum-education relationship, literature museums and creative spaces, space- literature relationship and its contribution on the work production and, using virtual, literature museums as a resources are important aspects. Study technique is; interdisciplinary base. There will be a conclusion about the specific topic first and a conclusion about a general topic as a last issue. "Geo-criticism" will be used as a theory which examines space and place. By museums of famous writers houses; the effects of the places will be discussed like Tevfik Fikret – Aşyan. According to study's data collection, in conclusion, a model course proposal will be done for literature studies and other related studies (architecture, museum studies etc).

Keywords: Digital Resources, Virtual Literature Museums, Geo-criticism, Interactive Learning Environments, Turkish Literature Museums



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4421

State Approaches in the way of " Texts of Hortative Politics " and "Social Contract"

Aslıhan Akkoç

Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Arts and Science, Department of Sociology

Given that social relations and been reveal world wide social events politics is a important instution in historical during in every historical period. In this mean, we believe that being efficient in all over world in different geographics areas had been appeared accumulation of knowledge in historical during for pass over nowadays of politics and social problems have emerged. Because of that in (Near East) geography of Islam had bring state approach in 8 th and 9th centuries, in West Europe in 16 th and 17 th centuries it was occured state as a instution both ideal and social reality. In this work, could be analysed to compare different state approaches benefit from that to have seem tradition of "Texts of Hortative Politics " in geography of Islam (Near East) and in West Europe state approach for "Social contract". Therefore, in this text is aimed to investigate to understanding politics instution sociologically and to understand if could controbute and utilize in effort of understanding and solving problems as a accumulation of knowledge from East and West state approaches.

Keywords: politics, state, East and West



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4422

**GLOBALIZATION OF ECONOMY AND STATE: THE WHITHERING AWAY OF
NATION STATE IN A ONE-WAY EQUATION OF UNEQUALITY**

Devrim Umit, Mehtap Yesilorman

Department of International Relations, Karabuk University, Karabuk, Turkey

Globalization is a multidimensional transformation process in which economic activities are being conducted at global level. Therefore, developments in the venue of economy are conceived as the harbinger of a complicated globalization process. Globalization, defined most of the time as the evolution of capitalism universally, has an impact over venues other than economy in the transformation process it brought about. The notion of nation-state occupies one of the first structures that has been affected by globalization. In fact, whereas world economy has been fast globalizing, nation-state has not been so at the same level. It is the subject of this paper to study the equation of (non-)globalization between economy and nation-state. The paper is, therefore, aimed at examining whether the instability in the mentioned equation has led to the withering away of nation-state and analyzes the place of nation-state in the face of globalized economy by the means of data analysis based on literature review. In the end of the research it is found that globalization process has had an adverse impact on the economy of nation-state.

Keywords: nation state, globalization, global capitalism, global economy, financial globalization



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4423

Robert College: The First American Missionary College in the Near East

Devrim Umit

Department of International Relations, Karabuk University, Karabuk, Turkey

American missionaries have long been the missing link in the study of late Ottoman era in spite of the fact that they left their enduring mark on the Western as well as American perceptions of the era and that the first ever American missionary college built in the Ottoman lands and, as a matter of fact, in the Near East was Robert College. Drawing on materials largely from various Ottoman archives along with from various American mission, state, and diplomatic archives, the paper aims to examine the early stage of Robert College in the contexts ranging from the purposes of the College to student profiles to coursework and to the debates on its physical enlargement in the heart of Istanbul, the Ottoman capital. The paper indicates how Robert College stands as a microcosm to the problematic encounter of the Ottoman state and the American Protestant missionaries in the venues of education and politics in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, American missionaries, Robert College, education, non-Muslims



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4426

REFLECTIONS FROM ARGUMENTATION BASED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

RAMAZAN GURBUZ, SELCUK FIRAT

FACULTY OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF ADIYAMAN, ADIYAMAN, TURKEY

Nowadays, using new teaching environments that promotes students to answer to “how did yo find” rather than “what did you find” has come to the fore. In order to serve this purpose, argumentation is becoming increasingly important in recent years. Hence, the aim of this study is to reveal the students’ learning levels of probabily concepts in the argumentation based learning environment. In this research, case study which is one of the qualitative research methods was used. A computer based teaching material about probabily subject was prepared in Java programming language and integrated to the argumentation process. Implementation was carried out by assigning 8 students into 4 groups in two different schools in the center of a province in southeast region of Turkey. Students were asked to discuss with each other the questions asked by material and their answers and this process was recorded both by material and the camera. It is also provided students to change their answers in the process by instantly viewing their previous answers in material. It is determined that students were anxious to play games at the beginning of the process but after they got used to play, it is seen that they started to feel relaxed and demanded to play other games. As a result, in the computer based argumentation environment, it is observed that the quality of the questions students asked about probabily and the level of arguments they created have increased and students exhibited positive approaches to the probabily subject.

Keywords: Collaborative learning, computer-supported collaborative argumentation (CSCA), interactive learning environments, probability



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4427

The perceptions of pre-service secondary science teachers on science teaching

YILMAZ KARA, BERKIN YILMAZ

Department of Science Education, Bartın University, Bartın, Turkey

The purpose of the study was to determine the perceptions of pre-service secondary science teachers on science teaching. The qualitative research approach was adopted to reveal the perceptions of pre-service teachers. In this phenomenological research, the ideal science teaching environment was considered as a research phenomenon. The participants were required to describe ideal science teaching atmosphere through questionnaire form and semi-structured interviews. The 42 preservice secondary science teachers completed the questionnaire form. The 10 of the participants were interviewed to deeper lighten the responses given to the questions placed in the questionnaire form. The questionnaire form was included the questions about the different aspects of an ideal science teaching environment. The semi-structured interview questions were classified under three categories: background for the teaching profession, views on science teaching, and designing an ideal science teaching environment. Both the data from questionnaire form and interviews were considered together in the same way through the content analysis. The themes were created after rounds of reviews and data reduction. The results of the research revealed that the preservice secondary science teachers considers the laboratories as the ideal places to teach science, they have the tendency to implement more teacher centered approaches, and the most emphasized science teaching method was lecturing method. As a conclusion, the most of the secondary science teachers think that the best way to teach science is traditional teaching methods. The pre-service teachers considered alternative teaching methods as time-consuming, hard to implement, and less meaningful for students.

Keywords: Teacher Education, Science Education, Secondary Science Education, Science Teaching



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4429

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB INSECURITY PERCEPTION,
ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND INTENTION TO QUIT: A RESEARCH
ON THE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

Mert ÖNER, İbrahim ÇAY

Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, SBF, University of Sakarya

Globally economic, politic, social and technological changes cause downsizing, merging, reorganizing, outsourcing, flexible working and internal organizational changes for the organizations. Although these strategies are applied for the competitive advantage of the organization, they may constitute uncertainty of working environment and unemployment anxiety in terms of employees. This anxiety constitutes job insecurity perception in terms of employees. Job insecurity perception is seen that as a threat to existing employment as a result of economic, social and organizational changes. Job insecurity perception is caused negative physical and psychological outcomes for employees as well as legal, economic, social and organizational outcomes. Besides, employees who have perception of job insecurity, develop negative individual and organizational attitudes about their organization.

Organizational commitment can be defined as an employee's positive feelings and psychological attachment to the organization. Components of organizational commitment are consist of affective, continuance and normative commitment. Intention to quit can be defined as an employee's plan to quit current job and look to find another job in the future. Perception of job insecurity is in correlation with negative organizational commitment and positive intention to quit in the long term. Furthermore, negative attitudes toward to organization will cause to negative outcomes for organization in the long term. There is a limited comparative study about relationship among job insecurity perception, organizational commitment and intention to quit in the blue-collar and white-collar employees literature.

The aim of study is to analyze the relationship among job insecurity perception, organizational commitment and intention to quit on employees working in a manufacturing company in Kocaeli. The data collected through the questionnaires will be analyzed using SPSS 22 Software. It is foreseen that the results obtained through survey datas will make a contribution to literature in terms of blue-collar employees.

Keywords: Job Insecurity Perception, Organizational Commitment, Intention to Quit, Blue-Collar Employee



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4432

Fazıl Hüsnü Dağlarca's Poetika

Tacettin Şimşek

Atatürk Üniversitesi Kazım Karabekir Eğitim Fakültesi ERZURUM

Dağlarca does not have a written poetika. His poetika can be inferred from his different speeches and the answers he has given to questions about poetry.

Dağlarca thinks that defining poetry is difficult. According to the poet, there are two sources of poetry, which is a “universe miracle”: Consciousness and sensitivity. These both create poetry. In the absence of one, poetry does not exist.

Dağlarca states that the only art is poetry. He considers all the other types of art as artificial.

Dağlarca's views about poetry can be classified under such categories as the definition of poetry, the aim of poetry, the responsibility of the poet, the style of writing poetry, language sensitivity and poetry language, meaning in poetry, verse, sound and rhythm in poetry, fake poetry and national sensitivity, Ottoman poetry, Garip and Second New poetr, poetry and folklore.

In this report, Dağlarca's poetika will be identified based on his explanations about poetry and his own poems.

Keywords: Dağlarca, poetry, poetika, language sensitivity, poetry language.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4433

Transfers from the conventional expression forms to contemporary novel or post-modern narrator profiles in İhsan Oktay Anar's novels

OSMAN GÜNDÜZ

Atatürk Üniversitesi, Kazım Karabekir Eğitim Fakültesi Türkçe Eğitimi Böl. Erzurum-Türkiye

It is possible to define the narrator, an important item for fiction texts, as the body that conveys the fictional world to us, the reader. During the verbal period, the narrator is literally human. Success criterion and persistency for this narrator, called meddah (public storyteller), are majorly limited by stage performance and skills. These narrators that had long-lasting influences on conventional narrating products are also the basic figures of our prime noveling period. It is apparent that once overlapping with the author; these narrators gradually left their places to different fictional narrators and lost their previous importance and became obsolete with some new narration or expression techniques. However this narrator profile underwent a substantial change today in contemporary novelists' works who change novel into narration and fiction into a play; became something resembles parody and maintains its existence with this new identity that reminds its essential models. In this notice, I will mention narrators and meddahs –public storytellers- intrinsic to contemporary post-modern novelist İhsan Oktay Anar's conventional narration products.

Keywords: Storyteller, meddah narrators, narrators, post-modern novel, İhsan Oktay Anar.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4436

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HAND-OVER OF HEGEMONY

Vehbi Kara

Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey

When the social developments taken into consideration, it can be seen that the practices and habits which are not compatible with human dignity and honor have been abrogated substantially, albeit gradually. Likewise, capitalism's methods of production, and the societal structure of capitalism, which has strict rules, can also be ameliorated.

It should be kept in mind that the structure of capitalist society is more progressive and humane than that of feudal and slavery. Because a slave is, essentially, a commodity in that both her/his being and life is subject to ownership. However, in a capitalist society, only a worker's (proletariat) labor can be bought. However, human does not want to be a wage earner as well as s/he does not want to be slave or serf. As the humankind has freed to be slave and serf, in the same manner he will be freed from being a wage earner, he is being freed.

It is possible humankind's desire for salvation from wage-earning system through investigating the models of social change models and evolution process.

As seen from investigation of social change models, many thinkers and authors have dealt the change with its different aspects and each of them produced the models of change in accordance his/her theory. The most important result to be concluded from so many approaches is the inevitability of the change and the progress's pervasiveness to an extent that it constitutes a rule in economic, technologic and scientific areas.

Keywords: capitalism, Slavery, Serf, Ownership.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4437

**GLOBALIZATION OF ECONOMY AND STATE: THE WITHERING AWAY OF
NATION STATE IN A ONE-WAY EQUATION OF UNEQUALITY**

Mehtap Yeşilorman, Devrim Ümit

Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Fırat, Elazığ, TURKEY

Globalization is a multidimensional transformation process in which economic activities are being conducted at global level. Therefore, developments in the venue of economy are conceived as the harbinger of globalization as a complicated process. Globalization, defined most of the time as the evolution of globalization universally, has an impact over venues other than economy in the transformation process it brought. The notion of nation-state occupies one of the first structures that have been affected by globalization. In fact, while world economy has been fast globalizing, nation-state has been not at the same level. It is the subject of this paper to study the equation of (non-)globalization between economy and nation-state. The paper is, therefore, aimed at examining whether the instability in the mentioned equation has led to the withering away of nation-state and analyzes the place of nation-state in the face of globalized economy thorough data analysis based on literature review. In the end of the research, it is found that globalization process has had an adverse impact on the economy of nation-state.

Keywords: Nation State, Globalization, Global Capitalism, Global Economy, Economic Globalization.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4440

**Impact of Communication Among Employees on Job Satisfaction: An Example from
Retail Sector**

Selver Yildiz Bagdogan, Mevlude Sezer

Uludag universitesi, IIBF, Calisma Eko. ve End. Iliskileri, Gorukle Bursa Turkiye

Working life covers crucial part of human life that is an important factor of behavioral changing. Therefore communication among employees, by the fact itself, becomes an important subject. Information and messages are transferred in verbal, written, audial or visual ways between the individuals working in the same organisation. To achieve optimal results of organisational mutual targets, messages should be transferred in the right way and in the right time. It is predicted that communication effects job satisfaction of a worker. Communication among employees in the right way ensures increasing job satisfaction for workers and reaching expected levels of organizational goals. When the number of people we are in communication is increasing, complex relationships may lead to emerge different group forms in different levels and interactions in hierarchical levels. A practicum study is held for communication among employees that we mention is based on the employees work in an international retail company. In the aspect of this study the targets below are elaborated:

- Identifying of hierarchical forms in the organisation
- To find out job satisfaction of employees according to hierarchical levels
- Analyzing the correlation between communication satisfaction and job satisfaction of employees.

The survey method is chosen for this study and Minnesota Job Satisfaction scale and Downs&Hazen Communication satisfaction scale are used to gather the relevant data. As a result of this study it is investigated that communication satisfaction level has positive correlation with job satisfaction level.

Keywords: Communication among employees, communication satisfaction, job satisfaction, hierarchical level



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4441

Effect of the Transformational Leadership on the Organizational Commitment and an Application on the Textile Sector

Selver Yildiz Bagdogan, Damla Sarpbalkan

Uludag universitesi, IIBF, Calisma Eko. ve End. Iliskileri, Gorukle Bursa Turkiye

Today's economical condition forces all sector to go through the changes for compete with each other. Product sector appropriates new product methods for satisfy their customer needs which change rarely also. To sustain these changing focal systems are possible with employees who can keep pace with changing. At that point we need "transformational leaders" who can motivate employees to reach the organization goals.

Transformational leaders encourage the employees to think, look up new solutions and update new viewpoints to improve. Meanwhile, in this new process, employees' organizational commitment becomes important for competitive advantage. This study's purpose is determine employees' organizational commitment, emotional commitment, continious commitment and normative commitment. And the purpose is identify the effects of the "transformational leadership" on the employees' commitment styles.

Questionnaire has three parts. First part is about demographical questions. The second part contains 16 questions which about "organizational commitment". Allen and Meyer organizational commitment scale is used. The last part is contain 23 questions which about "transformational leadership". Podsakoff Transformational Leadership Questionnaire is used in last part. Furthermore 5-point Likert scale is used in second and third part.

75 % of participants are women, 55 % of them are married. 48 % of participants are blue-collor and 51% of them are white collar.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Organizational Commitment, Emotional Commitment, Normative Commitment, Continious Commitment



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4444

Heritage industries in distant locations: The impact on the lives of residents and on the structural elements of the city as witnessed in Mardin, Turkey

Aysegul Baykan

Yildiz Technical University Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Davutpasa Esenler
Istanbul Turkey

This study reflects on the significance of the impact of tourism based on cultural heritage for towns distant from the metropolitan centres. The aim is to discuss the impact of creating new resources for the local economies that are slowly losing traditional lines of artisanal production and consumption by the locals. While the changing functions and pattern of use of historic locations for the tourist industries and services alter the lives of neighbourhoods and dislocate large numbers of old residents, tourism becomes a primary source of income and means of social and cultural articulation to the centre. Hence, we witness the dual aspect of the resulting paradox, namely, tourism becomes highly desired and sought after while it is resented for significantly altering the heritage that it aims to flourish.

Based on fieldwork in the city of Mardin, a historic multicultural city located Turkey on the border with Syria and nominated to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2001, the presentation will elaborate on the impact of urban growth due to expanding tourism and heritage industries.

Keywords: Heritage industries, Neighbourhoods, Mardin



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4445

**AN OVERLOOK TO MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE AND COMPETENCIES IN
TERM OF BUSINESS STRATEGIES**

Emine Cihangir

Yüzüncü Yıl University, School of Tourism and Hotel Management, Van, Turkey

It is clear that the decisions made in relation to management strategies have great significance in order to provide the institutions with sustainable growth, sustainability and competitive advantage. Deciding relevant management strategies, making a choice between alternative strategies and accomplishing the decided strategies could be considered as a significant performance evaluation criterion.

It has been stressed that institutional strategies for top-level managers, competitive strategies for mid-level managers and functional strategies for lower-level managers play significant role in performance evaluation.

Another significant criterion for performance evaluation for managers is their competence. When managerial competence is accepted as the observable behavior which involves the required knowledge, skill and attitude in order to attain higher performance, the necessity and significance of the competences of managers which businesses necessitate in order to evaluate their performance are revealed. In the study, the managerial competences which could be the criteria for evaluating the performance of managers are considered and inquired.

Keywords: Manager Performance Evaluation, Business Strategies, Corporate Level Strategies, Business Level-Competitive Strategies, , Functional Level Strategies.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4446

Using Numbers as Letters and Its Effects on Readability

Çağlar Okur

Anadolu University, G.S.F. 26470 Tepebasi, Eskisehir, Turkey

In the 21st century typography has developed as a means to enrich and broaden the borders of visual communication providing for a wide range of new approaches. These new approaches provide for new and unexpected perspectives to visual communication. Such as, using various symbols instead of letters enable designers to create new ways of expressions. We are most likely familiar with numbers being used to implicate letters or even phrases. In 1980's as SMS texting started to become widely used, the need for shortcutting has emerged, for instance, 2 can also be used for "to", 4 can mean "for" and the 8 spells "eat" in gr8, meaning great. This SMS language opened a new window in visual communication and enable designers to express two or more concepts at once. This paper aims to represent that how legibility is evolving by examining several examples of using numbers as letters.

Keywords: Letters, Numbers, Readability, Typography, Visual Communication



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4448

Student satisfaction in e-learning: A structural equation model

Hale H. Ustunel

Baskent University Bağlıca Kampüsü Eskişehir Yolu 20. km Bağlıca 06810 ANKARA TURKEY

E-learning is supported by learning management systems in universities. However, problems in the implementation of e-learning with Learning Management Systems (LMS) in the universities can cause students to be unsatisfied. This research looked at which factors affect student satisfaction and what the students experience and perceive when using Moodle as part of their blended learning in a computer literacy course at Baskent University in Turkey. A questionnaire was given to 452 students. Four factors were found to be significant in the research model after an exploratory factor analysis. The study also used structural equation modeling (SEM) for data analysis. The results showed that these 4 factors were learner attitude toward computers, learner Internet self-efficacy, perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use.

Keywords: Student satisfaction, E-learning, Structural Equation Modeling



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4449

**A STUDY ABOUT JOB SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF UNEMPLOYED WITH
HIGHER EDUCATION DEGREE: THE CASE OF CANAKKALE PROVINCE**

Bunyamin BACAK, Ali Sahin Ornek, Ebru Kanyilmaz Polat

COMU Biga IIBF Calisma Ekonomisi ve Endustri Iliskileri Bolumu Biga/ CANAKKALE

Effective job seeking behavior of individuals is very important in elimination of unemployment and helping them find jobs suitable to their qualifications. Job seeking can be defined as activities of individuals where they attempt to gather information about alternatives in the labor markets by wasting time and effort. Individuals are relieved after finding a suitable job for themselves. Particularly, finding a job for the unemployed with higher education degree that are appropriate to their qualifications bears importance so that they can use their potentials at utmost levels. An individual who can not be placed to a job suitable to his qualifications is also seen as underemployed. While individuals with low levels of education can work in any job, unemployed individuals with higher education degree look for more specialized and specific jobs. Job seeking duration of individuals extend to longer periods of time when they can not find the appropriate jobs for themselves. These individuals spend longer periods of time unemployed and have to accept jobs that are not suitable to their positions. On the other hand, longer periods of job seeking cause discourage on the side of individual and sometimes lead stoppage of job seeking behavior. These workers are called as discouraged workers and they are not included in the workforce any more.

The study aims to identify job seeking behavior of unemployed individuals with higher education degree and the methods they use frequently. The universe of the study consists of 1291 unemployed individual with at least upper-secondary education degree that applied to Canakkale İş-Kur Administration between August 2013 to 2014. The study used the “Job Seeking Scale” developed by Blau. The results of the study put forward that unemployed individuals with higher education degree used “mass media tools” to seek and apply for job positions. “Reading a book to find or change a job” factor was found to be the least used method. Upper-secondary graduates used “job interview” and communication with “job seeking channels” more compared to unemployed individuals with bachelor’s and graduate degree.

Keywords: Job Search, Unemployment,



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4456

**THE EDUCATIONAL FUNCTIONS IMPOSED TO FOLK LEGEND IN
SCHOOLBOOKS FOR CHILDREN'S LITERATURE COURSE**

Hülya Çevirme

Kocaeli University, İzmit, Türkiye

The aim of this study is to investigate the educational functions which imposed to folk legend in school and reference books for Children's Literature Course in Turkish Universities. The document review, one of the qualitative data collection methods, is conducted in the study. Document scanning method was used to collect data. According to the investigation of twelve children books, it is said that legends in the context of mother tongue acquiring process, contribute to get opportunities of cultural continuity, common transfers in mother tongue from past to future and intergenerational language unity, developments in cognitive and social fields, self-expression skills and creativity. In those twelve books examined in this study, positive attitudes about contributions of using folk legends genres in education are exhibited and the use of legends in the education of native language and literature is recommended.

Keywords: Legends, Children's Literature, Native Language, Culture



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4457

**THE EFFECT OF NATURE OF SCIENCE ACTIVITIES ON STUDENTS'
SCIENTIFIC PROCESS SKILLS, CONCEPTUAL LEARNING AND NATURE OF
SCIENCE APPROACHES**

Gulozge TURKOZ, Hayrettin AKYILDIZ

Pamukkale Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi

The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of nature of science activities on elementary 4th grade students' scientific process skills, conceptual learning and nature of science approaches. The study group of the study is 65 fourth grade students educating in Denizli Ticaret Odası Ahi Sinan ilkokulu in the term of 2012-2013. The study was conducted with mixed research methods. One group pretest-posttest measurement in this study was applied to the experimental model. For quantitative data collection; scientific process skills scale (Aydoğdu, 2012), the conceptual understanding test (developed by the researcher) and The Views of Nature of Science Scale part D (Lederman ve Khishfe 2002) was used. The application of the study lasted 9 weeks and all students were given the scales as pretest and posttest.

The results showed that there are significant differences between pretest and posttest with respect to their conceptual understanding, science process skills in favor of posttests. On the other hand it was seen that there is a significant difference between pretests and the posttests with respect to students' of nature of science approaches in favor of posttests regarding the results of quantitative data.

Keywords: Nature of Science, Scientific Process Skills, Conceptual Understanding, Nature of Science Activities



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4459

**RE-THINKING THE CONCEPT OF “PROMENADE ARCHITECTURALE”: IDEAS
ON MOVEMENT IN THE ARCHITECTURE OF LE CORBUSIER AND BERNARD
TSCHUMI**

Selim Sertel Öztürk

Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design, Başkent University, Ankara, Turkey

The idea of experiencing architecture through bodily movement into the modern architectural history crystallizes with the Le Corbusier's concept of 'Promenade Architecturale'. User becomes a (visual) component of architecture. At the beginning, the impact of this situation to architecture is perceptive. The aim of this article is an inquiry of reproductive and retransformative role of circulatory elements which are considered as a structural response of movement to the architecture. This inquiry focuses on two different periods where concept of movement differs from as modern and post-modern and aims to read two architects; Le Courbiser and Bernard Tschumi within their periods and their architectures. This kind of reading enables to observe the changing role of user over the relationship established with architecture.

Keywords: Promenade Architecturale, Architecture of Movement, Architecture of Event, Le Corbusier, Bernard Tschumi



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4460

A Research on the Attitudes of the Teachers Working in Amasya towards In-Service Training

Umit Celen, Ilker Kosterelioglu, Meltem Kosterelioglu

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

Attitude is expressed as a psychological tendency which means supporting or opposing something. As an individual's attitude is effective in determining his or her manners, the subject of attitude is a variable which is often used in educational literature. In-service training is seen as a process of self-development and disciplining which starts when entering a job and continues until retiring from it. For teachers, it is important to attend the in-service trainings provided for them to fulfill their needs for professional development. In this context, to have a positive attitude towards participating in-service trainings is highly important for them.

In Turkey, the Ministry of National Education is responsible for planning and applying the in-service trainings of teachers. Also, each of the provincial education directorates prepares and applies in-service trainings in local scale. In some researches in the literature, it has been stated that there were some issues that affected the attendance of the teachers in the trainings negatively. In a research done by Kösterelioglu (2014), the findings obtained from the teachers participating the research show that the teachers mostly have the expectation that the in-service trainers be more professional. In the same research, it was found that the teachers expected that the trainings planned be fulfilling the needs of teachers, the training procedure be organized in a way that makes teachers participate actively, and a training process full of dictations and recitations be avoided.

This research aims to specify the attitudes of teachers working in the province of Amasya, Tokat, and Çorum in Turkey towards in-service training, and to find out whether these attitudes differ meaningfully in terms of various factors or not. The research is a quantitative one, and it has a method which scans an existing situation to literally determine it. The sample (n=626) was selected using a stratified cluster sampling method. The data needed for the research was obtained with the likert scale prepared by Çelen, Kösterelioglu, and Akın Kösterelioglu. The data was transferred to a program of analysis and the process of analysis continues.

*This research is supported by Amasya University SEB-BAP 14-033"

Keywords: in-service training, teacher, attitude



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4462

Teachers' Occupational Professionalism in Turkey

Yahya Altinkurt, Kürşad Yılmaz

Muğla Sitki Koçman University, Education Faculty, Muğla, Turkey

In this study, it was aimed to determine the teachers' occupational professionalism. The study was designed in the survey model. The sample of the study is consisted of 308 teachers, selected by disproportionate cluster sampling, and working in Muğla province of Turkey. The study data was collected The Occupational Professionalism Scale of Teachers. Occupational Professionalism of Teachers Scale was developed by Yilmaz and Altinkurt (2014). The scale consists of 24 five-point Likert type items. The scale has four sub-dimensions, namely personal development, contribution to organization, professional awareness and emotional labor. Descriptive statistics, t-test and ANOVA were used to analyze the data. According to the findings obtained in the study; teachers' level of occupational professionalism is higher than moderate. Among the occupational professionalism dimensions, teachers consider they have professional awareness the most. This is followed by emotional labor, contribution to organization and personal development. Teachers' occupational professionalism differs according to gender and school type variables, while it does not differ according to seniority variables.

Keywords: Occupational professionalism, professionalism, teacher



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4463

**THE MOTIVATIONS AND PREFERENCE CRITERION OF MIDDLE EASTERN
TARGET AUDIENCES IN SELECTING TURKEY AS MEDICAL HEALTH
DESTINATION**

Figen Yıldırım, Özgür Çengel

Faculty of Commercial Sciences, Istanbul Commerce University, Istanbul, Turkey

Due to the fierce global competition in the medical care industry throughout the globe, companies are forced to offer modern alternative services namely in the expertise of medical, surgical, and dental care fields. It is noted in the literature that the travelling behavior of medical tourists greatly differ from the behavior of traditional tourists. It is cited that certain countries are well known for the services that they provide within the expertise fields of medical care industry. In this manner, several studies indicate the reasons behind motivations and preference criterion in selecting a specific country as medical health destination. Among many reasons, low cost of the services is detected as the primary motivation of all. Besides, avoiding waiting list in home market; procedures not being available or restricted in society or legal system; “tourism and vacations option value offering”; privacy and confidentiality; the opportunity to receive services and medication from qualified physicians is also dictated as a major reason for motivation and preference criterion. In this study, a survey has been conducted to Middle Eastern target audiences who preferred to come to Turkey in order to understand the motivations and preference criterion of them in selecting Turkey as medical health destination. As a result, the overall outcome of this study is to establish marketing strategies and managerial implications to promote Turkey as a favorable medical health destination.

Keywords: medical tourism, health destination, global competition, Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4464

**INTERNATIONAL MARKETING STRATEGIES OF BRAND CHAINS IN THE
CONTEXT OF GLOCALIZATION PERSPECTIVE- A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF
HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY IN TURKEY**

Figen Yıldırım, Özgür Çengel

Faculty of Commercial Sciences, Istanbul Commerce University, Istanbul, Turkey

The internationalization process of companies that specifically focus on services industry is a complex field of study in many ways. In this sense, companies need to adapt to macro environmental factors such as cultural, technical, political, legal and socio-economic indicators in the market that they are willing to enter along with revealing internal factors that are related with the companies overall process of management. The term “glocalization” focuses on thinking global while acting local which reveals that products and services need to be standardized in the highlight of caring for local priorities as well. Taking this notion into consideration, brand chains in the hospitality industry aim to offer standardization of operations thereby localizing their marketing mix elements while keeping their unique characteristics as is. In this study, we aim to study this concept in Turkey in the position of establishing a need for meeting local priorities even though macro environmental factors change dramatically and unexpectedly. In this sense, due to the fact that positioning strategy in hotel chains in Turkey is different from the ones in other countries, marketing mix elements need to be glocalized. In concluding parts of this study, an in-depth interview with the Head of Best Western Hotel Chains in Turkey is being conducted in regards to their international marketing process and hotel chain expansion strategies considering the overall marketing environment in Turkey. Finally, this study eventually proposes managerial implications through situation analysis to international hospitality chains who are seeking opportunities to enter the Turkish market.

Keywords: International marketing strategy, glocalization, hotel chain expansion



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4466

Handicaps of Urban Environmental Management in Turkey: Istanbul Case

Sevim Budak, İlknur Gül

Istanbul University Faculty of Political Science Department of Political Science and Public
Administration

Today, like the other nation-states of 20. century, Turkey stil insists on the theory that there is a side effect of the economical system,which was dominated by the ecological issues in the face of the increasingly deepening ecological crisis with globalisation. It also falls into a paralogism that it can deal with the ecological destruction via administrative solutions.

While Turkey faces the same ecological problems and its destiny with the other underdeveloping countries, increasing population gets dense in the mega-cities more than the old times. Ecological problems also appear in the urban areas more than the rural areas, affecting the life visibly.

The classical local governmental problemsl ike the budget, the staff, the authority in crease dramatically in the face of these kinds of crisis, which affect the urban administration deeply and these problems witness essential changes that would affect even the understanding of local government.

Sustainable development rhetoric creates confusion about the fact that the survival of the ecosystem,and that human progress and development do not contradict each other, but rather support each other, and that what is required is a change management approach developed until now. However, this problem cannot be solved purely by administrative solutions.

The urban governments are the primary authority and they have theresponsibility of solving ecological destruction according to us (even if the law does not say so). We decided to make a study to view the capacity of the urban governments to find answers to the ecological crisis and to demonstrate how fragile we are against urban ecological crisis for those who are still not satisfied. We did our research in 2011 after the 2009 local elections and repeated at the end of 2014 local elections. In our study, we adopted the municipal organization which urban population embraced as the direct interlocutor. We conducted our research through the municipal organization. We chose the Istanbul caseas a city which always ready to face the ecological disaster.

We left central organizations (like the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning)and their interventions out of the scope. In this context, both in 2011 as well as in 2014, we have made interviews with the environmental departments of Istanbul metropolitan municipality and 39 district municipalities (or those who were forced to undertake this work). In this process, we have witnessed very interesting cases that we are going to explain in the study. Besides the questions that we have prepared in advance and the objective information that we have tried to reach, we have tried to reach out for some subjective information such as the need of the municipal employees to tackle the ecological crisis, the satisfaction of their work, working conditions, accepting themselves successful or not.

The purpose of this study is to determine even the managerial perspective consists of many handicaps in solving urban ecological crisis through the example of Istanbul under the light of these information. However, after two local elections we could not find a significant administrative development, except a few exceptions. This has shown us that this is time to find very different solutions beside developing our administrative departments while ecological crisis deepens.

Keywords: Organization in local level, environmental management, ecological crisis, Istanbul



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4469

CONCENTRATION IN FOREIGN TRADE: THE CASE OF TURKEY, 1980-2014

Murat Ozan BAŞKOL

Uludag University, Department of Economics, Bursa, Turkey

The main purpose of this paper is to evaluate the changes in both country and product concentration of Turkey's foreign trade and how the pattern of Turkey's foreign trade has been changed over the period between 1980 and 2014. In order to answer these questions we use several trade concentration measures such as Concentration Ratio, Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, Rosenbluth-Hall-Tideman Index, Entropy Index and Comprehensive Measure of Concentration Index .

Keywords: concentration, diversification, Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4471

Control societies in Tahsin Yücel's 'Skyscraper', George Orwell's 'Nineteen Eighty Four', Aldous Huxley's 'Brave New World' as Dystopia Novels and Dystopia Writers' Mission to warn the reader about the future with their foresight

Tulay Akkoyun

Department of Translation and Interpreting, University of Muğla Sıtkı Koçman, Muğla, Turkey

The dystopia is the depiction of a future world that went downhill as a result of the ineptly derailment of one of the defining lines of a society. It's a scenario of a future that seems unlikely to happen, that is judged as worse than our current morals and social consciousness. This scenario unfolds in these control societies with the governing powers' forcing the people to absolute obedience either via violence, religion or false bliss.

The 'Thought Police' and 'Big Brother' of Orwell's 'Nineteen Eighty Four' were created in order to emphasize the total control that the state has on individuals to the extent that even controlling their thoughts and the novel in general depicts in all aspects how an oppressive state functions.

In the "Brave New World" Huxley reflects the transition from the 'Discipline Society' to the 'Control Society'. Huxley criticizes the social norm and ideals and the ill-intentioned use of science in the human life.

As for the Yücel's 'Skyscraper', the novel tells the story of how a famous lawyer's project of privatizing the law ends up the law being bought out by the government.

These all three novels try to show that the humanity is drifted towards a dark future with the control societies that governments create. The writers of the dystopia genre foresee a future too terrible to be true in a dystopian world.

In this study, we will try to point out the warning mission of the writers of dystopia genre by demonstrating the differences between the methods of creation of control societies in George Orwell's 'Nineteen Eighty Four', Aldous Huxley's 'Brave New World' and Tahsin Yücel's 'Skyscraper'.

Keywords: Utopia/dystopia, control society, foresight, totalitarian regime, dystopia writer's mission



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4472

Examining Social Change: Collective Behavior

Suna TEKEL

İnönü Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Sosyoloji Bölümü

Collective behavior is action generated, or engaged in, by a group of people. Collective behavior is different from the group. Because there is little or no interaction between people in the community, the boundaries of the community is unclear and there are no poor and traditional norms in the community. When we compare the collective behavior of the social movement is shorter. Collective behavior consist of rumor, gossip, opinion, propaganda, fashion, whim, panic, mass hysteria and disaster. Theories in the social sciences about collective behavior; contagion theory, convergence theory and the theory of emerging norms. In this paper, collective behavior theories will be examined with examples from contemporary life and will try to show the impact on social change.

Keywords: Collective Behavior, social change, globalization



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4473

Examining Social Change: Social Movements

Suna TEKEL

İnönü Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Sosyoloji Bölümü

Social movements are an important type of collective behavior. Social movements seek to support or prevent changes in social life and have a lasting impact on society. Changer social movements, looks limited changes in certain individuals. Rescuers social movements, seeks radical change in certain individuals. Remedial social movements, looks limited change for the whole community. Revolutionary social movement seeks radical change in the whole society. Theories of social movements in the social sciences are as follows: Deprivation Theory, Mass Society Theory, Cultural Theory, Resource Mobilization Theory, Structural Tension Theory, Political Economy Theory, Theory of New Social Movements. In this paper, the theory of social movements, will be examined with examples from contemporary life and its impact on social change will be displayed.

Keywords: Social Movements, Social Chage, Globalization



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4474

School Context, Race, and Risky Sexual Behaviors

David Eitle, Maggie Thorsen, Tamela Eitle

Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717

As youth begin forming romantic relationships and engaging in sexual activity during adolescence certain behaviors, including early age at sexual initiation, multiple sexual partners, and inconsistent use of contraceptives, emerge as risky due to their association with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unintended pregnancy. While research points to several individual level correlates of these behaviors, less research has focused on the role of larger social contexts for understanding adolescent sexual activity. Specifically, we know little about the role of racial and ethnic composition of the student population for understanding racial differences in adolescent risky sexual activities. Further research on this topic is warranted, given the wide racial disparities in STIs and unintended pregnancy in the United States. The current study extends prior research by examining the role of school contextual factors, including racial and ethnic composition, in predicting risky sexual behaviors among a nationally representative sample of adolescents (e.g. the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health) that includes non-Hispanic white, African American, Hispanic, Asian American, and American Indian students. A multilevel modeling framework is used to estimate the effect of both individual and school-level contextual factors on the risky sexual behavior of American adolescents. Results suggest that racial composition does matter, albeit not consistently across the various dependent variables. Nonetheless, we argue for the importance of considering racial composition in predicting adolescent sexual behaviors.

Keywords: Race, Racial Composition, Risky sexual behaviors



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4475

**Social Policies And Practices Can Be Taken To Intend For Refugees In Europe And
Turkey: Refugees From Syria As An Example**

NURDAN DUMAN, YASER SNOUBAR

Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü

In recent years, Turkey has become the destination country to the refugees fleeing from war environment in the Middle East especially from civilian war in Syria. In Turkey has developed a number of immediate and provisional policies for these refugees. Refugee camps have been established to Syrian refugees in the Turkey-Syria's borders and many of the refugees housed in these camps. But refugees began to look for other solutions, because this camps are not sufficiently secure and final settlement for them. Moreover, refugees seek of alternative solutions due to distress and problems in health, education and shelter. Meeting the needs of psycho-social services beside humanitarian assistance and protection for refugees have a great importance. As it is known, war, immigration, living on the streets and therefore exposure to all kinds of neglecting and exploitation is very severe of traumatic impact on individuals and families .The refugees' adaptation, culture shock and psycho-social problems can't be solved only by providing supporting materials. Improving a professional solution and interventions to psycho-social problems caused by the traumatic process experienced by refugee individuals and families especially improving interim policy to protect special care and protection needs of women and children protect them from exploitation and neglecting, holds great importance as much as material support. By using social work techniques and holistic approach, can determines refugees' problems, rights and living conditions, can contribute a development and creative solutions for refugees who come to Turkey.

Keywords: Social policies, social work, refugees, holistic approach, war



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4476

**Middle School Students' Levels of Using and Understanding Mathematical Language
About Fractions**

Orhan Canakci, Figen Yıldız

Primary Mathematics Teacher Education Department, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

The purpose of this study is to identify middle school students' levels of using and understanding mathematical language about fractions and also to examine the relationship between their levels and mathematics achievement. This research is a descriptive one and correlational survey method was used in this research. A number of research tools have been used to collect the data for the research: Mathematical Language Scale about Fractions and Mathematics Achievement Tests on Fractions. These tools were formed by the researchers in accordance with study conducted before as a result of review of the literature. Data was collected during Spring 2014 semester from 123 students at 6th and 7th grades of a middle school in İstanbul. Data obtained from the instruments were analyzed via SPSS 21. Results revealed the students' levels of using and understanding mathematical language about fractions. Additionally, the relationship between their levels and mathematics achievement was found to be statistically significant.

Keywords: Mathematical Language, Mathematics Achievement, Fractions



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4481

Civil Procedure Law

Volkan Ozcelik

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi M. Kemal Güneşdoğdu Kampüsü Çarşamba/SAMSUN

Procedural actions are two particle: Procedural action of court and procedural action of party. Party must construct it in peremptory term of code. If party dont construct it, party loss of a right. According to Supreme Court of Turkish, peremptory term has some stipulations. My goal is that I examine these stipulations.

Keywords: peremptory term, procedural action of party



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4482

**The Right to Free Elections in terms of The European Court of Human Rights and
Turkish Constitutional Law**

Fatmagul Kale Ozcelik

Department of General Public Law, University of Ondokuz Mayıs University Law Faculty, Samsun,
Turkey.

One of the most important elements of democracy is the right to free election. Therefore, the right to election is regulated both in European Convention on Human Rights and Constitution of Turkey. However, it is possible to see that the European Court of Human Right and Turkish Constitutional Court are cautious in matters relating to the interpretation of the right to free election. The minimum standards established by the Courts in this right different from the the much higher protection afforded in case law to freedom of association, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly. We see that at this point of criticism of the approach in the case law of the Courts concerning the right to elections. In this study, the scope of the right to free election in the framework of the Court's case law and put forward some suggestions referring to the criticism of the Courts.

Keywords: Right to free elections, right to vote, right to stand for election, electoral systems.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4484

**NEW MEDIA, OLD IMAGE: SELF-REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN VIRTUAL
WORLDS**

Himmet Hülür, Bahar Ayaz

Department of Journalism, Gazi University, Turkey

Many cyber-feminist think that new media technologies create a better environment for woman's rights. Theorists such as Donna Haraway and Sadie Plant argue that, new media environment will transform the current representation of women and create space for minorities to reach the masses. In this sense, new media technologies are perceived as an opportunity for society. Donna Haraway, who questions the singular identity of woman, argues that technologically active women will create a transformation in terms of equality. Although, Haraway suggest that human-machine mix cyborgs will transform the traditional woman image, women existence in new media platforms is doubtful. Their existence is created within the male dominance. For this reason, theorists such as Susan Luckman, criticizes the view which argues that technology will give power to women. Although anonymous identities seem like eliminating the gender differences, women are still subordinated in the digital age. In the digital environment, women themselves are not opposed to the traditional woman image which is created by man. Moreover, they are reproducing this image. In this context, massively multiplayer online role playing games (MMORPG) will be examined after the theoretical discussion. In the new media environment and more specifically in virtual worlds, do women question the traditional role of women, or on the contrary do they maintain the patriarchal system? This study will mainly focus on this question. Within this scope, in-depth interviews will be conducted with MMORPG users. Another method which will be used in this study is, participant observation. Women image in virtual worlds will be discussed based on these findings.

Keywords: cyberfeminism, gender, technology, new media, virtual worlds.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4485

**THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE FOLK AND BUREAUCRACY IN TURKEY
IN 1950S THROUGH THE UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF SAMET AĞAOĞLU**

ALİ ŞAHİN

İstanbul Üniversitesi Atatürk İlkeleri ve İnkılap Tarihi Enstitüsü Bozdoğan Kemerli Cad. No: 7
Vezneciler – İstanbul

Following the foundation of the Turkish Republic, the bureaucracy's period of change in the construction of political and economic institutions of the nation state directly affected the development. In this context, relations of people and politics and returns of politicians and bureaucratic center to the demands of the society give the first nuclei of the surviving political legacy.

1950s refer to a breaking point in respect to the Turkish history of democracy. With the coming of the Democrat Party to the multi-party system and later to power in the elections of 1950, a new period will start and bureaucratic life as well as relations of people and politics will acquire new dimensions. In this regard, hitherto unpublished letters of Samet Ağaoğlu, who served both as a member of parliament and as a minister and deputy prime minister for many years during this time, are important to reflect this aspect of the period.

In this study, clues about the politics and socio-economic relations of the period were given in the light of letters narrated from the documents of "Cevat Abbas Gürer Archive" and important conclusions related to the formation processes of the political culture in Turkey were reached.

These conclusions will be studied by way of epitomes in the study.

Keywords: Samet Ağaoğlu, Bureaucracy, Democrat Party



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4488

Adolescent Weight and Young Adult Depressive Symptomology among American Indians

Tamela Eitle, David Eitle

Department of Sociology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59715

American Indian adolescents are at a heightened risk of obesity and its associated health risks and of depression relative to other groups. Yet there exists a dearth of studies that have examined the association between weight and depression among this understudied group. Our study aimed to evaluate the importance of adolescent weight, weight perceptions, and body change strategies on young adult depressive symptomology among American Indians and to explore whether these relationships differed from those among non-Hispanic Whites. We analyzed data from Waves I-III of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (a survey of schools and students in the United States) to explore the association between three measures of adolescent weight (weight categories based on body mass index, weight perceptions, and body change strategies) and young adult depressive symptoms. Our findings were consistent with congruency theory, which suggests that it is the discrepancy between weight and perceptions that has negative health consequences. We found evidence that it is the incongruence between weight and weight perceptions and between weight and body change strategies that put females at a greater risk for young adult depressive symptomology, although these relationships did differ across the two racial groups examined. Our results contribute to a growing interpretation that the relationship between weight and depressive symptoms is complex and identifying those most at risk requires an understanding of perceptions as well as body change behaviors.

Keywords: Weight, Depressive Symptoms, American Indian, Mental Health



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4489

**ANALYSING TURKEY’S COAL MINING DISASTER DATA (1983-2014) WITH
POISSON CHANGE-POINT MODELS**

Burcu Öngen Bilir, Mustafa Aytaç, Necmi Gürsakal

Uludag University

Poisson with two change points had been studied by Carlin, Gelfand and Smith (Carlin, Gelfand and Smith, 1992) and multiple change-point models had been studied by Chib (Chib, 1998). Using time series data and Bayesian analysis with an R package MCMCpack, we may determine the change points of a time series. After a brief literature survey on change point models, Bayesian analysis, theoretical foundations of change point models and MCMC will be explained. Also the essentials of R package MCMCpack will be given in this section.

We have yearly coal mining disaster data of Turkey between 1983 and 2014. Studying this time series data and using Bayesian MCMC approach, change points were determined. Our paper ends up with a discussion section that takes into account of the regulative and inspectional regime changes and tries to explain the meaning of these change-points according to these changes.

Keywords: Poisson change point models, Bayesian analysis, MCMCpack.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4495

**A Survey About Relationship Between Costumer Attitudes Towards Packaging with
Innovation Expectations and Purchasing Frequency of Consumers Shopping From
Retail Stores**

Selda Ene, Elif Yurdakul

Santralistanbul L1-109, Eyup, Istanbul, Turkiye

The study was conducted to determine the relationship between consumers' expectations on product packaging, consumers' innovative expectations and purchase frequency.

Product package has an important role on consumer decision making process especially when they decide which product to buy in the retail store. Package has multidimensional functions as providing information on the quality of products, brand name, image, ingredients, expiring dates etc. Besides all these utilities on the consumer side, product package gives a significant differentiation advantage to the producer who can shape or reshape the package in a very innovative way.

As important as being functional, satisfying innovative expectations of consumers has an noteworthy effect on purchase frequency. Within this study, a survey was conducted to explore the relationship between product package, innovative expectations and purchase frequency. 550 consumers who are over 18 years old and shop from the Turkish retail stores are reached out through convenience sampling and interviewed face to face in August 2015.

As one of the main findings of the survey, six different groups of consumer expectations towards product packaging have been identified through factor analysis; Providing Convenience to Consumers, Comparison and Promotion, Providing Information, Creation Brand Image, Environmental Awareness, Creating Diversity and Innovation Opportunities". Factors relationships between innovation expectations and the frequency of purchase are examined through regression analysis. The results of the study are intended for national and international retail businesses to take into consideration the consumer attitudes towards packaging and to give greater consideration.

Keywords: Packaging, Innovative Expectations, Purchase Frequency



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4496

KÜRESELLEŞME SÜRECİNDE BİLGİYE ERİŞİM VE VERİTABANLARI

IRFAN SERDAR, MERYEM SERDAR

University of Marmara

Yaşadığımız küreselleşme sürecinde hızla gelişen bilgi teknolojileri günlük hayatımızda kullandığımız araç ve aletler üzerinde olduğu gibi bilgi kaynakları üzerinde de önemli değişiklikleri beraberinde getirmiştir.

Küreselleşen dünyada coğrafi sınırlar aşılmış ve endüstri küresel bir gelişim göstermeye başlamıştır. Bu durum, küreselleşmenin eleştirilen bir yönü olan ulus-devletlerin piyasadaki etkinliğini kaybetmesi ve çok uluslu şirketlerin pazarda hakim konuma gelmesine sebep olmuştur. Genellikle bilgi teknolojilerine dayalı olarak gelişen bu süreçle birlikte üretim biçimleri de değişmiştir.

Gelişen bilgi teknolojileri beraberinde, bilgi üretiminin, bilgi sermayesinin ve nitelikli insan faktörünün önem kazanmasını sağlamıştır. Yaşam boyu eğitimin öne çıktığı, iletişim teknolojileri, elektronik ticaret gibi yeni gelişmeler ile toplumu ekonomik, sosyal, kültürel ve siyasal açıdan sanayi toplumunun ötesine taşıyan bir gelişme aşaması olarak günümüzde bilgi dünyasının kaynakları önemli dönüşümler geçirmiş ve geçirmeye devam etmektedir.

Küreselleşme sürecinde bilgi kaynaklarının ve elektronik yayıncılığın genel bir durumunu ortaya koymak, küreselleşmenin bilgi teknolojileri ve bilgi kaynakları üzerindeki etkisini irdeleyerek Marmara Üniversitesi Merkez Kütüphanesi'nin erişim hizmetine açtığı elektronik yayınlar ve veritabanlarını incelemeyi amaçlayan bu çalışma, teorik ve pratik olmak üzere iki bölümden oluşmaktadır.

Teorik olarak tasarlanan birinci bölümde kavramsal olarak küreselleşme, bilgi kaynakları, bilgi teknolojileri ele alınarak, elektronik yayıncılığa geçiş sürecine kadar olan yazı ve yayın sürecine değinilmiş ve günümüzde küreselleşmenin bilgi kaynakları üzerindeki etkileri üzerinde durulmuştur. İkinci bölümde ise genel olarak veri tabanları hakkında kısa bir bilgi verildikten sonra Marmara Üniversitesi Merkez Kütüphanesinde kullanılan veri tabanlarının içeriğine değinilmiş ve kullanıcı istatistiklerine yer verilmiştir.

Keywords: Küreselleşme, Bilgi Kaynakları, Veri Tabanları



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4497

**The Effect Of External Factors On The Stages Of Consumer Behavior Model In
Tourism**

Şirvan Şen DEMİR

Süleyman Demirel University

The consumer is one of the most important and complex unit of a marketing system. As several external factors affect consumer behavior within this system, measurement and evaluation of the purchasing process is rather difficult. Consumer behavior is not as simple as purchasing a product or service by paying its price, but is also a process that has dimensions of post-purchasing. Understanding consumer behavior in every stage of the consumer behavior model which consists of problem recognition, information search, evaluation of alternatives, purchasing and post-purchasing behavior contributes to tourism marketers in developing products which will meet needs of consumers and in attracting more visitors and creating consumer loyalty. The main goal of the research is to analyze the relationship between stages of consumer behavior model. In order to reach this goal, this study determines five stages of consumer's purchasing process and relates a model. The scope of the research is related to analysis between relationship external variables and the stages of consumer behavior models. The survey was conducted among 406 respondents purchasing holiday package in Muğla, Turkey. The tools used to assist the data include descriptive statistics and structural equality model. In conclusion, it is shown that there is a correlation between the external factors and the phases of the consumer purchasing decision process. Moreover, there is a positive correlation between the phases and they affect each other positively.

Keywords: External factors, Information search, Evaluation of alternatives, Holiday experience, Post-purchasing behavior



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4499

Relationship Levels Between Informatics Leadership and University Culture in Higher Education

Mehmet Ulutaş, Hasan Arslan, Mehmet Ali İcbay, Alper Çalıkoğlu

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Education

The aim of this study is to determine the relationship levels between informatics leadership and university culture in higher education. This quantitative study has been carried through “scanning method”. The data were analyzed in SPSS 21. Correlation and regression techniques were used to find relationships. Research was conducted with 994 faculty who work in Turkey. The data of the study were collected with "Informatics Leadership Questionnaire" and "Organizational Culture Scale". Results and recommendations have been put forward regarding to the findings of the study.

Keywords: Informatics Leadership, University Culture, Higher Education.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4501

**The Effects of Internal Factors on Turnover at Hospitality Business: A Comparison of
Hotels in Antalya and Muğla**

MAHMUT DEMİR

Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta/Turkey

People's continuously changing locations in tourism sector increases the importance of service sector significantly. Firms those who operate in tourism sector both compete and collaborate with each other while presenting and producing. Due to labor-intensive characteristics of hospitality business in this sector depicts the importance of human factor. Job placement of human resources, using them effectively and efficiently and lowering the turnover rate in hospitality companies are important tasks of management team. Completing tasks in hospitality business require both large number of work force and work force loaded with specific characteristics. Employment of proper work force in quality and quantity is viewed to be the most important factors of accommodation firms in the process of achieving their goals. Human resources' being an important element of hospitality business increase the importance of the authorities and responsibilities of the management team who forms the work force. The purposes of this study are 1) to investigate the effects of internal factors on turnover at hospitality business and 2) to compare the turnover rates at five stars hotels in Antalya and Muğla, Turkey. Through conducting a face-to-face interview, a total of 352 questionnaires were collected from employees who were full-time employed of the five-star hotels. Data was tested with factor analysis, regression analysis and t test on SPSS. The results of the study show that the internal factors effect on turnover intentions, rates and differences in two cities (Antalya and Muğla).

Keywords: Turnover, HRM, Hospitality business, Interinternal factors



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4502

Dictatorships Reflect Societal Faultline: Case study of two nations

Digvijay Goel

Mental Health Directorate, Southland Hospital, PO Box 828, Invercargill 99840, New Zealand

Objectives: Dictatorships afflict nations across the world, randomly, from Pakistan to Greece.. What renders these diverse countries vulnerable to despotic rule? The issues involved are complex and merit interrogation from sociological and psychological perspectives.

Purpose: To examine the proposition that societal faultlines may have contributed to the divergent trajectories followed by India, a vibrant democracy, and Pakistan, chronically under military rule, following their creation in 1947, despite their common ethnic, cultural and political heritage.

Methods: Using the case study method, the presentation examines historical evidence to identify the causes underpinning this dichotomy.

Results: The roots of military dictatorships in Pakistan may be traced back to extreme fundamentalist ideological heritage dating back to the early 18th century, eventually culminating in the Pakistan resolution passed in March 1940 at the Lahore session of the Muslim League. Pakistan embarked on the path of Islamic Wahabi fundamentalism, culminating in the Islamization of the nation state and its military, paving the way for dictatorship.

Conclusions: Dictatorships mirror deeply entrenched, complex societal faultlines which, given a fateful combination of social, economic and political factors, emasculate and swallow democratic institutions. Nations need to look back into their collective historical unconscious to identify and deal with these critical issues if history is not to repeat itself, even as they struggle with macro level mental health issues related to the radicalisation of 2nd generation immigrants ('home grown terrorism') and the almost inevitable backlash from extreme right. Research is required to identify possible preventive mental health interventions and educational strategies.

Keywords: Dictatorships, societal faultlines, fundamentalism, Wahabi ideology.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4504

“TURKISH PROBLEM” IN GERMAN PRINTED MEDIA

Nevide Dellal

Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi, Yabancı Diller Eğitimi Bölümü, Alman Dili
Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, 48100 Kötekli/Muğla

Although the problems experienced in the current relationships between Turkey and European countries are affected by the current events, they are mostly associated with the events that occurred in the course of history and the “Turkish image” which is still alive in the subconscious of the Europeans. Therefore, Turkish issue in Europe from past to present is discussed in the framework of the concept of “Turkish problem”. For example this reality is very much clear when we have a glance at German media in the last 25 years in order to follow the discussion of Turkey's accession to the European Union. In Turkey's relations with Europe and the debates regarding Turkey's accession to European Union the “Turkish problem” is the determining factor, and the historical prejudices against Turks always come to the light rather than the problems such as the problems such as democratic structure and level of economic development. Turkey's different historical and cultural identity stands a major obstacle to Turkey's membership of the European Union.

This study aims to investigate the aspects which determine the framework of the “Turkish problem” in German printed media and how they have been related to the historical image. The solution of the “Turkish problem” that pose barriers to the relations between Turkey and Europe will make contributions to establishing sound grounds for the development of peaceful cooperation and mutual positive relations in the future.

Keywords: Image of the Turkey, Turkish problem, German printed media, relation between Turkey and Europe



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4505

**THE DIORAMA STUDIES AS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY DYNAMIC IN ART
EDUCATION AND EDUCATION PEDAGOGY**

Mehtap KODAMAN

Trakya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Resim-iş Eğitimi ABD İsmail Hakkı Tonguç Yerleşkesi 22030
EDİRNE TÜRKİYE

Diorama studies are the applications on a scene that can provide artistic transition and recovery also may host many forms of art as well as techniques and multi-disciplines such as painting, graphing, sculpture, modeling, relief, collage, assembly, mounting, kinetic, light, animations, environmental art, installation, videos, sound and music. Once again the diorama studies provides the opportunity to adapt to; acknowledgment of many kinds of materials and experimental studies in various techniques. Due to being eclectic and interdisciplinary, it provides multidirectional advantages on targeted art behavior. It appeals to many senses and multiple intelligence. It is also intriguing because of creating easy understanding and learning environments in other courses of education field. It is an effective practice teaching method and technique that may be preferred nowadays and after. By the contributions of diorama studies in art education and other education sciences; its impact on perception, consciousness and cognitive development; its benefits on affective skills such as self-knowledge and self-esteem; its positive effects on cooperative learning environments and ethical values; its benefit for the mental development are the subjects of research on the students in primary, secondary and further levels. Due to the diorama studies it's expected that students may; express themselves easier in the multicultural education, choose many of the various art forms that appeals them and improve their skills in many fields, revive their ability to invent and creating senses, experience project design, production and evaluation stages, getting satisfied by the final product and experience the feeling of substantiation. As a result of meeting the objectives of its field, these studies may be a source for the other courses as a product and education material by the means of technology development. Diorama students may, advance the students in technical and technological aspects and integrate the developments in art and technology. By the samples performed by our undergraduate students, results of our experimentation field, results that we get by the field literature and by examining the diorama examples, gainings will be discussed and evaluated.

Keywords: Diorama, Art Education, Education Pedagogy, Material Development



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4509

**EXAMINING THE POPULAR SCIENCE BOOKS FOR KIDS IN TERMS OF
SCIENCE PROCESS SKILLS**

Özge Sabancı, Ceylan Şen, Sevgi Kingır

Hacettepe University

Popular science books for children aim to popularize science among children from a young age without ignoring their demands and expectation. Such kinds of books are written in a language that they understand and help to develop positive attitudes towards science. When it considered that established a link between daily life and science issues; science process skills is one of the most important skills. This study examines science process skills in four popular science book for children. Two popular science book for 8 years, published by TUBITAK. The other ones for 5 years, published by Kuraldışı Publications. Sample of analysis of study was ""Pasteur's Fight Against Microbes, Benjamin Franklin's Adventures With Electricity, Come on Kids, Gather Together! The Time to Save the Earth is Now or Never, How Can the Mermaid Live on a Rubbish-filled Island?"" Science process skills were analyzed in a descriptive manner and interpreted accordingly. The findings revealed that observation, communicated and measuring skills were the most used basic process skills, and conducting experiments, identifying and controlling the variables, interpreting data were the most used integrated process skills in these books. Popular science books for 5 years were used mostly basic science process skills whereas popular science books for 8 years were used mostly integrated process skills. In conclusion, basic science process skills were used more than integrated science process skills in these books. This study suggests emphasizing both basic and integrated science process skills at 5 years and 8 years in popular science books for children.

Keywords: popular science books, science process skills, science for children



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4510

Examining perceived coach's leadership behaviours in terms of different variables

Volkan UNUTMAZ, Timuçin GENÇER

Ege University, Beden Egitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu, Bornova-Izmir/Turkiye

The aim of this study was to examine athlete's perception of their coach's leadership behaviour in terms of different variables. Study was conducted in 2011-2012 season with the athletes compete in basketball (TB2L, TKB2L), handball (Super League, 1.League) and volleyball (Aroma 1. League, Aroma 2. League, Aroma 3. League) leagues. 47 female (34.8%) and 88 male (65.2%) basketball players, 120 female (52.2%) and 110 male (47.8%) handball players and, 66 female (%50.8) and 64 male (%49.2) volleyball players and total 495 players participated in the study. The Turkish version of Leadership Scale for Sport - Athlete's Perception of Coach's Behavior (SLO-SADA) was used to measure athlete's perceptions of their coach's leadership behavior. Data was analyzed with SPSS 20.0 program. The results of t-test and ANOVA analysis for SLO-SADA revealed that, athletes' perception of coach's leadership behavior significantly differs in Training and Instruction subscale in terms of athlete's education level, type of sport and wage satisfaction; in Democratic Behavior subscale in terms of athlete's type of sport; in Autocratic Behavior subscale in terms of athlete's gender, education level, number of season in same club and wage satisfaction; in Social Support subscale in terms of athlete's education level and type of sport; in Rewarding Behavior subscale in term of athlete's gender, age, education level and wage satisfaction. However, no significant difference was found in the subscales of SLO-SADA in terms of athlete's marital status and starting age for sport.

Keywords: Team Sports, Leadership,



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4511

**The Difference Between Creativity And Imaginativeness In University Level Ceramic
Art Education In Turkey**

Pinar Genc, Soner Genc

Ceramic Department, Anadolu University, Yunusemre Campus, E.E.Y.O., Eskisehir, Turkey

Creativity is the most important and inseparable part of art education. Creativity is differently thinking or idea. The meaning of this differently thinking are not to be ordinary. Creativity is perceived as not thinking of ordinary people or everybody. But creativity is limited by certain stereotypes training in today's art education. This ordinary training includes design principles, design elements and design methods and are taught how to use them with the practice. Teaches that how to use reasoning to students. The reasoning necessity to different think is widely considered for be a creative person. But not teaches to the nominated artists that how to do revive and use their imagination. Nevertheless are asked of them to be a creative person. Art education is not free, students takes teaching depend on capacities of teaching staff and under the pressure of school rules. Similar artistic works occurs in results of this stereotypes training. Whereas the uniqueness is the main condition of artistic work. However, imagination is like fingerprints, none are alike. Art education must be completely free from narrow border of academician or lecturer. Should be used to large proportion of the imagination in art education for produce an real artistic work. In this report described how it is done the university level ceramic art education in Turkey and difference between creativity and imagination and some opinions on how it should be of contemporary art education.

Keywords: art education, ceramic education, creativity, imagination



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4512

Albarellos And Samples in Historical Sihhat Pharmacy – Eskişehir

Soner Genc, Pinar Genc

Ceramic Department, Fine Arts Faculty, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey

Decorated pharmacy jars called as “Albarellos” in Italian language, were produced from porous ceramic and porcelain. These were cylindrical jars used for storing dry medicine and ointment. The name “El Barani” was used for the same kind of jars Iran. The name changed to albarello when translated into Italian language. The form that its own, is a slightly certain cylindrical body with a short contracted foot, a grooved neck and large brim for a comfortable usage. In generally, because of the brims were tied with a piece of parchment, they don’t own any lid. The characteristic properties of these forms show differences according to the countries and historical past where they were produced. According to the results of historical researches, the oldest sample of these jars was found in Mesopotamia in the 12th century. Majolica decorated jars were produced in Iran, Syria, Egypt and were transported to North African countries from where that were shipped to Spain, Italy and the other European countries. Oak leaves and other plants, hospital or family symbols and labels were frequently as decors used on medicine name labels that took place on the jars. Historical Sihhat Pharmacy in Eskişehir was active for 85 years in a shop in Tepebasi Town Hall. This historical building was built in 1925 and was given the name “Big Porsuk Hotel”. Sihhat Pharmacy’s owner was Ali Rıza Usluer. Pharmacist Ali Rıza Usluer has used albarellos for years in his pharmacy. After his pass away, his pharmacy had been moved in to the Pharmacy Faculty in Anadolu University as a museum-room remaining faithful to the original. Albarellos were used in pharmacy in the past but now they are getting to be owned by museums and collections with artistic and historical value. Albarellos have peculiarity to ceramic history that rarely can appear in places just like Sihhat Pharmacy.

Keywords: Albarello, Pharmacy, Porcelain Jar



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4513

Effect of Ownership Structure on the firm performance in the Media Sector

H. Işın Dizdarlar, Mumtaz DIZDARLAR

Niğde University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences NİĞDE/TURKEY

The concept of ownership refers to the usage rights of the individual on securities and real estate assets. Capital ownership varies depending on whether the company is family-owned company, and whether the company's public trade companies, and whether company's free float, and whether completion of the company's institutionalization process, and whether the company is a partner in the company's managers, and whether the company's foreign partners. Also, factors such as agency problems and control problems can affect corporate performance.

The media sector is extremely effective in the dissemination of knowledge to society. Investment in the media sector increased with developments in technology, in the early 1980s new regulations and economic liberalization. Particularly after 1990, many international, national, local and regional broadcasting television channels, radio stations, press was established. It is important to examine the ownership structure and the corporate performance of media sector. Because the media sector can strongly influence the idea and perspective of individuals, attitudes of individuals and society, behavior of individuals and society, the faith of the community.

The aim of this study is to determine whether relationship between ownership structure and corporate performance on media sector. In the first part of the study will be theoretically examined the relationship between ownership structure and corporate performance. In the second part of the study will provide information about the characteristics of media sector, number of companies in the media sector, ownership structure and capital structure. In the research part of the study will be investigated the relationship between ownership and corporate performance in the media sector.

Keywords: ownership structure, firm performance, media sector



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4514

A Research About the Goal of Producing An Art Work in Turkish Language and Literature Courses

Hulya Cevirme, Şenel Gerçek

Faculty of Education, Department of Turkish Education, Kocaeli University

The aim of this study is to explore the realization the level of the goal, one of the main objectives of the Turkish Language and Literature Curriculum (9-12. Classes) that at the end of a four-year high school education, students “are able to put forward a work of art in Turkish”. It was also benefited from the opinions of teachers and students. At the end of the study, it is expected to develop some recommendations on it. For this purpose, it was interviewed with 5 teachers and 10 students in the town center of Izmit. The data was analyzed by phenomenological design, one of the qualitative research methods. As a result, teachers and students suggested that however providing knowledge about history of literature more than composing an art text, Turkish Language and Expression Teaching courses promote writing and reading of art texts. This study recommends that it is needed more courses having various contents and aiming at acquiring advanced skills for the way of creating art texts, and different courses must be included in the Curriculum like Finland.

Keywords: Language and Literature Teaching Curriculum, Language and Expression Teaching, Work of Art



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4515

A Research About The Methods and Techniques Used By Turkish Language and Literature Teachers

Şenel Gerçek, Hulya Cevirme

Faculty of Education, Department of Turkish Education, Kocaeli University

The aim of this research is to examine the methods and techniques of Turkish Language and Literature teachers in the courses through observations. The working group of the study consists of three Anatolian High Schools in the district center of İzmit and six Turkish language and literature teacher working in these schools. 10 graduated students from the department of Turkish Language and Literature who join teaching practice lessons during the process of pedagogical formation observed the Turkish Language and Literature teachers for four weeks in the natural environment. Having used to "Unstructured and Participant Observation Technique", the answers to the questions on the form was found by note taking in the process of observation. To ensure consistency in the study, it was also asked questions from observation form to the teachers. Voice recorder was used for Verbal expressions of teachers and their attitudes have been recorded by taking descriptive notes. Teacher feedback is provided by the way of directly quotations for the consistency and validity of the study. The data obtained in this study were gained by using content analysis, one of qualitative research methods. According to the findings of the study, it was observed that teachers use direct expression and question-answer method in the lectures.

Keywords: Pedagogical Formation, Observation Form, Methods and Techniques, Anatolian high school, İzmit



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4516

Value Relevance of Accounting Information in the Kosovo

Bekim Berisha, Bernard Berisha

Public University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren, Kosovo

This paper examines the value relevance of accounting information in pre and post-periods of International Financial Reporting Standards implementation using the regression and portfolio approaches for sample of the Kosovo companies. A comparison of the results for the periods before and after adoption, based on both regression and portfolio approaches, shows a decline in value relevance of accounting information after the reform in accounting standards. It could be interpreted to mean that following to IFRS in Kosovo didn't improve value relevancy of accounting information. However, results based on and portfolio approach shows that cash flows' incremental information content increased for the post-IFRS period.

Keywords: Value Relevance, IFRS, Accounting Information, Kosovo.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4517

**THE IMPORTANCE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING WITHIN THE
FRAMEWORK OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT: MUĞLA EXAMPLE**

GULAY HIZ

Mugla University, MMYO, Mugla TURKEY

Entrepreneurship has a very important place among the incentives of economic development. When increasing and developing entrepreneurship is considered regarding the entrepreneurs and the individuals they have employed, it has a key role in fighting unemployment in an economy. Regarding this approach, it can be stated that the public, private sector and non-governmental organizations have many activities to encourage and popularize entrepreneurship. For example, entrepreneurial support programs carried out jointly with Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization and Chambers of Commerce and Industry located in every city to adapt to the economic developments in our day have been implemented effectively and efficiently. These programs give training on entrepreneurial competence to entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs to be able to set up their own enterprises. In addition to these training programs, grant, loan, and equipment support are provided to the entrepreneur candidates under certain conditions and these make contributions to the socio-economic growth of the country.

This research study examined the training programs which aimed at awarding entrepreneurial certificates within the context of entrepreneurial support programs carried out jointly with Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization and Muğla Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In addition, this study tried to evaluate the results of this training program and the actual position of the entrepreneurs and potential entrepreneurs after the training. A questionnaire study was carried out with the participants who joined these entrepreneurial training programs which have been carried out since 2013 and the results obtained were analyzed via SPSS software program. Moreover, considering the current situation, the efficiency of the programs, the dimension and the determination of the entrepreneurial activities carried out, and the new employment opportunities created by these entrepreneurs were explored and significant and important results were obtained regarding the relationship between entrepreneurship and economic growth.

Keywords: Economic Development, Employment and Entrepreneurial Training



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4520

**A Research on Department of Turkish Education Students' Commenting Abilities: A
Case in Kocaeli University**

Gurkan Yavas

Faculty of Education, Department of Turkish Education, Kocaeli University

In the countries having poor reading habits like Turkey, Turkish and/or literature teachers undertake a critical role in the creation of a common culture about reading. In the process of performing effective role and producing fruitful results, the reading habits of teacher candidates become important as much as their commenting abilities for the books they read. As part of our study, the third-year students of Turkish Education Department in the Faculty of Education at Kocaeli University will be analyzed from the point of the kinds of their evaluation criteria about the books they read. In this sense, it is aimed at ascertaining first, their commenting criteria about two books they read selected from Turkish and world literature for the course Speech Training, and then the degree of their critical attitudes towards to text they read. This study aims at determining how the reading lists selected among the books having canonical nature effect the students, how the reading process is shaped and how the formulaic expressions are variable among the students and books. The data obtained in this study were commented by using content analysis, one of qualitative research methods.

Keywords: Reading, Commenting, Turkish Education



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4521

Controlling Challenge over East Mediterranean Sea in 21st Century: Turkish Policy

Durmus Ali Koltuk

Department of International Relations, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey

The purpose of this study to examined controlling policies of Turkey over East Mediterranean Sea in 21st Century. This Study was carried out by document analysis. The Data of study were complied from written and visual media and political history literatures. The result of this study, it is clear that Turkey has getting enhanced its sovereignty on East Mediterranean Sea from the beginning of the 21st century. The most remarkable indicate of these politics are annexed of Cyprus, Israel and Syria by Turkey

Keywords: East Mediterranean Sea, 21st century, Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4522

VIRTUE TEACHING

Pınar KIZILHAN

Ankara University Department of Curriculum Development and Instruction Cebeci, ANKARA

It brings some problems like ontological and epistemological statue of values, which values worth to teach, how the teaching of values will be performed, to make values to the object of the education. These are crucial questions; a teaching system without establishing the approach towards these matters, is not expected to focus on the value teaching. This is among the basic missions of the education philosophy. The answers of these questions are determinant to reply the questions which are why we teach, what we teach, how we teach and how much we teach. When it is considered from this perspective, it is very principle for the students of an education program including comprehensive value education to introduce with different value systems, know different philosophical considerations on values, to perform a healthy value analyses in addition to construction of self-values of them. Therefore, how the philosophical moral theories can be benefitted as a method enabling the students to construct their own values in their World of thoughts to indicate that looking the values from the point of philosophy may contribute to value analyses, with reference to examples. It will be demonstrated within the scope of selected moral theories what kind of questions can be asked to students to make them discuss. In the study, the opinions of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and the “virtue ethics” of Kant who is a turning point in moral philosophy will be considered with discourse analysis method.

Keywords: Virtue, Being Virtuous, Virtue Ethics, Virtue Teaching



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4525

Active Labor Market Policy and Female Worker in Turkey

Ozgun Bicer

Marmara University, Department of Economy, Istanbul, Turkey

In Turkey the rate of female employment remains far above average of the OECD. Women have been pushed out of working life because of economic conditions cultural factors and also the inadequacy of existing legislation .

Transformation in the employment structure took place in the framework of the EU integration process. Turkey Employment Agency (ISKUR) has started its active labor market programs. In this context, vocational training courses and social work programs, entrepreneurship training are organized. Beside organization carry out proper placement activities. One of the primary strategies of ISKUR ensure participation of more intensive employment of female labor. Increase the employment rate of women with educational activities and thus aims to strengthen its position in society.

This study aims to provide a critical discussion of the implications of the gender equality policies on women's employment in Turkey and to analyse the gender equality perspective into active labor market programs.

Keywords: Employment, gender, development,



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4527

**THE IMPACT OF EXTERNAL AUDITING ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
QUALITY OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES IN KOSOVO**

Bekim Berisha, Bernard Berisha

University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti", Kosovo

The object of this study is the impact of external auditing on financial statements quality of limited liability companies (LLC) in Kosovo. Comparative analysis showed that there are important differences in quality of financial statements between the group of LLC's that audited their financial reports for the first time and group of LLC's that they audited more than a year. The empirical data justify that as are regular auditing of financial statements of LLC's, the more improved type of opinion, reduced the number of recommendations for correction of financial statements, and increase reliability in financial statements by external auditing. Findings from this study have particular relevance for professional institutions, state and academic accounting field in Kosovo and beyond.

Keywords: External auditing, Financial statements, Quality, LLC



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4528

Kyzikos and Delos League

Hacer Çoruh

Harran Üniversitesi Fen- Edebiyat Fakültesi Arkeoloji Bölümü Osmanbey Kampüsü ŞANLIURFA

In ancient period, many cities established confederations with cities nearby or far from theirself with commercial, military and political purposes. Cyzicus city had a effective role in such as confederations. Cyzicus was a small city on the peninsula with two harbors in a favorable, sheltered position between the Hellespont and Thracian Bosporos. As is known Cyzicus city was an important port for ships for commercial ships intermittent between Aegean and Black Sea which also a major cultural center. Also Cyzicus was also banking and trade center of the Propontis region by courtesy of its international recognition coins and controlling the marine trade of this region. But the city decolonasition to Athens, Persia and Sparta from time to time. In such as periods it appeared in varied alliances Delos confederation was established against Persians which was one of the biggest confederations in this process. Created during the Persians against Athens sovereignty, the period which is one of the largest union Delos union, is one of the most tax-paying members. Cyzicus was a yearly tribute of nine talents.

The Athens enforced its coinage monopoly by law in the territories of the members of the Delian League. In the mid-fifth century, Athens could have forbidden the striking of Cyzicenes, but this not in her best interest. In fact, for the Athenians, the Cyzicenes were a valuable means of payment, a sort of clearing instrument. The Cyzicenes were widely used in both local and international credit businesses by the Athenian public an by institutional and private contractors.

Keywords: Cyzicus, Kyzikos, Delos Confederations, Delos League.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4530

**ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT RELATION IN
EMERGING ECONOMIES: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS (1995 – 2013)**

Aslı Yenipazarlı, Mustafa Çelik

Adnan Menderes University Nazilli İİBF İktisat Bölümü İsabeyli- Nazilli

Foreign direct investments (FDI), in addition provide long-term capital inflows into the economy, bring their technology, management information, innovation and create employment. In that way FDI contribute to an increase in the economy's capacity. In this context, it is important to attract FDI for all groups of countries, both developed and developing countries in particular.

In our study, it is aimed to identify the relationship between foreign direct investment and economic freedom which is one of the effective parameters of the international mobility of foreign direct investment. Twenty one emerging economies constituting MSCI Emerging Market Index, which is one of the indexes of Morgan Stanley Global Equity Indexes, are adopted as sample. FDI data of those countries is accessed through statistical database of UNCTAD, UNCTADSTAT. With regard to economic freedom scores of these countries, it has benefited from the Foundation of Heritage Index of Economic Freedom prepared since 1995. In the study covering the period of 1995-2013, the analyses are done with the method of balanced panel data in E-views program.

A a positive relationship between FDI and economic freedom has been identified in emerging economies. The analysis has showed that the higher a country 's level of economic freedom increases its ability to attract foreign direct investment. With the econometric model, a contribution has been made about economic freedom and foreign direct investment relationship .

The Athens enforced its coinage monopoly by law in the territories of the members of the Delian League. In the mid-fifth century, Athens could have forbidden the striking of Cyzicenes, but this not in her best interest. In fact, for the Athenians, the Cyzicenes were a valuable means of payment, a sort of clearing instrument. The Cyzicenes were widely used in both local and international credit businesses by the Athenian public an by institutional and private contractors.

Keywords: Economic Freedom, Foreign Direct Investment, Emerging Economies



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4532

**PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AND A HEALTH PROJECT: ADANA
INTEGRATED HEALTH CAMPUS IN PARTNERSHIP OF FRENCH AND
TURKISH COMPANY**

Recep Fedai, İmren Pınar Dülğar, İlkay Tosun, Meryem Çakır Kantarcioğlu

Political Sciences and Public Administration, University of Ankara, Turkey

The public private ownership model regulation was made in 2005 firstly in Turkey through an adding to Health Services Basic Law. According to this law, health institutions which will be constructed by private sector will be rented by ministry. For the investments of public and private ownership, health sector was allowed by Prime Ministry High Planning Council. Contracts about Integrated Health Campus with the PPP model were projected and signed in 2012 which had a total value of 17.200.000 liras. The Project of Adana Integrated Health Campus will be performed in 13th health district with including Adana, Hatay and Osmaniye. The agreement was signed between Adana PPP Health Investment Incorporated Company and Ministry of Health at 27 June 2013. Partners of the project which is funded by nine foreign banks are French Meridiam and Turkish Rönesans Holding. This study interests in health services as a subject of public investments are performed by private sector. In this context, it will be examined that public services are managed by managerial principles on the basis of new public management idea. Also location and licensing of the integrated health campus chosen as example, health reform in the framework of the PPP model effects on the Project, details about implementation of the Project and environmental and social management plan (ESMP) will be examined.

Keywords: Health Ministry, Public Private Partnership, Adana Integrated Health Campus



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4534

The Women of Kyzikos

Hacer Çoruh

Harran Üniversitesi Fen- Edebiyat Fakültesi Arkeoloji Bölümü Osmanbey Kampüsü ŞANLIURFA

Kyzikos is one of the powerful and beautiful ancient towns on the Propontis (Marmara Sea) coast. The city also is one of the cities of trade, art and culture center. The women of Kyzikos manifest themselves in every aspect of city life. The women who worked as priestess at a terrific job as a director or art work can see.

Pergamon is known as an ally of Kyzikos in the Hellenistic period. The period of good relations with the Pergamon stronger lasted throughout the 2nd century BC. Apollonis with the daughter of a citizen of Kyzikos on the marriage Attalos I.

Perhaps the most famous and best-loved queen Apollonis among women of Kyzikos. This pair are the sons of the throne of Pergamon III. Eumenes and II. Attalos, after the death of their father with mother have visited Kyzikos. After the death of their mother queen Apollonis behalf, they move around 160 BC built a temple here.

In the Hellenistic period at Kyzikos kosmophylax name given in an office. In the office they go to save their marriage, the couple had a special status Apollonis queen at Kyzikos. Apollonis among women emerges as an example to be followed cherished husband and wife. In Kyzikos after the queen's death in the general public mourning has been declared in the city council with a decision coming.

Keywords: Kyzikos, Cyzicus, Quen Apollonis, Pergamon.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4535

**THE INCARCERATION IMPACT ON MATERNAL IDENTITY : LESSON
LEARNED FROM INDONESIA**

Dian Veronika Sakti Kaloeti

Department Educational and Rehabilitative Psychology, University of Leipzig, Germany

Mothers tend to be the primary caregivers to their children. A fact that incarceration creates the discontinuities care for children, leads the hardship and profoundly the relationship between the mother and the child. The double standard of justice for men and women, somehow punished harshly for female incarcerated compared with their male counterparts. Further, the role of marital status as well as evidence of obedience to the standards of womanhood via domesticity and motherhood in effecting lighter or deterred sentences. In Indonesia, mother is described as positively loving figure and the significant person in the child's developmental life. The success of the children relies on the mother, and if mother failed to fulfil the standard of the culture so that she will fail also as a mother, wife and a woman. This study investigated how the incarceration of the mother give an impact to maternal identity?. A total of 110 incarcerated mothers involved in this study. They asked to filled in an open-ended questionnaires, and the answers was coding analysed. Separation with the children produces tremendous maternal distress. Their perceived failure to live up cultural ideals of motherhood, feeling guilty, embarrassed their family especially the children, discomfort with their ability to protect children from harm, and worried all the time about the psychological condition of their children and their future life. Its rendering that incarceration highly impact maternal identity. During incarceration, they struggled to keep the role as mother in terms of maintaining communication to their children used prison's phone call facility. Role of the caregiver also hold important part for their relationship with the children. Beside the negative impacts, it reported also the positive impacts for self development as become more religious, being grateful and also the hope for better future. This concrete forms found to be useful in term of increase the sense of maternal competence. Future possible rehabilitative intervention will be discussed.

Keywords: incarcerated mother, mother-child relationships, maternal identity, Indonesia



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4536

The value of feedback in mentoring

Kevin Norley

Department of ELT and Basic Skills, Bedford College, Bedford MK429AH, UK

Having been requested to mentor four mentees over the course of the academic year 2014/15, this paper reflects on some of the stages of the mentoring process carried out over the year from the initial review and observation, through questioning and challenging, and summarising and supporting reflective practice, through to concluding the mentor/mentee relationship. The paper considers, and reflects upon, the value and impact of feedback in a range of contexts, its significance with regard to the mentor/mentee relationship and how it led to a critical incident. It also examines the effect of my own values on the mentor/mentee relationship, and how this in turn also led to a critical incident, and in so doing, debates with some of the principles of mentoring. The paper examines the models of mentoring I most closely identified with over the academic year and uses the European Mentoring & Coaching Council (EMCC) Competence Standards in order to reflect upon how far I developed as a mentor during the year. In helping my mentees to succeed, I advocate exposing my mentees to research from practitioners that has impacted upon, and informed, my own viewpoints.

Keywords: mentoring, feedback, critical incidents



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4537

POST MODERN ART AND MEDIUM

Lale Altinkurt, Abdullah Cem Özal

Muğla University, Department of Fine Arts Education, Muğla, Turkey

Works conducted in the field of plastic arts have gone beyond being fields such as painting and sculpture which have clear limits and have turned into other current approaches involving hybrid, new and intermediary techniques. The former attitude enduring the rejection of the old and traditional works and containing avant-garde art approaches have later changed into an attitude and image which is eclectic and unseasonable with the consideration of traditional and modern can be kept together in the same work in any circumstances.

Globalization have emphasized some matters which can be considered to be beneficial for human-being like an innocent situation aroused in the very first years of a belief, a thought or a scientific invention. These opinions consist of some specific subject matters such as localization which is believed to be deficient in the modern world, protecting and remembering the values of old cultures' heritages, as well as marginalization, emphasizing 'the other' which is opponent within the whole, and giving importance in favor of preventing the way of standardization of human-being. Capital has transformed all the relationships into a monetary power by leaching into all fields in a stronger way compared to the past. In this process, artistic works would have created itself as a conceptual idea with formations which aroused by Dada and after Dada and with an understanding which might not be a part of that capital and exhibited as an aesthetical object in a museum or gallery. However, such applications and regulations would be transmitted to their followers by recording them in a different way after a while and corresponding monetarily in books and galleries. In this regard, the question of "What is the thing that has been aroused?" cannot have always been answered and new concepts have been derived and their identity has been emasculated. In other words, this situation can be regarded as the condition of identities in today's society being both a man and a woman or being neither a man nor a woman. This person can neither be regarded as totally good nor bad, and he or she has turned into a condition that has taken a little bit of everything but cannot be defined completely. Within this context, in this study it is aimed to give examples about the works conducted in the modern and post modern process and emphasize on the ideas and applications in Turkey regarding this subject matter.

Keywords: art, modern art, postmodern art



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4538

**A DEBATE ON THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON JAPAN
INDUSTRIALIZATION**

Ayda POLAT

Department of Economics, Uludag University, Bursa, Turkey

Economic development in a backward country such as Japan can be viewed as a series of attempts to create substitutes for those factors which in more advanced countries had substantially facilitated economic development, but which were lacking in conditions of Japan backwardness. Such substitutions are the key to an understanding of the way in which the original disabilities were overcome and a process of sustained industrial growth was started. It is these acts of substitution that came to determine the specific pattern of industrial development in Japan. Main goal of this article is to examine the dynamics of the industrialization process and the substitutes of the preconditions in late industrialized Japan. The most important debate about the industrialization of Japan is the role of government policies in industrialization process. In this context, this debate is one of the major context of our study. At the same time this article aims to prove that between the years 1868-1912 both in terms of internal dynamics and global scale Japan became an industrialized economy.

Keywords: Alexander Gerschenkron, late industrialization, government policies



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4540

**DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS OF THE 3 DIMENSIONAL LEARNING
ENVIRONMENT WITH AUGMENTED REALITY TECHNOLOGY INTENDED
FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION**

Recep akır, zgen Korkmaz, S.Serkan Tan

Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technology, Faculty of Education, Amasya,
Turkey

In this study, it is aimed to introduce an effective training material developed by using augmented reality technology in order to develop and support the special education in the special education schools.

It is targeted to design a learning environment which can be benefitted by the users (teachers, students) for supporting the special education by means of the established interface and three dimensional materials. This project will enrich the educational environment, and provide the students and instructors with the learning materials developed by using Augmented Reality (AR) technology suitable for the requirements of this age. The most important qualifications of these materials developed by using Augmented Reality (AR) technology are as follows: They are user-friendly; they appeal both eye and ear which makes them enjoyable and effective learning materials; and they boost motivation and interest. In this way, the independence of time and space is to be provided in the learning process and this will increase efficiency in education. It is emphasized that gaining children independent living skills in need of special education and the reduction of behavioral problems, to gain the skills requirements are configured by the implementation of appropriate training programs and enriched learning environment to ensure from an early age (Orgm, 2013). In this study, considering the characteristics of the autistic children's development area; mathematics, music, religion and ethics, life skills, speech and language development, nutrition education is given to social harmony skills with traffic and first aid training courses. Children in need of special education in particular problematic behavior correction order and vital basic skills as pointing them to win they need real-life experience, so the curriculum in this real-life experience requirements to meet oriented activities in particular said that emphasis. Therefore, it is aimed to introduce an effective training material developed by using augmented reality technology in order to develop and support the special education in the special education schools. In the study study, qualitative data collected and analyzed. Semi-structured

interviews with special education teachers and classroom observations are data collection tools in this study. In this way, the development of the material is thought to function better.

Keywords: Augmented Reality, 3 Dimensional Material Design, Special Education



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4542

**IMPACT OF POLITICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES ON TOURISM: A
PANEL DATA ANALYSIS**

Kadir Karagoz, Suzan ERGUN

Celal Bayar University

Tourism is an important source of employment and income for many countries. Tourism-led growth hypothesis has been tested for many countries and the validity of hypothesis have been improved for most economies. However, there is a scarcity of empirical studies in which the effect of country-specific political features on the tourist inflows was distinctly analysed. In this study, impact of a set of political features such that democratization, openness, economic and political freedom, corruption level, along with some geographical features like landlockedness and climate conditions on tourism were explored via panel data analysis method. Results of the analysis which includes data from more than a hundred countries reveal that the improvement in the political features, and landlockedness and temperature affect the tourism sector positively. Accordingly, while geographical features can be regarded as fate, governments should take necessary measures in order to gain more share from global tourism flows.

Keywords: Tourism, democratization, freedom, corruption, openness, landlockedness, climate features, panel data analysis



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4543

**IMPACT OF SOVEREIGN CREDIT RATING ON THE FINANCIAL MARKETS: AN
EVENT STUDY FOR TURKEY**

Kadir Karagoz, Suzan ERGUN

Celal Bayar University

Recent European sovereign debt crisis has renewed the debate on the role of credit rating agencies play before and during the crisis and the spillover impact of their ratings on financial markets. Conceptually, there are many potential channels through which sovereign rating news may have spillover effect across financial markets in a country. In this paper we examined the effects of sovereign credit rating announcement of upgrades and downgrades (as well as changes in rating outlooks) by three leading agencies, namely Moody's, S & P and Fitch, on sovereign bond yields, credit default swaps (CDS), exchange rate, interest rate and stock market index. Using data for the period 1995 – 2015, preliminary empirical findings reveal that sovereign credit rating announcements have limited effect on sovereign bond yields, credit default swaps (CDS) and stock market whereas they have considerable spillover impact on the exchange market s and short-term interest rate

Keywords: Sovereign credit rating, financial markets, Turkey, event study



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4544

Effects of Depressive Mood of Female High School Students on Dysmenorrhea and Sleep Quality

Seoyon Kim, Hyojae Kim, Min Jeong Kim, Yesol Min, Jinhee Im, Younggyun Lee, Sohee Kim

Korea international high school (KIS), Jeju, Korea

Background

; This research aimed to identify the effects of depressive mood of female high school students on dysmenorrhea and sleep quality.

Methods

; This research was conducted for 2 months from September 2015 to October 2015. A total of 3 types of self reported questionnaire were adopted for the research. Control group was separated by Zung Self-rating Depression Scale (ZSDS). Each group adopted a self-made questionnaire for research on menstruation and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) for research on sleep. Chi-Square test and AVOVA analysis through SPSS-21 were used as statistics methods.

Results

; Analysis was made on 72 female students who submitted clear answers to the questionnaire. There were 34 students from normal mood group and 38 from depressive mood group. Depressive group presented meaningful results on regularity, pain severity, and drug treatment history of menstruation. Particularly, depressive group had 51.4% among subjects having severe menstrual pain of grade 3 by VMS (verbal multidimensional scoring system), way higher than 27.6% among subjects in the normal group. PSQI for sleep showed a meaningful result that 20.8% of those in the normal group were diagnosed with sleep disorder compared to 86.8% for the depressive group. A meaningful difference was seen in sleep latency, sleep duration, sleep disturbance, use of sleep medication, daytime functional disturbance among 7 items of PSQI.

Conclusion

; This research showed that female high school students with depressive mood had high frequency and severity in dysmenorrhea and sleep quality disturbance.

Keywords: depression, dysmenorrhea, sleep disorder



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4545

How Much Does Depressive Mood Affect Sleep for High School Students?

Seoyoun Kim, Jaehong Park, Tae Kyung Kim, Joohee Kim, Jongmin Lee, Jiwon Yang

Korea international high school (KIS), Jeju, Korea

"Background

; This research examined gender variations in depressive mood for high school students affected by emotional upset and how such depressive mood affect their sleep quality.

Methods

; This research was conducted from September 2015 to October 2015. Both males and females were divided into normal group and depressive group by Zung Self-rating Depression Scale (ZSDS). Each group adopted the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(PSQI) to measure sleep quality.

Results

; Analysis was made on a total of 155 students, which were 83 male students and 72 female. The average ZSDS for all high school students was 43.38 and the average PSQI was 5.39. The number of male students in the normal and depressive group who were diagnosed with sleep disorder were 2 (3.8%) and 9 (29.0%) respectively ($p < 0.05$). But the number of female students in the normal and depressive group who were diagnosed with sleep disorder were 11 (32.4%) and 33 (86.8%) respectively ($p < 0.05$). Both males and females shared a meaningful result over sleep latency, sleep disturbance, use of sleep medication, and daytime functional disturbance among 7 items of PSQI for sleep quality, and female students had a significantly meaningful result over sleep duration, habitual sleep effects ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion

; This research showed that sleep quality of all high school students was not too bad but it can be problematic for those with depressive mood. Especially, female students were diagnosed with sleep disorder more than male students.

Keywords: Depression, Sleep disorder, High school students



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4547

The Adult education “social base”: a case of study in South Italy

Giuseppe Luca De Luca Picione, Lucia Fortini

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

The unpublished empirical research presented in this paper is a case study about the role played by the learners of the Adult evening classes and Regional courses in Campania, an South Italian Region, to understand what kind of people re-enters in educational processes.

From a methodological point of view, for further building data relating to the Adult Education ‘social base’ in Campania, we have therefore chosen to operate through a field survey on a ‘judgemental sample’ of territorial areas. The ‘quantitative data’ analysis show that most of the interviewed people in the ‘lower secondary level classes’ and in the ‘Regional courses’, embody their own participation in courses with the willingness to call upon themselves through socializing experiences. Instead, many of the members of the ‘upper secondary level classes’ declare to begin their studies again essentially to improve their own employability.

The participation of people belonging to very different social categories – including those very far from some social vulnerability stereotypes – shows LLL becoming meaningful also in the perspective of an investment in active citizenship and not just as a means of individual empowerment in the labor market, and defines some possible action models on the territory in order to encourage to return adults to training.

Keywords: Empirical research, quantitative analysis, adult education, social categories



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4549

Comparative Analysis of the Nuclear Deterrence and Cyber Deterrence Concept

Ugur Ermiş

International Dep, faculty of economics and administrative sciences, Uludag University, Bursa,
Turkey

Formation of networks such as internet and mobile communication systems via globalization process impacted on international relations like in every scientific discipline in last twenty years. Cyber-Space, which is in scope of our work, has been approved as fifth security field with territory, marine-space and aero-space with regards to states is undoubtedly the result of aforementioned changes in communication technology. In other words, Cyber-space is a security field in which territorial borders lost their importance, multinational companies and individuals are approved as actors and also hard to be controlled, have taken effect in international relations from the beginning of 2000s.

In our work, it will be endeavoured to understand whether deterrence with nuclear weapons is possible in cyber-space or not within the frame of comparative analysis of nuclear deterrence and cyber deterrence. In this context, it will be discussed the approaches of realism, liberalism, Copenhagen School and English School on Security concept comparatively in the first chapter. In the second chapter, nuclear deterrence concept, efforts of Germany and the USA during the WWII, using of first nuclear bomb, production of hydrogen bomb, military doctrines of the USA Presidents until Cuban Missile Crisis and initiatives to control nuclear weapons will be discussed. In the third and last chapter, offense strategies in cyber-space, offensive strategy tools, cyber-attack types and cyber-attack examples will be mentioned and it will be analysed whether cyber-deterrence is possible or not within the frame of approaches of theoreticians in literature.

Keywords: Cyber-Space, Nuclear Deterrence, Cyber Deterrence



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4550

Creative writing literary works with an overview of the samples

Nilgün Açık Önkas

Department of Turkish Education, University of Mugla Sitki Kocman

Writing is not an isolated mental activity, but is closely linked to other creative design tasks such as drawing and music composition. The skill develops spontaneously from oral language production through a general cognitive mechanism where by a thinker re-represents knowledge that was embedded in automated processes into an explicit form. Although the account is far from complete, it can form a bridge between the more detailed cognitive models of a writer as a thinker and the broader theories of writing in a socio-cultural setting (Sharples 1996: 2). Creative writing can be defined as the fluent expression of thoughts in an original manner by creating logical linkages between them based on the individual's schemata in a written form. The objective of creative writing activities is to help the students express their feelings and thoughts without repetition in an interesting, fluent and original way. In creative writing activities, it is of great importance to provide students with opportunities to express the content of their schemata from their point of view and in various ways to enhance their creative writing skills and creativity. Creative writing can be defined as a writing style in which individuals fictionalize the existing concepts, information, events, sounds, images and dreams in the mind and associate them with each other so that they can come up with a new product (Guleryuz 2006: 126) or they can express their feelings and opinions freely on a piece of paper by using their imagination (Oral 2003: 8). As noted by Göcer (2010: 178), students' internalization of the writing process from subject selection to proofreading is necessary for them to acquire a productive, creative and efficient written narrative skill.

According to interpretation theory, the author does not tell everything in the text; instead, he leaves some ambiguities to be interpreted by students. In light of his/her schemata, the reader derives the meaning and interprets it. If the reader could not acquire the reading skill in the appropriate levels of schooling, he/she is not expected to make reasonable inferences. Reviews come into being as a result of the interpretation of the text by the reader based on his/her schemata. Gokturk (1980) argues that there are three stages of reading: the stage of literacy, the stage of gaining the habit of reading and the stage of becoming a conscious reader. The most demanding and complex stage of reading is the third stage because in this stage, the discussion of the reading process becomes critical, analytic and

interpretive. As noted by Mevlana, “A person understands me as much as his/her capacity allows”, that is, the reader perceives, understands and interprets a text based on his/her schemata.

Keywords: Writing. Creative Writing. Reviews. Interpretation. Interpretation Theory



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4552

**INVESTIGATION OF THE CLASSROOM TEACHER READING STRATEGIES
USING LEVEL CANDIDATES**

Seda Varan, Yasemin Sonmez

Bartın University / Turkey

The use of reading strategies to improve reading comprehension skills, for future generations is of great importance due to the growing responsibilities of teachers. The purpose of this research is to determine the level of classroom teachers' use of reading strategies. The population of the study, Bartın University, Faculty of Education teachers; The sample still studying at the same university's undergraduate program 45th Grade Teacher 4th grade teachers, 42 3rd grade teachers, 30 teachers, and 50 Class 2 Class 1 with a total number of 167 candidates, including teachers. The study is used descriptive survey model. Teachers in the study, the Karatay order to determine the level of use of reading strategies (2008) "developed by Cognitive Reading Strategies Awareness Scale" is used. The results of the teachers were using reading strategies sufficient.

Keywords: Reading, Comprehension, Pre-school Teacher



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4553

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELEMENTARY TEACHER CANDIDATES'
USING READING STRATEGIES LEVELS AND READING MOTIVATIONS**

Yasemin Sonmez, Seda Varan

Bartın University / Turkey

To understand and to teach reading comprehension is a process that requires tough and labor. This process can be studied to gain these skills through the teaching of various strategies. But one thing is being able to teach one of the conditions is well known and can be used by the trainer. Therefore, our teachers and our teachers to improve themselves, the transfer must be able to effectively use their information in their own lives. Meaning to read with comprehension strategies debatable whether there are changes in the reading requirements for the effective use of individual motivation. In this study, levels of reading comprehension strategies that teachers use was carried out to examine the relationship between reading motivation. In the 2015-2016 academic year, the study group of Bartın University, Faculty of Education Classroom Teaching degree programs 1, 2, create teachers who are studying in class 3 and 4. Karatay use strategies to assess the level of understanding of the teacher candidates (2009) "developed by Cognitive Reading Strategies Awareness Scale", etc. Stars to assess the reading motivation. (2013) adopted by the Turkish "Adult Reading Motivation Scale" was applied. Teachers learn the degree program in gender and they read the information candidates, questions are added to the questionnaire. A significant relationship between reading motivation and reading strategies to use in the study were found as a result.

Keywords: Reading, Comprehension, Pre-school Teacher, Reading Strategies, Reading Motivation



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4554

EFFECT OF IMPROVING SKILLS OF MIND MAP FINDING THE MAIN IDEA

Ozlem Ozturk, Akile Ergun, Asli Yildirim

Bartın University / Turkey

In this study; The main idea of the text of 4th grade students in developing their skills aimed for the leak was investigated the influence of mind mapping techniques.

The sample of the study in 2015-2016 academic Çaycuma special vitamins that constitute Grade 4 students studying in Special Education and Rehabilitation Center. Selected students physical (visual, auditory) and a mental disorder, although there are students with reading difficulties.

Data collection tools, self-assessment form to determine the ability susceptibility to read before the student's application side of their minds haritalarıdır.b perform in their 20 minute use of the students surveyed distinct expression as the main idea, before literacy 4th grade pupils starting, and to determine the readiness of student observation forms were prepared. In addition, to determine the reading achievement of students with two lower grade level reading texts are given multiple choice questions. Finding the main idea in the development of skills as a result of the investigation it was found that mind maps to contribute in a positive way.

Keywords: Reading, comprehension, reading difficulties, mind maps.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4555

EFFECTS OF REPEATED READING STRATEGY TO FLUENT READING

Omer Faruk Yilmaz, Senol Arslan, Asli Yildirim

Bartın University / Turkey

The aim of this study is to determine whether the reading difficulties and repetitive reading method hanged exceeded. The research is qualitative in nature study is case study model. As data collection tool, Akyol to determine the student's voice reading level (2008), Harris and Sipay (1990), Ekwall and Shanker (1988: 412; actin .: Akyol, 2008: 92) and May (1986) It is also the advantage of adapting our language "Wrong Inventory Analysis", "Reading Texts (1-2. Grade Level)" and "Student Text Reading Voice Recordings" is used. The application is made with three primary school sophomore. This student has any physical or mental problems or problems with fluent reading and language despite the lack of speech disorders. Application has been maintained for seven weeks and the development of students reading aloud skills are evaluated each week. Research on the development of fluent reading as a result of repeated reading method has been found to contribute positively.

Keywords: Reading Skills, Reading Fluency, Repeated Reading



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4556

**The Effect of Lego Mindstrom Eve 3 Based Design Activities on Students' Attitude
towards Cooperative Learning and Problem Solving Skills**

Özgen Korkmaz

Amasya University Technology Faculty

Robotic systems of Lego comprise of Lego bricks such as a programming language, micro processor or wheels and friction gears with bricks. Moreover, Logo has been developed which has a programming language that can work in cooperation with Lego bricks. Visual programming language based on Logo symbol has been transformed into Robolab over the years. Having been seen as a boring and tiring activity for a lot of people because of the lack of motivation, teaching methods not appropriate to students and low interaction, programming has been turned to a coherent and funny way since it uses flow diagrams instead of writing text.

The aim of the study has been identified as presenting the effect of Lego Mindstrom Eve 3 based design activities on students' attitude towards cooperative learning and problem solving skills. The research is a pretest-posttest with control group semi-experimental study. Study group of the research consists of 53 students attending faculty of engineering. Experimental Group was administered a teaching method with Lego Mindstrom Eve 3 based design activities. On the other hand in control group C++ topics were directly taught via editor. Research data were collected via Cooperative Learning Attitude Scale (Kr-20= 0,881) and problem solving inventory. Obtained findings are such: Students' have high-level attitude towards cooperative learning and problem solving skills. The education using Lego Mindstrom Ev 3 design activities have not contributed more meaningfully to the attitude towards cooperative learning and problem solving skills according to traditional method.

Keywords: Lego Mindstrome Eve 3, programming education, attitude, cooperative learning, problem solving



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4557

**INVESTIGATION OF PRIMARY 4th LEVEL STUDENTS USING
SUMMARIZATION STRATEGIES**

Senol Arslan, Omer Faruk Yilmaz, Asli Yildirim

Bartın University / Turkey

The aim of this study was to investigate the level of elementary school 4th grade students use to summarize strategies. Document examination techniques of qualitative research techniques were used in the study. Document analysis technique, the research and the analysis of written materials containing information about patients or patients targeted. In the 2015-2016 academic year of the study's sample constitutes 50 Bartın Akçalı Elementary students in Grade 4. Informative and storytelling by giving the students were asked to summarize texts. To Özçakır in obtaining data of the study (2015) by scoring the strategy developed by the scale and Summarization Summarizing problem inventory is used. The results of the 4th grade students to use their skills in reading comprehension strategies of summarizing and paraphrasing strategies it is also determined their problems.

Keywords: Sumaration, Reading Strategies, Primary Student



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4558

**INVESTIGATION OF 4TH GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
WRITING SKILLS WITH THE STYLUS AND KEYBOARD**

Akile Ergun, Ozlem Ozturk, Suleyman Erkam Sulak

Bartın University / Turkey

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of pen and keyboard use writing skills as writing tool. The screening model was used in the research. Working group of Bartın Research in Primary Education Ağdacı who constitute 20 4th grade students. The data were analyzed with descriptive analysis. As a result by typing keyboard with the stylus writing it has appeared to be more effective.

Keywords: Writing Skills, Keyboard, Pen, Paper, Screen, 4th Grade



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4559

Investigation of Primary School Teacher's Using Story Map Methods

Asli Yildirim, Senol Arslan

Bartın University / Turkey

The purpose of this research, determine primary school teacher's using story map in Turkish Course. The working group of the study consisted of 20 teachers working in public and private educational institutions in Ankara. Their views were collected using semi-structured interview form. 5 open-ended questions consisting of observation form was created by expert opinion of the researchers. The qualitative research method was used to analyze the data, the responses of teachers were analyzed using content analysis techniques. Research results reveal that the teachers story map method is often used.

Keywords: reading, reading comprehension, story map method.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4560

Using The Optimum Level Of Shift Planning With Car Tire

Faruk Erinci, İbrahim Gungor, Osman Deger

Suleyman Demirel University

Today, the place and importance of tools is an indisputable fact. Wheels of cars with the development of the modern world has to offer is an important discovery for us and other wheeled transport has facilitated a more comfortable way to go from place to place.

Every year thousands of vehicles produced is presented to the service of humanity. So much in the number of vehicles increased reveal advantages and disadvantages. When we consider the disadvantages in terms of subject, the consumption of limited natural resources and environmental pollution as possible to sort out.

In this study, subjects taken care of: the cars offered on the market each year, a one (1) replacement of four (4) units used a total of five (5) units are sold with tires. tires are one factor enabling the contact paths of the tool is too large to be ignored importance. That is why; tires, are vital in terms of driving safety. The tires are exposed to different amounts of wear on the axle to be installed, replacing the periodic place (rotation) and will improve life where change regularly is an important part of tire maintenance. Therefore, maximization can be achieved with regular tire rotation.

The expert opinion we have applied in this problem, the constraints must be taken into account in the tires, we determined the following: Tire life, usage, quality, road structure, moisture varies under factors such as seasons and temperatures. The tires are made of rubber raw materials and tires are also used if you want to use whether production becomes unusable after being exposed to decay from 5 to 7 years. Tires contained in the first half of the traction motor and the axle on vehicles in general liable to 3 parts wear, the tires on the other axle is exposed to the second unit not subjected to any wear and wheel wear. 10,000-kilometer gap between mounted tires on the same axle corrosion can pose a risk to more than çıkartmazk occur any security problems. Tires in the first half of the axle of the motor power can create more security risks when used for up to 60,000 kilometers.

In this study, considering all the constraints of the problem, it is aimed at optimum solutions with the planned shifts. The solutions that will maximize the length of the car can go way aims to determine the

optimum tire rotation and shift scheduling. Consequently, the cost of tires, 20% to the environment and natural resources, waste minimization is estimated cleaning.

Keywords: Car, Tire Rotation, Shift Planning



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4561

**INVESTIGATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS OF THE
READING ON SCREEN AND PAPER**

Suleyman Erkam Sulak

Department Of Education, Bartın University, Turkey

The rapid developments in information and communication technology leads to significant changes in reading. Changing the reading skills developed on the basis of the printed product, location "screen reading", "your screen thinking" is a new skill like. In the coming years computers will be spread increasingly, students are claimed to paper books focused entirely on leave and screen reading. We are examining the positive and negative aspects. Research shows that significant differences between reading from paper to screen reading. These eye movements, attention, understanding, focuses on thinking and intellectual skills. The purpose of this research, to examine the 4th and 8th grade students reading on paper and screen. Working group of the studying in Bartın School 25 students at 4th and 26 students at 8th grade, composed 51 students. In this research descriptive method was used. Data were analyzed by descriptive analysis. In addition, students have applied to the paper in both screen reading comprehension test. Research has emerged as a result of the higher reading speed of the screen reading. Likewise, reading comprehension skills were found to be higher in reading on screen.

Keywords: Screen reading, teaching reading, reading skills.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4562

Teachers' Occupational Professionalism in Turkey

Yahya Altinkurt, Kürşad Yılmaz

Muğla Sitki Koçman University, Education Faculty, Muğla, Turkey

In this study, it was aimed to determine the teachers' occupational professionalism. The study was designed in the survey model. The sample of the study is consisted of 308 teachers, selected by disproportionate cluster sampling, and working in Muğla province of Turkey. The study data was collected The Occupational Professionalism Scale of Teachers. Occupational Professionalism of Teachers Scale was developed by Yılmaz and Altinkurt (2014). The scale consists of 24 five-point Likert type items. The scale has four sub-dimensions, namely personal development, contribution to organization, professional awareness and emotional labor. Descriptive statistics, t-test and ANOVA were used to analyze the data. According to the findings obtained in the study; teachers' level of occupational professionalism is higher than moderate. Among the occupational professionalism dimensions, teachers consider they have professional awareness the most. This is followed by emotional labor, contribution to organization and personal development. Teachers' occupational professionalism differs according to gender and school type variables, while it does not differ according to seniority variables.

Keywords: Occupational professionalism, professionalism, teacher



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4564

**Value Perceptions of Students at Turkish Language Teaching Department, Faculty of
Education, MSK University**

Didem Çetin, Mustafa Volkan Coşkun, Gülce Özkaya

Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Education Faculty, Muğla, Turkey

What is value and what is not has long been a discussion point in philosophical approaches. Different phenomena are accepted as values in different nations, and these acceptances often represent different grounds. Values, which are among the main themes of philosophy, have played a big role in the development of world nations. In countries, where constituents of culture are on stable grounds, social, scientific, and health-related developments are accomplished correspondingly. For this, it is necessary to first realize the constituents of culture that are gained through internal and external effects and formations throughout historical processes, then to accept them as values, and turn them into rules that everyone can make as a part of their lives. In fact, values are universal. However, every nation has idiosyncratic values. Values, when made common among individuals and societies, provide communication and interaction to become more effective and meaningful. Gaining values and transferring those values into lives begin in the family and then progress in society and schools. For this reason, value gaining and value transfer should be maintained in a planned and programmed way. This is what is done by developed countries. Unfortunately, in our country there hasn't been much progress in value gaining and value transfer. In this respect, families and educational establishments have major duties. Therefore, infrastructural work should be carried out; psychological, sociological, and philosophical basis of values should be revealed; the relationship among them should be found out; and all those things should be transferred to individuals via education channels. In this study, value perceptions of students at Turkish Language Teaching Department of MSK University were meant to be identified. For this aim, open-ended questions were asked to students and their understandings of values, what they perceive and accept as values were tried to be uncovered. It is assumed that this study may be a reference for further studies on value gaining, value processes, and value structuring.

Keywords: Kültür, Değer, Yaşantı



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4568

An Investigation on Instructors and Students' Awareness of EU Erasmus+ Programme*

Menderes UNAL

Department of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Education, Terme Street, Kirsehir, Turkey.

The aim of this study was to define students' and instructors' awareness of Erasmus+ Program. For this purpose, departments, genders, titles, experiences and taking part in a European Union (EU) program were taken as independent variables. Focusing on the definition of past or present state as it is (Karasar, 2006), a descriptive survey method was conducted in this research. The sample of the study was composed of randomly chosen 360 undergraduate students from different departments at Ahi Evran University and 120 instructors from different faculties and collages. 16 three-point Likert type questions about self awareness, 7 questions about interests and 6 questions about enlightenment of EU Erasmus+ Program were prepared by the researcher to get both students' and instructors' opinions. The alpha reliability coefficient of this scale was 0.85 that indicated the data collecting tool was reliable. Moreover, 4 experts in the study field checked the form considering appropriateness to the field and the sentences if expressing the idea correctly. The gathered data were transferred into computer already loaded a software package program and then necessary analysis were performed. After calculating the distribution, Frequency (f), percentage (%), arithmetic mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (SD) from scientific research statistics, "t" test to test the significance of difference between averages and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to analyse the data. The significance level for all statistical analysis (p) was taken as 0.05.

Keywords: European Union, Erasmus+ Programme, Awareness

* This study/work was supported by Ahi Evran University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit. Project Number: PYO-EGF.4001.13.005



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4570

ART IN TURKISH JEWELRY ITEMS

Haldun Sekerci

Dumlupınar University Faculty of Design and Production Department Crafts Fine Arts.

Gaining values and transferring those values into lives begin in the family and then progress in society and schools. For this reason, value gaining and value transfer should be maintained in a planned and programmed way. This is what is done by developed countries.

Keywords: Hand Crafts, Jewellery, Jewellery, Silver, Engraving



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4575

**AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE DETERMINANTS OF IMPULSE BUYING IN
ALGERIA**

Nadira Bessouh, Belkacem Ferouani

The Preparatory School of Economics, Business Studies and Management Science, Tlemcen-Algeria

This paper aims at testing, on a sample of 385 Algerian buyers, the effect of the atmospheric variables inside the store as well as that of the product on impulse buying. These variables may distort the consumer's purchase decision at the point-of-sale and lead to impulse buying. The collection of data was carried out by means of a self-administered questionnaire at the store exit. When the necessary analyses were done, the results confirmed the existence of a significant relationship between these variables and impulse buying. Based on these results, among the main managerial implications, managers at points of sale should choose experience as a differentiation, using various techniques and combining several types of strategies to get an experiential offer and thus cause emotional and functional impulsive purchase.

Keywords: Algerian shoppers, hedonic consumption, impulse buying, product, situational factors.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4576

VILLAGE INSTITUTES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

Erkan KIRAL, Vedat AKSOY

Adnan Menderes University Department of Education Faculty,

The Young Republic, who had lost most of its education soldiers (teachers) in the War of Independence and notably in the Battle of Çanakkale (Gallipoli), wanted to show the follow-up of the gorgeous battlefield victories also in the field of education. However, when the educational status of the population was considered, the number of teachers to win this victory was limited. Most of the population used to live in the countryside and used to be illiterate. The people who lived in urban areas and who had received education did not want to go to and teach in those villages where there was no electricity and fresh water and the roads of which were in mud. Therefore, the teachers who were from those villages and who would return there were required. That requirement made it an obligation that a new teacher training model involving the villages and the villager children be developed. In this research, village institutes, which are the most controversial education move of the Republic's history, and their management, are observed from the beginning of the foundation date of village institutes, far from the political point of view which they are involved in. While village institutes and their management are observed; such subjects as the selection of the institute locations, the appointment of the educators, the admission of the students (matriculation), the structure and the managerial staff, distribution of the tasks and daily life are discussed in the light of literature.

Keywords: Village institutes, management, structure



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4578

Sociologist as a profession: an analysis of newspapers titles 1994-2013

Christian Ruggiero, Giovanni Santonastaso

Department of Communication and Social Research, Sapienza University in Rome, via Salaria 113,
Rome, Italy

This paper moves from the research activities of the Research project of significant national interest (PRIN) 2010-2011 entitled «Le professioni dello spazio pubblico oltre la crisi» («Professions in the public space beyond the crisis»). More precisely, this paper refers to the analysis of media representations of the professions linked to Sociological, Political and Communicational studies, carried out by the research unit of Sapienza University of Rome.

The analysis considered two important and different newspapers: “Il Sole 24 Ore” (found as representative of a “quality press” directly linked to economical information) and “la Repubblica” (found as representative of a more “popular” and mainstream press) for a period of almost twenty years, from 1994 to 2013). The corpus of articles has been selected using a set of keywords directly referring to the professions of interest: sociologist, political scientist, communicator and press agent.

Through the analysis of titles and texts of these articles we tried to explore how the media discourse (van Dijk, 1985) created by two important Italian newspapers contributes to shape the public image of the profession of the sociologist (selected because of the greater presence and regularity within the corpus).

The selected period will consist of three years: 1994, 2004 and 2013. The focus will be on the set of headline, title and subtitle of the articles, given their importance for newspapers and readers: in the words of Eco (1971: 354), “it is through the titles that the newspaper gets its key messages. The title decides the interpretation of the article [...] it serves as a “code” for the rest of the article.” The titles’ relevance has been increasing with the growing tendency of newspapers to “weeklyzation” (“settimanalizzazione”, Eco 1997), which had brought to a loss of referentiality of the titles and to an increase, for example, of their spectacular features.

The selected titles will be examined basing on a qualitative perspective, which will use some tools from linguistics and semiotics. In particular, we will consider the presence (and therefore the

evolution) of the grammatical and stylistic characters and of the so-called “expressiveness” or “brilliant style” (Proietti 1992, Dardano 1994), in order to consider their impact in the construction of the figure of the sociologist and of his perceived social value.

Keywords: sociologist, media representation, newspapers, brilliant style



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4579

Under the Italian skies: an international open-air set.

Giovanni Brancato, Giada Fioravanti

Department of Communication and Social Research, Sapienza University in Rome, via Salaria 113,
Rome, Italy

After the important period known as neo-realism, Italy is back in the spotlight winning the Oscar awarded to *The great beauty* by Paolo Sorrentino. Following the success of last years, but also due to cultural policies aiming to reevaluate its land and culture, Italy provides more and more a set for national movies that re-discover and promote small realities, far from the classic tourist routes, but also for the great international productions that choose Italian landscapes as a background for their narrations. Therefore, the principal objective of this article is to show how Italy has always been the center of inspiration for film makers. Places, settings, atmospheres, landscapes are all elements that make Italy an ideal location to tell stories that represent not only the Italian society but the whole multiethnic society. Then this study will evaluate the plurality of possible sceneries that Italy had in different movies set in its territory to realize categorizations that will be presented in different ways.

In a preliminary step we took into account movies set in Italy from the sixties to today, identifying a trend that sees the rise of films shot in Italy in the last ten years. Following this first quantitative investigation, we have chosen and analyzed three films basing on a qualitative perspective. Specifically, three motion pictures will be considered referring to different places both geographical and symbolic: *To Rome with Love*, in which Rome became the abstract space where the comedy of errors takes place; *Twilight - New Moon*, which manifests the contrast between the American province of teenage vampires and the medieval village, full of charm in traditional seat of ancient and noble families; *The tourist*, where Venice is the coated frame in a spy story full of ambiguity and glamour in line with the city's international reputation as the site of important cultural events like Biennale and Venice Film Festival. In particular, these movies have been selected according to three different criteria: the narrative genre, the location and the central role in the history. First of all, they represent three different genres – comedy, fantasy teen drama and thriller - that allow a relationship between filmic narrative and landscape. Subsequently, we have considered the location. All three movies were shot in three places symbol of Italy in the world: Rome, a Tuscan village and Venice. Finally, we took into account the centrality of place in the conduct of the narrative: essential part of the narrative (To

Rome with love), functional element at a turning point of the narrative (New moon), and frame of the story (The tourist).

This paper will try to understand the deep interaction between narrative genre, location of the stage and symbolic meaning, proposing a map of archetypal places of Italy recurring in world cinema, identifying a sort of genius loci in the interaction between land and narration. A semiotic analysis of a movie in its textual and narrative form will be performed. We will describe only one aspect of the movie: its textual nature. Filmic space will be analyzed in a sense both centrifugal and centripetal, taking up the distinction between iconographic level - shots and sequences - and iconological level, characterized by interpretations and symbolic values related to the spirit of the places included in the narrative. Moreover, we will define the interaction concerning the representation between American film narration and Italian setting referring to the tripartite division: realist (socio cultural construction consistent with the reality), impressionist (author's action in rebuilding the spirit of the place is recognizable) and expressionist (the place is reshaped and stylized in a symbolic way).

Keywords: cinema, made in Italy, territory



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4580

**THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT UPON AFFECTIVE
COMMITMENT AND INTRINSIC MOTIVATION: A STUDY ON HEALTHCARE
EMPLOYEES**

Fehmi Volkan AKYÖN, Bülent AKYÜZ, Lütfüye Kaç Güner

Department of Emergency and Disaster Management Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

Empowerment in the work environment is seen as “a tool to encourage workers to think for themselves about the requirements of the job, and to move beyond blindly doing what they are told”. In this context it can be said that psychological empowerment is an important approach for the individual and team motivation. Thus, by increasing employees’ self trust and self-efficacy levels, they serve with higher quality, become more eager for their personal career development and take responsibility in order to be involved in the decision-making process and solve a problem. As a consequent variable of psychological empowerment, affective commitment refers to the employees’ acceptance of organizational goals and values and their overexertion for the benefit of the organization. By this way, healthcare professionals will perceive the institutional issues as their own and work out voluntarily with an intrinsic motivation. In this sense our study aims to assert the impact of psychological empowerment on affective commitment and intrinsic motivation of the healthcare employees. Applied statistical analysis show that while psychological empowerment has a strong relation with intrinsic motivation; it has no significant relation with affective commitment.

Keywords: PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT, HEALTHCARE EMPLOYEES



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4581

KÂĞITTAN DİJİTALE GİDEN YOLDA YURTTAŞ GAZETECİLİĞİ

Zeynep Burcu Vardal, Sevil Bektas Durmus

Department of New Media and Journalism, İstanbul Yeni Yuzyil University

İlk etapta bir noktada toplanan bilgilerin farklı birimlere sunulması amacıyla kullanılmaya başlanan İnternet, günümüzde çıkış noktasından çok farklı ve yaygın amaçlara hizmet etmekte; farklı izdüşümleriyle siyasi, sosyal ve toplumsal hayatta da kendini göstermektedir. Nitekim internet günümüzde sadece iletişim teknolojilerinde meydana gelen önemli bir gelişme olmaktan ziyade; ekonomik, politik ve sosyal etkileri açısından da incelenmesi gereken bir olgu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

20. yüzyılın sonlarında hayatımıza giren ve aynı anda birçok sektörü dönüştürmeyi, kendine uyarlamayı başaran internet; bilgiye ulaşma ve yayma konusunda iletişim teknolojilerinde sağladığı sürekli gelişen ve değişen olanaklar ile habercilik sektörü için de vazgeçilmez bir araç haline gelmiştir. Bu da yüzyıllarla ifade edilen bir tarihi olan basılı yayıncılık ve onunla birlikte doğan gazetecilik için kaçınılmaz bir dönüşümün habercisi niteliğindedir. Nitekim iletişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler, gündelik alışkanlıklarımızdaki pek çok şeyi etkilediği gibi haber alma alışkanlıklarımızı da değiştirmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye’de yaygınlaşan yeni medya ortamlarının gazetecilikte yarattığı dönüşümleri ve ortaya çıkan yeni gazetecilik türlerini ele almaktır. Bu bağlamda, geleneksel medyada pasif nitelikte olan okuyucu yeni iletişim teknolojileri sayesinde aktifleşmiş, sadece haber alan değil; haberin oluşumuna katkıda bulunan kullanıcı kimliğine bürünerek yurttaş gazeteciliği anlayışına da yeni bir boyut getirmiştir. Bu çalışmada, yeni medyanın olanaklı kıldığı bir alternatif gazetecilik türü olarak yurttaş gazeteciliği kavramı örnek uygulamalar çerçevesinde incelenecektir. Çalışmada literatür taraması yöntemi kullanılmış olup, yurttaş gazeteciliğinin yeni bir uygulama biçimi olarak gördüğümüz yurttaş bloglarının ülkemizde yer alan örnekleri incelenerek teorik olarak oluşturulan çerçeve somutlaştırılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Keywords: Yeni Medya, Yurttaş Gazeteciliği, Blog, Sosyal Medya



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4583

An Investigation of the Relationship Between Peer Relationships and Peer Bullying in Adolescents

Utku Beyazit, Aynur Butun Ayhan, Sukran Simsek

Department of Psychology, Near East University, Nicosia, North Cyprus

The relationship with their peers play a major role in the development of adolescents. Peer relationship help teens develop social skills, try new activities, and provide them with lots of support and encouragement. Teens who have trouble forming positive friendship relationships can struggle in many areas of their life. On the other hand, parents often worry that teens' friends aren't always good influences. They may isolate, tease, or bully each other. An adolescent is being bullied when he or she is exposed, to negative actions on the part of one or more other teens. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between peer relationships and peer bullying in adolescents. The sample group of the study is comprised of adolescents attending to a high school in Kırşehir. In order to conduct this study, a permission will be taken from the school administration. In this study, "Individual Information Form", developed by the authors, is used for the collection of information data about adolescents, "Peer Relationships Scale" is used to assess the peer relationships and "Peer Bullying Scale-Adolescent Form" is used to assess the bullying in adolescents participated in the study. As with the analysis of the collected data, a primary analysis is performed in order to test the normality of the data collected. The data collected will analyzed by using SPSS. According to the results, a weak but significant negative correlation was found between the scores of Peer Relations Scale and the bully subscale of Peer Bullying Scale ($r=-0,138$, $p<0,005$). On the other hand, a strong positive correlation was found between the Bully and the Victim subscales of Peer Bullying Scale ($r=-0.659$, $p<0,000$). As a result of the research, certain proposals as with avoidance of peer bullying in adolescents will brought to parents and teachers.

Keywords: Peer, relationship, bullying, adolescent



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4584

EVALUATION OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ' COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Muamner YILMAZ

Bartın University Faculty of Education Department of Elementary School BARTIN/TURKEY

The study aimed to evaluate teacher candidates communication skills. Research Faculty of Education University of Bartın Class Teacher Education, Science Teacher Education, Mathematics Education and Social Studies Education Department made over 175 candidate teachers studying in the field. Used in the collection of the data Ersan and Balı (1998) developed by communication skills Inventory. This inventory is a likert-type 5 measurement tool consists of 45 items. The scale of mental, emotional and behavioral measures in terms of communication skills. Located 15 questions each size-related.

In research teacher candidates communication skills have investigated according to their genders and the science branches whether does not change. The research universe of 2015-2016 in the teaching of Bartın University Faculty of Education Department of primary education constitutes the final year students. Sampling is 175 students from selected the final year students at Department of Elementary Education. The survey model used in the research. In the analysis of data used the statistical processing of the data from independent groups t-test and one-way anova. As a result of the research teacher candidates communication skills while there is not significant difference by gender in science branches has found significant difference between the branches. This difference is in favor of Class Teaching and Social Studies Education Department.

Keywords: Teacher candidate, communication skill, student.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4585

Service Recommendations about the Needs of Women Convicts*

SEMRA SARUÇ

Anadolu Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü, Eskişehir, Türkiye

Services provided for female convicts during the prison process and after releasing from prison is quite insufficient in Turkey.

The aim of this study is to reveal the needs of women convicts both in prison and after the releasing process.

Qualitative methods were used in the study. For the purpose of determining women convicts' needs during the prison process and after releasing and putting forward the possible services that can be developed, 6 professionals consisting of two social workers in women prison, two managers employed to assist ex-convicts for Social Aid and Solidarity Foundation and two academicians working within the field of female delinquency, have been interviewed. Opinions and views of professionals working about female delinquency services that might be applied in the prison process and after releasing, have been examined within the interviews.

Regarding to the prison process and releasing, women convicts' needs were revealed in three categories. These are the activities that can be applied during the prison process, regulations about the post release process and the regulations about the penitentiary process. Regulations about the penitentiary system are; activities of convicted women's identity development, career developments, individualized prisoners programs and mental health treatments. Establishment of temporary shelters, monitoring after releasing, economical-social assistance and employment are among the post release arrangements for women convicts. Regulations about the penitentiary system are; the use of alternative methods to prisons, inclusion of NGOs to the penitentiary system, protective/preventive approaches and perspectives about women, production of penitentiary politics in particular to Turkey and supporting the researches about women delinquency in penitentiary system.

* This study has been organized by a section of author's PhD dissertation named "Female Convicts: Prison Life and Post-Release Needs".

Keywords: Female convicts, need, service recommendation



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4586

Automated Essay Scoring

Sema Sulak

Bartın Universitesi Egitim Fakultesi Merkez-BARTIN

Essays are important expressions of high stake ability but have reliability problems to score them by hand. Rater's personal and psychological qualities can impact results. In order to prevent and solve this issue, computer technology was proposed. Especially for high-stake tests, computers help to eliminate the rater's discretion and offer many new opportunities to enrich educational assessment. Automated Essay Scoring (AES) is defined as the computer technology that evaluates and scores the written prose (Dikli,2006). Interest and acceptance of automated essay scoring appears to be growing, as is evident in the increasing number of references in the academic media over the last few years (Rudner, Garcia, & Welch,2006). Most widely used AES systems are, but not limited to; Project Essay Grader, Intelligent Essay Assessor, E-rater, Intellimetric Essay Scoring. The main purpose of this article is to provide an overview, the main characteristics of the software, the application areas as well as the results of the analyses. Furthermore this article will supplement research results as in regards to AES.

Keywords: automated essay scoring



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4587

Developing Writing Skills of Middle School Students

Suleyman Erkam SULAK, Omer KEMİKSİZ, Hasan Basri KANSIZOGLU, Arzu ÇEVİK

Department of Education, University of Bartın, Bartın, Turkey

The fundamental purpose of mother tongue education is to help individuals improve their language skills. “Writing” has a significant place between these skills which are divided into two as comprehension and narration skills. Writing is increasing its significance especially in our present age in individual and social aspects. Within this context, “skill” is given importance instead of “knowledge” in renewed teaching programs; and the conscious usage of physical and mental sources for writing is defined as the written narration skill. This research aims to improve written narration skills of students receiving education in sixth class of the secondary schools in Bartın province. The research to be figured with activity research model is conducted over the students receiving education in sixth class of the secondary schools of Bartın Provincial Directorate for National Education. In this research, to determine a focal area, to collect data about it, to develop an activity plan in line with the collected data and the processes of analysing and interpreting the data will be taken as a basis; and to improve written narration skill levels of the students will be aimed within “analyse and improve” principle. In line with this aim, writing education will be given to the students via effective models for narrative texts. The activities for improving writing skills will be utilised in the teaching process. Narrative text structure is explained to the students in detail. It is possible for students to practise over narrative text and they are asked for producing texts which are suiting with text structures. As a result the students familiar with the story text structure were better written text .

Keywords: Turkish Language Teaching, Writing Skills, Writing, Writing Models



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4590

An Investigation on the VARK model of Learning Styles in Pedagogical Content Knowledge

Menderes UNAL

Department of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Education, Terme Street, Kirsehir, Turkey.

A number of factors have been identified by the researchers to make clear how students learn. Learning styles of the students, one of the factors, is a widespread interest in the education area (Dunn and Griggs, 1989). Both the teachers and students should recognize, consider and harmonize their learning /teaching styles (Oxford. et al., 1992). Fleming (2001) defines learning style as “an individual’s characteristics and preferred ways of gathering, organizing, and thinking about information. In this study, “The VARK Model, proposed by Fleming (2001) was investigated in the light of randomly chosen 240 undergraduate students’ opinion about pedagogical content Knowledge, at Ahi Evran University, Kirsehir, Turkey. As the category of instructional preference The VARK Model, stands for Visual (V), Aural (A), Read/Write (R) and Kinesthetic (K). The data of the study gathered by a researcher developed scale which was constructed on four mentioned sub-dimensions after achieving validity and reliability.

Keywords: VARK model of Learning Styles, Pedagogical Content Knowledge, Undergraduate students



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4592

**THE EFFECT OF TEACHING STORY TEXT STRUCTURE ON WRITING
ANXIETY LEVELS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS**

Suleyman Erkam Sulak, Hasan Basri Kansizoglu, Omer Kemiksiz, Arzu Cevik

Department of Education, University of Bartın, Bartın, Turkey

Writing is a skill based interaction that enable configuration in the minds of individuals reorganize information with operations such as data analysis, review, inquiry, association, checking. The development of writing skills students are considered to be effective in a variety of mood, as in other language skills. "Anxiety", is one of these mood and can be caused by different factors such as author's letter to the negative comments made, fear of failure anxiety in self-assessment and writing.

In some cases the story of the literary structure of knowledge and experience that will not be directly transferred; figurative language may be used; fictional structure, event, person, staff, location and status as being of different quality when compared to other factors such as text structure, a different way of teaching these text brings the idea that should be pursued. The negative self-perception of writing and having anxiety of students at secondary level is thought to be stemming from the lack of information and awareness on this text structures. In this context, the aim of this research is to determine the effect of teaching students to write story text structure anxiety. Pretest-posttest quasi-experimental design was used in research. Working group of the research consisted of 124 sixth grade students in Bartın. The data obtained from this study were analyzed by IBM SPSS Statistics 20.0 software. Data were analyzed by frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean. In this research it was found to be statistically significant positive effect on levels of students writing anxiety by teaching story text structure.

Keywords: Story, teaching text structure, writing skill, writing anxiety.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4593

The Role of Social Workers in Language and Speech Disorders

Yunus Serhat Cayir

Department of Social Work, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Anadolu, Eskisehir, Turkey

Social work is a profession working with people who need temporary or permanent help in social functions. One of the special needs groups who need to help in social functioning are also people with speech and language disorder. Teamwork is done in the treatment and rehabilitation of speech and language disorders. In the literature it is observed that social workers located in teamwork is one of the professionals in this field. However, in our country, the presence of social work profession in the field of speech and language disorders are not wanted conventional levels. Therefore, it needs to be explained in a comprehensible way of the professional roles of social workers in this field. The main purpose of this study is to make clear that the roles of social workers in this field.

Keywords: Social work, social worker, language and speech disorder



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4594

**Pricing Efficiency of a Failed Futures Contract: A Transactions Data Analysis of the
ISE 100 Futures**

Hakan Er

İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi İşletme Bölümü Dumlupınar Bulvarı KAMPÜS ANTALYA
TURKEY

An interesting phenomenon observed in recently formed derivatives markets is that many new futures contracts fail. A general finding in literature on futures contract is that unnecessary or inefficient futures contracts and exchanges don't last long. The existing empirical work on this issue mostly relates to stock index futures contracts traded in developed countries. The number of studies covering emerging market contracts is limited. This paper investigates the efficiency of the stock index futures market and index arbitrage for ISE 100 Turkish futures contracts by employing intraday transactions data. Results indicate that the futures trading exhibited persistent underpricing

Keywords: ISE-100 Futures, Efficiency, Failed Contracts



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4595

USING THE TRADITION IN THE 20TH CENTURY TURKISH PAINTING

Huseyin Elmas, Ekin Deveci

Department of Painting, Fine Arts Faculty, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey

All the past and present communities on earth have influenced one another and been involved in cultural exchange. This relationship with different communities bring along cultural changes. The most important factor involved here is that it shaped up its culture and art in accordance with the Islamic art after Manichaeism and Buddhism, met Asian, African and European cultures by establishing the two great empires of the Seljuks and the Ottomans, and then chose to be Western community instead of an Eastern one.

On the other hand, tradition and art are what carries cultures of communities over to the future. The painting that the Turks formed within their own tradition is the “miniature”. The traditional Turkish painting originated in the Hun Empire and the Gokturk Empire and the Uyghur as the art of painting based on carving and decoration. The Uighur frescoes dating from the 8th century A.D. are the first examples of the Turkish art of miniature painting. In the Seljuk and Ottoman periods, on the other hand, it was used in the decoration of manuscripts and illustration of topics. However, the Turkish art deviated from its traditional roots after the adoption of European culture and turned towards painting (pentür).

The art of miniature enjoys a distinct status and importance in this context. Today, many contemporary Turkish artists produce works on the basis of miniature. This study will explain the 20. century Turkish painting and the factors that played a part in traditional Turkish arts through contemporary examples of application.

Keywords: Culture, Tradition, Nationality, Miniature, Contemporary Turkish Painting



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4598

A Phenomenological study on teacher resiliency

Aysen Bakioglu, Esra Yazici

Department of Educational Administration and Supervision, Marmara University, Kadiköy, İstanbul

Purpose of this qualitative study is to identify qualities, experiences, protective factors of vocational high school teachers in urban setting. Teachers experience burnout during their career, while some of them leave the profession others success to survive and continue to help students. Focusing on these survivors provides to find out resiliency model. Despite the deficiency model, resiliency model investigates the factors that help teachers to continue their career path. Being a teacher in urban and vocational high school is main stressor for this context exposes them additional burden like traffic, high cost of living, crowd, caring students who have low motivation, low academic and behavioral knowledge, etc.

Semi-structured interview schedule was prepared and applied to 30 vocational high school teachers. Participants were identified by their principals, vice principals and colleagues via resilient teacher determination form which was prepared by researchers based on literature. The tapes were transcribed and analyzing process of data continues. Affection of students, making difference in students' lives, taking positive feedback from students, collegiality, family and administration support, spiritual dimension of being a teacher, patience, professional competency, optimism, communication skills, empathy were some of the headings of the analysis. According to results specific implications for teachers and policy makers will be recommended.

Keywords: teacher, resiliency, protective factors



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4599

Equality of Opportunities in Education and Schooling Rates in Turkey

Nejat Ira, Elif BOZCAN

Kocaeli University Faculty of Education

One of the most important conditions of democratic education is that all the individuals in the society should benefit the opportunities in education regardless of their social status, gender, and regional differences. The principle of social justice should be applied impartially for the social development and welfare. This can be available only when do all the members of the society benefit from the opportunities in education equally. Education is the most fundamental right of an individual and this has been assured in the Constitution.

There are statements about the education rights in the Constitution of Turkish Republic, Law number 42; it reads: “No one can be deprived of his education and training right; Elementary Education is compulsory for all the citizens, both girls and boys and it is free at State Schools; The State provides scholarships and other aids for successful students who have financial impossibility so as to continue their education. The State takes necessary steps in order to redound the ones who are in need of special education because of their disabilities.”

It is extremely important to activate the education right because the members of the society will be able to realise their potential strengths and abilities with the help of education, and improve these skills, thus they will have healthy personalities and happiness. As a result of this, they will be able to contribute to the social development.

This research is based on the variables of the schooling rate according to the level of education, equality of opportunities in education, gender, region, financial status and the rate of literacy.

This research is a descriptive one and the data and figures that are collected from Turkish Statistical Institute and Ministry of Education have been used. The results that were collected from this research illustrate that the schooling rate has been increasing compared to the past years. However, it was also observed that the higher the education is, the lower the rate of schooling becomes. Besides, when examined the number of students per classrooms, it was found out that Istanbul and South-eastern Anatolian Region hold the highest rate. This rate is over the average of Turkey.

Keywords: Education, Schooling Rates , Equality of Opportunities



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4600

The Parents' Evaluation Of The Exercise Programme Applied To The Mentally Challenged Children

Menşure Aydın, Mustafa Yılmaz, Çiğdem Bulgan, Bergün Meriç Bingöl

Kocaeli University

Health problems due to the immobile life styles affect the disabled more. That's why, the disable children, especially the mentally challenged ones should be led to sport and help them develop sophisticatedly. Parents witness the success of their children and see the positive effect of sport on children. The purpose of this research is to determine the benefits of activity programmes that are applied to the mentally challenged children.

''Exercise Benefit/Barrier Scale'' (EBBS), which was developed by Sechrist, Walker and Pendel (1987) and adapted into Turkish by Karahan et al (2011), was applied to 66 parents whose children have mental disabilities. EBBS has 43 items, 29 of which are benefit items and 14 of which are barrier items. It is a Likert 4 scale. It is evaluated as the follows: ''I strongly agree. (1)'', '' I strongly disagree. (4)''. In the statistical analysis of the data that was collected at the end of the survey, arithmetical average, standard deviation and t test were used.

At the end of the survey; the figures were found as the follows: the perceived benefit, arithmetical average and standard deviation (96, 4091 \pm 7, 25148); and the perceived barrier (38, 3030 \pm 5, 15594); and total (134,7121 \pm 9,48807).

A highly significant difference (0,001) was found between the perceived benefit and the perceived barrier (,000). As a result, it was concluded that parents have positive attitudes towards the participation of the mentally challenged children in sportive activities.

Keywords: Mental Disability, Exercise benefit / barrier Scale



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4603

**Growing Importance Of Innovation In Turkey And In The World And COMU
TECHNOPARK**

Ali Sahin ORNEK, Yasin DANYAL

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Graduate School of Social Sciences.

Technoparks, are places that enhance the international competitiveness power of enterprises, and where the managers of countries and specialist individuals come together. The fields which techno-entrepreneurships (start-ups) shape and steer (direct) the world economy are spreading rapidly. Technology development zones, science parks, technocities (technopolis), techno-parks, research parks and the like are referred by similar names. In technoparks, universities, local and foreign companies are focusing on new technologies by coming together, particularly in R&D and software programs.

Technoparks are dynamic structures that form the backbone of knowledge society. All kinds of brands, patents and other outputs that are related to the new technologic products produced there form the source of wealth of the nations. The most striking example of the Technoparks is Silicon Valley in the United States. Many technology bases that Silicon Valley constitutes a model, and the numbers of which increase have begun to rule over today's world through virtual networks. As for the countries giving importance to the technology products, relative to the size of Israel, the thing that they have made about R&D, innovation and information export is quite remarkable.

In this study, it will be discussed the technoparks that are increasingly institutionalized in terms of globally and locally to what extent have achieved. Their contributions that have made to the global economy will be drawn attention. Locally, it will be discussed about Canakkale technoparks formation that is in the phase of establishment.

Keywords: Technoparks, Innovation, R&D, Reaearch, Development



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4605

Equality of Educational Opportunity in Turkey

Osman Ferda Beytekin, Hasan Arslan

Ege University, Faculty of Education, Izmir, Turkey

Equality of educational opportunity has been one of the major objective of the democratic societies in contemporary era. Besides, education has a crucial role to poverty elimination strategies and the achievement of equal opportunity commitments for sustainable development of the countries. Ensuring equal opportunities in education is gaining more importance in terms of the effectiveness of individuals and so the societies and it is quite important for the development of the countries in this global world. In this sense, educational policies of countries are shaped by the notion of the equality of educational opportunity. Furthermore, establishment of an egalitarian society can be realized by the equality of opportunity in education due to the success of educational institutions. This paper examines the equality of educational opportunities in Turkey with a focus on the existing legislation and the practices of educational programs. Additionally equality of educational opportunity practices and educational policies in Turkey are discussed through the facilities at the elementary, secondary and university education stages.

Keywords: Equality, Educational Opportunity, Turkey



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4606

Why is student leadership training for pre-service teachers important?

Hasan Arslan, Baris Uslu, Mehmet Ulutas

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University

During last two or three decades, in addition to academic, technical and professional training, universities from many countries have given a special importance to provide different trainings for their students related to ‘soft skills’ such as interpersonal communication, entrepreneurship, team work, knowledge literacy, democratic citizenship, etc. These trainings contribute in developing students’ leadership skills. To evolve these skills more effectively, the developed countries such as Australia, Finland, Germany, Holland, New Zealand, the UK and the USA start to operate leadership trainings during primary and secondary education level. These early leadership trainings provide essential knowledge and experiences to increase the potential of students as future leaders. In this perspective, many of the studies in leadership literature focused mainly on student leadership. In one of these studies, the features of effective leader student were identified as struggle tenacity, creative problem solving, critical thinking, interpreting different connections, effective verbal communication, flexibility in thinking and action, tolerance to uncertainty, and motivate others. However, to enhance these leadership behaviors of students, teachers operate all sorts of activities in schools. Therefore, the trainings related to leadership that were provided to teachers within their whole educational life become critical to increase their basic knowledge about essential leadership behaviors. In this regard, student leadership trainings within teacher education programs can hugely contribute to gain practical experiences about student leadership by pre-service teachers as both higher education students and teachers in future.

Keywords: Student Leadership, Pre-Service Teachers, Professional Training.



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4609

FRONTEX between Turkey and Greece: Protection of the Maritime Border Issues

Mehmet Hanifi BAYRAM

Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Hukuk Fakültesi, Kampüs 07058

This area has become a laboratory of the Frontex's work as well as the agency's first rapid response operation is where the first operational regional offices. Since 2011 the Poseidon joint operation is considered to be the main entry point for migrants heading to Europe Greek land and sea borders has been appointed on a permanent basis. Frontex operates in Greece for many years and is now also a transit point for many migrants takes a growing interest in Turkey. In April 2012 an agreement with Turkey has laid the foundation for the future cooperation. However, the uncertain sea borders separating the two countries where is difficult to prevent border violations in the context of Frontex operations.

In this study, the structure of the Frontex activities in Greece-Turkey border, cooperation and control issues arising from the maritime border dispute, will be examined.

Keywords: Frontex, Greece, Turkey, maritime border



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4610

Educational Leadership Standards for School Administrators

Osman Ferda Beytekin, Hasan Arslan

Ege University, Faculty of Education, Izmir, Turkey

Educational leaders are responsible for the effective, efficient, equitable and ethical management of schools and districts. Educational leadership standards are crucial for school principals to develop and manage their schools effectively. The responsibilities of school administrators include assembling and allocating resources, monitoring and addressing internal and external regulatory requirements, developing organizational policies and practices and other administrative duties of the school. The Ministry of Education in Turkey has been trying to implement reform processes in the education system so far. While it is obvious that the priority of school principals in this reform practices, there has not been criterion like educational leadership standards for the selection and assignment of the school principals. Besides, the Ministry of Education has not set the leadership standards to guide the school principals in order to manage their schools effectively. This paper tries to review and discuss the educational leadership standards for school administrators in the context of educational policies and assignment practices of school principals in the last decade.

Keywords: Educational leadership, standards, school administrators



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4613

**HISTORICAL PROCESSES WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CERAMICS AND
TILING**

Nurettin Gülaçtı

The aim of this study was done in the past in Kütahya ceramics and tiles in the present to determine whether or in Kutahya and to share. It is also important in terms of obtaining new research in this field written literary sources. This research method is based on the literature and workshop practices, usually (the universe) it is limited to pottery and handcrafted located in Kütahya ceramics decorated with tiles and tiling work in a coherent walking board applications. Given the history of ceramics in the formation and development of tiling going on in Anatolia, home to the world's richest cultures and do in the Anatolian civilizations to the growth and development also has hosted born. Anatolia also studied the first pottery-making craft, which started with the arrival of the Anatolian Seljuks (ARIKAN, 2007: p.29) will be found to continue the Ottomans. Iznik and Kutahya today are two of the continued high level of art. The first ceramic finds are known to be produced in the 10,000 and 9,000 BC. However, the oldest ceramic artifacts were uncovered in 8000, but BC in Turkestan Aşkav to. In Anatolia and Mesopotamia in 6000 BC unearthed in Pilgrims (ARACASOY, 1983: p.1). Kütahya Ceramic Base area still continued to be the most influential centers of art in each period. Kütahya ceramics and ceramic art from the 18th century until the arrival inişli- has undergone a process, though it is mentioned in written sources as the most brilliant period of the 18th century lived. Consequently, when the Republican era Kütahya ceramics and tile panels coherent examination, history Kütahya tiles away from the original, the difference will be made by commercial concerns they were not works of a certain composition integrity.

Keywords: Kütahya Tiles and Ceramics, Contemporary Tile, Tile Figurative



IX. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences
Paris, France – February 3-6, 2016

Abstract No: 4620

Views Of Education Faculty Students Regarding The Security Of Their Current City Of Study

Mustafa Aydın BAŞAR

Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Education

Urbanization is one of the most important outcomes of the industrialization and modernization process. Machine technologies, and developing production and transportation systems which emerged with the Industrial revolution, as well as the comfort and difficulties created by these new technologies severed a great part of the population from their land. This population changes resulted in the urbanization phenomenon. Urbanization, as an outcome, creates socio-economic and political changes and it may also cause changes in attitudes and behaviours of the individuals that constitute the society.

Rapid Urbanization causes security problems in cities of Turkey and the rest of the world; and as a result efforts towards making cities secure places gain more importance. In today's modern world, security is an indispensable part of any human settlement. The most secure cities of the world are determined and announced through the secure cities index annually. The secure cities index explains city security with four subcategories, which are "health security", "infrastructure security" "personal security", and "digital security".

University students come from a variety of districts. It is common knowledge that studying in a healthier and securer city will contribute greatly to their academic achievement. One of the criteria for university students to determine their city of higher education is the security of the city where they are currently studying.

This study reports the views of university students regarding the security of their city of study. To these ends, the following questions were investigated.

- a) To what degree university students take the security of a city in their preference for higher education study?
- b) What do students understand from a secure city?
- c) Which one of the four secure city categories is more important for them?

In this study, which is based on a qualitative method that uses interviews, group interviews were conducted with the participants. The participants were asked to express their opinions in short sentences. According to the results, more than half of the participants reported that they neither gave much consideration to the security of a city nor asked for external counseling support during their decision period. Besides, concerns about personal security dominate their views regarding city security.

Keywords: Safety perceptions, undergraduate students', security cities