III. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences

February 6-8, 2014

Sapienza University
Rome, Italy

Organized by IASSR & Sapienza University
Dear Conference Participants and Distinguished Guests;

As the president of the International Association of Social Science Research, I wish to extend a warm welcome to all conference participants. We are delighted and honored to host the International Conference of Social Sciences at the Faculty of Political Science, Sociology, and Communication Science, Sapienza University in Rome. I would like to express my special thanks to Prof. Maria Concetta Pitron, Prof. Dr. Prof. Antonio Bettanini, Prof. Dr. Mario Morcelli, Prof. Antonello Biagini and Prof. Dr. Christian Ruggiero for hosting the conference at their university. Specially, I would like to thank again Prof. Dr. Mario Morcelli, Prof. Dr. Francesco Sidoti and Prof. Dr. Christian Ruggiero for their incredible effort and support for this organization.

It is my great pleasure to inform you that more than 255 conference delegates from 40 countries will present more than 288 papers in three days. We received 521 applications and accepted only 277 papers for our conference in order to increase quality of the conference.

I would like to express my special thanks to the Chairs of the organization committee, Dr. Christian Ruggiero, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Kocayörük and Dr. Mehmet Ali İçbay and all members of the organization and review committees for their invaluable support and cooperation in organizing the conference in Rome.

Today we have special guests as the keynote speakers of the conference: Prof. Dr. Antonio Bettanini, Prof. Dr. Francesco Sidoti and Prof. Dr. Mehmet Durdu Karshl. I would like to express my gratitude to them for their valuable contribution to the conference.

I am wishing the best to all our guests in Rome and hoping to meet you again at another Conference that will be held in September between 11 and 14, in Sankt Petesburg, Russia. I hope that our conference will make a contribution to sharing our experience and knowledge each other.

Thank you so much for being here.

Sincerely,

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Arslan
President of IASSR
ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Co-presidents
Hasan Arslan, IASSR.
Mario Morcellini, University of Rome, Italy.

Conference chairs
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Christian Ruggiero, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy.
Mehmet Ali İçbay, IASSR.

Conference secretary
Barış Uslu, IASSR.

Technical support
Mehmet Ulutaş, IASSR.

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Alejandro Gallard, Southern Georgia University, US.
Ali Yıldırım, Middle East Technical University, Turkey.
Andrea Bixio, Sapienza University, Italy.
Antonello Folco Biagini, Sapienza University, Italy.
Antonio Bettanini, Sapienza University, Italy.
Aydin Imrahimov, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey.
Aymet Aypay, Osmangazi University, Turkey.
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Binnur Yeşilyaprak, Ankara University, Turkey.
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Denis Forasacco, Akdeniz University, Turkey.
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Ezgi Özeke Kocabaş, Ege University, Turkey.
Fabrizio Battistelli, Sapienza University, Italy.
Fabrizio D’Ascenzo, Sapienza University, Italy.
Feride Bacanlı, Gazi University, Turkey.
Fikriye Toker, Trakya University, Turkey.
Franca Faccioli, Sapienza University, Italy.
Francesco Sidoti, University of L’Aquila, Italy.
Frederic Jacobs, American University, US.
Giovanna Motta, Sapienza University, Italy.
Gülrüh Gürbüz, Marmara University, Turkey.
Heini Paavola, Helsinki University, Finland.
Ibrahim Anıl, Marmara University, Turkey.
Kevin Norley, Bedford University, UK.
Lulzime Kamberi, State University of Tetova, Macedonia.
Margarita Elkina, Berlin School of Economics and Law, Germany.
Maria Concetta Pitrone, Sapienza University, Italy.
Mario Morcellini, Sapienza University, Italy.
Mehmet Demirezen, Hacettepe University, Turkey.
Mehmet Durdu Karšlı, Near East University, TR North Cyprus.
Mehmet Emin Özel, Cag University, Turkey.
Milly Buonanno, Sapienza University, Italy.
Mirja Talib, Helsinki University, Finland.
Nermin Ciftci, Yıldız Technical University, Turkey.
Orhan Elmacı, Dumlupınar University, Turkey.
Özlem Karaverture Tekdurmaz, Bahçeşehir University, Turkey.
Patricia Runcan, West University of Timisoara, Romania.
Paolo De Nardis, Sapienza University, Italy.
Rahim Ombashi, Beder University, Albania.
Rasim Yılmaz, Namık Kemal University, Turkey.
Rauf Yıldız, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey.
Salih Binici, Florida State University, US.
Sema Kaner, Ankara University, Turkey.
Sibel Aydoğan, Marmara University, Turkey.
Soner Polat, Kocaeli University, Turkey.
Thomas Marteen, Goethe Institute, Germany.
Vatanyar Yagya, St. Petersburg State University, Russia.
Vedat Çalışkan, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey.
Zeynep Hamamcı, Gaziantep University, Turkey.
III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

February 06-08, 2014
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy

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<td>09:00-17:30 Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-10:45 Welcome Reception and Coffee</td>
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<td>10:45-11:45 Opening Ceremony</td>
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<td>11:05-11:25 Inaugural Speech</td>
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<td>13:15-14:00 Lunch</td>
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<td>15:30-15:45 Coffee Break</td>
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<td>17:15-17:30 Break</td>
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<th>Friday – February 07, 2014 (Second Day)</th>
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# Thursday – February 06, 2014 (First Day)

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<tr>
<td>11:05 - 11:25</td>
<td><strong>Inaugural Speech</strong>&lt;br&gt;Assoc. Prof. Hasan ARSLAN&lt;br&gt;IASSR President</td>
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<td>11:25 - 11:45</td>
<td><strong>Inaugural Speech</strong>&lt;br&gt;Prof. Antonello Biagini&lt;br&gt;Sapienza University in Rome</td>
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<td>11:45 - 12:15</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Speaker</strong>&lt;br&gt;Prof. Antonio Bettanini&lt;br&gt;(Sapienza University, Italy)&lt;br&gt;Source Hunting in Post Gatekeeper Journalism Era</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:15 - 12:45</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Speaker</strong>&lt;br&gt;Prof. Francesco Sidoti&lt;br&gt;(University of L'Aquila, Italy)&lt;br&gt;The Great Turkish Heritage in the West</td>
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<td>12:45 - 13:15</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Speaker</strong>&lt;br&gt;Prof. Mehmet Durdu Karslı&lt;br&gt;(Eastern Mediterranean University, TR North Cyprus)&lt;br&gt;The Importance of Multidisciplinary Studies on Social and Behavioral Sciences</td>
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<td>13:15 - 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch Break (buffet)</td>
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<td>13:30 - 15:00</td>
<td>Sessions I</td>
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### 14:00 - 15:30  
**Congress Center (English)**

**Panel - Chair Person: Erica Antonini & Massimiliano Ruzzeddu**

- Valentina Fedele
  - Singing the revolution.
  - Hip-hop and the story of the North-African uprising in the Mediterranean
- Roberta Iannone
  - Cohabiting Through The Streets Of Ethnic Capital
- Chiara D'alessio
  - Adriana Gini
  - Richard Vaz
  - Frisca Kajur
  - Denis Larrivee
  - Rita Saldanha

**Community Reintegration Amongst Dispersed Widow Populations Suffering Religious Minority Violence: Serial Success Of Micro Community Mediated Personalism.**

- Muammer Tunca
  - Gezi Parkı Movement As A New From Of Socio-Political Opposition
- Ilona Tamutiene
  - Construction Of Social Exclusion In The Case Of Harmful Alcohol Use
  - Annette Ullrich & Heather Horseley
  - Intercultural Dialogue: Understanding Janusz Korczak Using Qualitative Interviews About A Polish-German Exchange Project

### 14:00 - 15:30  
**Lecture Hall (English)**

**Chair Person: Yavuz Demirel**

- Teresa Carla Oliveira & Nélia Cristina Filipe
  - Reconciling Logics In Change Management: Hrm Implications From A Case Study Of A Teaching Hospital
- Francesco Bellini
  - Fabrizio D'ascenzo
  - Dematerialisation And Corporate Social Responsibility: Findings From The Italian Companies
- Ferhat Demiralp
  - Demet Seçil Deder
  - Said Kınır
  - The Semiotic And Semantic Metaphor Usage In The Formation Of Corporate Identity Of The Business
  - M. Faruk Öçznar & Yavuz Demirel
  - Examining The Impact Of Work Ethic On Organizational Citizenship Behavior
- Eyüp Akin
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<tr>
<td>14:00-15:30</td>
<td>Examining Smes’ Marketing Orientation And Appropriateness For Relational Marketing</td>
<td>Lecture Room Wolf (Turkish)</td>
<td>Chair Person: Rana Eşkinat</td>
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<td>Mehmet Akıncı</td>
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<td>An Analysis On Electoral Systems And Political Party Systems In Turkey</td>
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<td>14:00-15:30</td>
<td>The Turkish Commercial Code Provisions Relating To The General Meeting Of Shareholders In Joint Stock Company Is Compatible With The Eu Shareholder Right Directive</td>
<td>Lecture Room 201(Turkish)</td>
<td>Chair Person: Ayşe Banu Başar</td>
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<td>Abdulkadir Bulut</td>
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<td>The Determinants Of Crime (Through The Eyes Of Practitioners And Theorists)</td>
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<td>Filiz Tepecik</td>
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<td>The Analysis Of International Labour Migration In Globalization Process</td>
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<td>Munise Tuba Aktaş</td>
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<td>Economic Performance Of Turkey After The 2001 Crisis</td>
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<td>E-Commerce Organizations And Turkey</td>
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<td>15:30-15:45</td>
<td>The Impact Of The Global Finance Crisis On Manufacturing Industry : Sample Of Turkey</td>
<td>Lecture Hall (Turkish)</td>
<td>Chair Person: Gloria Gabrielli, Giovanna Leone &amp; Bruno Mazzara</td>
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<td>Hasan Şenol, Faik Ay, Mehmet Dinç</td>
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<td>The Relationship Between Corporate Social Responsibility And Financial Performance: A Study On Bist Chemical, Petroleum And Plastic Index</td>
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<td>Ayşe Banu Başar</td>
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<td>The Rate Of Burnout Of Elementary School Teachers And Elementary Mathematics Teachers</td>
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<td>15:45-17:15</td>
<td>Motivation Situations of 6th Grader Students of Secondary School During Science Courses</td>
<td>Lecture Room Wolf (English)</td>
<td>Chair Person: Cigdem Sahin-Taskin</td>
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<td>Bilgen Duman &amp; Fatma Tomul</td>
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<td>Traditional Approaches Of The University Students In Turkiye About Sexuality</td>
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<td>Nuriye Büyükkayacı Duman, Gülay Yılmazel &amp; A. Burcu Akbulut</td>
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<td>Assesment Of Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors In Women Between The 18-64 Age Groups: Sample Of Turkey Province</td>
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<td>Psychological Harassment (Mobbing) in The Workplace</td>
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<td>Migration as metamorphosis. Gregor Samsa in Patra</td>
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<td>Marta Vignola</td>
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<td>Theoretical And Empirical Understanding Of Social And Political Relevance Of Memory</td>
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<td>Julie Alev Dılmac</td>
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<td>If Looks Could Kill...: The Case Of Humiliation In The Digital Era</td>
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<td>Cigdem Sahin-Taskin</td>
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<td>Pre-Service Teachers’ Self Efficacy For Alternative Assessment</td>
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<td>The Impact Of Strategy Development On Listening As A Productive Skill In ELT: A Constructivist Approach</td>
<td>Aylin Ilden Kockar, Gulseli Baysu &amp; Anil Ozge Ustunel</td>
<td>Lecture Room 201(Turkish)</td>
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<td>Use of Math Games in Primary and Secondary Schools: Do They Improve Cognitive Skills?</td>
<td>Skender Brucaj</td>
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<td>Promoting Quality At Newly Established Universities: New Approaches To Leadership Management.</td>
<td>Esra Şahin, Uğur Başboğaoglu &amp; Kemal Duruhan</td>
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<td>Educational Planning In Turkey</td>
<td>Seda Kuscu</td>
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<td>Chair Person: Fatih Duman</td>
<td>Misra Ciğeroğlu Öztepe</td>
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<td>The Issue Of Ethics In Public Administration And Its Reflections On Turkey</td>
<td>Abdullah Özkan</td>
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<td>The Strategic Importance Of Ethical Values In The Advertising And Self – Control</td>
<td>Meral Gürbüz</td>
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<td>Protection Of Personal Data Within The Coverage Of The Right To Privacy</td>
<td>Fatih Duman</td>
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<td>With Persuasion And Influence On Political Decisions : Social Media And The New Generation</td>
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<td>17:15-17:30</td>
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<td>17:30-19:00</td>
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<td>Panel - Chair persons: Ida Cortoni, Paola Panarese &amp; Nicoletta Stame</td>
<td>Daniela Cinque &amp; Claudia D'Antoni</td>
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<td>Digital Media And Generation 0-6: Snapshot On Europe</td>
<td>Selcen Ozturkcan</td>
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<td>Technology Acceptance Of Students: An Analysis Of 100% Online Graduate Program</td>
<td>Ferhat Demiralp, Demet Seçil Deder, Kadri Yıldırım &amp; Resul Geyik</td>
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<td>Multilingual And Multicultural Distance Education Center Management</td>
<td>Erlis Çela</td>
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<td>Social Media, Impact On News Sources For Television Journalism In Albania</td>
<td>Idaver Sherifi</td>
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<td>Impact Of Information Systems In Satisfaction Of The Students From The University; Case Study From Epoka University</td>
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<td>17:30-19:00</td>
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<td>Confiscation Without Expropriation According To Turkish Law</td>
<td>Süleyman Numan Özcan</td>
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<td>Applicable Law Of International Criminal Court</td>
<td>Asuman İnce</td>
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<td>Overstepping For The Reasons Of Compliance With Law</td>
<td>Rabia Beyza Candan</td>
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<td>The Relation With The Modern State And Religion And Turkey Practice</td>
<td>Sevtap Yücel Yakut</td>
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<td>The Women’s Surname Problem In Turkish Law</td>
<td>Ramadan Çipuri</td>
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<td>Self-Censorship As A Reality In The Albanian Media</td>
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<td>17:30-19:00</td>
<td>Lecture Room Wolf (Turkish)</td>
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<td>Chair Person: Unal Sentürk</td>
<td>Hilal Onur Ince, Aysun Yarali Akkaya &amp; Cenay Babaoğlu</td>
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<td>A Qualitative Research About Disability And Ankara</td>
<td>Vehbi Bayhan</td>
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<td>The Role And Function Of School Sociologist İn Guidance System</td>
<td>Dilek Baybora</td>
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<td>The Family Rights At Work İn Turkey</td>
<td>Unal Sentürk</td>
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<td>The Reflection Of Social Changes And Transformations To The Marriage Affairs</td>
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<td>10:00-11:30</td>
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**Friday – February 07, 2014 (Second Day)**

### 10:00-11:30

**Panel - Chair Persons: Tito Marci & Emanuele Rossi**

- Seçil Deren Van Het Hof
  - Media Publicity Of Ngos In Turkey

- Elif Simsek
  - Re-Thinking Political Transition Literature: Ukraine’s Post-Soviet Political Transition With Janissary Rhythms

- Erhan Kuççu & Kübra Hidiroğlu
  - The Politics As An Aporia Of Ethic, The Weak And Oppressed As An Aporia Of Politics

- Loris Di Giammaria & Serena Gennaro
  - Twitter As New Public Space For Political Participation?

- Andrea Millefiorini
  - Parties And Movements In The Dynamics Of Functioning Of The Advanced Democracies

### 10:00-11:30

**Panel - Chair Persons: Fabrizio D’Ascenzo & Andrea Rocchi**

- Aycan Gürkan & Özlem Çakır
  - The Relationship Between Work Life Areas And Productivity

- Özlem Çakır, Umut Denizli & Efe Cinar
  - Phenomenon Of Working After Retirement And Its Relation With Quality Of Life İn Turkey

- Gianmarco Cifaldi
  - The Power of Corruption

- Carmine Piscopo, Martina Ferrucci & Vera D’Antonio
  - Smart City Vs Smart Info. The Representation Of “Smart Cities” In The Italian Press

### 10:00-11:30

**Chair Person: Aylin POROY ARSOY**

- Aylin POROY ARSOY
  - Tuba BORA.
  - Lale KARABİYİK

- Cristina Sá, António Martins & Carlos Gomes
  - Value Relevance Of Non Financial Information: Evidence From BIST100

- Selcen Öztürkcan, Eda Aylin Genc & Ozan Uysal
  - How Demographic Factors And Risk Aversion Influence Portuguese Tax Morale Level

- Asma Salman, Nasir Idrees, Adeel Khalid
  - You Are What You Check-In: Socially Created Value Of Places And Online Identity Formation

- Devrim Umit
  - Budget & Expenditure trends in the Public Health Sector of Pakistan

- Fadime Boztaş
  - The American Protestant Missionary Network in Late Ottoman Empire

- Fadime Boztaş
  - Site Management Plan As A Global Rhetoric For The Best Local Practice: Bursa Case
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<td>Tactics And Strategies Of Daily Life As A Production Field Of Alternative Modernity</td>
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<td>Çağla Ünlütürk Ulutaş &amp; Barbaros Ulutaş</td>
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<td>The Policy Analysis Of Child Labor In Turkey</td>
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<td>How Do I See The City I Live In? Reading The Paintings Of Children From Kasımpaşa</td>
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<td>Mustafa Aydemir</td>
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<td>In The Novel Of İhsan Oktay Anar Yedinci Gün, The Postmodern Fiction Universe</td>
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<td>Early Era Republic Term (1923-1938) A Look Into The Education Of Women In Turkish Novel</td>
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<td>The Relationship Between Personality Traits And The Body Shape Of Servent Character İn Halit Ziya Uşakligıl’s Story, Ferhunde Kalfa</td>
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<td>Profile Of Male And Female Executives From The Perspective Of A Xvth Century Storyteller</td>
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<td>Teacher-Related Variables As Predictors Of Singaporean Pre-Service Teachers’ Attitudes Toward Inclusive Education</td>
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<td>National Policies For International Higher Education Students: A Comparison Of Strategies And Outcomes Between Finland And Turkey</td>
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<td>Sabahat Bayrak Kok, Seyma Gün Ergölu &amp; Yeliz Mohan Bursalı</td>
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<td>Seyma Gün Ergölu, Ayşe İrmis &amp; Haciye Coban</td>
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<td>Mustafa Atahan Yılmaz &amp; Arkan Yusufoğlu</td>
<td>Cloud Computing As An Effective Organisational Model For The Dematerialisation Of The Italian Public Administration</td>
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<td>The Basic Parameters Of European Security Of Energy Supply: The Transadriatic Pipeline (TAP) Project</td>
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<td>The Relationship Between Perception Of Tax And Education Level : Findings Of A Field Survey Directed To Students Of Istanbul University</td>
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<td>The Factors Affecting Burnout And The Effect Of Burnout On Creativity: An Application For Television Industry</td>
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<td>The Relationship Between Emotional Labor And Task/Contextual/Innovative Job Performance: A Study With Private Bank Employees In Denizli</td>
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<td>Tharanee Nawatnatee &amp; Noppamass Suvachart</td>
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<td>Local Wisdom To Creative Cultural Tourism Activity</td>
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<td>Tourist Expectation And Tourist Experience In Cultural Tourism</td>
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<td>Relationship Between Service Quality Perceptions Of Turkish Cruise Tourists And Their Demographic Characteristics</td>
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<td>Design Tourism Route From The Behavior And Needs Of Thai Tourist In Chaiyaphum, Thailand</td>
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<td>To What Extent Is Self-Censorship A Kind Of Freedom? The Case Of China</td>
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<td>The Effect Of Civilization Perception On Ottoman Judiciary Organization Reform Process At The Beginning Of 19th Century</td>
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<td>Religious Instruction In The Second Constitutionalist Period Of The Ottoman Empire</td>
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<td>The State, Islam And Education In Transition To Multi-Party System In Turkey</td>
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<td>Döndü Ucecam Karagel &amp; Hulusi Karagel</td>
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<td>Analysis Of A Historical Commercial Centre In Terms Of Marketing Geography: Uzun Çarşısı/The Long Bazaar (Antakya/Turkey)</td>
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<td>Rabia Sohbet, Sanidin Kantar &amp; Firdevs Gür</td>
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<td>Gaziantep University Department Of Nursing Faculty Of Health Sciences Health Workers Safety At Work</td>
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<td>Simone Bonini &amp; Mattia S. Gangi</td>
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<td>Television And Culture: Theories And Research Methods</td>
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<td>Gloria Gabrielli, Giovanna Leone, Bruno M. Mazzara &amp; Alice Roseti</td>
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<td>Let the victims speak, but only late at night. Ambivalences of TV documentaries on the Anni di piombo.</td>
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<td>Parampal Singh,Ramneek Kaur</td>
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<td>Television Advertising Directed At Children : A Parental Perspective</td>
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<td>The Analysis Of Effect Of Operating Ratios And Financial Structure Ratios On Profitability Ratios In Bist 100 Listed Companies</td>
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<td>Ruziye Çöp &amp; Çiler Gülær</td>
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<td>Determination Of Consumer’s Attitudes Toward Mobile Coupons: The Case Of Turkey</td>
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<td>Vested And Indispensable Rights Of The Shareholders Of The Joint-Stock Company In Turkish Law</td>
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<td>Gulsen Gersil, Serap Yılmaz</td>
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<td>Global Power Is Now At Cosmocrats Global Executives To Our Globalized World: Cosmocrats</td>
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<td>Detective Story And Gotic As Metafictional Elements In Bilge Karasu’s Kilavuz</td>
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<td>Village Institute, Hasan Ali Yücel And Tös İn The Triangle Fakir Baykurt Understanding Of Education</td>
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<td>Sufism Progress Of Love: “Hüsn Ü Aşk” Of The Masnavi Intertextuality / Semiotic Interpretation An Analysis</td>
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<td>Evaluation Of Dominant Paradigm Forseeing Disciplinary Distinction In Social Sciences Over Muqaddimah Of Ibn Khaldun</td>
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<td>Risk Behaviors Rerated Agrochemical Use Among Rubber Farmers In Southern Of Thailand</td>
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<td>Model Development to Reduce Pesticide Risk Behaviors among Rubber Farmers in Khogyang Community, Trang, Thailand</td>
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<td>Decision-Making Process And Risk Analysis Of Agricultural Market Economy In Turkey: A Case Study From Kaledic Region Wine Producers</td>
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**Chair Person: M. Oğuz Arslan**

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<td>Bayram ALAMUR</td>
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<td>A Research Regarding To The Relationship Between Economic Literacy And Consumer Preferences In Knowledge Economy</td>
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<td>Zehra Odabaş Serin, Yunus Şahin, Ferhat Özdemir &amp; Muhammet Durgun</td>
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<td>Situation Of Turkey Wood-Based Board Sector In The World Market</td>
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<td>Free And Open Source Software As A Public Good: Implications For Education</td>
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<td>The Situation Of Transition Economies In The Global Crisis Environment: The Case Of Russia</td>
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<td>Hasan Serin, Muhammet Durgun &amp; Yunus Şahin</td>
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<td>Furniture Sector Of Turkey</td>
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**15:45-17:15\hspace{1em} Sessions IV**

**15:45-17:15\hspace{1em} Congress Center(Turkish)**

**Chair Person: Sevin Aksoylu**

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<td>Effects Of The Urban Regeneration On The Industrial Heritage And City Identity In Eskişehir –Turkey.</td>
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<td>Social Segregation Due To Migration Example Of The Turkish Republic Of Northern Cyprus</td>
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<td>Churches Being Transformed Into Mosques In Salonika</td>
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<td>A Forgotten Name In The Relational Organization Theory: Mary Parker Folett</td>
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**Panel - Chair Persons: Gianpiero Gamaleri & Patrizia Laurano**

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<th>Mehmet Can Sahin, Isil Tas, Irem Gürghah Oğul, Emel Cilingir &amp; Oğuz Keles</th>
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<td>Literature Review On Using Tablet Computers In Preschool Education</td>
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<td>Murat Canlı &amp; Demet Şener Canlı</td>
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<td>Integration The Nature Of Science At Middle School Science And Technology Classes: Comparing Two Cases (Demirci And Manisa)</td>
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<td>Eda Ustünel, Aïnur Aïtkuzhinova-Arslan</td>
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<td>The Influence Of Smart Board Technology On Student Engagement In And Perception Of Classroom Activities</td>
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<td>Pelin Ertekin, Ahmet Guccük</td>
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<td>Effect Of Case Teaching On Learning Genetic Engineering Subject Meaningfully</td>
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**Panel - Chair Persons: Mariano Longo & Marialuisa Stazio**

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<th>Sabrina Garofalo</th>
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<td>Representations of the Mediterranean and experiences of migrant women</td>
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<td>Umberto Di Maggio</td>
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<td>Human trafficking and international neo-mafias business in the Euro Mediterranean area</td>
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<th>Claudio Marciano</th>
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<td>Ecology Of &quot;Pigneto&quot;. The Social Cohesion In An Urban Ecosystem</td>
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<th>Mira Maulsharif, Sholpan Jamanbaileva, Guzlan Berekbussunova</th>
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<td>Sociological Analysis Of Educational And Value Orientations</td>
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<td>Among The Secondary School Graduates</td>
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<th>Francesco Tibursi</th>
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<td>The Action As The Concept Of Existence. Subjectivity Between Praxis And Public Space</td>
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<th>Chair Person: Zerrin Turan</th>
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<td>Fatih Mutlu Öz'Brien, Gökhan Güney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analysis Of The Attitudes Of Final Year Students In Faculty Of Education Towards Post-Graduate Education</td>
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<td>(The Example Of Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University)</td>
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<th>Zerrin Turan</th>
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<td>Teacher Goals In An Early Intervention Programme For Children Who Have A Hearing Loss</td>
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<th>Hülva Gülay Ögelman &amp; Serdal Seven</th>
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<td>The Reliability-Validity Studies For The Student-Teacher Relationship Scale (Strs)</td>
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<th>Aydan Cılasun &amp; Mustafa Aydınoğlu Basar</th>
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<td>Teachers' Perceptions About The Organizational Trust:Example Of Sarkoy-Tekirdag</td>
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<th>Mehmet Demirtaş</th>
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<td>Learning Techniques In Education: Learning By Discovering</td>
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<th>Adile Özkan, Filiz Koyuncu &amp; Mehmet Cihan Özdemir</th>
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<td>An Evaluation Of Administrators' Selection, Assignment And Training Process In Turkey</td>
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<td>Değer Alper, Ebru Aydoğan</td>
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<td>The Evaluation Of Contrarian Investment Strategy With The Approach Of Behavioral Finance - An Application On Istanbul Stock Exchange-</td>
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<th>Serdar Çelik, Arda Eden &amp; Gülay Karşı</th>
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<th>Aynur Atalay</th>
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<td>Legal Restructure Of Turkish Savings Deposit Insurance Fund</td>
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<td>Keziban Kaymakçı &amp; Sumeyra Babacan</td>
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<td>Employee Empowerment In New Public Administration Concept And A Research</td>
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<td>“From Mother-Goddess To The Pandora's Box” (Gender-Based Socio-Economic Roles And Division Of Labor İn The Masculine Management)</td>
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<th>Sibel Hostut &amp; Seçil Dener Van Het Hof</th>
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<td>Corporate Social Responsibility Practices Of Transnational Corporations: A Qualitative Research On Corporations Operating In Turkey And Italy</td>
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<th>Ferhat Demiralp, Demet Seçil Deder &amp; Said Kırır</th>
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<td>The Multicultural Approach For The Total Quality Of The Business Firms</td>
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<th>Yonca Deniz Gürol, Vala Lale Tüzüner</th>
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<td>The Leader-Manager And His Role In The New Business World</td>
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<td>Ayse Tüfekçi &amp; Ümit Deniz</td>
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<td>An Adaptation Study Of The Parenting Scale Into Turkish</td>
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<td>Investigating Correlates Of Gifted Students’ Motivation Towards Science Learning</td>
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<td>Learning Styles Of Independent Learning Centre Users</td>
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<th>Philippe Masson</th>
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### Session V

#### Panel - Chair Persons: Giampiero Gramaglia & Christian Ruggiero

- **Rukiye BALTACI**
  - Developing Gifted Individualized Education Program (GIEP)

- **Rana Nazlı & Julide Kesken**
  - Symbols Of Power In Business And How It’s Represented Through Business Media: A Semiological Analysis Of Top Five International Business Magazines

- **Carlo Valentino**
  - Looking Of The Turkish Politic Crisis From The View Point Of The Italian Press

- **Giulia Rossi**
  - Broadcasting Fashion On The Web: Magazines, Blogs And Social Network

#### Chair Person: Sezgin Vuran

- **Gökhan Günay**
  - Media Literacy Levels Of School Administrators

- **Esra Açıkgül Fırat & Mustafa Serdar Köksal**
  - Determining Scientific Literacy Levels Of Prospective Science Teachers

- **Fatih Mutlu Ozbilen & Tuncay Canbulat**
  - Evaluation Of The Attitudes Of The Teachers Towards The School Bullying And Unwelcomed Intraclass Behaviours

- **Nail Anıl Cinisli & Sezgin Vuran**
  - An Assessment Of The Image Of Disability On The National Press In Terms Of Social Model

- **Irem Gürghah Öğul & Filiz Yurtal**
  - Investigating Physical and Relational Aggression in Preschool According to the Views of Mothers and Teachers

- **H. Burçin Henden Solt**
  - The Approach Of University Students Towards The Local Government Services: Example Alaplı Municipality

#### Chair Person: Cengiz Türe

- **Ümit Deniz, Aysel Tüfeci & Ömer Rıfkı Onder**
  - Sexual Knowledge, Attitude, And Behaviours Of Teacher Candidates

- **Mehmet Gülteke, Ekber Tomul & Fikret Korur**
  - Mathematics Special Content Competencies Of Elementary School Teachers

- **H. Pelin Karasu**
  - Development Of Literacy Skills Of Hearing-Impaired Children In The Pre-School Period

- **Cengiz Türe & Harun Böçük**
  - Analysis Of Ecological Attitudes And Behaviors Of Coordinator Teachers Involved In The International Eco-Schools Program

- **Sebnem Tosunoglu**
  - Public Expenditure On Education In The Eu-27

- **Munire Çiftçi & Ezgi Cevher**
  - A Study On Determining Differentiating Features Of Web Sites Of Entrepreneurial And Innovative Universities In Turkey

#### Chair Person: Mesut Aygün

- **Mesut Aygün**
  - Applicable Law To Disputes With Foreign Element Arising From Gene Technology Applications

- **Ahmet Karakocali**
  - How Roman Procedural Law Could Be A Model For Turkish Legal System

- **Ozlem Keskin**
  - Legal Education And The Situation Of Turkish Law Faculties In General

- **Özgür Oguz**
  - Avoidance Right From Work Of Employee’s In Occupational Health And Safety Law

- **Yusuf Nusret Barutcu**
  - Taxation Privileges Of Turkish Law

- **Gözde Çağlayan Aygün**

### France.

- Ercan Kocayörük, Hakan Uşaklı, Abdullah Mert
  - Clarifying the Link between Parental Supportiveness and Adolescents’ Life Satisfaction

- Devrim Umit & Mehtap Yesilorman
  - A comparative study of status of women in a newly urbanized town of Karabuk and in a rural city of Elazig in the 1930s of Turkey
Responsibility Through Use Of Gene Technology

17:30-19:00  Lecture Room B10 (TURKISH)
Chair Person: Mustafa ARSLAN
Mustafa ARSLAN
Media As A Space Producing And Shaping 'Secular Sacred'
Naile Karakehya
Being Women, Wife, Mother And Engineer In Turkey In The Light Of Changes In Modernization Process
Hakan Karakehya
Public Surveillance And Its Some Reflections In Turkey
Hünkar Yılmaz
Art For Participation And Communications In The Public Spaces
İlbey Dölek
A New Approach To Teaching Of Sociology In High Schools: Sociologists Album (From Ibn Khaldun To Cemil Meric)

17:30-19:00  Lecture Room Wolf (TURKISH)
Chair Person: Kamile Gülüm
Akif Akto & Yüksel Sengül
Different Identities And Value Preferences
Kamile Gülüm & Mustafa Boz
The Impact Of Tourism Activities On Local People, In Economic, Socio-Cultural And Educational, (Example Of Çanakkale)
Ahmet Selim Dogan
Types, Regions And Performance Styles In Turkish Folk Dances
Özgür Sadık Karatas
Classical Turkish Music In Semai Coffeehouses In Istanbul Of Ottoman Period

17:30-19:00  Lecture Room 201(English)
Chair Person: B. Aydem Çiftcioğlu
Parviz Rustamov, Mustafa Şeker, Fatih Yaşın
The Interaction Between Personality Traits, Emotional Intelligence And Environmental Consciousness.
Merda Elvan Tunca
The Main Consequences Of Regulation Of Resting As A Right
Elisabeta Zelinka
Clashing Modern and Postmodern Social Patterns
B. Aydem Çiftcioğlu & Melike Nur Kara
Employee Branding Is Matter For Turkish Employees
Levan Lim
Reconceptualizing Teaching and Learning through the Lens of Complexity Science

Saturday – February 08, 2014 (Third Day)

10:00-11:30  Congress Center(Turkish)
Chair Person: Tugba Ucma Uysal
Ganite Kurt, Beyhan Marsap & Tugba Ucma Uysal
Risk – Based Internal Control In Smes: From Social Capital Perspectives
Mehmet Başar
Educating Educators For Entrepreneurship: A Pilot Study With Primary And Secondary School Teachers In Eskisehir, Turkey
Ece Konakçioğlu & Güler Sağlam Ateş
Metaphors Used By Hr Managers Regarding To Human Resources Management: An Analysis Of Hrdergi
Senem Nart & Özgür Batur
The Relationship Between Work-Family Conflict, Job Stress, Performance And Organizational Commitment: A Study On Turkish Teachers
Ebru Ersay, Didem Türkoğlu & K. Büşra Kaynak
Investigating The Relationship Between Pre-Service Early Childhood Teachers’ Emotional Awareness Levels And Their Emotion Regulation Strategies

10:00-11:30  Lecture Room Oriana(Turkish)
Chair Person: Ibrahim Bor
Emir KUSCU
Back To The History In Hans Kippenberg’s Sociology Of Religion.
Gözde Bayraktar
Sinop Orphans’ Asylum Employees’ Opinions About The Service To Orphans’ Growing Up
İlbey Dölek
Two Main Linguistic And Semantic Approach In Islamic Theological Tradition.
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<td>Lecture Room Wolf</td>
<td>Fatih Kaya</td>
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<td>Panel - Chair Person: Fabio L. Grassi</td>
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<td>Names Of The Professions In Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnamesi</td>
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<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>Lecture Room 201(English)</td>
<td>Andrea Lombardinilo</td>
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<td>The Usefulness and the True: the Literary Medium and the Construction of Post-Modern (Between Manzoni And Flaiano)</td>
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<td>Corruption in classical European criminology, 1876-1914</td>
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<td>The Perception of The “Ancient History” in Turkey</td>
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<td>The Concept of ‘Modernity’ in Muhammad Ibn’s Thought</td>
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<td>Francesco Sidoti</td>
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<td>The Great Turkish Heritage in the West</td>
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<td>Ibn Haldun’s Philosophy Of History</td>
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<td>Chair Person: Valentina Ekimova</td>
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<td>Behsat Savas , Fatma Celik Kayapinar</td>
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<td>Physical Activity Of Adults Aged 50 Years And Older In Canada</td>
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<td>Özge Kocakula &amp; Hakan Erkal</td>
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<td>The Effects Of Narcissistic Personality Disorder On Decision-Making Process</td>
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<td>Giovanna Leone &amp; Mauro Sarria</td>
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<td>Coping With In-Group Colonial Crimes. An Explorative Study On Reactions To Narratives And Images On Italian War Crimes During Colonial Invasions</td>
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<td>Valentina Ekimova, Alexey Kokurin</td>
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<td>Case Study Approach In Extreme Psychology Master’s Course</td>
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<td>Lecture Hall(Italian)</td>
<td>Chair Person: Octavio Hernandez Castorena</td>
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<td>Octavio Hernandez Castorena</td>
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<td>The Impact Of The Strategies In The Supply Chain Management In Mexico Manufacturing Smes: An Empirical Study</td>
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<td>The Impact Of Practicing Prostitution By The Mother On The Life Circumstances Of The Child</td>
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<td>Lecture Room Oriana(Turkish)</td>
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<td>The Persuasion Techniques Of Graduate Students In Persuasive Texts: A Case Study</td>
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<td>Gender And Success: A Case Study On The Socio-Economic Superiority Of Female Undergraduate Students</td>
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<td>Investigation Of TPACK Self-Confidence Of Prospective Elementary Mathematics Teachers Across Gender, Grade Levels And Computer-Related Variables</td>
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<td>Yasin Kilic &amp; Akif Arslan</td>
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<td>Effectts Of Socio-Economic Factors On Students’ Success In Turkish Lesson And Sbs</td>
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<td>11:45-13:15</td>
<td>Lecture Room B9 (TURKISH)</td>
<td>Chair Person: Hüseyin Vehbi İmamoğlu</td>
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<td>Reflections Of Benito Mussolini’s Coming To Power In Italy On The Turkish Public Opinion</td>
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<td>How Do Teachers In Afghanistan Imagine Schools In The Future</td>
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<td>Note-Taking In A Clinical Encounter: Strategies In A Medical School</td>
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<td>An Overview Of The Deliveries Of A Postgraduate Program</td>
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<td>Abdullah YÖRDEM, Bertan AKYOL</td>
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<td>Problems Of Mentoring System Encountered By The Student Teachers Of ELT Departments: Sources Of These Problems, And Possible Solutions</td>
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<td>Ayşegül Kadi &amp; Osman Ferda Beytekin</td>
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<td>A Study On The Opinions Of Teacher Candidates About Resistance To Change And Scientific Epistemological Beliefs</td>
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<td>Improving Writing Skills Through Developing An Understanding Of Word Classes.</td>
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<td>Hasan Arslan, Barış Uslu, Bertan Akyol &amp; Mehmet Ulutaş</td>
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<td>Self-Regulated Learning Levels And Academic Achievements Of Guidance And Psychological Counselor Candidates</td>
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ABSTRACTS
THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ACTIVITIES ON LOCAL PEOPLE IN ECONOMIC, SOCIO-CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL (EXAMPLE OF ÇANAKKALE)

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The aim of this study is determined the effect of tourism activities which are economic, social, cultural and educational on local people who are living in the province of Çanakkale. Design of the study is screening model. The data was collected using a questionnaire developed by the researchers. The universe of this study is the local people living in the province of Çanakkale, the sample of this study is 580 people living in the central province of Çanakkale.

Survey forms was implemented to the people during the spring of 2013, who participated volunteers that they were living in the different parts of the city. The research of data obtained from the SPSS 17.0 package program.

According to the findings of the research, it is seen that tourism activities have a positive impact on the local people, in economic, socio-cultural and educational.

Keywords: Tourism activities, local people, The Economic Impact of Tourism, Socio-Cultural Impact of Tourism, Educational Impact of tourism.

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Teacher goals in an early intervention programme for children who have a hearing loss
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Objectives
This study aims to describe the content of a natural auditory-oral early intervention programme and to investigate the teacher goals who work in the programme.

Method
The study was designed as an action research. Two teachers of the deaf and six families and their children were the subjects of the study. The ages of the children were younger than 18 months. The data were collected through video recordings, teachers’ reflective journals, children’s educational files and by family interviews and analyzed holistically. The data collection period was 8 months.

Results and Conclusion
The results of the study indicated that the teachers had goals both for the children and for the families. They focused on the development of listening skills, production of speech sounds and meaningful use of the words and sound imitations while working with the children. On the other hand they encouraged the parents to interact with their child and tried to improve their interaction skills. To achieve their goals they modeled certain language facilitating techniques with the children, they observed the parents while they interact with their children and provided suggestions, depending on their observations. They used different kinds of play as a learning context during the sessions.

Parents reported that they learned “how” to interact with their children and stated that the intervention improved their child rearing practices in a positive way. All children had produced some single words and two children started to use simple two word combinations at the end of the data collection period.

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The Strategic Importance of Ethical Values in the Advertising and Self – Control

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The mass media tools have the power to influence the society. For this reason, it is necessary that the mass media tools act responsibly and keep on the right side of the legal restrictions.

The same thing is valid for the advertisements which give the message to society and try to convince them. There is no difference between advertising message and a news published in the newspaper or a program broadcasted on television. Responsibility, understanding of publishing in conformity with ethical values and understanding of publishing in legal restrictions expected from mass media tools are also expected from advertisers.

When it is mentioned about ethics in advertising sector, it should be talked about personal understanding of ethics for advertiser, organizational ethics and professional ethics concepts. It is the most ideal that the advertising industry act with ethical values by way of professional principles and professional organizations rather than acting according to legal sanctions. Because advertising is one of the most important elements of the communication industry.

Limitation with legal sanctions, restriction, even banning on communication are not right approach in terms of freedom of communication. Therefore, the most important task in ensuring the freedom of communication of advertising is mission of advertising self-control committee. With being used such self-control committees in effective and smooth manner, it will not necessary both much legal control mechanism on advertising sector and it will be importantly contributed to create advertisements which are appropriate for ethical values.

It will analyse in all aspects of ethics term which is one of the most important values of advertising and also contributions which are made by self-control phenomenon for creating more ethical advertisements will be evaluated.

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Abstract No: 109

Analysis of Ecological Attitudes and Behaviors of Coordinator Teachers Involved in the International Eco-Schools Program
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Negative relationship that emerged between man and nature in modern society, not only as a local or regional problems, but rather as a global problem is across all communities. This is the reflection of the problems back to the people, negatively affect our health and the environment are not well enough yet to even make it inevitable to become environmentally conscious. Environmental awareness of the interplay of various factors in parallel with the development of personality consists of developing. In this case the most important process for the development of environmental education. Therefore, in terms of ecology and environmental education carried out extensive international eco-schools project and the level of awareness of the ecological importance of teachers participating in this project brings the dedication. Here, the size of the destruction of nature and ecological awareness-raising efforts, the ecological footprint of a product to be able to make important contributions to this level of evaluation. This study, conducted internationally by the Foundation for Environmental Education of Turkey Seminar at the International Eco-Schools Programme Coordinator in 26 different provinces and 320 teachers participated in evaluating the ecological footprints were analyzed. This teachers' attitudes and behaviors of their own lives to know the effects of ecological footprints, ecological awareness and increase the contributions they will be able to help students.

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"Postmodernism" is one of often used terms in a periodical of humanities trend. The replacement of a dominating intellectual paradigm meant the transition from one cultural context to another which is always characterized by transformation of cultural codes and systems of values. This transformation is expressed in changes of cultural, religious norms, outlooks on macro- and micro levels, that is, social, personal, etc. Today's socio-cultural situation can be characterized as abolition of “classical” model of culture and a cult of high samples. In the context of value transformations the efforts-- are directed at designing of the new culture based on multicultural understanding of a society, causing value pluralism. The component of the postmodern program is seen in the multiculturalism project, assuming the creation of a global community with a set of cultures which have the right to existence and should cause respect. The ideological and political contexts of multiculturalism include both positive and the negative relation to multiculturalism as a phenomenon. The today's multiculturalist condition means dialogue, and multiculturalism is regarded as a new philosophy of interaction. Achievement of communicative culture of a pluralistic society is seen in overcoming of bounds own normative nature by means of dialogue, forming of the value consensuses.

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Foreign football players in Turkey: a case of “love speech”

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“Hate speech” practices are more newsworthy than “love speech” practices. The analysis of “hate speech” discourses in academia is more popular than the analysis of “love speech” discourses as well. It is an undeniable fact that examining “hate speech” practices and discourses in the 20th and 21st centuries, when nationalism, fascism and intolerance to “the others” have grown, is a wise decision for all, yet, there is also another option to reduce the impact of the “hate speech.” This paper aims to look at a positive example, the case of foreign football players in Turkey, and pave the way for a new literature which does not underestimate the prevalence and impact of the “love speech.” The paper will illustrate the following points with examples: Foreign football players are admired and loved by the Turks. As long as they play good football and bear good moral character, they may become even more popular than the Turkish players. Love or criticism they get does not result from their nationality but from the quality of their performance. Even though some insults have been rarely observed towards the foreign players, it is difficult to argue that the origin of the insult is their nationality. As an ironic indicator of equality, they are not different than the Turkish players, when it comes to exposure to insult.

Brazilian Alex, Romanian Hagi, Bosnian Boliç, Nigerian Jay Jay Okocha, etc. have all been the subjects of the “love speech”. Therefore, football has no nationality in Turkey, and it is a suitable area to appreciate the impact of the “love speech”.

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The Reliability-Validity Studies for The Student-Teacher Relationship Scale (STRS)
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The purpose of this study is to conduct reliability-validity studies for the Student-Teacher Relationship Scale (STRS). The research is a survey for scales adaptation to measures language equivalence, reliability and validity of the STRS in Turkish. The original scale was developed by Pianta to measure a teacher’s perception of his or her relationship with a particular student. The STRS is the only self-report measure that assesses a teachers’ perception of his or her relationship with a particular student, from preschool through Grade 3. The STRS measures student-teacher relationship patterns in terms of conflict, closeness and dependency, as well as the overall quality of the relationship. The 28-item scale is a 5-point likert-type measuring instrument. The Turkish version of the scale was administered to the teachers of 280 preschool children and 280 elementary children and the validity and reliability of the scale were tested. The STRS was translated into Turkish by 4 experts who were competent in both languages, English and Turkish. Translations made by the experts were compared and some changes were made in terms of cultural meaning and lingual rules. Another expert who was competent in Turkish and English languages translated the scale back to English. The original and the Turkish translation of the scale were compared by the researchers and the final form of the Turkish version was completed. Statistics of arithmetic average, standard deviation, internal consistency coefficients (Cronbach Alpha), factor analysis, item-total and item-remainder analysis, test-retest reliability were calculated for reliability of the STRS as whole scale and its subscales.

Key Words: Student-teacher relationships, preschool, elementary children.

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The Effect Of The Level Of The Emotional Intelligence Of The Employees Who Are Employed In Family Businesses On The Social Capital Structure

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In this study, the levels of emotional intelligence employees who are employed in family businesses on the effects of social capital structure was evaluated by a questionnaire. Research has been done in Konya where the questionnaire is carried out on workers in family businesses which operates in the automobile industry. Employees' emotional intelligence levels and levels of social capital is determined and the relationship between levels were determined and discussed in detail.

Key Words: Emotional Intelligence, Social Capital

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Investigating Physical and Relational Aggression in Preschool According to the Views of Mothers and Teachers
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(2) Associate Professor Dr., Çukurova University, Adana, Turkey.

The purpose of this study is to examine the mothers’ and preschool teachers’ views related to physical and relational aggression in preschool children and the ways that the mothers and teachers intervene to these aggressive behaviors. The study is designed as a qualitative research method. The participants of this study are 54 mothers whose children participate in preschool education and 39 preschool teachers who work at public preschool institutions in Adana, Turkey. Teachers who serve at ten schools determined with random sampling method were informed and volunteers among them were included to the study. Research data gathered via a questionnaire which is developed by the researchers. It comprises of two parts. At the first part, demographic information of participants was gathered. The second part of the instrument occurs from two brief stories pertaining physical and relational aggression. The first story includes a situation about that a child hit another child while the second story comprises a situation that a child tells his/her friends not to play with other child. Two open ended questions in conjunction with each story were asked to the respondents. Before data collection, the questionnaire was examined by two experts related to the clearness of statements and whether they serve to the purpose of the study. After that, questionnaires were given to teachers by hand and collected later. On the other hand, the questionnaires prepared for mothers were posted to them via teachers and received on the following day. Results will be discussed extensively.

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How demographic factors and risk aversion influence Portuguese tax morale level

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This paper analyzes the impact of demographic variables and risk aversion as determinants of tax morale level of Portuguese taxpayer’s through the use of multi-group analysis of structural invariance. Also we developed a structural equation model (SEM) to analyze the direct effects of political democratic system, political participation, religiosity, individual satisfaction, trust in others and institutional trust on tax morale. The research instrument utilized in this study was the EVS carried out in 2008 in Portugal. This instrument allows us to work with a representative set of, at least 1,553 Portuguese individuals. Firstly, we used an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to extract the underlying dimensions of tax morale. Secondly, we developed a SEM to study the direct effects of tax morale dimensions revealed by factor analysis. Third, we performed a multi-group analysis to check the effect of demographic variables and risk aversion on tax morale SEM. The results showed that individuals who support democracy as the best political regime, satisfied with their lives, strongly identified with the country and with the conviction that others have a fair behavior tend to have a higher intrinsic motivation to comply. Thus, for Portuguese taxpayers, political and social conditions are important to explain the level of motivation to comply. The results of multi-group analysis procedures allow us to conclude that SEM of tax moral remains invariant for man and woman, for married and single taxpayers. The results showed SEM for tax moral is not invariant for risk averse taxpayers and others, for single and widowed taxpayers and married and widowed taxpayers. SEM for tax moral is also not invariant for young and older individuals.

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The Family Rights at Work in Turkey
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In the 18. century, in countries where the industrialization began, such as the United Kingdom, it was expected from all members of the family to contribute to the economy of the family, including children. In the 19. century, the men became dominant in the labour force. The women were considered as the secondary labour force in the labour market. Since the second half of the 20. century, the women have been contributed to labour force widely and the family model, in which both the man and woman earn money, has become dominant. In addition to children care, the women have been responsible for the house work and they also take place in working life, too. The regulations about the family rights at work not only make it easier for the women to take place in labour force market, but also help to the men to take more responsibility for family issues. It is also essential from the aspects of the employers, that their employees are efficient and productive. Within the scope of the family rights at work, we come across some regulations carried out, such as regulations regarding to sex discrimination, rights of motherhood and fatherhood and flexible working.

In Turkey, there are some regulations about the family rights at work. But it is not possible to say that those regulations are enough. In this study, first we will mention about the family rights at work. Then we will examine regulations of family rights at work in Turkey.

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Relationship between Service Quality Perceptions of Turkish Cruise Tourists and Their Demographic Characteristics
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In recent years, it is seen that competition in cruise market has increased significantly. Therefore, cruise enterprises have begun to enter the markets of different countries and nationalities in order to increase their competitiveness and market share. In this regard, the cruise enterprises should correctly analyze customers’ needs, expectations, perceptions of service quality as well as the relationship between customers’ needs, expectations, perceptions of service quality and demographic characteristics of cruise tourists in order to be successful in these markets businesses and divide market into right segments.

With the development of the Turkish economy in recent years, Turkey has started to become a major market for cruise enterprises. The purpose of this research is to determine the service quality perceptions of Turkish cruise tourists and the relationship between service quality perceptions and Turkish tourists’ demographic characteristics. In order to achieve this purpose, the research follows a survey based data collection methodology, the survey being administered on a cruise ship. Data were collected from 206 Turkish cruise tourists, within the scope of the research. According to the resultant findings of the research, significant relationship was found between the perceived components of service quality and demographic characteristics.

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A Research Study For Perceptions and Attitudes of Teachers About Internet Banking
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The aim of this study is to explore the perceptions and attitudes of teachers about internet banking. Also, the study aims to learn how frequently teachers use internet banking. And theachers, working in Aydın and Nazilli cities, were handed a field survey questionnaire in the study. A total of 640 completed questionnaires were returned, representing a response rate of 87%. T-test and Anova test analyses were used to compare the perceptions and expectations of teachers about internet banking. Anova and T-test results do show that the perceptions and attitudes of teachers about internet banking could differ depending on demographic variables such as marital status, age, vocational experience, branch, etc.

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Peaceful Efforts of Ottoman State Among the East And Southeast Anatolian Nomadic Tribes
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It is known that social bases of east and southeast Anatolia consisted of nomadic tribes in the period of Ottoman Empire. These tribes were fighting each other along the years because of some controversies on land. Ottoman State had tried to make peace among these tribes towards the ends of Nineteenth Century as before. The state had aimed to stop the fights and establish the peace by charging some special commissions and effective people whom are well-regarded and well-known in the region. Respecting and considering the traditions of tribes had been remarkable precaution for the survival peace in this process. It seems like a practice of an alternative law beside essential Ottoman legal system. This application had occurred as the result of social and cultural dynamics of mentioned region. Actually this kind of effort forms an important example for our world and Turkey in terms of regarding the local values. Original Ottoman records provide us to see lots of examples on pleasure among the members of tribes owing to this administrative and judicial approach. We can see classic Ottoman tolerance on these kinds of measures. By this way Ottoman State had gained to take the tendencies of tribes on herself. Additionally this approach had make possible for tribes to preserve their cultural structure and specific historical deposits.

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Abstract No: 134

Teacher Cognition and Student Beliefs in Teaching Turkish As A Foreign Language
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In this study it is aimed to reach to results and suggestions which could contribute to the training of teachers and the planning of the instruction in the field by referring to teachers’ cognitions, students’ beliefs about language learning and the interrelation of both. Thus, teachers were asked semi-structured interview questions about teacher cognition, and students were asked to fill in Beliefs About Language Learning Inventory – BALLI and were also interviewed and the results were interpreted separately and jointly.

According to the results, students and teachers have similar beliefs about the characteristics of a successful language learner, error correction and motivations of students. On the other hand, students and teachers share different beliefs about the difficulty of Turkish, the importance of grammar and the way it should be taught. From the findings of teachers’ cognitions, it is seen that teachers didn’t start to teach Turkish as a natural outcome of their educational process and they define the course of “Teaching Turkish to Foreigners” that they took during their education as insufficient and lack of practice. Teachers believe that being the native speaker of the target language is necessary but not enough. In addition, teachers think that their own previous foreign language learning experiences have an influence on their teaching practices and they believe that the biggest contribution to their professional development is their teaching experiences.

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Investigation of Ego Resiliency of Preschool Children According to the Mother, Father and Teacher’s Opinions
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The purpose of the study is investigation of ego resiliency of preschool children according to the mother, father and teacher’s opinions. Resiliency is the elasticity of an element, and the ability of an element to recover to its original state. Resiliency as protective mechanisms or specifications that enable successful adaptation during development, regardless of high risk factors experienced. The population of the study comprised of 5-6 year old children, attending the kindergartens of primary schools governed by the Ministry of National Education, located in central in the Denizli. The Children’s Ego Resiliency Scales (Mother-Father-Teacher Forms) were completed by 150 mother, father and 25 nursery school teachers for 150 children. Eisenberg and colleagues adapted Block’s Q-Sort method in 1996 to develop the Children’s Ego Resiliency Scale, which is a measuring instrument that identifies the resiliency level of children. The 12-item scale is used to assess the resiliency level of preschool-primary school children. Evaluation of the scale is between 1 and 9; where 1 is “not at all descriptive of resiliency” and 9 is “most descriptive of resiliency.” The scale has no sub-scales. A high score obtained from the scale indicates that children in the study group have a high resiliency level. Adaptation of the scale into Turkish was conducted by Önder and Gülay-Ogelman in 2012. Results of the study will be discussed in line with the work on.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE  
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 137

How Do Teachers in Afghanistan Imagine Schools in The Future
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(2) Assistant Professor Dr. Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur-Turkey

This study focuses on teachers in Afghanistan, how they compare ideas about school environment. The purpose of this study was to investigate all teachers and their views on school environment. Data was collected from 117 Afghan teachers in August 2012, 51 females 66 males were interviewed. A qualitative case study method framed this study. Teachers participated in the study voluntarily. Data was collected from structured written interviews. A total of 117 written interviews, each lasting an average of 30 minutes were continued.

According to findings, teachers imagined a school environment as safe, green environmentally, friendly, with drinkable water. They also imagined a school building with multiple storey's and access to new technologies and materials such as computer.

Key words: School Environment, Teacher, Afghanistan

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How Do Teachers in Afghanistan Imagine Schools in The Future
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Ageing is associated with increased risk of poor health and functional decline. Regular physical activity can bring significant health benefits to people of all ages and the need for physical activity does not end in later life with evidence increasingly indicating that physical activity can extend years of active independent living, reduce disability and improve the quality of life for older people. Physical activity levels decline significantly with age, and nearly 60% of older persons without disabilities are insufficiently active or overtly inactive. The aim of this research was to estimate levels of physical activity among older people. Participants were asked to complete 19 questionnaires during a face-to-face interview with a researcher. All participants met the following inclusion criteria: 50 years of age or older, living in the community, independent with regard to activities of daily living. In this study, 38 older community-dwelling adults, with a mean age of 66.89 years (SD =9.22; range 50–91) participated. The results of this study suggest that in people over 50 who has to be exercise habits for healthy and happy life.

Key words: old people, aging process, physical activity

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Enterprises to come up with radical changes from socio-political, judicial, and economical ways were started to be seen starting from the second half of the 19th century. Especially after the Second World War, in the Muslim countries which gained independence against Western civilizations’ cultural, political or juridical pressure, idea movements which aim at reinterpret Islam message according to today’s circumstances by specifying Medinah society as the axis, gathers increasing speed.

Ikbal is one of the leading philosophers of this idea movement. Ikbal, as a person who aims to present Islam as a lifestyle to today’s people, and tries to come up with a intellectual clearance with Western civilizations by taking the matter in fictive point of view, becomes the main investigation area of this essay. His main concern is to find out solutions to depressions of Muslim people.

Ikbal who puts emphasis on reasons why Muslim people lag behind in substantial and moral sense, sees Muslim people as the most important accountable. Because Islam is misunderstood, physical world is given up and richness in substance is reviled. Muhammad Ikbal, who also thinks that this understanding conflicts with aim of religion, specifies the goal as orienting person’s inner and outer world and changing them radically. Because of this, modernity realization of Ikbal, who says that the main realities that religion contains must be understood without deflecting substantial and meaning consistency and without wrong interpretation, will be analyzed and probable resolution suggestions will be pointed out.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 140

Educational Planning in Turkey
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This paper is about Turkey’s educational planning in 2014-2018 at the 10th Progress Plan that will be compared 2013 educational datas and will be analyzed with active workforce datas.

And critical points will be displayed.

This paper aims to show which negative or positive situations effect Turkey’s educational planning and what must be the solutions.

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The relationship between education and crime: crime as a social phenomenon that can be learned in children and adolescents

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Crime is a complex phenomenon. So it is very difficult to deal with the causes of crime from the perspective of a single. For this reason, there are so many theories that address different aspects of crime. However, the fact that large number of these theories makes difficult to focus on a point on crime. Therefore, this study will focus on the relationship between crime and education. The first assumption of the study is that crime should be accepted as a social phenomenon. Based on this assumption, study aims to establish a relationship between crime and education. The relationship between education and crime will be analyzed along two main axes. The first axis is about the relationship between crime and children who have limited opportunity to education due to socio economic conditions such as poverty and education level of their parents. The second axis is about relationship between crime and children who have mother, father or close relatives that committed a crime. Compared with other children, these children are forced to learn criminal cases much earlier than. Methodology of study consists of two main parts. In the first part of study, the "Social Learning" theory is discussed along with representatives to support the basic assumptions of the study. In the second part, the empirical researches will be taken place to support these assumptions and "Social Learning" theory. The results of empirical researches about child and adolescent delinquency in Turkey and around the world will be discussed.

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UK is one of the countries that is popularly preferred by the refugees from Turkey. The majority of these people mostly reside in London. The first Alevi generations coming especially from the southeast of Turkey in the post-1980s are increasingly getting older. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the attitudes and behaviors of the refugees over 60 year’s old coming to London from Turkey as a refugees with respect to active aging, as well as their opinions an ageing and social care related problems they encounter, in terms of their own cultural values. In this study, active aging awareness, social participation and the elderly care preferences of the aging refugees have been attempted to be identified.

In this study, 30 Alevi refugees over the age of 60 living in London and member of the Alevi Culture Association have participated and a face-to-face interview has been fulfilled. Also studied within the context of “2012 European Active Aging Year” are the literacy, language, use of health and social care services, participation in social activities, volunteering, and active aging awareness levels of the aging refugees.

The Alevi refugees of participated in the study have listed their reasons for living in that country for the rest of their lives based on little bit more socio-economic life standards provided by UK as compared to Turkey, elderly rights, social care services and social supports to the older people, it is observed in the study that virtually the participation in social activities and participation in social activities in the form of volunteering were and the level of awareness regarding active aging was fairly low.

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Integration the Nature of Science at Middle school Science and Technology classes:
Comparing two cases (Demirci and Manisa)
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Integration teaching science with the nature of science help students in constructing of science concepts (McComas, 2007). Even though there is no a common definition for what science is, there are several characteristics of science which has been widely accepted. In order to give such understanding to students, teachers need to understand what is really embedded in the concepts of the nature of science (Wong, Kwan, Hodson, & Yung, 2009). For this purpose, science curriculum and textbooks must be redirected to reference the nature of science while they imply other scientific concepts. In Turkey, such efforts have been started with last shifting movements of science for creating compatible education system with developed countries (Ministry of Education, 2008). However, there is still need for developing curriculum with integrating the nature of science. In this study, it is aimed at finding out that how these efforts have ended in preparation of curriculum and textbooks. This is a qualitative research study. In this case study, Science Curriculum and Textbooks in Turkey have been compared with Conceptions of Nature of Science in lights of Turkish National Science Educational Standards (TNSES). Data were analyzed in terms of comparative analysis techniques (Patton, 2001). Considering the conceptions of the nature of science, TNSES have strong statements. The standards point out that scientific concepts should be related with the nature of science. While showing this guidance to teachers, it has little information in textbooks for classroom applications. The main issue in this area is that the curriculum avoids using the term of the nature of science in any other subject taught in a science course. Beside mentioning the history of scientific knowledge and concepts in class activities, there are clear implication for the integration of scientific knowledge with the conceptions of the nature of science. However, there is still a need for leading science teachers in order to find a way for showing the connection of any scientific knowledge with the conceptions of the nature of science.

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If looks could kill…: The case of humiliation in the Digital Era

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The Internet constitutes a virtual “place” for sociability. It is a platform for interactions: it means being in touch with the World and with others. This relation to others is based on reciprocal and dialectic exchange between “being seen by others” and “seeing others.” As new technologies emerge, ways of viewing are revised, especially through screens: though it has facilitated communication, access to information and has made it possible to store a large quantity of data, the main innovation of the Internet has been, in ordinary life as in the media, seeing, hearing and showing everything with the individual at the center of permanent interactions established in a virtual world that makes it unseen by the naked eye.

But visibility is a trap: in attempting to be as much a part of the real world as the virtual world through self-exposition, individuals expose themselves to constant judgment, and particularly to potential sources of humiliation.

This paper will explore how the Internet has redefined individuals’ representations of self, while exposing them to the risks of humiliation and the misappropriation of their image.

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Determining Misconceptions of Turkish Eight Graders about Heredity

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The purpose of this study is to determine misconceptions of Turkish eight graders about heredity. For the purpose of the study the researchers assessed conceptions of 393 eight graders (206 female, 187 male) by using Heredity Conceptions Test. The multiple choice test had 33 items and its alpha reliability was .87. The findings showed that 15.82% of the participants defined chromosome as “organelle carrying hereditary characteristics of livings” and 27% of them also defined heredity as “variety, changes and different forms of the same characters in all members of a species”. As another finding, 11.22% of the participants defined modification as “characteristics of livings that increase possibility of being alive and reproduction, and provide adaptation to environment” while 11.48% of the participants defined adaptation as “changes in phenotypes of living things caused by environmental effects”. The participants also defined DNA as “total number of the genes in a living thing”. Finally they defined meiosis as “a cell division leading to four cells that have the same characteristics”. The findings pointed out existence of the problem regarding conceptions of the eight graders about the concepts in relation to heredity.

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Assessment of Scientific Epistemological Beliefs of Turkish Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Graders

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In this study, the researchers purposed to assess scientific epistemological beliefs of Turkish Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Graders. The study included 431 students (Fifth grade=34, Sixth grade=138, Seventh grade=110 and Eighth grade=149). For collecting data, scientific epistemological beliefs scale was used, the scale with its four factors (certainty, resource, tentativeness and justification) was developed by Conley, Pintrich, Vekiri & Harrison (2004) and the researchers adapted it into Turkish. Confirmatory factor analysis and reliability analysis (Cronbach alpha=.78) supported usability of the scale in Turkish context. The reliabilities of each factors were .62 for certainty factor, .67 for resource factor, .72 for tentativeness factor and .69 for justification factor. The findings of the study indicated that the participants did not have sophisticated scientific epistemological beliefs (mean score for whole scale= 3.43/5, mean score for resource factor=3.44/5, mean score for tentativeness factor=3.45/5, mean score for justification factor=3.50/5, mean score for certainty factor=3.27/5). The findings showed insufficiency of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Graders’ scientific epistemological beliefs.

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Determining Scientific Literacy Levels of Prospective Science Teachers
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The study focuses on determining scientific literacy levels of prospective science teachers. For the purpose of the study, 459 prospective science teachers (male=118, female=301) were assessed to investigate scientific literacy levels. The data of the study was collected by using scientific literacy test that was formed as a multiple choice test and had 25 items. The alpha reliability of the test was .67. The findings of the study showed that the participants took 9.49 point from whole test but the possible highest score of the test was 25. Moreover they took 3.22/6 for nominal scientific literacy, 1.51/4 for functional scientific literacy, 2.99/9 for conceptual scientific literacy and 1.86/6 for multidimensional scientific literacy aspects. The results of the study indicated insufficiency of scientific literacy levels of prospective science teachers. As another side of the study, there was no statistically significant gender difference in terms of scientific literacy levels while there was a statistically significant difference between the participants who took biotechnology course and did not take it. The result showed the participants taking biotechnology course had higher scores on scientific literacy test.

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Effect of Case Teaching on Learning Genetic Engineering Subject Meaningfully

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The purpose of this study is to investigate possible effect of case teaching on learning genetic engineering subject meaningfully and retention of the learning. The study was designed as a quasi-experimental research. Sampling method of the study was convenience sampling. In the sampling 63 eight graders (28 boys, 35 girls) who were enrolled in the school of the researcher were involved. For collecting data, genetic engineering achievement test developed by the researcher and concept maps were utilized. The achievement test was applied for three times (pre-test, post-test and retention test) while concept maps were done for two times (pre and post). In the study, experimental group experienced case teaching while comparison group experienced direct instruction. In experimental group 31 students were involved while 32 students were in comparison group. The applications took 3 weeks and 2 hours per week. To analyze the data Wilcoxon Sign test and Mann Whitney U test were used. When evaluating concept maps, number of meaningful concepts, number of meaningful connecting phrases, and number of examples and shape of the maps were analyzed. The analyses showed that achievement scores of the groups significantly differed in favor of experimental group students. At the same time, experimental group retention scores did not significantly differ from post test scores. These findings showed effectiveness of the method on retention of the learning. As another aspect of the study, number of words used in concept maps did not significantly differ while number of connecting phrases in both groups differed significantly in favor of experimental group students. In addition, experimental group students changed the initial shapes of their maps (hierarchical) into branched maps indicating more connection to other concepts. In conclusion, case teaching was found as an effective way to increase meaningful learning of genetic engineering subject and retention of the learning.

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THE THOUGHT OF IBN HALDUN’S PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

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Ibn Khaldun is accepted a very interesting thinker because of new approaches about history and philosophy. Ibn Khaldun, generally understood opposite to philosophy, due to criticizing about metaphysic thought of Peripathetic School in Islamic philosophy. But the thinker criticized to the assertion that could known metaphysic assumptions by reason but along without denied the entire metaphysics. Ibn Haldun’s approaches to metaphysics are signed a new scientific paradigm. Thus the thinker has formulated history and social theory (umran) in the area of knowledge of humanities. In this new approach is denied neither empiric area nor religious or metaphysical area. We will discuss the understanding of Ibn Haldun’s philosophy of history.

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Learning Styles of Independent Learning Centre Users
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Independent learning centres and self-access centres are established particularly within language teaching institutions with the purposes of fostering autonomous learning behaviours of students in their target groups and providing them with study space and various resources. As centres putting the primary role of learning on students, it’s significant for the administrators of such centres to “listen to the people” in their target groups and get to know them better. The aim of this research was to identify the learning styles of students who use the independent learning centre on a regular basis at a state-oriented university in Turkey (n=102). Ehrman and Leaver (2002) Learning Styles Questionnaire was adopted to tap into the learning styles of the centre’s regular users, who were initially assumed to be independent learners. The results of the learning styles analysis revealed that, contrary to the expectations, most of the regular users of the centre were synoptic learners, which imply that these learners might not necessarily have conscious control over their own learning processes. It was also found out that these learners were highly inclined to learn from the context. The intensity of synoptic sharpeners as well as synthetic and inductive learners however was considered to be signs of independent and positive learning tendencies. An in-depth analysis of learning styles and recommendations to improve the services within the centre are also included within the study.

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Understanding of marketing, focused on customers, is required to study of understanding the tendency of consumption and the habits of potential customers in businesses better. Factors such as time, family, brand preferences, product diversity, using of internet, advertising, colors, fashion, age, gender, education can be effective in the preferences of consumption and the customers. Economic literacy analyses the revision of different options, identifications the costs and profits, the results of changes in economic situations in interpretation and resolution of economic problems this provides to be more conscious consumer in a sense. In this notice, the relationships between economic literacy and consumer preferences will be researched. The sample of this study consists of the academics and officials from the University of Dumlupınar reached by questionnaire on the Internet. As a result of this research, it was deduced that the employees who are working in economics and management, have a high level of economic literacy, it was also observed that the more the level of education increases, the more economic literacy increases. Variables determining the choices of consumers; there isn't any relationships between the specifications of products, advertising and brand and the economic literacy. In the analysis of regression; a statistically significant association was observed between the factors of consumer preferences determining the age, marital status, monthly income, degree, the level of education.

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Development of Literacy Skills of Hearing-Impaired Children in the Pre-School Period

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Introduction
Planned practices which support reading and language skills of the children during the pre-school period have an important role in development of communication skills, acquisition of concepts, vocabulary, phonological awareness, syntax, semantics and pragmatics skills.

Objective
The present research aims to evaluate development of literacy skills of hearing-impaired children who attend an auditory oral program in the pre-school period.

Method
The study was designed as a case study. Two students with profound hearing loss who use cochlear implants, two teachers of the children and the researcher were the participants of the study. Pairing-sequencing activities and big books were used in individualized reading sessions. Documents, teacher interviews, video recordings of the teaching hours, reflective journal of the researcher and validity-reliability committee recordings were used for data collection. Data were analysed by using content and descriptive analysis.

Results
Findings of the study indicated that the students were able to match words using forms of the words and letters in the pairing-sequencing activities, and they were able to use sight-word strategies such as first/last letters of the words and length of the words. School year evaluation results obtained by using big book reading activities indicated that the students were able to read, comprehend and answer the questions without support. However to achive these developments variety of reading activities in several times were required related to syntax and semantics.

Key Words: Hearing-Impaired children, pre-school period, development of literacy skills, assessment of literacy skills.

This study was supported by Anadolu University Scientific Research Projects Commission under the grant no: 1210E154

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Digital Audio Workstation (DAW) software, synthesizers, plug-ins and rich sound banks together with a wide range of applications, where MIDI and audio can be utilized in harmony, constitute a significant place in various applications of digital music. Yet since MIDI does not permit the use of different tuning systems other than equal temperament tuning system, different kinds of sounds cannot be reproduced with the use of microtonal tuning systems. Tuning system of MIDI specifications has to be reprogrammed in order to play Turkish Maqam Music (TMM) having a history of approximate 1200 years with its rich melodies and tuning options by the help of various sound banks provided in DAW software. An interface designed with Max/MSP programming language for this purpose will enable reproduction of sounds suitable for maqam structures with the use of DAW software and MIDI keyboard or controller. The objective for a MIDI interface programmed with Max/MSP language is to reproduce microtonal pitches of TMM as electronic compositions with the help of a sequencer, DAW software, sound banks and synthetic timbres employed in this software. A new MIDI interface employing timbre richness of computer based music for the sake of microtonal melody productivity of TMM and incorporating both of these music types in the same platform has been designed for this purpose. Present study not only demonstrates that microtonal structures can be successfully reproduced with the help of MIDI thanks to pitch bend message programming but also offers a new method for similar studies to be undertaken in the future for microtonal systems and MIDI.

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QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ABOUT DISABILITY AND ANKARA

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Disability is a sophisticated situation with its individual and social dimensions. Therefore disability does not have any effects on an individual; also it has different effects on the society.

Local governments have great responsibilities to simplify the urban life of disabled citizens and ensure their participation to everyday life. That’s why municipalities, as a closest public institutions and their services are especially important. In this way, this study aims to quest for the municipalities’ services, which target the disabled individuals. Problems of disabled people are considered along the research and try to find solutions at the municipal level. In accordance with these purposes, some interviews had been with mayors, as a responsible to the legal obligations and as a troubleshooter for the problems of disabled people. In this context, we used semi-structured forms and had in-depth interviews with the mayors or their deputy mayors of nine central municipality in Ankara. In addition, some interviews had been with the manager of disability unit of the municipalities to enrich the study. With these interviews, it has been aimed to determine the services of municipalities for disabled, and to examine their presence in the decision-making processes.

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A STUDY ON THE OPINIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ABOUT RESISTANCE TO CHANGE AND SCIENTIFIC EPISTEMOLOGICAL BELIEFS
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The purpose of this study is to examine the opinions of teacher candidates about resistance to change and scientific epistemological beliefs. In this study, first the opinions of teacher candidates about resistance to change and scientific epistemological beliefs according to gender, class and field of study and second, the scientific epistemological beliefs of teacher candidates whether predict their opinions about resistance to change will be examined. Survey model will be applied to examine the opinions of teacher candidates on resistance to change and scientific epistemological beliefs according to independent variables. On the other hand correlational statistics will be used to analyse the prediction the scientific epistemological beliefs of teacher candidates on resistance change. The study will be conducted on the teacher candidates of Faculty of Education in Ege University in 2012-2013 educational year. Resistance To Change Scale (Oreg, 2006) and Scientific Epistemological Beliefs Scale (Pomeroy, 1993) will be employed in research design.

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Investigating Correlates of Gifted Students’ Motivation towards Science Learning
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The purpose of this study is to investigate possible higher-order correlates (IQ, logical thinking and critical thinking) of gifted students’ motivation towards science learning. The study was designed as a correlational study and it focused on 65 gifted students at the level of sixth, seventh and eighth grades. The data was collected by applying Motivation towards Science Learning Questionnaire, Wechsler Intelligence Scale (WISC-R), Group Assessment of Logical Thinking Test, Critical Thinking Test. The data was analyzed by applying Spearman correlation analysis. The findings represented that motivation towards science learning of gifted elementary level students were not significantly correlated by logical thinking, IQ performance, IQ verbal, IQ total and critical thinking scores. The findings refer to gap between motivation and cognitive learning in gifted students.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 167

Mathematics Special Content Competencies of Elementary School Teachers
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According to the results of national and international level examinations, the achievement of students in Turkey in mathematics is low. Elementary school teachers play a significant role in the education of students. Elementary school teachers differ from other teachers in that they are responsible for teaching more than one subject. In determining the competencies and performance indicators of elementary school teachers, the Ministry of National Education has paid regard to the common ground and integrating characteristics of the subjects rather than the special content knowledge of each subject. However, owing to the fact that each subject taught by the elementary school teachers necessitates different disciplines and approaches, it is also essential to determine the special content competencies related to the subjects being taught. The objective of this study is to analyze the opinions of elementary school teachers on their mathematical special content competencies. The study group consists of 72 elementary school teachers who are employed in official primary schools in Manisa. The data was collected through questionnaires. The collected raw data was analyzed by content analysis. Mathematics special content competencies of elementary school teachers were grouped under three main categories. These themes are mathematics special content knowledge, knowledge about mathematics teaching and learning as well as confidence, attitude and values regarding mathematics. Teachers’ opinions particularly underline the significance of field content knowledge, while laying less weight on associating the program content with daily life and with other subjects. It was observed that the teachers are aware of the information in the written sources; however, they are not fully aware of the process of putting the program content into practice, nor their skills. Some teachers are aware of the fact that it is important to teach mathematics topics and associate them with life, rather than possessing knowledge about mathematics special content at an advanced level. Furthermore, little emphasis is given to “utilizing appropriate measurement-evaluation methods”. A great majority of teachers stress keeping the students active and teaching the subject by taking the students’ level into account; however, only few make reference to the importance of treating students equally and knowing about the differences among students.

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The Role of Teachers' Temperament Traits predictor on Levels of Liking of Children

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A preschool teacher is the most important part of preschool education, and is one of the most important adults in the lives of children (Griggs et al., 2009). Temperament features of teachers affect the attitudes of the students they bring up in school, as well as their lessons, personal developments and academic achievements (Zembylas, 2003). As a matter of fact, “liking of children” is the most important among these characteristics. The purpose of the study is to investigate the relationships between the temperament traits and levels of liking of children among preschool teachers. In total, 135 preschool teachers participated in this study. All participants were asked to complete the Temperament and Character Inventory, and the Barnett Liking of Children Scale. This study was used relational survey model. The data of the study were analyzed by means of SPSS 19.0. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient and simple regression analysis were used to analyze the data. According to the results of the study show that novelty seeking and persistence sub-dimension of their temperament of preschool teachers have a significant predictive effect on their levels of liking of children. According to the results of the study shows that, novelty seeking and persistence scores sub-dimension of temperament have a significant predictive effect on their levels of liking of children.

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The Approach of University Students towards The Local Government Services: 
Example Alaplı Municipality

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The local government constitute a bridge between the central government and public and they are the public institutions, responsible of fulfilling the needs and demands of the people who live in the area. Despite the fact that the duties of the municipalities are determined by law; people may have different perceptions about them and the degree of importance people put on these duties may differentiate from one person to another.

This study is about how the university students perceive the local government. It includes a survey conducted in Bülent Ecevit University with 260 students between 17-24 years old; This survey gives factual information about the students' opinions on the authorities' general knowledge about their jobs; It also gives information about which services given by the local government are relatively more important for the students about their opinions on the success of these services. The assessment of the survey has been done via SPSS.

The assessment of the opinions of the university students about their cities and the services they get in these cities is very important since it helps to determine the tendencies of a group called “the future of a country”. The fact that people understand and have some opinions about the cities they live in will help us a lot to understand the concept of “participation” which is given great importance in all around the world. The opinion of the today’s young people on local government and the services they give will also be important while shaping the future cities.

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The impact of the strategies in the supply chain management in Mexico manufacturing SMEs: An empirical study
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SME Manufacturing For now, the implementation of strategies and their relation to the supply chain management is a key element for the development of these businesses, and in this sense, if the company explores, analyzes, defends his strategies and is reactive stance to the demands of competitiveness in business, more easily allows entrepreneurs to develop strategies that facilitate collaboration and supply agreements that have not at any time a risk in working of organizations as this could have a negative impact to the commitments we have with our customers. Therefore, in the present research work was applied assessment tool for managers of SMEs Manufacturing with a sample of 160 companies in a period between August and October 2013 in the state of Aguascalientes in order to analyze whether integration of strategies has a positive impact on the management of the supply chain, for which the results were analyzed by exploratory factor analysis supported the structural equation analysis.

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THE RATE OF BURNOUT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS

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The aim of this study is to examine the exhaustion levels of the primary school teachers and the primary mathematics teachers according to gender, marital status, seniority and type of school graduated. The sample of teachers from Canakkale province provided data for the study. Survey method was used for this study. To measure burnout level of teachers in the sample used “Maslach’s Burnout Inventory Scale”. The inventory scale demonstrated to examination variables related burnouting emotional exhaustion, personnel accomplishment and depersonalization subscales. Datas will be analyzed using the statistical program SPSS 19. The data obtained from the research will be tested by t-test and ANOVA.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 175

THE ISSUE OF ETHICS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ITS REFLECTIONS ON TURKEY

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In recent years, “Public Administration Ethics” and the applications of this concept are one of the most discussed and studied issues in the discipline of public administration. Although the origin of the ethical discussions in the field of administration can be taken to Ancient Greece, 1970s and the following years are the periods that the discussions and studies of public administration ethics as a modern concept gained momentum. Since then with the contribution of the rapid process of globalization throughout the world, the subject of public ethics became a popular field in the discipline and began to occupy an important place in the reform efforts of public administration in many countries.

Similarly in Turkey, in parallel with the trend of increase in corruption and unethical activities in the field of public administration in the last decades, the issue of “ethics” started to gain importance, especially after the late 1990s. From these years, the regulations concerning public ethics, which applied in many different ways in western countries, has become one of the subjects given place in the reform and improvement efforts in Turkish public administration. Within this general framework, this study aimed to analyze the theoretical foundations and development of public administration ethics in detail. Furthermore, the study focuses on the applications in the fight against corruption and unethical activities and the reflections of these applications in Turkish public administration. In addition to these, the specific studies, applications and regulations regarding to build an ethical public administration in Turkey are examined.

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Learning Process Visit the National Museum of Phra Pathom Chedi.
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Research studies about the learning process of the visitors at the Phra Pathom Chedi National Museum. This research aims to create the effective learning, especially in the group of students and its importance in the development of the learning process. Since college students are the group that has the potential to improve their accurate understanding. To create the effective learning process of the visitors at the National Museum, therefore it is very important in order to establish an effective learning of the students. The purpose of this research is to study the learning of tourists who visit the Phra Pathom Chedi National Museum by using quantitative research. 300 Samples used in this study were visitors travel to visit the Phra Pathom Chedi National Museum, which were selected regardless of the probability. (Non-Probability), sampling method (Purposive Sampling) and use them as a tool of research was divided into three steps. The questions are consistent with the objectives of the research. The statistics used to analyze the data is descriptive statistics and present the findings in the form of a summary report in the form of a table and figures.

The results showed that Respondents there were 300 people, mostly females than males representing 63.3 were aged 19 years and above (41.3 percent), education of visitors, a study in undergraduate 289 (96.3 percent) of monthly visitors. The most Income levels of is less than 5,000 which is 156 (52.0 percent). Analysis of basic statistics including the mean (Mean), Standard Deviation (SD) of the variables used in the study consisted of four variables. It found that the first independent study learning process before entering the museum. Most visitors prefer to learn by watching and listening, with an average 5.30. The second independent variable was the time to learn. The research found that most behavior is learned in the doing or action. The mean was 5.36. The third independent variable, while visitors learn that they are learning will have the most responsible of what they have learned, with an average of 4.95. The fourth variable concludes that the Pra pathom chedi National Museum visitors have the learning process with action that can create the most understanding. The mean was 5.37.

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Self-censorship as a reality in the Albanian media
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Self-censorship is one of the biggest challenges that Albanian media faces in today’s reality. During these two decades of pluralism in Albania, the transition process is accompanied by various phenomena, where the media ownership has been one of the most apparent and with direct consequences on this sector’s development. The first journalists passed to powerful businesses, which imply huge media interests.

In Albania, having a TV Channel, a magazine or a newspaper, including here the opportunities offered by Web 2.0 is been practice to most of the big holdings. In these conditions, the information served mostly is not based in the public interests, but in the companies’ ones. Thus, in such circumstances, the work becomes much more difficult for professional journalist.

In this paper, we will try to answer to the following questions:

- What are the main reasons of self-censorship in Albanian media?
- What are the differences between the working conditions of Albanian journalists working in Albanian media means and Albanian journalist working as correspondent of different foreign media channels?
- What are the main reasons of the journalist who have left their active journalism life to work in other sectors?

The research will be carried out based on literature that explains the phenomenon of self-censorship, as well as interviews conducted with active journalists, Albanian correspondents working for foreign media, journalists who have left their active journalism to work in similar sectors of communication. At the end of the study it is expected to result in the main causes that promote self-censorship in the Albanian media newsrooms, the clarified conditions and editorial policies of foreign medias which create the best professional opportunities to the Albanian correspondents, as well as the lack of security that accompanies the journalists during their work which forces them to change the job.

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THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF SCHOOL SOCIOLOGIST IN GUIDANCE SYSTEM

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Guidance services carried out at schools which are social systems and institutions remain incomplete without a sociological point of view. It is essential to have a sociological perspective in order to understand and explain individual and society. One of the scientific disciplines which is the base of guidance and psychological counselling is sociology. School sociologist tries to understand individual (student) by examining all the social environment. This examination involves both the problematic students and others. By determining the risky and disadvantageous students by means of detection, preventive guidance service will be able to provided for the students.

The duties and responsibilities of school sociologist should be defined in terms of the following topics:
(1) To explore the students’ family and social life.
(2) To carry out youth sociology researches.
(3) The organization of social and cultural activities by means of life couch.
(4) To search the social relation patterns of class by means of sociometry applications.
(5) To explore the school system and manage public relations process.
(6) To manage the social service and help process.
(7) Vocational guidance.
(8) The increase of the rate of school attendance and enrollment.

Working in cooperation with the guidance and psychological counsellors, school sociologist will provide more effective and functional guidance service for the children, adolescents and youngs.

Key Words: Guidance, school sociologist, student, family, school, life coach.

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An Investigation of Preschool Children’s Verbal Problem Solving Skills
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This study aimed to investigate 60-78 month-old preschool children’s addition-subtraction based verbal problem solving skills. In line with this purpose, this research was conducted with 60-78 month-old (n=162) preschool children in four preschools, one of which was private and three of which were public, at middle and high socio-economic level of a province in the south of Turkey. A problem test (KR-20= 0.90) which was developed by the researcher was used as the data collection tool. The problem test consisted of 24 problems based on addition and subtraction operations. These problems comprised of four main categories as join category, separate category, part-part-whole category and compare category. Each main category had sub-categories (result unknown, initial unknown, change unknown etc.). Non-parametric tests (Mann Whitney U test and Kruskall Wallis T) were used in analyzing the data. Frequencies and percentage values were calculated according to some variables in describing the data. In this study, the level of verbal problem solving skills of 60-78 month-old children was found as medium-level. While the children did better in the problems of the result unknown sub-category, they had difficulties in the problems of the initial unknown sub-category. The children had difficulties most in the problems of the compare category. It was also found out that gender did not effect the problem solving levels of children in this study and it was observed that the achievement level increased in parallel to the age.

Keywords: Addition-subtraction, Mathematics in preschool, Preschool, Problem solving, Verbal problems.

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This study aimed to define the skills of preschool children about pattern finding. In line with this research, a descriptive survey study, was conducted with 162 preschool children of 60-77 month-old in four preschools, two of which were private and two of which were public, at middle socio-economic level of a province in the south of Turkey. A pattern test of 16 items which was developed by the researcher in order to determine the pattern finding skills of children was used as the data collection tool. The items in the test were devoted to three categories; recurrent patterns, extending patterns and patterns based on the relationships between numbers. Each category had sub-categories (used numbers, used pictures, used objects etc.). KR-20 reliability coefficient was found as 0.88 in the reliability analysis of the data obtained from the data collection tool. This test was implemented to the children individually and data was recorded in the interview form. Non-parametric tests (Mann Whitney U and Kruskall Wallis) were used in the data analysis. Frequencies and percentages were calculated according to some variables in describing the data. The findings of the study revealed that the children showed success at medium level in finding the patterns, there was not a statistically significant difference in the pattern finding skills according to gender and age. The children were more successful in the recurrent pattern category. In addition pattern structures were effective on the performance of the children about pattern finding.

Key Words: Extending patterns, Mathematics in the Preschool Period, Patterns, Patterns based on relations, Recurrent Patterns.

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Investigation of TPACK self-confidence of prospective elementary mathematics teachers across gender, grade levels and computer-related variables

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The aim of this study was to determine prospective mathematics teachers’ self-confidence level regarding Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) and to examine whether prospective teachers’ TPACK self-confidence differs with respect to gender, grade levels, computer ownership, computer usage frequency and level of technology use. Moreover it was investigated whether prospective teachers' TPACK self-confidence levels predict their perception level to use technology in teaching mathematics. This research was designed using descriptive and correlational survey model. The study group consisted of 527 prospective elementary mathematics teachers (Female= 355, Male= 170 and Missing= 2). In the research data were collected through “Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge Self Confidence” scale and “A Perception Scale for Technology Use in The Teaching of Elementary Mathematics”. In the study it was found that prospective mathematics teachers felt fairly confident on their TPACK self-confidence. The results of the study also showed that the prospective mathematics teachers’ TPACK self-confidence didn’t differ with regard to gender and grade levels. However, the prospective teachers’ TPACK self-confidence levels differed significantly between computer ownership, computer usage frequency and level of use of technology. In addition, perceptions about the use of technology in mathematics education were significantly predicted by the aspects of Technological Pedagogical Knowledge (TPK) and Technology Knowledge (TK).

Keywords: TPACK, Mathematics Teacher, Self Confidence

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Religious Instruction In The Second Constitutionalist Period Of The Ottoman Empire

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The deterioration seen in the second half of the 16th century in all areas of administration within the Ottoman Empire also reflected onto the madrassas (Muslim theological schools) and, as time passed, the deterioration and corruption in this institution continued to increase. This course necessitated the taking of certain measures during the Second Constitutionalist Period. Many reform projects were developed to solve such problem areas as the insufficient numbers of religious employees in the madrassas and the inadequacy of the methods and books used in religious instruction.

Under the directives of the ulema (religious scholars), in 1914 the office of the Shaykh Al-Islam prepared the “Regulations of Madrassa Reform.” These regulations stipulated that Istanbul madrassas be brought together under a kind of centralized system and reformed in their organization, and also that it was necessary to finally succeed in opening a special post-graduate school within the Suleymaniye Mosque under the name of “Madrassa of Professionals” with the goal of educating personnel such as professors, military muftis, provincial muftis and fatwa specialists.

Following the reforms of 1914, the Congress of Union and Progress that took place in 1916 decided that total responsibility regarding the education, financial management and appointment of teachers in the madrassas be assigned to the Shaykh Al-Islam Office, due to their religious significance. Also in this congress it was mentioned that certain vocational and specialization schools should be brought under the Shaykh Al-Islam Office in order to educate the clerks and experts who would work there.

During the Second Constitutionalist Period, the religious instruction provided by other educational institutions also became the subject of reformation. Efforts were made at this time to reform the religion lessons provided in modern schools that operated under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. However no lasting reforms were made in this regard. During the War of Independence, followed by the Republic Period, parallel to the attempts made to distance religion from the public sphere, secularist foundations were also built in the field of education and a secular education system was adopted. In spite of this, the question of whether religious instruction should be mandatory or elective remains even today one of the most debated issues in the field of Turkish education.

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Prevention of Violence and Disorder in Sports in Turkey

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Sports, especially football, has become an important issue in today's social life. Although this growth and development are very useful, they bring about many negative impacts. For example, acts of violence and disorder can happen in and outside the field before, during and after the sporting event. As a result of this structure, some legal regulations were made.

In this regard firstly in Turkey, "Law About Preventing Violence and Disorder for Sports Contests" has been accepted in 2004 with the number of 5149. On the inadequacy of this act, in 2011 Law No. 6222 on the Prevention of Violence and Disorder in Sports comes into force. It has been arranged some of the offenses for preventing of violence and disorder in sport under the law. The aim of this study is to give information about the measures taken and sanctions imposed in legislative framework against violence and disorder in sport events.

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EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF WORK ETHIC ON ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR

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In this paper, the impact of work ethic as conceptualized by MWEP scale of organizational citizenship behavior is to be examined. While ethics can be defined and considered as an effort to find out what is right (or good) and what is wrong (or bad), work ethic, generally attributed to the work of Max Weber, should be seen as a construct regarding the work-oriented behavior and attitude of employees in an organization for it lacks a clear and consistent definition. MWEP (multi-dimensional work ethic profile) developed by Miller and his friends is a successful attempt to conceptualize Weber’s notion. MWEP aims to measure seven distinct dimensions of work ethic which are hard work, self-reliance, leisure, centrality of work, morality, wasted time, and delay of gratification. The other variable of this work is organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), a conception which received widespread attention from organizational behavior researchers after its introduction by Organ in 1983. It is generally described as a discretionary behavior not recognized formally by the reward system of an organization. Its positive contribution to the organizational climate is considered as an important aspect of OCB. In this respect, OCB is dealt with in two fundamental dimensions: OCBs toward the organization and OCBs toward the co-employees in the organization. To weigh the impact of work ethic on OCB, a survey has been conducted on 138 employees of a public organization in Turkey. In this context, various relationships between the dimensions of work ethic and the dimensions of OCB are examined. Also, discussions on the issue and implications of them are evaluated in the light of the survey results.

Key Words: Work ethic, organizational citizenship behavior, employee relations, organizational climate.

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Turkey is a prime case study demonstrating how the effects of a precipitous economic collapse can be reversed. As the liberalization of the 1980s went unsupported by sound macroeconomic policies and institutional reforms, the economy suffered repeated crises in the following decade: in 1991, 1994, 1998, 1999 and, worst of all, 2001.

After the 2001 crisis, the increase in the average growth rates and the GDP per capita has been realized. In addition to these inequalities and macroeconomic imbalances accompanies to this growth process. Due to these, the redistributive policies and social policies during this period is among the most discussed topics of Turkish economy in order to decrease the inequality gap and poverty.

Recent protests in Istanbul have revealed the polarization within Turkey over Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's social policies and political leadership style. But his electoral success has been rooted in Turkey’s economic prosperity, and the sustainability of high growth rates will remain a central issue for the endurance of his popularity. It is therefore important to consider whether Turkey has the wherewithal to maintain recent growth rates given the status of its overall policy reforms, the quality of its institutions and current global dynamics. This paper seeks to contribute to the debate, first by outlining the major shifts in Turkey’s economy and then by assessing whether its economic experience provides an adequate foundation for high future growth rates.

Key words: Sustainable growth regime; neo-liberal policy; crisis; Turkish economy

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The Impact of Practicing Prostitution by the Mother on the Life Circumstances of the Child
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Practicing prostitution often leads to pregnancy and giving birth to a baby, but there are few studies that have taken into account the maternity variable related to this practice. This study aims to identify and describe the life circumstances of the children who are taken care of by a mother who practices street prostitution. This research has been made for two cities – Iasi and Bacau – in Romania, a country where prostitution represents a crime. In this study we present the preliminary results of a qualitative, comparative research, based on thorough interviews. The instrument used was the semi-directive interview guide. The participants to the research were five women who were mothers and had practiced street prostitution for some time, as well as five specialists in various fields of activity (policemen, psychologists, social workers) who had contact in their professional activity with women involved in this practice. The information obtained from the interviews has been interpreted using the thematic content analysis. The results obtained point out the negative effects of practicing prostitution on carrying out the parental responsibilities, such as: the long absence of mothers, the risk of children separation from the family due to the fact that the mothers may be imprisoned, institutionalisation of children and a decreased care offered to their educational needs. This work is part of a larger qualitative study, in progress, within my PhD thesis “Assuming the Maternal Role within the Practice of Prostitution”.

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Gezi parkı movement as a new form of socio-political opposition
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Gezi Parkı movement might be labeled as a new form of social opposition. It might also be constructed as a real urban-environmentalist movement in Turkey.

The basic reason to call this movement as a new form of social opposition is that this movement is above and beyond of existed political opposition. In term of traditional political science, Gezi Parkı Movement is not really socio-political movement. Under the present circumstances, either the government and political party in charge and main opposition party do not really understand qualification of the Gezi Parkı Movement. Because Gezi Parkı Movement is different from traditional oppositional movements in terms of “action” and “organization.” Therefore, Gezi Parkı Movement is not a traditional opposition movement, it might be understood as a kind of post-modern movement. If existed political structure evaluated from a critical point of view, it has been seen that existed political movements, political structures and political parties’ main politics and assumptions depends upon XIX. and XX. Century political conceptions and constructions. XIX. and XX. Centuries’ constructions are based upon a main hypothesis that powerful and central nation state and capitalism try to control and dominate every single stage of social and political processes. However, XXI. Century’s main reference point is “IT and communication revolution.” After the information revolution, information and communication have become relatively free, unbounded and limitless. Therefore, the main reason to call Gezi Parkı Movement as a new form of socio-political opposition is information and communication revolution. The new forms of communication and social action are totally different from conventional communication and social action that there is no certain level of structure, shape, place and even normative language of new communication and social action. The organizational place of new oppositional movements is not schools, streets, factories, university campuses; there is no substance place of organization and even this is not real organization; the new socio-political opposition organization is in the virtual world. This opposition movement is swiftly organized in virtual world called social media and created imaginative action forms. The basic characteristic of this new action form is that there is no certain form of action and organization, the organization creates and recreates best action form that depends upon circumstances and conjunctures.

Gezi Parkı Movement will be evaluated in this presentation according to above mentioned perspective. The unit of analysis is social media. Mainly, reflection of Gezi Parkı Movement and the organization of this movement on social media will be analyzed in this presentation.

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THE REFLECTION OF SOCIAL CHANGES AND TRANSFORMATIONS TO THE MARRIAGE AFFAIRS (THE APPLICATION IN MALATYA)

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The social environment in which a person was born and lives determines both his/her attitudes and gives him/her a consciousness. The questions of “what a person wants to do, what he/she has to do and what he/she can do” are given him by the socio-cultural environment in which he/she lives. The phenomenon of marriage, which is a milestone in a person’s life, is, also, not independent of this reality. The society and the social environment make themselves felt on such occasions as the age of marriage, the person to get married and the wedding ceremony.

The processes of modernization, industrialization and urbanization configure or stabilize the transformation. The transformations which have economic, social and political themes show their effects on the institutions of family and marriage. The person who can’t be senseless to the transformations around him/her changes his/her attitudes and manners. In this respect, many social conditions such as the idea of the marriage institution, expectations from a marriage, the formula of a good and long marriage and the roles of the married partner undergo changes. This study focusing on these issues evaluated the results of the survey performed on 600 different married people. The findings obtained from the sample consisting of different education, income and occupation groups are presented with a sociological analysis.

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Aggravated crimes due to the consequence can be defined in short terms as offences that cause another or an aggravated form of the offenders intend and require heavier punishment. There was no general provision related to these offences in the old Turkish Criminal Code number 765. It was mentioned in the doctrine that these offences constitute a form of objective liability. New Turkish Criminal Code number 5237 that entered into force on 01.06.2005 involves a general provision on crimes aggravated by the result (Art. 23). According to this provision offender can only be liable if his act is at least negligent.

The regulation method mentioned above is adopted from German Criminal Code § 18 and this regulation removed objective liability from the system. The purpose of this dissertation is to open this change to discussion and introduce the criterias that might be used in determination of the criminal liability.

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Comparative analysis of a multicultural academic competence of teachers
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The work presents a model of multicultural academic competence of teachers and comparative analyses of its level among representatives of different countries.

Emphasizing this new kind of a teacher competence is dictated by changing demands to the modern teacher professionalism. Teachers must not only live in a multicultural environment and deal with multicultural classroom, but work in international teams in frames of educational projects, establish long-term relations with foreign partners, demonstrate ethics and culture of multicultural communication, solve professional tasks in a multicultural society. The model of the competence is characterized by inclusion in the professional field of teaching the aspect of international cooperation which effectiveness is determined by a number of professional qualities. The competence has a five component structure including knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior and personal qualities that are described in details.

The second part of the work presents results of a comparative analysis of the multicultural academic competence level among teachers representing different countries. The emphasis is made on the analysis of differences and similarities in every competence component among Turkish and Belarusian teachers. The survey was made with a help of specially designed questionnaire that corresponds to the structure of the competence.

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The Relationship Between Work-Family Conflict, Job Stress, Performance and Organizational Commitment: A Study on Turkish Teachers

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One of the factors influencing modern working life is the conflict that employees experience between their work and family lives. Known as work-family conflict, this factor has been subject to so many studies examining the productivity of employees in literature. Work–family conflict is ‘a form of inter-role conflict in which the role pressures from the work and family domains are incompatible in some respect’ and an important source for work attitudes. Because, it has been associated with job stress, turnover, reduced performance, and lower organizational commitment. Work–life conflict has been growing for the past 20 years and managing work–life conflict is a highly salient and important concern for individuals and employers alike. Within the framework, our study focuses on the effect of teacher’s work-family conflict on job stress, their job performance and organizational commitment. In this context, the study begins by a literature review of work-family conflict, job performance, organizational commitment and job stress, then will go on to development of hypotheses. Research methodology, analyses results and research model will take place at second section. The results of the analyses will be discussed and recommendation will be provided for teachers, managers and academician at the last section. In this way the hypothesis of this study are as follows:

H1: Work-family conflict will be positively related to job-stress.

H2: Work-family conflict will be negatively related to job performance.

H3: Work-family conflict will be negatively related to organizational commitment.

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RISK BEHAVIORS RERATED AGROCHEMICAL USE AMONG RUBBER FARMERS IN SOUTHERN OF THAILAND

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The study objective was to evaluate the knowledge, beliefs and behaviors regarding agrochemical safety behaviors among farmers among farmers in the Khogyang community, Trang province, Thailand over the period September to December 2012. The principles of Health Belief Model and community participatory approach were to develop a comprehensive strategy for improving agrochemical safety. 316 farmers from 8 villages in Khogyang community were recruited. The mean scores of the 3 variables (knowledge, belief and behavior) regarding agrochemical safety were measured. The results revealed that knowledge of farmer participants on agrochemical use was observed at low level. The level of overall belief regarding agrochemical safety was observed at moderate level. The mean scores of perceived susceptibility, seriousness, barriers, and benefits of agrochemical safety were 3.85 + 0.74, 3.52 + 0.56, 3.61+0.39 and 3.66+0.96, respectively. Behavior of farmers on agrochemical safety was also observed at moderate level. There were positive statistically significant correlations between knowledge and behavior scores; and overall belief and behavior scores (r = 0.336 and 0.621, respectively). In addition, statistically significant predictive variables associated agrochemical safety behavior were knowledge and belief on agrochemical use (Beta = 0.120 and 0. 0.576, respectively). These predictors accounted for 39.80 percents of variance. All predictors were positively related to agrochemical use behavior. The most common of agrochemicals use was “Glyphosate”. Health risk behaviors regarding agrochemical use were lack of attention to safety precautions and the use of inappropriate protective gear. These are an elementary guide of community involvement in agrochemical safety behaviors.

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META PHORS USED BY HR MANAGERS REGARDING TO HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: AN ANALYSIS OF HRDERGI

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Metaphor is defined as a form of language which is applied to a different content in order to express a certain similarity of a concept or a term. Although it appears to be related to the use of language, it is an important tool for a man to understand his environment and infers objective realities. With the use of this kind of language “complex” and “discrete” concepts are reconstructed to be more understandable and familiar with. Metaphors, that have descriptive role, are the rich sources of information to picturize and explain a situation, an event or a fact (Yıldırım ve Şimşek, 2006, p.207-208,212). Although there are plenty of studies with metaphor analysis in the field of business studies (Morgan,1998; Dodd,2002; Alpaslan ve Kutanis, 2007 etc.), and other areas of social sciences, there are fewer studies related to Human Resources Management (Alpaslan,2013, etc.).

The aim of this paper is to reveal the metaphors related to Human Resources Management in the career oriented journals. To this end, interviews published in the last five years period (2008-2013) with human resources managers in HRDergi which broadcasts in Turkey for human resources professionals are examined by content and discourse analysis. It is essential to determine the metaphors of managers with decision-making authority in Human Resources Management, about personnel, human resources functions, tasks, responsibilities and beliefs and assumptions on current situations, this will expected to contribute to the literature.

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Turkish TV productions in Albanian media, the rise of a new “poetic” medium.
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Turkish TV serials are a new phenomenon in Albania. This country ironically was the last one in the Balkans to broadcast Turkish serials, even after Greece, the historical competitor of Turkey in the Balkans. Albania, with a largely Muslim population, (with 56, 70 percent and an additional of 2, 09 Bektashi) was more affiliated with Italian TV productions as films, serials etc. and various local productions (Italian patent models). The change started in April 11, 2011 when the first TV serial Gümüş was broadcasted by the national Klan TV.

Albanian Television history and TV culture is affected by Italian culture and media. Two generations, that of my father and mine, grew up with Italian media and culture. But after a decade of Albania’s strong private media (TV, radios, newspapers and internet sites) the Italian culture seems to pass in the second place.

The rise of “soft power” of Turkey in the Balkans brought the soft power of Turkish television in the region. Nearly 14 TV serials from Turkey changed dramatically the perception of Albanian viewers for the serials and for Turkey. One by one, the Brazilian-Latin American TV serials disappeared from Albanian screens. Now there are two strong players, Turkish TV serials with their poetry, and Italian TV serials with their action.

Why are these so much watched by Albanians? The usage of literature and poetry makes them different from all other productions of Latin America, USA and Europe. That brings another era in the Albanian TVs, a new culture. This element is the main focus point of this article.

The article is based on a long study of Turkish TV serials in Albania. It tries to give answer to these questions:

- Why Turkish TV serials are successful in Albania (and generally in Balkans)?
- What is the role of literature and poetry in the media productions?
- What is the cultural impact of Turkey in Albania?

The phenomenon of Turkish TV serials is present in all Balkan states, not only in Albania. They are now among the most expensive TV productions sold in the region. And they are changing our style of approaching to TV serials and soap operas.

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How do I see the city I live in? Reading the Paintings of Children from Kasımpaşa
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Children’s picturing their ideas on the cities they live in, as users of the urban space and interpreting these paintings create an important source both for the today’s urban designers and educators. Because the paintings of children are not only some visual outputs, but also are covered by the everyday life, like a fabric. Insufficient studies on the children’s relation with the urban space and their circle are the reason for the focus of this study.

Although reading paintings is in fact a psychological subject, as they contain perception of the space and are related with the outer world, they are particularly of interest for the environmental psychologists and designers creating the environment (such as architects, urban planners). Based on what the paintings show, what the human-focused design needs and does not need to be shall be interpreted in scope of this study.

In this study, the paintings by 7th grade students of a primary school in Kasımpaşa, Beyoğlu, Istanbul, on “the neighborhood and city I live in”, where they reflected their perception on the environment, their memorized perception of the city, chaos and unhealthy aspects of the city, will be interpreted.

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Psychological Harassment (Mobbing) in the Workplace
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Certain facts which existed since ancient times, but which are only recently being defined, can also be found in working life. One of these facts is psychological harassment (mobbing). Psychological harassment (mobbing) expresses behaviors which violate personal rights of the employee, realized systematically by the employer, other employees or third persons for a continuous period of time with the purpose of intimidating, scorning and usually aiming to terminate work.

Thus, the definition does not focus too much on the activities themselves, but rather on the heavy mental strain. The origin of this focus on psychological situations in the workplace is found in medical stress research: The researcher attempts to reveal, when a workplace stressor is likely to injure the individual, causing him or her to go on sick leave.

The scientific definition of the term mobbing thus refers to a social interaction, through which one individual (seldom more than one) is attacked by one or more (seldom more than four) individuals on almost a daily basis and for periods of many months, forcing the person into an almost helpless position with a potentially high risk of expulsion.

Although there are no clear-cut provisions directly concerning mobbing towards employees in Turkish law, it cannot be said that there are no legal provisions prohibiting such actions.

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The Effect of Civilization Perception on Ottoman Judiciary Organization Reform Process at The Beginning of 19th Century
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Ottoman Empire started innovation/reform movement nearly at every institution at the beginning of 19th century. These movements turned into Westernization request after a short while. In the pursuit of turning back to old days, a policy which can be summarized as “We have to resemble West” was adopted finally. Under the leadership of statesmen who defend that reaching the civilization level of the West is a key for salvation, nearly every sultan made reforms with the desire of reaching the civilization level of West. In this sense, scientist were brought from West, statesmen were sent to foreign countries in order to investigate West, ambassadors and diplomats were requested to prepare reports, Western civilization was imported, views and opinions of Western statesmen and ambassadors and diplomats within the country were taken into consideration and finally the states steered towards West. Westernization was regarded as the synonym of being civilized and it was aimed to reach the level of West through reforms. When the reforms of 19th century are analyzed one by one, a perception in which the West is effective or West-oriented perception draws attraction. In this way there emerged an ideal that concepts which emerged in Western civilization such as human rights, legislation, freehold and dignity should be performed in an environment where they are intermingled with freedom and independence. Europeanization, the ideal of resembling to European society desire of pro-reform statesmen as accepted as criteria for civilization was used instead of Westernization from time to time. In addition to this, Europeanization is the effort of being included in the West which has advanced level of civilization and thereby being included in Western law. After acceptance of “Concert of Europe” project which was stated in 1815 Vienna Congress, Europeanization was included in reform process as a concept resulted from thought of enabling concert in law.

In this study, effectiveness level of civilization perception in Ottoman Judiciary Organization reform process will be analyzed together with the analysis of factor effective in civilization perception and 19th century political developments.

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Free and open source software as a public good: Implications for education
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In the present world of computer and Internet, free and open source software (FOSS) phenomenon has been attracting much more attention in spite of the hegemony of the vendors of the (proprietary) software industry. In this context, economics discipline shows an interest in FOSS phenomenon as well as many other disciplines including education. In many economics studies regarding FOSS, public good theory has been widely used for analyzing both FOSS and its effect on societal goals. According to these studies, public good nature of FOSS as non-excludability and non-rivalry is quite remarkable and it could be regarded as a strong rationale for supporting and using FOSS by governments and other public organizations.

It is very clear that the direction of struggle between FOSS and proprietary software will depend on practical applications of either kind of software in daily life. At this point, it could easily be asserted that one of the most practical areas of FOSS is education. In that sense, an educational FOSS concept combined with public good theory will provide a more stable foundation for governments and communities in producing large scale education benefits on the one hand, and play a crucial role for developing a new understanding of education in an age of globalization on the other.

By analyzing educational FOSS, this paper aims at bringing a new perspective to the FOSS discussions in education environments.

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DEVELOPING COMPUTER SUPPORTED EDUCATIONAL GAMES FOR TEACHING PROBABLY
CONCEPTS

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Mathematics is a discipline which is leading other disciplines for centuries. This feature provides mathematics to take part in all aspects of life and people have often used in their lives throughout history. Probability is known as one of the most difficult subjects in mathematics because of the abstract concepts in it. Most of the students develop different understandings about probability concepts and they have difficulties in finding reasons of probabilistic events. This situation causes problems for both students and teachers in probability teaching. Therefore, environments must be designed to make students active during teaching and learning process of probability, helps constructing the knowledge themselves and provide concreting the abstract concepts. The purpose of this study is to develop a computer assisted game software to support meaningful learning of probability concepts. For this purpose, two games were developed by using Java programming language and NetBeans editor to perform teaching process. One of the game is “Deal or No Deal” game developed by being inspired from a tv show and the other one is “jockey” game developed by being inspired from horseracing. In order to test the inadequacies and effectiveness of the materials, 45 sixth grade students were attended to pilot study . Before and after the process, a scale consisted of 14 questions and developed by researcher with the help of literature was used to collect data. According to the findings, a significant difference was found in terms of post-test results of the students. As a result of these findings, using these materials in teaching process can provide the conceptual learning in probability learning.

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Social media is now a tangible reality in Albania as it is in all the world. In the last years social networks, blogs, different informative sites on the internet have been turned into an important element affecting the political, economic and social different societies. In a situation where the number of Facebook users converted into 80.7% penetration level toward Internet users in the country, it is important to study the effect that this new information is making to the performance of traditional media tools and, such television. However beside the usage of the news consumer as an information channel, the social blogs are often used as an information source by the journalists (reporters). The political communication is transferred from traditional one where the politic leaders used to be directed to the public from a television or radio, now they use Facebook or twitter to communicate to the public. This phenomenon has directed the reporters and journalists to follow this way. That’s why most of the reporters have abandon the terrain and they are limiting the reporting area by refereeing only to the report the status of public people (politicians, artists ,etc.) on the social blogs. This has consequently brought a profound transformation in news sources for journalist raising questions about quality of the news and television reporter. The study aims to analyze the impact that progress of social media or new generation media brings to television reporter profession and the challenges that are faced form them.

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Sociology in Turkey is face to face with a broad negative image. Sociology in general is seen as a controversial field generating useless, dysfunctional and ineffective results. Of course, there are social and political causes of this. However, the main problem in Turkey is related to weakness of sociology had. Sociology in Turkey has experienced many weaknesses such as one-sidedness arising out of scientific perception, being closed to different theoretical and methodological orientations or performing science by the view point of a technician. As a result of these reasons, our study has focused on the problems Sociology has gone through in Turkey, especially the problems of scientific perceptions and practices. The aim of the study is to question Sociology as regard to available scientific descriptions and the practices of sociologists in various aspects. It has been applied for a field research that includes the academicians who have studied in Sociology Departments in Turkey and aims to find out the descriptions and practices of them. And the answers have been searched to the questions below:

1) What kind of problems has sociology gone through? How can they be classified?
2) What are the main reasons of mentioned problems?
3) What are the real weaknesses and problems of Sociology arising from its own practices?
4) On which controversial basis, can solutions to these problems be searched in accordance with recent developments?

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Names of the Professions in Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnamesi
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Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnamesi has undoubtedly been seen as one of the most important literary work. Lots of linguistic materials about visited places' various social and cultural features, such as historical, architectural and demographic structure, are appeared in the work. Among these materials, profession names which took our attention have been seen in the work. As known, names of the professions have a big importance in point of reflecting the social, cultural, economic, military, political lives of society. These names are important language data to transfer this significant part of society life from generation to generation. Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnamesi is fairly rich in terms of these language data.

A transcription text of Evliya Çelebi Seyahatnamesi's Topkapı Palace Library Bağdat 304 numbered composition which was written by Robert Dankoff is based on in this study. After we have determine the names in the text, we classified them by considering their workplaces and contents. At the end of the classification, we encountered a big number of occupation names, such as military service, handicrafts, food and beverage artificers, clothing, depository, agriculture and husbandry, musicianship and making music instruments, maritime, transportation, commerce, management, administrative services, state government, health, horoscope and astrology. We wanted to be able to do an overall assessment about related names of professions by analysing structure of all the classified names.

With this report, we aimed to demystify socio-cultural and socio-economic structures of the period while assessing the occupation names in Evliya Çelebi’s period as a language data.

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Every work sets up its ideological structure on the systems dependent on it being affected by a philosophical approach. In spite of the determinist and rationalism of 19th century novelist affected by Positivism, a novelist type who tries to gain the friendship of the reader with a modest character, who adopts irony and satirical style is encountered after the second half of the 20th century. The fiction style, the usage of the language and the material, the perspective and telling techniques undergoes some changes in this new understanding. In classical novel, accustomed place, time, the character, the event and the teller sometimes disappear. In the modernist novel, the events which rely on reason-cause relation become relative; turns into an unimportant character; the fact cracks away; its meaning disappears and turns into a kind of language game. Oktay Anar is one of these authors.

The author İhsan Oktay Anar draws attention with the postmodern fiction he uses in his novels; Puslu Kıtalar Atlası (1995), Kitabü’l Hiyel (1996), Efrasiyab’ın Hikâyeleri (1998), Amat (2005), Suskunlar (2007) and Yedinci Gün (2009). Generally in the author’s novels widespread idea is to convert the world into a condition ideal to be lived on, with the love of the world. The goal of this study is to determine the fictional methods of postmodern telling and to classify these. A general review has been done about the fiction world of İhsan Oktay Anar and the author himself within this respect, in the introduction part after mentioning about the main principles of the postmodern fiction. The structural factors which form the basis of the study has been examined with respect to structural features, intercurricular, events the place and the people have been studied.

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E Commerce Organizations and Turkey
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Today, communication technology and market conditions are rapidly changing and evolving. In this context, the increasing number of virtual organizations eliminates the barriers of time and space that is defined as a form of organization for the future.

Virtual organizations are using information and communication technologies. It also differs from traditional forms of organization are: flexible structures, flat hierarchies, goal-oriented, dynamic, customer-focused organization, unclear boundaries, and information sharing.

In this article the general structural features of virtual trade organizations, the growth rate of Turkey and in the world of virtual organizations, and case studies of virtual organization in Turkey with the characteristics of the customer profile will be evaluated.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE  
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)  

Abstract No: 228

ARRANGEMENTS AND MEASURES RELATED WITH PROTECTION OF INVESTOR RIGHTS AND BENEFITS IN CAPITAL MARKETS

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Capital markets are markets where fund supply and demand coincide through intermediary and assisting institutions such as intermediary institutions between issuers and investors. In these markets the fund demanders, namely the ones that fulfill their capital requirements (corporation and public portion, etc) realize the fund demands by issuing through public offering of capital market tools. Together with the investors validating their savings in those issues, capital transfer from investors to issuers is realized and by this way capital markets perform their function. In this kind of capital market operations large masses appear and the protection of investors become an inevitable condition for the capital markets to operate properly and in order not to shake the confidence in those markets.

The importance of the arrangements related with the protection of investors continuously increases in developing and rapidly changing capital markets. From this point of view, the power of monitoring and auditing authority in capital markets and the sufficiency of the arrangements related with the protection of investors preserve their importance and priority.

While examining the protection of investor subject, the arrangements related with the protection of individual and small investors come to forefront. In this context, in terms of realization of the principals related with the protection of investors, establishment of a strong and reliable intermediary activity system, following up the reliability of investment suggestions and related advertisement and promotion applications, establishment of a necessary and sufficient investor compensation system for the compensation of losses originated from investment service and activity of investors other than the acceptable market risks and monitoring of the issuers regarding their obligation of public disclosure are important.

Because protection of investors contribute to capital markets being fair, efficient and transparent and also extend the operation volume by increasing the reliability in the markets. In this study, the protection sufficiency of the arrangements and applications performed under the scope of protecting the investor principle in Turkish capital market law will be examined by taking the arrangements in comparative law into consideration.

Key words; capital market, issue, investor, public disclosure, investor loss

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The relational organizational theory (also known as network theory) initially accepts that people are fundamentally social beings, and that our identities and understanding of the world around us formed through our interactions with others. The relational organizational form is characterized by three primary features. First, it is based primarily on horizontal, reciprocal relationship rather than vertical, unidirectional relationships. Second, relationships in organizations are emergent, spontaneous and informal. Third, relationships in organizations tend to be personal, built on close ties among individual participants based on common experiences they have shared.

Mary Parker Follett (1868-1933) was not a business woman but her ideas about organizations were of priceless interest and value to the many industrial leaders and students of human relations problems, organization and politics with whom she came in contact (Urwick 2004:9). Her conceptions were in advance of her time. They are still in advance of current thinking. She presented her ideas with simplicity and clarity. Mary Parker Follett's thoughts shared by later theorists, but Follett name has remained in the background. In this article, Mary Parker Follett’s biography and his work will be examined. In addition, the influence of Mary Parker Follett on the contemporary organization theory will be evaluate.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE  
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 230

EVALUATION OF DOMINANT PARADIGM FORSEEING DISCIPLINARY DISTINCTION IN SOCIAL SCIENCES OVER MUQADDIMAH OF IBN KHALDUN

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As it is well known, before the nature and social distinction of science appeared in our day, it had been seen as a whole activity for centuries. When the classic texts of East and West are analyzed in that sense, it will be seen that strict and insuperable limits of our day do not exist in scientific studies presented. After Middle Age, physical science shaped within the frame of Newton Physics and Cartesian Dualism led to other disciplines that could not be experimented to be described as ‘pseudo-sciences’; many activities such as philosophy came up against a serious legitimacy crisis in respect to the claim of being scientific.

Those occupations described as ‘Pseudo-Sciences’ resorted to the adoption of positivist and empirical methodology of physical sciences, were split into sociology first, and then sub-disciplines such as economics and politics, and created ‘social sciences’ as it is described today. In the forthcoming period, that the studies carried out with the occasion of those disciplinary distinctions fell behind in respect to explanation and comprehension of the reality led to multi-disciplinary studies to emerge. Wallerstein rejecting the disciplinary distinctions states that although they have made huge progress, multi-disciplinary studies fall behind in respect to explanation of social problems, too.

And in this study, such sharp splitting of Social Sciences into disciplines is rejected and it will be revealed that pre-Modernity texts in which those distinctions have not existed yet absolutely require to be analyzed, because a break from current paradigm dominant in our day will only be possible through reading these classic texts from the point of view aforementioned. In that sense, the significance of Ibn Khaldun’s method and ‘Muqaddimah’ in which he theorized Ilm Al-Umran for many researchers carrying out activities in the field of social sciences today will be emphasized and that it might act as a compass for us to find our direction in the studies carried out in respect to the explanation and interpretation of social reality will be revealed.

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This study focuses on the relationships between ‘democracy’ and ‘individual/ity’ which are ones of most frequently used concepts in social sciences. The idea of democracy that is one of the semi-sacred concepts of our age has gained different meanings in the historical period. Different theories of democracy such as ‘direct democracy’, representative democracy’, ‘liberal democracy’, ‘social democracy’, ‘deliberative democracy’, ‘agonistic democracy’ have emerged in the process from ancient Greek world to our globalizing post-modern world. Besides this the concepts of ‘individual’ and ‘individuality’ turned out to be the basic categories of ‘subject’ in modern thought. On this point there is a very serious and unresolved tension between ‘democracy’ which implies the rule of collectivity and ‘individual/ity’ that implies having a right to be different from collectivity. This tension appears itself in current debates on the theories of democracy in many different aspects nowadays. For instance an ordinary public policy may be supported in the name of democracy or rejected in the name of individual rights and the understanding of individuality. In this context my study will consist of three basic parts. In the first chapter, it will be revealed a kind of conceptual perspective by examining the meanings of ‘democracy’ and ‘individual/ity’. In the second part, it will be discussed how the concept of ‘individual/ity’ is shaped in the above-mentioned theories of democracy (direct, representative, liberal, social, deliberative, agonistic, etc.) and what the political and social consequences of these argumentations are. In the last part of our study, it will be tried to reach some descriptive and normative arguments/conclusions in terms of debate on different theories of democracy.

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Television advertising directed at children: A parental perspective
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Introduction: Television an inseparable part of the Indian family has penetrated deep in the lives and the minds of the people thereby, affecting the lifestyle, beliefs, value system, behaviour and the attitude of people and especially the children. TV advertising is considered to be pervasive by nature, which has been professionally crafted by adept advertisers, to reach the adult and young customers in particular. Children have been their prime target, as this segment is growing in numbers and has a big potential from a marketing perspective (McNeal, 1992). Amidst all these developments, the parental concern, especially that of mothers about TV advertising to which the children are being exposed is increasing day by day. This study primarily evaluates the viewpoint of Indian mothers who are more invasive, interventionist and assertive in their families, particularly towards children. Moreover, they are more emotionally involved in upbringing of children and have an indelible influence on their personality.

Research Gap and Research Problem:
Advertising directed towards children is a controversial topic that has generated significant debate. Most of the studies related to TV advertising have been carried out in developed nations, viz., America and United Kingdom (Ward and Bever 1972). India is still far behind while formulating and maintenance of the standards for TV advertising. Hence negligible research has been done in this area in Indian context. Viewpoint of the Indian parents and mothers in particular towards TV advertising directed at children is of prime concern which has been addressed in this research paper.

Objectives of the study:

The specific objectives of the study is to find out

- The knowledge that the mothers have regarding TV viewing pattern, understanding, likeability and the reaction of their children towards the TV advertisements.
• Difference in the attitude of working and non-working mothers towards TV advertising directed at children.

Data analysis and results

Data collected through the structured questionnaire has been analysed using various statistical tools such as Chi-square test, ANOVA, t-test and factor analysis. Further factor analytical approach has been used to find out the factor structure of the variables that determine the attitude of working and non-working mothers and the voice that they raise about TV advertising directed at children.

Implications of the Study:

The present study has far reaching implications for the parents, children and the marketers. Though parents acknowledge TV advertising as an important source of information for children, yet they hold TV ads responsible for rising violence, aggression, materialism and obscenity, hence deterioration of the moral fiber of the Indian society.

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Traditional Approaches of The University Students In Turkiye About Sexuality

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Aim
The study was descriptively conducted in order to determine knowledge levels and traditional approaches of the university students in Turkiye about sexuality.

Method
The sample of the study was consisted of 448 university students who studied at Hittite University. The data were gathered with a Questionnaire Form designed to determine students' traditional beliefs about sexuality and means, percentages and chi-square test were employed.

Results
8 of the 10 students (77.2%) were completely opposed to sexual relation before marriage. The reasons were beliefs (75.2%), values (38.4%), traditions (37.7%) and concerns about health (28.3); respectively. 6 of the 10 students regarded male sexual relation before marriage right whereas majority was against female sexual relation before marriage. More than half of the students (52.7%) did not get an education on sexuality during puberty period. It was seen that most of the students did not know anything about sexually transmitted diseases (86.4%). It was found out that there was statistically significant difference between male students and female students in terms of having training about sexual topics, having sexual relation before marriage, opinions on sexuality, having close relations rather than sexual relation and having sexually transmitted diseases (p<0.05).

Conclusion
It was detected that more than half of the students did not get any education on sexual topics and did not know effective family planning methods and were unaware of sexually transmitted diseases.

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Expenditure on education may help foster economic growth, enhance productivity, contribute to people’s personal and social development, and help reduce social inequalities. Education is at the core of the Europe 2020 strategy. Member States recognize a strong need for highly qualified labour. Several Member States have explicit policies to raise participation rates in higher education and all have agreed an European Union (EU) level target for attainment rate of 40% of the 30 to 34 years-old. However, education systems require resources in order to function and it is important to measure how much they cost and who funds them. The proportion of total financial resources devoted to education is one of the key choices made by governments in each country of the EU. Most of the education expenditure in the EU comes from public funds. Government expenditure on education amounted to around EUR 347 billion in 2011 in the EU-27, or 5.3 % of GDP. As a ratio to GDP, level of government expenditure on education is different from member states. At the same time, it has become more urgent to improve the quality of public finances in view of the need for budget consolidation across the EU.

In this study, public expenditure on education in the EU-27 will be examined for 2000-2013 period. For this period, general trends in public expenditure on education will be analyzed and differences between countries will be explained. In addition, factors which act on education spending will be explained.

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The crime rates are the primary target of the justice mechanism. To reduce crime even if it can't eliminate is important to ensure social peace also. To be considered successful in this field is closely linked to understand the causes of crime.

The causes of crime are evaluated in a wide range in theoretical literature. Many factors from the criminal justice system and penal policy to the family structure and the economic variables are considered among the causes of crime. The subject is common work area for sociologists, psychologists, philosophers of law and economists. Therefore, the theoretical literature in Turkey already has a great knowledge. But in Turkey the same accumulation is not observed in application and this study aims at a contribution for the field of the practical study.

This study is a qualitative research that was conducted by means of interviews. In the interviews were asked to express their opinions about the causes of crime (especially in the context of economic reasons) or external conditions for crime from the selected people who practitioners of the legal system such as police, lawyers, judges and academicians of law. Then using their perspective on the characteristics of crime, it is expected to produce detailed and specific information for Turkey.

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EARLY ERA REPUBLIC TERM (1923-1938) A LOOK INTO THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN TURKISH NOVEL

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Novel in works of art bears a feature to reflect the political, social and individual lives of the time when the novel was written. When the authors started to produce works in the style of novel, this character was outstanding. Especially, the authors willing to criticize the political and social matters of that period used the novel style very often.

In this work, the reflection of the education of women from the social problems in the early Republic era when the novel genre was developed more will be examined. In the study, in specific early Republic era which covers the years 1923-1938, the theme of the education of women in Turkish novel, in general the reflections of the look into the education of women by the Republic Era Turkey on literature of the era have been studied. The attitude in the novels which criticizes the educational institutes through the educational issues also shows similarities with the look of republic ideology into education. While the mentioned educational institutes of early republic are being systemized, the negative sides of existing educational institutes have been examined. The problems such as the duality in education, the education of the girls, modern and neighbourhood school’s education together have been studied as sub headings.

The goal of the study is to determine the insufficiency of the educational institutes which has become a social problem in Turkish novel with respect to the term novels. Within this respect, while the introduction part describes the conditions of the era on education, the part which constitutes the basic of our work the education problem in the novels dealing with the education of women has been expressed with novel heroes.

Key words: Turkish novel, education, education of women, early republic era.

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The Factors Affecting Burnout and The Effect of Burnout on Creativity: An Application for Television Industry

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Turkish television industry has become a major source of income for the country. Especially Turkish TV series are widely popular in Turkey also in the Balkans, Middle East and Central Asia, and are among the country’s most vital exports, both in terms of profit as well as public relations. Today, 100 television series are being exported to 60 countries. This sector results in bringing in 100 million dollars in foreign currency. On the other hand, there are some problems among industry employees. Employees in the industry work on average 18-20 hour days, seven days a week. Also most of sector employees are not satisfied with their salary and job security. For some this conditions begin to outweigh the benefits, leading to unhealthy job strain, stress and eventually burnout. In this way the purpose of the study is determining the factors that affect burnout among television employees and to examine relations between burnout and creativity. In this context, the study begins by a literature review of burnout, work environment, job insecurity, factors affecting burnout and creativity. Then will go on to development of hypotheses. Research methodology, analyses results and research model will take place at second section. The results of the analyses will be discussed and recommendation will be provided for television employees, managers and academician at the last section.

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The Turkish Commercial Code Provisions Relating To The General Meeting Of Shareholders In Joint Stock Company Is Compatible With The EU Shareholder Right Directive

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Shareholders of joint stock companies use their right about company works in general meeting. However, in listed company, shareholders do not participate in the government because of different reasons, only are being satisfied that of shares in the hands of the monetary returns. As a result, the company management is passing on to the hands of a very small minority. This situation emerges as a major problem. The Turkish Commercial Code (TCC) brings many innovations relating to general meetings of joint stock companies. Many of these innovations are compatible with the Directive that was published by the European Parliament and of the Council 2007/36/AB directive, dated July 11, 2007. Although in both arrangements are included, in the general meeting shareholders the provisions for strengthen, while the provisions of the Directive is concerned with listed companies, TCC provisions include all joint stock companies. In our study, we will try to deal with compliances and differences between provisions in the Directive arranged with Turkish Commercial Code provisions relating to the general meeting of the joint stock company.

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The primary objective of disclosure of financial and non financial information is to inform analysts and investors about the amount, timing and uncertainty of future earnings. The value relevance of financial information provided by financial reports have been attracted many researchers and many of them found the positive relationships. This paper examines whether the level of non financial information disclosure affects the financial performance of companies. There are suggestions in the academic literature that providing additional financial or non financial information decreases information asymmetry between companies and investors, and also enhances corporate transparency. Although it is relatively reasonable to measure the financial performance of a company by indicators; it is not so reasonable to find out indicators to measure the non financial performance of a company. This is why the non financial information results from the organizational, market based, social and intellectual environment of the companies. In our paper, according to the previous literature, initially we indicated “disclosure scores” for BIST 100 companies which refer to their level of non financial information disclosures. We benefited largely from the annual reports to find data concerning non financial disclosure of companies. In our second part of research, we analyzed our data via panel data analysis.

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Vested and Indispensable Rights of the Shareholders of the Joint-Stock Company in Turkish Law
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The rights of voting, being informed and the right to sue annulment, responsibility, nullity and dissolution cannot abolished and restricted. In Turkish Commercial Code, 1957, these rights are expressed as vested rights; but some of them are expressed as indispensable rights, since they cannot be abolished and restricted even with consent of the owner.

According to principle in the article 452 of Turkish Commercial Code, 2012, General Board, unless otherwise implied, by meeting the requirement of code, can be modified all provisions of incorporation. But stated article keep reserved vested and dispensable rights. The essential principle of this article is the same with article 385 of Turkish Commercial Code, 1957. But in new code there is no definition or list about vested and indispensable rights. Since the article 386 of Turkish Commercial Code, 1957, which defines and lists vested rights are criticised by doctrine, because of its insufficiency. Therefore in Turkish Commercial Code, 2012, it's avoided from defining and listing of vested right.

In accordance with law’s preamble, although indispensable rights fall into category of vested rights, they have exactly different qualification from vested rights. In law’s preamble for article 452, it’s expressed that these concepts’ content will be determined by doctrine.

In this study, vested and indispensable rights of the shareholders of the joint-stock company are discussed from the point of Turkish Commercial Code, 2012, Turkish Commercial Code, 1957 and developments of Swiss law.

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After the establishment of the nation-state in Turkey, the functions of the religious institutions in public sphere were restricted. The state had acted passively in religious education and the Religious Vocational High Schools were closed after some time due to lack of students. Republican elites have revised their attitude following the transition to a multi-party system immediately after the end of the Second World War and due to the increasing closer relations with the liberal Western world. Religion has returned into the public sphere with its various institutions and symbols after that. Religion has become the focus of the political and social debates. The state has made a decision on gradual opening of the Koran courses and giving religion lessons in primary schools. And some of the intellectuals have claimed that teaching religion lessons in schools is socially and pedagogically beneficial. Writers such as Necip Fazil, Peyami Safa and Mumtaz Turhan have advocated the teaching of religion lesson under state's supervision. And a group of intellectuals, who had famous lawyers among them, have announced that teaching religion lesson in schools means turning our backs to science and Kemalist revolutions. One of them, the famous constitutional lawyer Bulent Nuri Esen, has filed two lawsuits in the Council of State, by claiming that the religion lessons in schools are nonsecular.

In this paper, the debates of the ruling elite and intellectuals of the period on religious education will be discussed.

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When we talk about Roman Law, Roman Private Law comes to our mind first. However, Roman Private Law was based on cases some calls it as a system of cases. It means that Roman procedural law has a great importance for someone who examines Roman legal system. If we give a brief explanation for Roman Procedural law, at first we say that the earliest law suits (legis actiones) were conducted orally in two stages: first one before the magistrate and then the case was sent judex, or judge. The first stage required specific words spoken by the parties and it was quite formal. A plaintiff who made the slightest mistake lost his case. For the second stage, before the judex, there were no formal rules. New procedures developed in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. The issue at the magisterial stage was formulated in written instructions to the judex. And the last procedure called as coginito extra ordinem. In this procedure the case was conducted in one stage and before the judge who was the officer of state. With this paper our aim is to detect some specifics of Roman procedures which can contribute on Turkish legal systems.

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Bazaars are important spatial elements in Turkish culture for the cities and they are public areas used by all sections of the society. Many societal, administrative and economic activities in the city take place in this composite space. Commercial centers are the best indicators of a city’s economic structure, technological level and social life. City of Antakya has always been crucial due to the importance and density of the ongoing commercial activities between the east and the west since the establishment of the city. The commercial centre “Uzun Çarşı- the Long Bazaar”, a bridge between the past and the present, is important in investigating the socio-economic structure, physical environment and relationships in Ottoman-Turkish period for understanding those in their past and present conditions. Cities in ancient times were built in land where nature allowed construction and where agricultural products could be obtained, in areas close to bodies of water and where land and sea transportation were available. The establishment of the city of Antakya was based on commerce and market economy in the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. Due to its favorable location on main transportation routes, the city had the biggest share in the regional commerce based on ease in transportation. Antakya, situated in a favorable location in terms of cultural and commercial relationships was attacked by states which dominated Anatolia since prehistoric times and the states which wanted to secure commerce between the east and the west, to sell their own goods to the west and to set up commercial colonies in the city. What makes the city attractive and open to immigration in all periods of history is related to its location in a junction that combines the city to Anatolia, Syria and Philistine and the fact that the city is the exit route from Mesopotamia to Mediterranean. City of Antakya has been an important center of commerce based on its location, its historical background and its values and the characteristic features of traditional Turkish bazaars can be clearly observed in the study field called” Uzun Çarşı”. Commercial activities in Antakya have been undertaken bazaars, inns, covered bazaars, multilayered bazaars and recently in shopping centers. Commercial, cultural and monumental values that identify the city can be found in Uzun Çarşı which is the essence of the historical city center. Although there are some differences caused by city life developed in time, Uzun Çarşı is still an active commercial space in our time. The most important reason that commercial activities still continue in Uzun Çarşı is related to the existence of long-established commercial organizations, public institutions, local establishments and the rural station that provides services to rural population around Antakya in and around the bazaar. The study investigates Uzun Çarşı commercial center which is a crucial point for the city of Antakya based on space and function relationships in its historical development process with its past and present assets.

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Geographical Analysis of Administrative Organization Process in Turkey (1923-2013)
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Current study includes the changes in the geographical analysis of the administrative organizational structure the 90-year period since the establishment of the republican regime in 1923 to the present day and covers the geographical analysis of the administrative organizational structure of Turkey prior to the establishment of the Republic, changes in administrative structure experienced during the first periods of the Republic, administrative structure in the period of 1949-1983, administrative structure in the period of 1984-1999 and the administrative structure from year 2000 to today. The study is important since it discusses the change in the country’s administrative structure with geographical methods in the light of history and administrative history perspectives and presents the analytical correlation between “socio-political organization” of humanity with “environmental organization” by combining the “environment-human” relationship with “administrative” concepts and clarifies the identified geographical causes and results with the help of comparison-relating, analysis-synthesis and distribution in space and time principles. Starting with the statement “Administrative organization in Turkey is not examined systematically in terms of administrative geography”, the study hypothesizes “the existence of four different organizational periods in the time frames starting with the years 1924, 1949, 1984 and 2000” and concludes that “the administrative structure of the country was radically changed between the years 1924 and 1929”, “the administrative organization of the country was systematized in 1949 in a manner that would continue for long periods”, “a new model was provided in the administrative structure of the country in 1984 with the concept of metropolitan-municipality” and “the metropolitan-municipality model was given a new dimension in the process that started in year 2000” and the main results are as follows: In determining the administrative areas in Turkey political individuals play an effective role instead of scientific research and principles. Revolutionary changes were witnessed in the last decade of the 90-year provincial administration system. Provincial Administration Law, Special Provincial Administration Law, Municipal Law and Village Law were integrated to present the new Metropolitan Municipality Law. With the step by step legislative regulations undertaken in administrative areas, the change from “cabinet system” to “presidential system” and from “unitary state structure” and “provincial administration” to “confederate or federate state structure” model is apparent.

Key words: Administrative geography, Unitary state, Cabinet system, Civil administration, Provincial administration.

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Employee branding is matter for Turkish employees
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Nowadays, which in the talent wars are experienced, the highly qualified employees and candidates give preference to companies which are attractive to them between branded companies such as 'the best company to work', 'the most favourite company', 'the most popular company'. To make the company more attractive for this candidates and retain the current employees, it make essential to create a certain image in the field of human resources. Recent studies indicate that recruitment image is important comparison factor for talent knowledge worker for their job application after than retain in this organization. At this point, the concept of employer brand which come into question in the recent years, provide to captivate the correct human resources for the company and retain them with creating organizational commitment and high performance. In this sense, the purpose of this study is to investigate which components defined among employee’s for describing well-known employee branding. And favourable employee branding activities possible consequences on employees attitudes. The data used in this study taken from 150 white collar employee that are the members of Turkey’s well known IT company. We asked respondents, ranking the given employee branding components based on their expectations from job provider after than we tried to investigate thier emotional appail to employer based on those components. Analysis of fields study is keep going thus latest finding will be share in conference.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE 
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014) 

Abstract No: 249 

A STUDY ON DETERMINING DIFFERENTIATING FEATURES OF WEB SITES OF ENTREPRENEURIAL AND INNOVATIVE UNIVERSITIES IN TURKEY

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Along with the widespread use of communication technologies, the internet and web tools, the effective, efficient and satisfactory use of university web pages has also gained importance. These web pages are an interaction and communication platform for universities on which they can institutionally express themselves and contact with their audience. 

In the study, web pages of 50 universities in Turkey, ranked in the list of entrepreneurial and innovative universities, were examined in order to determine their distinctive features in terms of “web page content and services offered”. The findings have revealed how entrepreneurial and innovative universities differentiate from one another in the use of web tools and they have been provided with opinions and suggestions, as part of advice, considering other universities in Turkey which were not included in index. 

Keywords: Entrepreneurial and Innovative Universities, Web page, Content analysis, Turkey 

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The common characteristic of new forms of socialization, which become increasingly visible both in daily and occupational dimensions of social relations, is their concretization through information and communication technologies. In other words, our spatial and temporal involvement into existing social relations as individuals in both dimensions is ever more mediated by technology.

In this study, spatial and temporal involvement of individual into the process of socialization through the mediation of technology is explored in the framework of e-learning. E-Learning is highlighted by its advantage in terms of spatial and temporal flexibility for accessing and participating learning activities. The problematic of the study, focusing on students as individuals, is to determine the interpretation of “spatial-temporal flexibility”, emphasized in social theories that explain social relations and their transformation in the framework of technology with concepts such as interaction, asynchronization, de-massification, convergence, networking etc...

In order to demonstrate their spatial-temporal interpretation, information gathered from a sample that consists of two categories of students enrolled in the vocational schools and undergraduate programs of Ankara University will be used. The first group contains those who have chosen e-learning program according to their grades obtained in national qualification exam. The other group comprises student who have chosen regular program but are obliged to get to have some courses via e-learning model.

Keywords: e-learning, technology, spatial-temporal perception, flexibility, student.

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Background: Healthy lifestyle is one of the determinants of health and are intended to reduce and eliminate behavioral risk factors. Improvement of women's health plays a vital role not only on women’s health but also on welfare of their families and society.

Objective: The aim of the this study was to determine healthy lifestyle behaviors and affecting factors between the ages of 18-64 women.

Material-Method: This descriptive and cross-sectional study was performed in October 2013 in the two family health centers in province of Corum. The population of study was consisted of 310 women. Survey was performed with 249 women who agreed to participation in the study without sample selection. Achievement rate was 80.3%. Socio-demographic questionnaire form (20 items) and Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors Scale (HPLP-48 items) was used. The data was analyzed by SPSS 17.0 program with independent t test and One-Way ANOVA (Post-hoc Tukey) test. P<0.05 and p<0.001 was considered as the statistically significant values.

Results: In this study we found HPLP total score as 115.78±36.20 with a high level. Ages, work status, BMI, physical activity, smoking habits, clinical breast examination, mammography, measurement of blood sugar, cholesterol and bone density in last one year, general health status were the effective independent variables on the HPLP scores.

Conclusions: It would be useful increasing the levels of women’s education, integrating the programs carried out at national level into primary health care services for the promotion and protection of women's health in our country.

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The Impact of Strategy Development on Listening as a Productive Skill in ELT: A Constructivist Approach
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Listening has always been the Cinderella skill in EFL teaching despite its key role in EFL learning. Based on this assumption, the study suggests redesigning listening tasks from a constructivist perspective. The subjects of the study were 29 EFL students enrolled in Financial Accounting and Taxation Affairs Program at Sinop University Vocational High School. An experimental research design was established with the research question “Does overt strategy instruction alongside with redesigned constructivist tasks create a difference in learner’s strategy use, their reactions to listening tasks and their listening proficiency?” in mind. Both the CG and EG took the pre and post tests. In addition, both groups participated in EFL Listening Strategies Survey and Questionnaire on EFL Learners’ Reactions to the Listening Tasks prior to the treatment. The EG received overt strategy training instruction as they were engaged in redesigned constructivist listening tasks. Both groups took the aforementioned survey and questionnaire after the treatment, too. The comparison of EG’s survey results after and before treatment revealed that overt strategy training alongside with constructivist listening teaching has led to an increase in the use of cognitive and metacognitive strategies, while it has failed to cause any change in their use of affective strategies. Similarly, the results have shown that the treatment has been successful in changing learners’ reactions to listening tasks. It can be concluded that constructivist listening teaching alongside with overt strategy training has fostered learners’ strategy use and changed learners’ reactions to listening tasks in a positive way.

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Determination of Consumer’s attitudes toward Mobile Coupons: The Case of Turkey

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Mobile technology, in every area of daily life, affects all age groups of people and increases its importance day by day. With development of mobile technologies, it can be possible that utilize the benefits of this technology and its innovations without limitation of time and place. Firms are increasingly using mainly Short Message Service (SMS) and mobile media for communication and promotion. In recent years, mobile coupons, which is one of the mobile marketing tools in the process of purchasing products and services, has been using as a promotion tools. There aren’t enough studies about via SMS with mobile coupons sent to consumers’ mobile phones in Turkey. This study aims to determine the consumer’s attitude toward mobile coupons that is except for advertising, personal selling and public relations activities and sales development tools but includes all the promotional activities, trends of using mobile coupons and explain the factors which affect the using trend of consumers. In this study, sent a survey to 400 mobile phone users in Turkey and 384 mobile users responded the survey. The survey has included two groups of questions. One of them includes the demographic characteristics of consumers and the other one includes 25 questions which aims to measure of attitude of consumers. The questions of the second group were prepared the based on the study of Astrid DICKINGER and Mirella KLEIJNEN. The findings of the study is tested by using SPSS.

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CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTIONS AND SOLUTIONS
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In this study, a fifth-grade elementary school students environmental perceptions and proposals aimed at the determination of the solution. 2013-2014 academic year secondary school education in the three Provinces of Burdur 120 fifth grader sample research. The research of the fifth class was chosen because elementary school 4. social studies lesson to win the environmental awareness in the second period, class-oriented topics. In addition, life science, science and technology, and all the other lessons in preparation for a multidisciplinary structure, environmental education topics related topics seem to support each other. Also in this study, the teaching is closely considering the children away from the policy perceptions about the determination of Lake Burdur, Lake might resolve these issues related to the determination of the issues and who they will add themselves to the solution with the beliefs that create awareness, it is important in terms of the contributions.

Our surveys in the field of research and interviews with experts on the subject and identified preliminary issues identified and the interview form. In accordance with the opinion of the expert form. This form consists of six open-ended questions. The research data will be collected with the interview form developed by the researchers. Evaluations will be conducted with descriptive analysis and qualitative content analysis.

Keywords: Environmental Education, Environmental Information, Environmental Issues, Natural Resource

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The image is the most basic criteria forming the “other”. Images are rise from prejudices and they are entrenched generalizations. The image of the other is linked with our identity.. Therefore, other - image, identity and prejudices are concept interconnected and they must be examined as a whole. The basic situation encountered in the image works made in the axis of Turkey and Greece, is the perception of enemy of the other. The reason for this point is that, both countries have negative prejudices and stereotype in their perception of each other. Historical past, and experienced political processes and negative citations are the basic factors feeding these prejudices. For both countries, Turkish and Greek is the historical enemy and other. The perception of other is frequently encountered in school textbooks, in literary texts, and in media. A reflection of this is seen in the movies. Films can influence, even replace attitudes, behaviors of the individuals and communities. Main theme of such films is the struggle in Greek War of Independence against the other, enemy. In the process of creating nation-state Greek cinema has showed Turks as the other and tried to create national identity in these heroic cinemas. Revolution is the main theme of the films has an important role in creating and promoting the image of the other. Films showed “other” and “Turks”as a responsible for all the bad things. " We " are superior , strong, and deep rooted, in contrast the "other" is weak, aggressive and ruthless. Errors and responsibility is always on the “other”. This type of approaches stems from ultra-nationalist feelings lacking historical narration and causes the formation of unchanging prejudices to settle on future collective memory. Considering the long lasting effect of visual memory, the image of other in these kind of films has is inevitable negative effects on the collective memory.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 257

Reflections of Benito Mussolini’s coming to power in Italy on the Turkish Public Opinion
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The date that Benito Mussolini came to power in Italy in 1922 corresponds to the last period of the Turkish National Struggle in Anatolia. After the Mudanya Armistice and Lozan Treaty, Turkey underwent intense political activity in domestic affairs as well as foreign policy. After rising Mussolini to power, bilateral relations of the Italy and Turkey experienced several disputes including the status of the Aegean islands. From this perspective it can be said there was a stressed political situation between Italy and Turkey. Tension of both countries also reflected to Lozan Conference that both countries attended and relations were carried out in a diplomatically cold environment. However, this tension in the relations did not last very long time. From the 1930s the political climate between the two countries will become more moderate, while in the next years there will be tension again. Issues that will be examined in this study, is the perception and expectations of Turkish Public opinion regarding the rising of Benito Mussolini’s to power. Controversial issues in later periods are not directly involved but mentioned in the relevant topics of study. Expectations of Turkish government and the public regarding the power of Mussolini will be examined in detail. Harmony and conflicts experienced in this period will be studied. Main primary sources of the study will be composed of Turkish press. The press releases of Turkish government officials, news, commentaries regarding the Mussolini’s power will be evaluated. It is aimed to contribute to the literature through the perspective of the political history of the period.

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Emotional labour in service sector: the example of fast food chains in Denizli

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Employers expect to be displayed some special emotions from their employees as a part of their work to ensure customer satisfaction. This becomes a major issue with the development of the service sector. Most of the employers consider that they have legal rights to interfere in employees' appearance, wording, emotions, ideas, attitudes and behaviors respond to the given wage. This case had been the cause of a new subject named as emotional labour. According to Noon and Blyton, emotional labour is a process of displaying some special emotions with some verbal or nonverbal tools in order to inspire customers. This process is carried out by employees who offer for a service and have a direct relation with customers as a part of their labor contract. With regard to employees who attend to the work life with emotions, this study's main aim is to detect their emotional labour of waiters and waitresses working in fast food chains. Fast food chains which have a branch in Denizli have been handled as a sample of this study. These restaurants serve a standard service almost seen at any city around the world. The common feature of those self-service restaurant chains is that all employees repeat standardized sentences to offer the menu. Questionnaire technique which is one of the quantitative methods of scientific researches is chosen for this study.

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Reflection of psycho-violence over people and organizations: mobbing
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Mobbing, though known from the past to the present, is neither considered much nor examined broadly in academic terms, but accepted as natural. However, mobbing is on the agenda for scientific inspection for its global wide spread. Notion of mobbing defines unethical behaviours but systematic and hostile at the same time towards any person in organization. Mobbing behaviors do neither discern among sex, age, experience or hierarchical rank nor does it distinguish organizational sectors or cultures. It exists in all potential organizations yielding work dissatisfaction that constitute some major threats to the very being of organizations. Some recent developments as competition and profit greed as a result of economical change, crises emerging, decrease in social climate in organizational life increase mobbing activities. The victims, actors and the audience constitute an issue to be inspected thoroughly. It is stated that half of health professionals are victims of mobbing, though mobbing victims are in all sectors. Nurses, as for being woman and working in health sector, are frequently faced with mobbing. Thus, it is important to consider studying mobbing in health sector with special reference to nurses since they directly contribute to patient recovery and service quality. This paper aims to discuss mobbing in reference to nurses empirically. In related to that, nurses are evaluated whether they are experienced mobbing with some potential causes and results. Final aim is to support academic evidence to evaluate mobbing as a human crime in place of seeing it as a natural ingredient of work life.

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Teacher-related variables as predictors of Singaporean pre-service teachers’ attitudes toward inclusive education

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We will present a study that investigated whether the attitudes of pre-service teachers in Singapore towards inclusive education were influenced by their background variables (i.e., gender, age, education level, programme of study, prior training in special needs and contact with people with disabilities) through the use of the Attitudes Toward Inclusive Education Scale (Wilczenski, 1992). Analyses of 1538 responses indicated that the best predictor variables of the pre-service teachers’ attitudes towards inclusive education were prior training in special needs and contact with people with disabilities. Pre-service teachers who had prior training in special needs and those with the most contact with people with disabilities displayed significantly more positive attitudes towards inclusive education. The variables of gender, educational level and programme of study had no significant effect on their attitudes toward inclusive education. While the variable of age had a statistically significant effect on the pre-service teachers’ attitude toward inclusive education, this was judged to be of little practical significance because of the small difference in the mean scores between groups. Implications of the findings will be discussed in relation to promoting inclusive attitudes of Singapore teachers.

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The evaluation of contrarian investment strategy with the approach of behavioral finance - an application on Istanbul Stock Exchange-

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In 1970’s, a new field of finance called behavioral finance which is about the predictability of future stock returns based on the past stock returns has emerged. Behavioral finance assume that investors in the financial markets don’t always behave as rational and it gives rise to diminishing the efficiency of markets.

Studies in the field of behavioral finance documents that some anomalies emerge in financial markets due to the irrational behavior of investors. The most accentuated anomalies are over and under reaction. Studies document that profit can be obtained over the market thanks to over and under reaction. Contrarian (momentum) strategy has been developed by exploiting the advantages of over (under) reaction.

The aim of this study is to test whether the contrarian strategy is profitable in Istanbul Stock Exchange. The study sample consists of the stocks which are traded consistently from the January 2000 to the December 2011 on the National Market of ISE. Implementation has been done with the winner and loser portfolio method of De Bondt and Thaler. For that purpose, winner and loser portfolios have been created during the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 year portfolio formation periods. Thereafter, the performance of winner and loser portfolios have been analyzed subsequent 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 year test periods. Following the implementation, proofs supported the profitability of contrarian strategy on ISE.

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Turkey’s Policies Towards Torture and its Defects in Practice
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Looking upon the world’s history, one can easily understand that the most drastic and evil comes to the human from his own kind. Human, proving that Hobbs was actually right, finally have agreed on taking some necessary measures after the destructive effects of the great World Wars. Surely after this, human rights have been more commonly mentioned in written form and now the priority of the values and goals of a democratic society is to protect its individuals. Due to this fact, the right of living is found to be valuable and all the existing forms of torture, anti-human and humiliating activities have been banned.

Turkey, having signed the international papers of human rights, has aimed for eliminating torture through changing its laws and regulations to a certain extent. Monitoring Turkey’s experience, it is likely to say that during certain periods of time systematic torture has been applied. The urge to enter the European Union and verdicts against Turkey, have led to considerable progress in human rights. Besides, changes in law and the comprehensive training for the police, judges, medical and prison staff have resulted in positive improvement related to this issue. Certainly, this current legal update does not completely mean the total elimination of the practice of torture; however, in the commitment of this crime, the ones who have committed are standing a trial and facing severe punishments.

In this article, Turkey, with a notorious reputation in international arena is going to be examined through its policy towards torture and defects in practice.

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Community reintegration amongst dispersed widow populations suffering religious minority violence: serial success of micro community mediated personalism.


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Around the globe millions of communities experience religiously motivated, traumatic violence, often the cause of permanent psychological impairment. Moreover, reintegration into stable, self-subsistent communities is uncommon. We report on a successful personalistic therapy to achieve community recovery amongst a dispersed widow population suffering religiously motivated violence. In 2008, Orissa Hindu nationalists blamed local Christians for their leader’s assassination; the subsequent retaliation led to murders, destruction of churches, schools, homes, and sexual assaults. Widows and children experienced both assault and psychological trauma. Recovery efforts were premised on psychotherapeutic restoration from a personalistic, Catholic/Christian psychological framework (Vitz, 2011) as a necessary contingent for community reintegration and economic self-sufficiency. Four developmental recovery stages were identified in which assaultive trauma, stressor variables, personal valuation, and sense of trust in committed care were monitored. At each stage widows who willingly engaged care givers - Catholic religious sisters - in self help were compared with those who minimally engaged. Methodologically, stressor variables were related to
1) growth in self esteem,
2) improved interpersonal relationships,
3) sense of trust in committed care, and
4) relationship between trust and the perception of the faith commitment of the care givers.

Our results indicate, among others, that self esteem generally paralleled growth in trust commitment, but the latter depended on the perception of the care giver’s commitment to faith values. Therefore, we propose an assault recovery model in which self-esteem and trust in committed care are constructed through the perception of a personalistic commitment grounded on faith values.

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Self-Regulated Learning Levels and Academic Achievements of Guidance and Psychological Counselor Candidates

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The aim of this research is to examine the relationship among academic achievement and self-regulation learning levels of guidance and psychological counselor candidates. The research is a predictive study in the survey model. In the research process, data collection tool consisting of “Self-Regulation Learning Scale” and personal information form was applied to 142 students who study guidance and psychological counseling in Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Turkey. Besides descriptive statistics like frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis; to determine the relationship among some personal and family features, self-regulated learning level and academic achievement of guidance and psychological counselor candidates, and Linear Stepwise Regression Analysis; to decide the predictive variables of academic achievement, were operated. As one of the findings, the regression model for academic achievement of guidance and psychological counselor candidates comprises their self-regulated learning, grade and monthly family income levels which are significant predictors. As a result, having better self-regulated learning skills, being in higher grade level and coming from family possessed lower monthly income contribute the improvement of guidance and psychological counselor candidates’ academic achievement much more than other situations. Accordingly, courses in guidance and psychological counseling program at university should be designed for acquiring self-regulated learning skills by guidance and psychological counselor candidates in lower grade levels to increase their academic achievement.

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EFFECTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON STUDENTS’ SUCCESS IN TURKISH LESSON AND SBS

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The purpose of this study is to understand whether students’ success in SBS (level test to register of high school in Turkey before 2013) and Turkish lesson change according to socio-economic factors (number of sibling, number of rooms in the house, computer and internet usage with educational purposes, income level of families, parent’s education level). This investigation has been carried out in four school in Ağrı during 2012-2013 academic year. In this direction a questionnaire consisting of eleven item has been prepared. This questionnaire has been submitted to four hundred and fifteen eighth grade students. The information got from the questionnaire has been analyzed by SPSS 15.0 and the answers according to independent variables, is determined with the help of Ki-kare methot. While this study is a descriptive study, it is also thought as a reletional study. Because it uses inferring methods withe the help of descriptive information. The results of the analyses of findings is that students’ socio-economic situation (number of sibling, number of rooms in the house, computer and internet usage with educational purposes, income level of families, parent’s education level) changes their success in SBS and Turkish Lesson. In the last part of study various suggestions have been made in order to increase the succes of students who living socio-economic disadvantages.

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This study analyzes attitudes of different ethnic identities from ethnic, religious and socio-cultural aspects. The study is also concerned with the diversity of general attitudes of ethnic identities that forms a rich structure with different ethnic groups and different components within boundaries of Turkey. Determining dimensions of shared ethnic, religious and socio-cultural identities and attitudes of these identities particularly from the point of values will provide us with a clearer and comparative picture of preferences of Turkey’s rich mosaic that includes various groups. The study aims to measure with validity and reliability tests attitudes of ethnic groups inhabiting Mardin Province. Preparing points of measurement, consulting with experts for content validity, trial practice, conducting validity and reliability tests are the steps followed during the development of the measurement instrument. The first section of the two-part questionnaire form contains information on socio-demographic details of participants, while the second section includes preferences that measures value attitudes of participants with certain values. SPSS 17.0 software has been used to analyze data. Various statistical techniques have been utilized in the research and in the evaluation of the data.

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Migration, with the growing influence, is becoming one of the most important social problems of the world. Today, half of the world's population continue their lives in different places from their born places. Migration processes show differences, bound with reasons, types, and sizes, and each process causes different problems from the others. However, the general and most important problem related with migration is social segregation that take place between migrant and local people. This problem is seen obviously in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. After the 1974 Peace Operation, some people whose life were very difficult in Anatolia have been placed into empty Cyprus villages. However, after passing 37 years, mixture between locals and immigrants not happen, on the contrary the polarization has increased.

This study focus on this issue, which has not dealt with before. Witnessed, experienced, observed problems on the island are presented. Socio-cultural differences are put forth, problem areas are detected, and their causes are being investigated. Suggestion for solutions have not been developed in the study. The aim of the study is drawn attention to this social problem that going on and increasingly being chronic.

To find solutions for the coexistence of two nations which experienced War, is a difficult process. Many factors and countries are involved in the issue. However, the deepening of the crack between communities of the same nation, can be prevented with conciliatory policies. In terms of the Northern Cyprus, priority of the peace process should be to create peace and security atmosphere in their own society.

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Abstract No: 273

Construction of Social Exclusion in the Case of Harmful Alcohol Use

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Social harm from drinking has an interactional character: there is a behaviour defined as problematic, but there is also someone whom the behaviour affects upon. Aim of this study is to analyse social interaction between drinker and others whom is in relation when performing such social roles as parent, partner, sun, daughter, employee, student, friend or citizen, and identify the main factors influencing the process of social exclusion. Paper is based on literature review and 17 qualitative interviews with alcoholics and their family members. The interviews were conducted during May-June in 2013, in Lithuania. Research is a part of the project Social Exclusion and Social Participation in Transitional Lithuania (VP1-3.1-SMM-07-K).

This research showed that when drinker loses a control of drinking and responsible performance of main social roles, an informal and formal control begin to substitute his/her self-control. The control intensity differs from asking not to drink or drink less to exclusion (divorce, children placement to formal care, dismissal from job). The level of hitting bottom (a point when drinker decides to stop drinking and to live responsible life) could be associated with level of social exclusion, where low bottom is characterized as deep social exclusion when social and economic capital are lost. The hitting bottom is the starting point when the drinker changes the direction from social exclusion to the social inclusion.

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Abstract No: 274

**Symbols of Power in Business and How It’s Represented Through Business Media: A Semiological Analysis of Top Five International Business Magazines**

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Symbols of power have long been important on carrying out many messages concerning one’s grandeur, wealth and socio- economical rank or status. As Bourdieu argued, economical power might be the ultimate basis of power but this wealth can only be represented in forms of cultural, social and symbolic capitals. Thus the symbolic capital(s) perceived and processed symbolically, in a relationship of knowledge or more precisely of misrecognition and recognition (Bourdieu, 2002:289) creates and urges specific habits of consumption and acts of possession through social expectations. Such power symbols or “meta” makes those elites or alpha- male(female in some content) with their styles and possessions the objects of desire.

The research aims to explore how some specific symbols of power is demonstrated through fashion and style by the cover men and women -mostly businessmen/ women and politicians- in 2013’s Top 5 International Business Magazines chosen by circulation; Bloomberg Businessweek(50 issues per year), The Economist(51 issues per year), Wired(12 issues per year), Fortune(20 issues per year) and Forbes(26 issues per year). The covers of those magazines and the cover persons – their physical positioning, clothing, usage of accessories, colors and styling - and the headlines concerning those cover persons will be analysed by using semiological analysis.

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The Interaction Between Personality Traits, Emotional Intelligence and Environmental Consciousness

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Businesses cannot act independent of their environment. The dynamic structure of interaction with internal and external environment forces companies to act more sensitive to environmental issues. In recent years, the importance of environmental problems for economic progress has been emerged. Sustainable development models have become directly relevant to environmental factors, and environmental consciousness has increased in all developed countries. Not only big production companies but also all actors of economy, started to transform their structures in harmony with nature. Businesses are converting into organic structures, which are compatible with the ecosystem.

The purpose of this study is to determine the interaction between emotional intelligence and understanding of environmental consciousness in businesses. In this study, it is investigated the relationship between emotional intelligence and environmental consciousness among the Central Anatolian companies which are among the biggest 500 companies in Turkey between the years 2008-2010. Personality traits, emotional intelligence and environmental consciousness are literally reviewed and then it is investigated whether similar studies done previously. At the same time, this study is the initial research in Turkey on personality traits, emotional intelligence and environmental consciousness.

In this research, Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) and Goleman’s emotional intelligence scales are used. As there are no other widely accepted scales about environmental consciousness, our own developed environmental consciousness scale is used. While forming the questions in environmental consciousness survey, Prof. Dr. Asuman AKDOĞAN’s book: “Environmentally Conscious Management” and Prof. Dr. Esra NEMLI ÇALIŞKAN’s book: “Environmentally Conscious Management and Environment Management System Applications” are referenced. Within this research, the survey
was conducted in 17 companies, on 72 mid-level and executive managers out of 116. The rate of survey return is %62.

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Media Literacy Levels of School Administrators
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Today, individuals are tracking the recent developments on earth and pursue the knowledge by means of the media. While catering the knowledge faster to wider audience, Media manipulates the society by sending diverse messages. That’s why it is expected from the individuals of 21st century to be able to read, comprehend, question and interpret the messages coming from various media organs; briefly it’s to become media literate. Media literacy, defined as having the skills of reaching, parsing, analyzing, evaluating and forwarding the media messages, is an important medium in making the school administrators and teachers have the qualities of following the technology, continuously gaining/using new information and criticizing it in the process of education and training. When necessary, school administrators should interact with the media, analyze the messages correctly and make their institutions better equipped by interpreting the messages the best way possible by means of the media literacy skills they have. In that context, the aim of the research is to examine the media literacy levels of the school administrators from various aspects. In the research, quantitative scanning model is used. The universe of the research contains the school administrators of Biga-Çanakkale in 2013-2014 educational year. In the research, “Media Literacy Level Determination Scale” developed by Karaman&Karataş (2008) is used as the data collection tool. In the process of analyzing the data; percentages, frequency, T test and one way ANOVA statistical techniques will be used. In the light of the findings, results and suggestions will be announced.

Key Words: Media, Media Literacy, School Administrator

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Prohibition of Traditional Turkish Music “Alaturka” on radios in Early Turkish Republic and its reflections on press
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In the early Turkish Republic one of the most important reforms about music which is still argued was the banning of Traditional Turkish Music “Alaturka” between the 2nd of November, 1934 and 5th of February, 1936 on radios. The speech of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk on the 4th Period-opening day of the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM) is accepted as the beginning of the banning decision. In this speech Atatürk put forward the new form of the national and modern Turkish music and said that “The music that has been listened today is far from being proud of”. Hereafter Traditional Turkish Music “Alaturka” has not been considered as the real Turkish music and was banned on the Istanbul and Ankara radios by the government. The prohibition was announced with the headlines like “The end of the Alaturka music” in news and argued by the Turkish intellectuals frequently. On the 5th of February, 1936 the restriction was canceled by the decision of the Headquarters of Press and Media, and was announced as “National songs are placed in the radio programs again” in news.

My main aim in this paper is to put forward the fundamental reasons of the prohibition of “alaturka” on radios, examples of how it was put into practice and the opponent reflections of press over this prohibition.

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Civil society organizations (CSOs) are important actors of participatory democracy. In order to address public opinion, CSOs need media support for their institutional goals and activities. Most important function of media visibility is enhancing citizen participation by addressing public opinion. Thus, media visibility and publicity is an important resource for contemporary CSOs in encouraging civic engagement, creating public trust, reaching out potential institutional partners and attracting volunteers and donations. This paper is based on the research on the media visibility of Turkish NGOs. The research is part of a larger research in progress on the public relations and communication practices of Turkish NGOs, funded by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK). The research is conducted in two separate weeks randomly selected in 2012 and 2013 and 6 news sites on the web, four of which are also printed newspapers (Bianet, Haber Türk, Habervaktim, Milliyet, Sözcü, and Zaman). These news sites are searched by giving 9 keywords defining NGOs in Turkish. The research results showed that only almost one third of the news on NGOs has positive content and that occupational/sectorial associations, which amount to only 10 % of all Turkish NGOs, pioneered in media visibility. Consequently, there is still need for more research to be conducted in the field in order to develop the communication capacities of Turkish NGOs in an effort to encourage civic participation and pluralism in political culture.

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In the past few decades, there has been a major shift in our understandings of learning towards constructivism in which learners actively construct their own meaning. This influenced the use of assessment in education. Educators and policy makers have expressed a preference for alternative assessment all over the world. Through the National Curriculum for primary education in Turkey, teachers are also required to use the alternative assessment methods during their teaching. Therefore, understanding to what extent pre-service teachers feel adequate themselves about using alternative assessment methods has become necessary for providing effective training. This research aims to investigate pre-service teachers’ self-efficacy for alternative assessment. Data will be collected from the primary pre-service teachers in Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University. Participants will first be given the ‘Self-Efficacy Scale for Alternative Assessment’ developed by the author. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 21.0 will be used in order to analyse the data. In addition to this, pre-service teachers will also be required to answer open-ended questions to elaborate the issues raised in the scale. Findings will reveal that the extent to which pre-service teachers’ self-efficacy towards alternative assessment is adequate. The research will also indicate that whether there are differences amongst pre-service teachers’ self-efficacy towards alternative assessment with respect to gender and achievement.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) for sponsoring this research (project number 112K321).

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The case method involves learning by doing, the development of analytical and communication skills and abilities to solve real-life professional problems. The ability to act within extreme psychologist’s professional practice is based on knowledge of a repertoire of cases. We integrate past work by presenting the steps involved in creating and using case studies for the Master’s course in extreme psychology.

The typical cases for the Extreme Psychology Master’s course were purposefully selected to provide students with opportunities to evaluate data, identify important concepts, develop hypotheses, and create or defend arguments. As a result of case method systematic use the Master’s course students demonstrated the significant increase of the number of theoretical concepts discussed, the depth of analysis and reflection abilities in the case discussions. Working in groups also helped students develop interpersonal skills and the capacity to work in a team.

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EMPLOYEE EMPOWERMENT IN NEW PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONCEPT AND A RESEARCH
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Public administration paradigm, which is changing in line with globalization; is under the effect of private sector management strategies and gaining features of being professional, entrepreneur and accountable; as a result of the change in the perception and expectation levels of service receivers and producers. In the direction of "Managing with people, through people" concept; a new approach which accepts service receivers and employees as strategic partners for setting the strategy and achievements, empowers them; and focuses on outcomes, not inputs is discussed (Drechsler, 2005: 94-96; Özer, 2005: 5-11; Genç, 2010: 156). In the positioning of recent public administration concept; an approach which is away from the solid hierarchical structure and is not lost in breucracy is the principal(Ömürgönülşen, 1997: 517). The determinative effect of this shift on service receivers, managers and employees; demands organizational participation and competency, effectiveness and efficiency, and a proactive management concept to provide qualified service.

Employee empowerment concept is explained as the enhancement of the participation in organizational decision making and authority of the employee; and giving initiative and thus accountability to the employee who is actively completing the task (Çuhadar, 2005:3). Employee empowerment has been a determining factor for producing the highest efficiency and quality out of the human resources which is the most important strategic resource and competency tool of the organizations.

The aim of this research is to analyze the employees in two public health organizations in Denizli; regarding their opinions and applications about employee empowerment in the context of new public administration concept. With this aim, a survey form is used on 128 employees of two public organization in Denizli. The survey is composed of 28 questions containing employee empowerment scale and demographic questions which are prepared in 5-point Likert Scale style. The results of the survey will be analyzed through SPSS program.

Keywords: Empowerment, new public management, health sector.

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What Makes a Good Research Paper? Examining Differences and Similarities in Turkish and American Expectations

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Success in a research paper is not only about gathering information and presenting your own thoughts and interpretations, equally as important is understanding the instructor's understanding of what the purpose of research is and what constitutes a “good research paper”. Individual instructors often have very different ideas about what the focus of the paper should be and what they are looking for in terms of information, independent thinking, structure, and accuracy of language. These differences become even more marked as universities seek to diversify their student bodies and teaching staff. It is important for both students and instructors to be aware of the effects that their cultural and educational backgrounds may have on how they understand the requirements of a research paper. This article uses data from interviews of both Turkish and American English instructors to examine the similarities and differences in expectations for research assignments. These interviews revealed some differences in how different instructors view research assignments and how they grade them.

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Model Development to Reduce Pesticide Risk Behaviors among Rubber Farmers in Khogyang Community, Trang, Thailand
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Pesticide exposure is one of the most important occupational risks in Thailand. A specific community based participatory model to reduce pesticide risk behaviours among rubber farmers in the Southern of Thailand remains limited. The study objectives were:
(1) to develop community based participatory model to reduce pesticide risk behaviours among rubber farmers; and
(2) to evaluate their knowledge, health beliefs and behaviours related pesticide use.

Data collection from seventy one rubber farmers in 8 villages of Khogyang community was completed by focus group discussions, observation, and in-depth interviews. This study was conducted in Khogyang community, Trang, Thailand between December 2012 and March 2013. The contents of the Khogyang community based participatory model included: (1) pesticide safety education delivery at home; and (2) community-based participatory action activities addressed pesticide safety behaviours (pesticide safety behaviours drawing contest; pesticide safety community forums; and Khogyang advisory committee engagement). New materials, such as pesticide safety picture booklets, and posters were developed using ideas from the Khogyang community participants. The results showed that knowledge of rubber farmers on pesticide use was 11.82 + 3.33, observed at low level. The score of belief regarding pesticide use was 3.57 + 0.40. Behavior of farmer participants on pesticide safety was 2.87+0.42. Positive statistically significant correlations between belief and behavior (r = 0.47) was found. To sustain the intervention, collaboration with the Khogyang community partners and local authorities is needed. It is necessary to monitor changes of knowledge, belief, and behaviour related pesticide use in next six months.

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Two Main Linguistic and Semantic Approach in Islamic Theological Tradition.

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Theology is one of main areas in which linguistics and semantics take up a significant space. The same issue also appears in the Islamic theological works called "Kalam". There are two main semantical approaches regarding the theological doctrines in the Islamic thought.

However, the theological reasons are the primary aims in these semantical works, but they include serious philosophical and linguistic content. One of them is the main Islamic strand (orthodox Islam) represented by some astonishing Islamic scholars such as İci, Cüveyni, Şehristani, Ghazali, Razi etc. According to this tradition, meaning is an inner state and a content of mind which is specified by the intent of the interlocuter or the author. The utterances have only an instrumental role in speech. This approach can also be compared to the primary semantic view ranging from Augustinus to P. Grice - with some variations in the Western philosophical tradition.

The second thesis is argued by Mu'tezili sect who are called Islamic rationalists that objected to Ehl-i Sünnet in their prominent ideas. From Mu'tezile's point of view meaning should only be looked for among linguistic facts. There is no intentional content in the mind before the utterances. Meaning is produced within the structure of language itself and the conventional social context. In other words, meaning is nothing but the usage of the language. These two approaches also mean that it is going to arise different forms of interpretation in the theological perception. The aforementioned approach carries similarities with the approaches of the Western thinkers like Wittgenstein and G. Reyle. In this paper, I deal with these two theological approaches by focusing on their linguistic and semantic views and comparing them with some western modern theories such as Gricean intentional theory and wittgensteinian using theory. I prefer presenting the paper in Turkish but prepared it in English for publishing in case this is more preferable.

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This research is an experimental research survey with a purpose to study the cultural tourism activity originated from ‘local wisdom’ within Phra Nakorn Sri Ayutthaya province in Thailand to be applied as a creative cultural tourism activity. The population of this study is 305 Thai and foreign tourists, divided in to 2 groups that is the 205 tourists as a sampling survey group and 100 tourists as an experimental group. The research tool used is a questionnaire and designed satisfaction assessment. The data was analyzed through the frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation test, F-test, t-test and one-way ANOVA with statistical analysis program.

The study showed that the appropriate activities applied from a local wisdom chosen by tourists to be studied were 10 from 20 activities through the questionnaire for ranking the piquancy of each activity from the tourist group. All of 10 activities studied in this experimental research within the sampling group which consists of Thai and foreign tourists by allowing them to practice in a real situation and assess their satisfaction in each activity. The assessment reveals that these 10 activities were considered to be interesting and satisfactory level was extremely high indicating that the activity applied from the local wisdom studied in this research is appropriate to be used as a creative cultural tourism activity in Phra Nakorn Sri Ayutthaya province later in the future.

Key words : Local wisdom, Creative, Cultural Tourism Activity

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Tourist Expectation and Tourist Experience in Cultural Tourism

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This research is study about a gap of tourist expectation and tourist experience with the purpose of determining pre and post travel of foreign tourist about cultural tourism in Chiang Rai. The sample numbered 400. The study will examined 6 topics of Chiang Rai cultural tourism for instance 1) Art and Craft 2) Lanna life style (Thai northern style) 3) Food 4) Festival 5) Indigenous people and 6) Cultural heritage. The Information about the tourist expectations and tourist experiences gained from the Cultural Tourism Chiang Rai. This research used questionnaire with the measures ANOVA to analyze the differences and to approach the development of cultural tourism in Chiang Rai. A gap analysis between expectation and experience level was used to identify strengths and weakness of Chiang Rai Cultural Tourism image. The results of understanding these expectations may help Chiang Rai provide better cultural tourism pattern.

Keywords- Tourist Expectation, Tourist Experience, Cultural Tourism, Tourism Image

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An assessment of the image of disability on the national press in terms of social model

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The aim of this study is assessing the image of disability in national press in terms of social model. This study has been implemented in a quantitative method. In the study, four of the newspapers in our country have been selected with exemplification method and scanned for the news about the disabled between the years 2005-2010. The data which were collected in the scope of document examination were resolved with content analysis. By analyzing the content, 11 main themes and 42 sub-themes were put forward. Accounts of percentage and frequency of the news that were distributed to the themes were studied as well.

When the distribution of the 1420 pieces of news about the disabled to the years is considered, the news flow is the most in Sabah Newspaper, and the least in Cumhuriyet newspaper. When the distribution and the density of the news to the themes are considered, we can talk about a viewpoint that is far from a model concept to disability. When the interactivity between the society and the press is considered, and the notion that the press is the mirror to the society is considered, we can say that the way the press handles the disability issues bear in itself the clues of the image of this subject within the society.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THE BODY SHAPE OF SERVANT CHARACTER IN HALİTZİYA UŞAKLİĞİL’S STORY, FERHUNDE KALFA

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In this story, which is about the psychology of Ferhunde who has characteristics unique to herself and social characteristics of that period such as slavery, class differences, marriage, the role of women, there are outstanding parallels between personality traits and body shapes of characters. It can be said that it is mostly based on the contradiction between Hasna’ and Ferhunde’s physical, social and psychological.

In this study, based on the work of Kretschmer, Sheldon and Corman “Body Shape, Face Shape and Character”, comments on the relationship between Ferhunde’s physical and psychological traits. In B.C., body shape analysis started in China and then practiced in Rome. The cornerstones of this field, which would later on titled as biotypology are Aristotle’s analysis of similarities between animals’ and humans’ bodies and Hipocrat’s psychological classifications based on humas’ body chemicals. Whereas Kretschmer classifies people as the rotund pyknic type, athletic and asthenic/leptosomic, Sheldon handles it through character analysis. On the other hand, Corman analyses it through face types. While this kind of changes happened in the West, in the East there was physionomy, which was again about analysing the personality through body shapes in.

This study aims to explore the reflections of the character’s body shape and personality. Key words: Turkish literature, Ziya Uşaklıgil, story, the relationship between body shape and personality, Ernest Kretschmer, W.H. Sheldon, Louis Corman.

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In this story, which is about the psychology of Ferhunde who has characteristics unique to herself. One of the most striking factors that change the organizational environment and the role of the manager within the organization is globalization. Along with the effect of globalization, management literature has also changed and entered a “new time” as “Academy of Management” entitles (Barkema et. al, 2002).

This era, that corresponds to late 1980s, is a period that management operations face a transformation process due to the needs, demands and constraints around all the world. Besides globalization, technology, new economy, knowledge economy, virtual world and the transformation in organizational values can be considered as other contributors in the process of change.

The role of managers in organizations have evolved in order to deal both with the new tasks brought about by environmental changes and with the emerging new organizational structures. Drucker mentions that the basic skill of the manager is to arrange a compatible integration between the parts of the organization; and, in order to achieve this, he/she should undertake various roles and should become a “leader-manager” (Drucker, 1985). In line with these opinions, Palmer and Hardy have also stated that managers try to maintain “consistency” and leaders aim creating “change”; but, today, leader-managers who can balance these two sides and who can offer the right applications at the right time are required (Palmer and Hardy, 2000).

Nowadays, a leader is expected to perform the appropriate leadership behavior according to the volatile environmental circumstances (autocratic, empowering, transformational or authoritarian) and also, the new role that a leader has to take is being “result-oriented” in order to achieve organizational goals. Contemporarily, having leader attributes are not solely enough; in order to be an effective leader, attaining goals is crucial. Result-oriented leadership emphasizes the importance of the compatibility between the job and the attributes of the leader and the vitality of having a result-oriented perspective.

Effective leadership = Attributes × Results
This study, therefore, focuses on the leader-manager’s new roles to be accomplished as part of the “result-orientation” role. The new roles that are expected of a leader is to be employee-oriented, customer-oriented, investor-oriented and organization-oriented and he/she is also expected to produce results accordingly. The leader’s customer-oriented roles include investment in human capital, establishing organizational commitment and organizational talent, and creating organizationals citizens. In line with this, the organization-oriented results include managing knowledge, building a learning organization and managing structural capital.

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The phenomenon of hell has been involved in the history of humanity since Adam and Eve were banished from the Garden of Eden. These two concepts comprise one of the most important themes of not only religious texts, but also literary texts.

This study analyzes the phenomenon of hell that is discussed in three different works, which were written according to three different beliefs. Ardaviraf-nâme, which was written to cover up a significant fraud of the lost book Avesta in the 3rd century B.C., Ahval-ı Kıyamet, which was written in the 13th century A.D. and is about hell according to the Muslim belief and Divina Commedia, which was written by Dante in the 14th century A.D. and is still a masterpiece today, were assessed in this study in a comparative way, in terms of their structures, paths, patterns and themes. The common aspect of these three works, which were revealed in different historical periods, different cultural worlds and on different geographies, includes affinities showing the holism of the universal culture. They all mention about the existential adventure of mankind. The belief of after-death is an important concept that not only forms the basis of religions, but also directs the existential thought.

These three books mention the religion-based concept of the next world, which is one of the most dominant themes of the universal culture.

Being the oldest among these three works, Ardaviraf-nâme relates the hellish tortures based on actions. Sinful spirits, who belong to the Zoroastrian religion but do not practice their beliefs and even explicitly do implement unpermitted actions, are exposed to various tortures according to the level of their sins. In Ahval-ı Kıyamet, the spirits who have accepted Islam but implement actions that are prohibited by their religion are also exposed to torture according to the level of their sins. Unlike these two works, Dante focuses on actions on the basis of real individuals. Famous people, who have known sins or somehow a blemish when they are alive, are tortured in various layers of hell according to their actions.

As a consequence, this review not only analyzes the relations between literary texts, but also makes the cross-cultural transitions visible.

Keywords: Ardaviraf-nâme, Ahval-ı Kıyamet, Dante, Divina Commedia, Hell, Sin, Torture, After-life.
Profile of Male and Female Executives from the Perspective of a XIVth Century Storyteller  
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In the XIVth century during which very important formations are experienced, Ahmedi who is a famous historian and poet of the time writes up a history of the world by placing the great Iskender to the center. “Iskendername” is a very important source and a great literary work for cultural history, and social and political history.

One of the topics covered in Iskendername, written as a fictional piece by using masnavi form and also known as the oldest “Ottoman history”, is the typology of male and female sovereigns who place their marks in the history of the world and the effect of genders on the administrative identity.

Two female sovereigns are narrated along with many male sovereigns who have marked their places in the history of the world. The first one is Central Asian Turkish queen Olcayto, the other one is Kaydafa who is the queen of a powerful country in Anatolia and mentioned as the only world’s leader whom Iskender could not defeat in this literary piece. The battle of Iskender and Kadifayfa is talked about in Seyahatname of Evliya Celebi as the reason for formation of Bosphorus. Another information conveyed by this important source is that Kadifekale location near Izmir carries the name of this queen.

In this work, by comparing male and female sovereign models in the names of Olcayto and Kaydafa from the perspective of Iskender, the policies they follow in the administration of government and international relations are going to be analyzed, and especially out of the ordinary views of the poet about the typology of female executives are going to be subjected.

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CONFISCATION WITHOUT EXPROPRIATION ACCORDING TO TURKISH LAW

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In the Turkish law, the most characteristic example of de facto action is confiscation without expropriation. Confiscation without expropriation occurs in the case that the Administration intentionally or unintentionally occupies and allocates to public service an immovable property, without observing the rules and procedures related to expropriation and without paying any cost. Accordingly, a certain case is defined as confiscation without expropriation when an immovable property belonging to someone was occupied by the Administration for being used in public service and the occupation is not based on an expropriation procedure established in accordance with the rules and principles specified in the legislation. In that vein, it has been accepted that de facto confiscation resulting from unlawful acts of the Administration does not differ from wrongful acts of private persons, and thus such administrative acts should be subject to ordinary jurisdiction just like in the case of damages arising from wrongful acts of private persons. However, confiscation without expropriation is not always of this nature. In certain cases, although a given immovable property is not exposed to a de facto confiscation without expropriation, it may have been specified as a green area on the zoning plan. In such a case, the owner’s authorities deriving from property rights will be restricted. This situation may be considered a legal confiscation without expropriation. In accordance with the decision of the Court of Conflicts, in the case that a green area is allocated on the zoning plan but there is no case of de facto confiscation, a full remedy action may be filed in the administrative court rather than a case of confiscation without expropriation in the civil court. This study investigates the dualist structure resulting from the temporary Article 6 of the Law no. 2942 on Expropriation amended by Article 21 of the Law no. 6487 and the temporary Article 7 added to the Law of Expropriation by Article 22 of the same Law.

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“FROM MOTHER-GODDESS TO THE PANDORA’S BOX” (GENDER-BASED SOCIO-ECONOMIC ROLES AND DIVISION OF LABOR IN THE MASCULINE MANAGEMENT)

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This study is based on the values and elements of Mother-goddess figures in ancient Turk-Anatolian-Greek mythology, socioeconomic role which is attributed to women in the past is compared to the attributed socioeconomic role for women in postmodern society and working life has been described. In this context, focusing on the constructed female figure, a criticism has been brought to glass ceiling in the masculine management and gender-based division of labor. For centuries, elements of the Mother-goddess figures have been changed by patriarchal culture system, and as a result; all the positive properties of the mother-goddess role of woman has been left back ground by patriarchal structures and these properties are attributed with the Pandora’s Box. This situation has been accepted as an irony by most of the societies for ages. To begin with, from Antiquity to the present, the characteristics of the existing mother-goddess role in the social life of the woman is described by association. In the following study, gender-based division of labor in the masculine management is discussed. In addition, gender-based division of labor in Masculine Management is identified as a reflection of the patriarchal cultural structures of working life. In the final part of the study, by using the elements previously discussed and criticized, in line with postmodern values and position of women in work life, the masculine-feminine scope of management is considered as a holistic approach.

Keywords: Mother- Goddess figures, Masculine- Feminine management, Gender-based division of labor,Glass Ceiling

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ANALYSIS OF THE ATTITUDES OF FINAL YEAR STUDENTS IN FACULTY OF EDUCATION TOWARDS POST-GRADUATE EDUCATION (The Example of Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

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Because of the fact that the knowledge has gradually increased lately, training and education services given should adjust to the changing world order and to renew itself in order world population to create a qualified society form. To raise educated individuals in the direction of definite objectives, these services should be conducted at kinderschools, primary, secondary schools and colleges under the roof of formal education. In the higher education step, two-year associate degree, undergraduate degree and post-graduate degree are provided by universities. It is aimed that post-graduate studies train the sicientists our country needs and train individuals having high qualifications for all occupations. Teachers, who are the most important element of the education system, are expected to be seen as educators who improve themselves reaching the scientific data and using it in the right way to be more effective and to train the future generations in the best way. In this context, our research aims to identify teacher candidates' attitudes towards post-graduate education which contributes them significantly in the sense of both academic and vocational development. The universe of the study consists of final year students who study in the departments of Primary School Teaching, Turkish Teaching and English Language Teaching in the fall semester of 2013-2014 academic year at Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Education. This study is a descriptive research and designed as scan pattern. The datum have been gathered with “The Scale of Attitudes Towards Post-Graduate Education” developed by Unal and Ilter (2010). When the data collection is over, outcomes and suggestions of the research will be ranged in the consideration of the datum gathered by analyzing the datum with percentage, frequency, t-test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) statistical techniques.

Key Words: Teacher candidate, post-graduate education, attitude.

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EVALUATION OF THE ATTITUDES OF THE TEACHERS TOWARDS THE SCHOOL BULLYING AND UNWELCOMED INTRACLASS BEHAVIOURS

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Turkey is not only an emigrant country but also a country which comes under the flow of emigration for different reasons lately. There are also those who come to Turkey as labour-manpower migration and work in big cities; and there are also people “who took refuge” in Turkey as a neighbour country as a result of political developments in their countries.

It is the duty of the international community to attempt to provide these people who cannot stay in their own countries as they don’t have the uppermost Human right, “the life to life” with the basic needs notably security. Although the first institution coming to mind in this subject is UNHCR, the governments and the other non-governmental organizations in the countries that the refugees are in do their level best on the subject of humanitarian aid. Sivas is also one of the cities that the refugees who demanded international protection from Turkey have been located. There are about 1,400 refugees in Sivas who came from Iran, Iraq and mainly from Afghanistan and likewise from Syria lately.

In the field study carried out with the purpose of determining problems and living conditions of the people living in Sivas, both qualitative and quantitative techniques will be made use of and in depth interview and observation techniques will also be used as well as questionnaire technique as the basic data collection tool. Together with the findings of the field study, the statistical data taken from Sivas Provincial Directorate of Security will also be analysed and evaluated.

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An overview of the deliveries of a postgraduate program
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The report entitled 'Quality Assurance in Postgraduate Education' by European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA) in 2010 points out that due to the development of the Knowledge Society, we are in an era of the massification of Master’s and doctoral studies. With this massification and increasing number of research students, there is a need to conduct numerous studies to shed light on the main objectives and contents of postgraduate studies and to investigate the concept of postgraduate education. With this in mind, limiting the scope of the study to language teaching programs, I have reviewed the objectives of over 100 postgraduate institutions all over the world and generated four major categories: knowledge of the field, research skills, professional attainment and personal attainment. This case study aimed at exploring whether and to what extent an English Language Teaching Master’s program achieves these objectives. For this I asked 188 graduates who have completed or are still in the Master’s program to answer the open-ended questions related to the program and its outcomes. The responses of 122 participants who returned the questionnaire were subjected to a priori coding by two researchers. Revealing which objectives were met, the findings highlighted the expectations of the participants and possible outcomes of a Master’s program.

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AN ANALYSIS ON ELECTORAL SYSTEMS AND POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEMS IN TURKEY
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Political parties and elections are the indispensable components of democratic regimes that secure the representation and the changing of administration in conciliatory ways. Modern democratic state joints the public with the representation mechanism and gains its legitimacy by submitting this by conciliatory ways. Electoral systems are crucial to assure the representation. In general, electoral system includes all the points directly related to elections like, to elect and to be elected capability, candidacy, and procedures of voting and vote counting, election administration and controlling. In a limited sense, electoral system denotes the procedures of converting the electors’ votes to the parliament chairs. These include many kinds foremost plurality and proportional representation. Applied electoral systems affect the parliament chair numbers of competing political parties positively or negatively. In a long term this effect influences the political party system in the country. Maurice Duverger was the prior who had specified the relation as dependent between electoral system and political party system. On the other side, Giovanni Sartori and Arend Lijphart had efforts trying to formulate the electoral systems’ effect on political party systems. In this study the relation between electoral system and party system in Turkey was evaluated on the bases of given names’ findings about the relation between electoral system and party system. This evaluation will represent the electoral systems’ influence on party systems. In the light of the historical assessments, it is tried to set forth the probable effects of electoral systems that will be put into action in Turkey in the future on party system.

Key Words: Electoral Systems, Political Parties, Political Party Systems.

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In this study, we're going to talk about the gene technology and gene technical applications and the areas of responsibility for these. Gene technology and gene technical applications are being used in some basic fields. These fields can be sorted by the way: Gen analysis, genetic diagnosis and treatment, the use of genetically modified organisms. Gene technology and gene technical applications can reveal some damages. Who will be responsible for these damages? Here, our study seeks to answer this question.

Gene analysis and responsibility arising therefrom in the Turkish Penal Code and the Turkish Civil Code regulations emerge. Genetic diagnosis and treatment is the physician's responsibility to deal with. However, a number of related regulations, because it is a medical responsibility, we find in the Convention on the Rights of Patients. One of the topics we will concentrate on the most widely used gene technology, which is the food industry. Food industry comes to mind when genetically modified organisms. Genetically modified organisms, although indispensable to daily life, in the long term would create damage and dangers. Who will be responsible for these damages? Genetically modified organisms are used in feed industry as well as in the pharmaceutical industry. Here, too, the drug manufacturer and the manufacturer's responsibility comes to the agenda. Genetically modified products, air, water and mixed with the soil and, hence, the danger arises responsibility. Here, in conjunction with the Environmental Law without fault will be able to apply to liability.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE  
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 306

THE WAYS OF EMPLOYMENT OF GYPSIES/ROMANIAN WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS
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The concept of citizenship, dealt with within the context of civil rights, political rights and social rights, is defined in the most general sense as a person’s political participation to a state. On the other hand, the coverage area in practical terms of the concept of citizenship which results from a kind of seek for social equality is a matter debate. Therefore the main purpose of the study is bringing to light how much the Gypsies in Turkey benefit from the social rights within the context of citizenship rights. In a social state, while it is expected that ethnicity does not create inequality in source sharing, Gypsies situates at disadvantageous place within the participation to labor market. In contrast to the fact the social lacks don’t affect only Gypsy groups, the prejudices developed against Gypsies aim at an unequal treatment against different ethnic identities. From this point, it can be said that Gypsies excluded from business life have to be generally employed as illicitly.

The ways of access to social rights and employment of Gypsies living in the cities of Ankara and Denizli in Turkey were searched in this study. In the field study realized accordingly in both of the cities, Gypsy citizens were interrogated intensively and information about this subject was gathered. The reasons and results of the Gypsy labor force accumulating in the informal jobs will be handled together and social political suggests will be brought up for discussion within the light of findings gathered from the research.

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Global Power is now at cosmocrats; Global executives to our globalized world: cosmocrats

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Several world leaders, who are commonly mentioned in conjunction with globalization fact at the end of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century and have both strategic and also dramatic roles, have been appeared. A new executive type arising with the desire of being world-dominating of capital is cosmocrats, too. Accompanied by being interrogated whom cosmocrats are, which job they do, it is fact that they have in a global structure. So that, it is known that these personalities work internationally rather than nationally. Thanks to globalization that inter-enterprises competition has being rapidly rised and cosmocrats have been preferred by these companies are inevitable and are seriously discussed advantages and disadvantages of it. In this presentation, by accounting for changes emerging in terms of both cooperates and also senior executives in conjunction with passing information society in all over the world, will be tried to examine cosmocrats’ additions to this change.

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Culture-bound translations of psychiatric intakes and interviews

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The Beer Yaacov-Ness Ziona Regional Mental Health Center is the largest psychiatric facility in Israel, serving a catchment area with a multi-cultural, multi-lingual population of over one million residents. Locations of the Center include two public hospitals, one hospital in a prison, and seven community mental health clinics. This paper will relate to advances and innovations being implemented in the area of culture-bound translations. As it is often the case, communication between a therapist, or any intake professional, may rely on translation. The most frequently used languages are Hebrew, Arabic, Russian, Amharic, and English. A circular recently published by the Government Health Ministry has categorically forbidden the use of family members or strangers as translators. Implementing this policy may be easier during regular work hours when various bilingual staff members are available, but more challenging on weekends or at late night hours when patients appear with very acute problems at an emergency ward. Translators need not only to be fluent in the relative tongues, but be trained and able to understand culturally bound nuances in a psychiatric realm. Patient’s expressions may be interpreted either literal and concrete or elaborative and abstract. Different racial and ethnic groups have diverse beliefs and attitudes about western psychiatry and medication, which may affect adherence to therapy. Inability to appreciate these differences may contribute to misunderstanding or miscommunication about the patient’s psychiatric care plan. The authors of this paper will describe through various vignettes their own personal experiences as designated culture-bound translators.

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The Interaction Between Child Labour and Household Income: A Statistical Survey In Turkish Industrial Sector

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Aim of this study is to find out the extent of the income of child labour, and its contribution to the family income. In order to reach to demographic and economic features of child labour a statistical survey study has been applied to 100 children working in industry sector. The results are put in different tests in SPSS 16.0 program and analyzed. In this study, different results are reached about working conditions, social and economic environment, future expectations of child labour. An important result was about the contribution of child labour to the household income. In addition, while children are working, they could not be well educated. An important factor affecting children to be working at that age, is the level of family education and income. Another conclusion is about low level of child labour income, which doesn’t change in time frequently.

KEYWORDS: Child labour, Employment, Household income, Statistical survey study.

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Tactics and Strategies of Daily Life as a Production Field of Alternative Modernity
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It is a commonly agreed upon opinion that modernization has harmful and destructive impacts on folk culture through the homogenizing and homologizing effects of popular culture. This perspective perceives modernization as cultural diffusion and popular culture is indicated as a tool for the diffusion of modern culture within this process. Accordingly, the asymmetrical and causative relation is emphasized between the popularization of modern culture and the deactivation of traditional folk culture. These approaches interpret the potency element in the culture concept as a one-way process operating from the global to the local and from the government to society. However, some recent studies on popular culture have diagnosed a resistance against global and modern culture as well as an opposing element of potency. Popular culture executes this potential through its tactics and strategies. Such concepts and suggestions used in studies of Michel de Certeau and John Fiske on popular culture are analyzed in this study, which is supportive of the alternative modernization approach. It is discussed that this creative resistance, which is immanent to popular culture and reproduction elements, feeds on the folk culture. Accordingly, the reproduction of creative and rich meanings of folk culture elements within popular culture leads to the emerging emergence of extremely creative and modernist meanings as unique experiences of modernization. Therefore, it is aimed to empower theoretical and abstract claims mentioned in alternative modernization discussions with the help of concrete and empirical findings.

Keywords: Tactics, Strategy, Popular Culture, Folk Culture, Michel de Certeau, Alternative Modernity

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If a child needs to be protected, it means that the child is in danger, doesn’t have a mother or father and maybe is abandoned by the parents. It is thought that they are pushed to use drugs and prostitution. According to these situations, for some reason these children are lacks of physical, spiritual, social and emotional necessities. So orphans’ asylums are foundations which satisfy the needs of the orphan children and overcome the deficiencies. The purpose of this study is to present how Sinop Orphans’ asylum employees think about the services to orphans’ growing up. To achieve this goal, it is used qualitative research approach and child in need of protection phrase, the occurring reasons of this phrase, the education of the children in need of protection and semi-structured interview form which is prepared together with expert opinion about the law on social services and child protection institution. Sinop Orphans’ Asylum employees determine the scope of this study. First of all in this study; it is mentioned that who is the child in need of protection and how and why this phrase occurred. In the next step, some specific questions are decided and interviews are made with Sinop Orphans’ Asylum employees to clarify their opinion. The type of research is inductive analysis model which is one of the qualitative analysis models. Qualitative research consists of collecting data in an area in details. At the time of examination of the data, information which is gathered from interviewers with the semi-structured interview method is written down by opening a data folder. Some key notion lists are prepared by using the research questions. Before the data analysis, some reliability studies are settled down about these key notion lists. The studied data are analyzed with inductive method. According to the research result, some categories and plots are constituted about the data. After all of these steps, analysis of the data is completed and is come up with the research findings.

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In recent years, the opinion of school success’s can be provided by well-trained administrators have become important. In order to start changes and become learning organizations in their institutions, schools need well-educated administrators. In this regard, the administrators’ selection, assignment and training issue have great importance. However, looking to the practise, it is not possible to see this sensivity in the process of selection, assignment and training.

In this study, the applications of school administrator selection, assignment, training in Turkey, have been researched through the historical process. The current situation, problems have been discussed in terms of literature review. The purpose of this study is to identify problems and develop possible solutions to these problems in the basis of the administrators’ opinion with respect to administrator selection, assignment and training. It has been determined that this applications vary through the time. On the other hand, it has indicated that these changes haven’t reflected as an accurate improvement, and there has been no regular system. In Turkey, some solutions and recommendations have been introduced related to the applications of school administrators’ selection, assignment, training, also an alternative model has been provided for discussion. To do this, three primary, three secondary and three public high school’s administrators were interviewed face to face; asked the administrators semi-structured questions in this interview. Answers were analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques and the findings were interpreted. Key Words: Administrator assignment, selection, training, school administrator,
The impacts of the Cold War process that began after the Second World War, have been felt by all over the world. Changing political environment in the world and in Turkey, according to the conditions of the historical period, has raised the acceleration of scientific and industrial development and has brought about several shifts.

Economic, political and social situations in the World and in Turkey during 1945-1970 period is of vital importance as a mirror of the cultural transformation of Turkish Republic. Major events, characteristics, conditions and practices of this term have been observed in this paper in order to figure out the state applications regarding music and their impacts.

This paper has focused on the conditions in which composers and musicians were raised, how, where and when musical institutions were established, what was produced and made during this process. Furthermore, significant events, government policies and decisions and their reflections of contemporary music of Turkey have also been investigated in this research. Music was given great importance during the foundation process of Turkish Republic. Finally, the aim of this study is to expose the advances in musical policies and whether defined targets have been reached or not in the Post-Second World War period.

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Youth, sports and alcohol consumption. Studying and comparing alcohol rituals in the Littoral Opal Coast.

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The aim of our talk/paper is to introduce some results concerning a comprehensive and pluridisciplinary analysis of the relationship between alcohol consumption, physical activity and health within a population of students of the Littoral Coast (France). This work should be framed within the wider research “Universanté-Nutrisport©”, started in 2008, including an observatory monitoring students’ health and promoting healthy behaviors in the territory. Our analysis is being carried out on a sample of approximately 3,000 students, both at regional (Nord-Pas de Calais: Université du Littoral Côte d’Opale and Artois University, University of Lille 2), inter-regional (University of Rouen) and international level (University of Chicoutimi, Canada and University of Balamand, Lebanon).

This study is defining a “global health” profile through the analysis of some usual determinants (biomedical, social, psychological, etc.). In this frame, we are identifying some styles of alcoholic consumption in terms of frequency and quantities. We are crossing these data with some features of the physical activities of these subjects (whether they do it). Actually, our main hypothesis is that physical activity plays a protective and inhibitor role in the consumption of alcoholics. Our secondary hypothesis is that social determinants, in this context, can act as modulators. In our talk/paper we will focus on the “risky” aspect of alcohol consumption. Namely, we are identifying some “risk groups” that are concerned with some specific consumption styles as for example binge drinking, and we are analyzing from a sociological perspective the ritual aspect of their behavior.

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An Evaluation On Metaphors Of Woman Language In Turkish Folk Lullabies.
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Lullabies are the first communication tools between mother and infant. By lullabies mother starts to transfer initial information about socio-cultural environment she lives in. This transfer also includes the social perception of the gender and the language associated with it. The “woman language” formed in the society can be analyzed by focusing on what and how woman perceives and interprets things while she is singing. In this essay, the woman-specific language in lullabies, created and transferred by woman, is going to be evaluated over the social gender role in man-dominated society.

Association of issues such as home, family, faith, talkativeness, beauty, clothing and cleaning with woman compared to man, and the presence of words related to these issues in woman language leads to the idea of existence of woman-specific verbal expressions in lullabies song by mothers. Expressions for the boy and girl generally praising them indicate that the mother sings lullabies for her son and daughter in parallel with their gender roles. Therefore, words mother used for her daughter differentiates from those used for her son. Most of metaphors and adjectives for the girl evoke delicacy in accordance with the perception of the girl in the society. Girls are proper ladies and they are beautiful like flowers. Those used for the boys are in accordance with their perception again, comprises hardness and strength in meaning, and described by adjectives such as lion, ram, and valiant.

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Educating Educators for Entrepreneurship: A pilot study with primary and secondary school teachers in Eskişehir, Turkey

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Educating for entrepreneurship of students seeks to discover the entrepreneurial senses and abilities of students who have knowledge, skills and motivation. Giving specific training to teachers is crucial in order to make entrepreneurship education affective and efficient. Entrepreneurship education can be held for all levels of students from primary or secondary schools through graduate university programs. Helping primary and secondary teachers to become agents of change through initial teacher education has a great importance. This pilot study was conducted by the participation of 27 teachers from different primary and secondary schools in Eskişehir. After 5 days of various entrepreneurship educations like transformation of the education system, foundations of entrepreneurial decision, entrepreneurial marketing, project management, design and innovation, a one-day fact-finding conference in order to find out how to enable teachers to teach entrepreneurship and shows how to develop teachers as coaches/facilitators of learning and develop support systems for teachers train teachers in entrepreneurship. This pilot study that might serve as a basis for the design of further research, but is by no means complete or exhaustive.

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Standards of literacy in the United Kingdom remain a cause for major concern within the United Kingdom, in spite of much investment, and change, within the education system over recent years in order to deal with the issue. For many of those who pass into the post-16 education system without adequate literacy skills, it is a major factor holding them back and preventing them from accessing further study. In reflecting upon my own experiences as a functional skills English lecturer, this paper argues that the most problematic area for the majority of learners is the writing test (as opposed to the reading, and speaking and listening tests), which is due mainly to the difficulties that they face in writing in complete sentences, including complex ones, utilising correct grammar, punctuation and spelling. In focusing on some common examples of spelling, grammatical and punctuation errors in written English, this paper examines methods for improving writing skills, based on the development of an understanding of word classes. The paper presents some results for an academic year of functional skills English (2012/2013), at three different levels, and concludes that a proactive approach should be considered whereby learners are given the opportunity to integrate outlined examples into areas of text in order to demonstrate an understanding of word classes and associated grammar, so sadly lacking amongst the nation’s people.

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Ancient and Byzantine Heritage in Bursa
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Bursa, situated in northwestern Anatolia was one of the important cities of Bithynia region during the Ancient and Mediaeval Ages, mentioned currently in the sources and in 1336 it was conquered by Orhan Bey and became the Ottoman’s capital. In spite of the paucity of archaeological remnants belonging to the precedent civilization, a substantial number of Early Ottoman mosques, medresses and mausoleum remain today. About ten of them dated from the first half of the XIVth to the first half of the XVth century contain decorative or constructive elements such as columns, capitals, bases, doorframes from Ancient or Byzantine time. In this study, to document, to examine, to look for their sources and provenance of these reused materials and to attempt to explain the aspect of the Ottomans to the heritage of the precedents and the reasons of using spolia, are intended.

All of the fragments are carved from Proconnesian (Marmara Island) marble, probably produced in the imperial workshops and they are stylistically comparable with the Capital’s samples and this point out the direct relation of the city with Constantinople.

The major parts of the studied samples are from Late Antique period. This must be not because of the scarcity of construction activity in Byzantine period but because of the prevalence of practice of using spolia.

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On December 1st, 2013, Ukraine saw its largest popular protest since 2004 Orange Revolution for the resignation of the president Viktor Yanukovych who decided decision to back away from an EU integration pact in favor of closer relations with Russia. Orange Revolution emerged against the alleged electoral fraud in the 2004 Elections, ironically targeted Yanukovych representing the Eurasian identity against his competitor European Yushchenko. Sometimes called the Chestnut Revolution due to the chestnut trees in Kiev, the Orange Revolution was perceived as a transition process that started soon after the official results releasing of the second tour results of the 2004 parliamentary election which was different from exit polling results.

Transition is a field of inter-disciplinary area of study mainly related to International Relations. It is emerged soon after the fall of the Berlin Wall which symbolized the dissolution process of the Warsaw Pact. Yet it has a historical tie with the transformation of Latin America’s authoritarian regimes to democracy, the renewed transition literature in International Relations examined the basic foundations of transition areas in these newly independent states in order to present a road map of Europeanization. In order to explore the progress of this dynamic process, transitologists have pointed out the need for defining more than one of the pillars of the process or examining areas for transitology architecture. Evaluation of the transitology management of a country was needed to examine more than two dimensions separately, instead of examining the process by means of double transition; authoritarianism to democracy and state controlled economy to market economy. It was soon claimed that one more pillar was needed to build upon the theory; however, there was no consensus on what the third pillar of triple transition should be. Carol Skalnik Leff thinks that the third dimension has to be the core national identity of the state. Orange revolution perceived as peoples will for Europeanization; therefore, it is directly related to this third dimension. Nearly 10 years after Orange revolution, people in town squares protesting against Eurasian U turn of Yanukovych again. On the condition that accepted this paper seeks to explore the post-Soviet political transformation in Ukraine between 1991 and 2004 in theoretical framework of transition, in order to understand what next is and to make a comparison before and after 2004.

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Bilge Karasu (1930-1995), one of the most important figures in Modern Turkish Literature sets a successful example of the metafiction, which is one of significant indicators of postmodernist fiction, in his novel, Kılavuz (Guide, 1990). Criminal and gotic elements which have long been excluded from Turkish literature and ignored due to being considered in popular literature are used in Kılavuz so as to function as the metafictional layer. Thus, the metafictional feature of the novel which contemplates over itself as a narration is provided as well. While the novel turns into a metafictional narration telling its own writing process, it also brings reality, author and fiction-metafiction relations forward. In this essay, criminal and gotic elements will be analytically evaluated, and fiction-metafiction relations will be set based on the Kılavuz’s metafictional character.

Key Words: Postmodern novel, metafiction, Bilge Karasu, Kılavuz, criminal/detective story, gotic.

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The Effects of Narcissistic Personality Disorder on Decision-Making Process

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In this study, it is aimed that the phenomenon of Narcissistic Personality Disorder, which has been highly emphasized in recent years both within cultural contexts as a tool for pattern construction and as a disorder in terms of psychopathology, have been examined within the scope of management literature and discussed the stipulated interactions on decision making process. In order to reveal these interactions, the short version of Narcissistic Personality Inventory, which has been developed by Ames et al. (2006), has been adapted into Turkish with satisfying validity and reliability level and applied over 327 university students. In order to make analysis of the main question of the study, Decision Making Questionnaire, which has been prepared with the emphasis over the Locus of Control orientation and the socialization process of individual, has been applied over the same sample group. The questionnaire has analyzed the decision-making processes under seven factors; perfectionism, control, indecision, independent decision-making, optimization, formalism and intuitivism. According to the results of the analysis, it has been found that narcissistic personality characteristic has been meaningful to explain the decision-making processes and sub-factors powerfully. Thinking of the insufficiency of empirical studies on narcissism and being the first study combining narcissism and decision-making in the management literature, it can be thought that the findings of this study could have opened the new perspectives in the field.

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Examining SMEs’ Marketing Orientation and Appropriateness for Relational Marketing

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In general SMEs (Small and Medium Size Enterprises) are the core economic dynamism of countries since they have important portions in GDP and employment figures. But the figures change between the countries according to their development levels. SMEs have specific managerial problems in all countries born of its special properties especially in the developing countries like Turkey. Evaluating from the managerial dimension, maybe marketing is the most problematic function for SMEs. Shortage of marketing department as a result of the absence of marketing orientation and managerial deficiencies can be accepted as the most important clue for this problematic situation. Despite the marketing problems, close relationship opportunity with customers is being highlighted as an advantage for SMEs in related literature.

With these perspectives current empirical study aims to investigate the potential of SMEs for relational marketing by counting the marketing orientation. For this purpose, a survey on 709 manufacturing SMEs in Ankara, the capital of Turkey was applied to gain data for quantitative analysis. SMEs’ marketing orientation and appropriateness for relational marketing was analyzed in the bases of sampled SMEs features as the scale, operation period and existence of marketing department. Finding the indications for the marketing problems of the SMEs was intended with the findings of the research.

Key Words: SMEs, marketing orientation, relational marketing

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Phenomenon of Working After Retirement and Its Relation with Quality of Life in Turkey

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Retirement is a fact which ends working life virtually; nevertheless, people may tend to pursue an economic activity in their lives after retirement. Some of the leading causes of working after retirement are income loss, unspecified expectations from retirement, eagerness towards other business and career fields. Quality of life represents having a certain level of living conditions in terms of economic, social, psychological states and health. But this certain level changes from society to society. In this study, it is intended to determine the relationship between retired people’s perceptions of quality of life and their reemployment status in Turkey. The project was supported by TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) and collected data are in analyses phase. The part of the project related to working life will be presented. World Health Organization Quality of Life Instrument, Older Adults Module-WHOQOL-OLD; World Health Organization Quality of Life Instrument Brief Version-WHOQOL-BREF-TR and question form developed by project team are conducted in all regions of Turkey and 2914 usable forms were collected. With national level analyses, retirement states, reemployment, its antecedents and relationship with quality of life will be examined.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 334

LEGAL EDUCATION AND THE SITUATION OF TURKISH LAW FACULTIES IN
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How should be the legal education is an important, problematic and debated subject. The importance given to the subject is so great that measures to be taken in terms of legal education has an important place about what should be done in order to be considered law as a branch of science(!). Discussions on the subject are so diverse that even the title of argument is included another discussion in itself. For example, in doctrine some authors argue that ‘legal training’ should be used as a term, another authors argue that ‘legal teaching’ should be used.

In our study firstly, the qualitative and quantitative features of Law faculties in Turkey will be analyzed, then Turkish legal education will be explained in general terms. It will also be given place to views about the criticisms of the current system and needed lawyer’s type in the globalization process. Especially, necessity of foreign language or scientific preparatory classes, history, economy, sociology, philosophy courses; providing active participations of students and enhancing student’s research ability; information about quotas of faculties will be expressed in detail. It will be given examples of ‘street law’ and ‘legal clinic’ studies which has become common practice in recent years in our country.

Consequently, our analyze will have an end about we have nuisance and responsibility in this process as researchers and instructors that we are keystone of alternation in terms of practise and teoratic in legal education.

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Decison-Making Process and Risk Analysis of Agricultural Market Economy in Turkey: A Case Study From Kalecik Region Wine Producers

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Cultivation of vine grapes has always been important in any century among eastern and western civilizations. Inspite of a decrease in the vineyard acreage and vine production in the world, there has been an increase in the average productivity. Wine industry in the near past was highly fragmented. There has been a considerable increase in wine production and productivity with the entrance of new world countries to wine industry. The aim of this research is to highlight the importance of wine sector in Turkey and to assess the decision-making process and risk analysis of wine producers in Kalecik Region. The use of multinomial logistic regression constitutes the main methodology of the research. Research results indicate the impacts of social and economic factors over decision-making process and risky behaviors of wine producers.

Keywords: agriculture, risk analysis, decision-making, Turkish agriculture

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Motivation Situations of 6th Grader Students of Secondary School During Science Courses

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Recently, economic social, scientific-technological developments and changes occurs extremely fast and this effects significantly on way of people’s life. It’s been thought that these developments and changes will continue to effect people's life in the future as well. Science and technology which go beyond what human thoughts would reach, enable students to be raised as literate people in terms of science and technology. Motivation is one the factor which effects success and learning process and it has an significant role in science learning and success, notional concentration, argumentative thinking and development of scientific process skills.

In this study, motivation conditions of 6th grader students of secondary school in terms of learning science courses are analysed according to consider student's characteristics, teacher’s characteristics and school features. Cognitive survey system which is a sub-way of survey model, is used in this research. Research universe includes 156 students who study at the 6th grade at all of the secondary schools in Sütçüler/Isparta in 2013/2014 school year. Research data are obtained by using personal information form and science learning oriented motivation scale. Independent T-test and one way varience will be used on evaluation of resarch data.

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Emotional labor refers to the practice of requiring employees to display certain emotions, usually as part of their job and to promote an organization’s goals. In the service sector, where the relationships with customer were intensively experienced, in providing the customer satisfaction, the effort the employees emotionally and mentally spent has importance as much as the one they emotionally spent in terms of the quality of work performed. In the frame of this understanding, in business life, like physical effort, also emotional effort the employees exerted has been begun to be seen as a value. Besides the emotional labor, exerted in high level, can positively or negatively affect the organizational outcomes such as task, contextual and innovative job performance. In support of this view, in the some studies, it was determined that there was a statistically significant relationship between the level of emotional labor and job performance.

In connection with this, the aim of this study is to examine the relationships between emotional labour and task/contextual/innovative job performance. Accordingly, a field research based on survey method will be conducted on the employees of the private banks operating in the province of Denizli. Empirical results will be discussed.

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Abstract No: 339

FURNITURE SECTOR OF TURKEY
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Furniture sector in Turkey has consisted in Mesopotamia and Hittite civilizations which were established in ancient age. However, industrial production of furniture has begun 1970s. Establishments which get busy at furniture and wood sector in Turkey are generally in the form of small scaled family-owned business. Managing automation has begun after big establishments participated to furniture sector in 2000s. On the other hand, there was an increase in number of middle and big scaled establishments which produced in word class. At the present time, there are approximately 30,000 furniture establishments and these employ 100,000 workers. The furniture sector gets busy some regions where have a large amount of market and raw material. These companies take part in some cities which are Istanbul, Ankara, Bursa, Kayseri, Izmir, Adana.

At this study, the present and international trade situation of furniture sector was examined by analyzing documents which were published at various institutions in Turkey. There was an exportation nearly 1,7 billion dollars at furniture sector in 2012. Turkey has made furniture exports to different countries, Iraq, Germany, Iran, Azerbaijan, France and Turkmenistan. In 2011, it has been determined that China (289,3 million $) had 35% percentage of total import as the biggest importer and then Italy (89,4 million $) as a second importer and Germany (75,2 million $) the third importer in the world.

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SITUATION OF TURKEY WOOD-BASED BOARD SECTOR IN THE WORLD MARKET

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The production of board which has a wood-based homogen structure has started in 1940s. Particleboard and fiberboard industries have established in Turkey, 1950s. Particularly, these industries have rapidly developed after the Second World War, because it has been in need of large scale materials for working on restructuring of cities. These sectors are associated with furniture, forest management, glue and chemical substance sector, sawmills, paper sector, construction sector, decoration, cement sector and metal industry.

At this research, it has been stated location in world of Turkey board sector by examining statistical data and institution reports. According to these results in 2009, China was the biggest board producer in the world. China has 45% percentage of the world board production. USA, Germany, Turkey; 8,4%, 6,5%, 3,9% respectively followed China which produced 34,5 million m³ board. Turkey, the 4th producer of board in the world, has important role in the board sector. According to reports in 2010, the consumption of board in world has reached 22 million m³. USA was the biggest consumer of board in the world with 6,7 million m³ and then Russia has taken part in 2nd place with 3,3 million m³. On the other hand, Germany was the biggest as a board exporter with approximately 2,7 billion dollars and then China (1,2 billion $) as a second exporter and Canada (1,1 billion $) was third exporter in the world. Turkey (318 million $) has taken part as a 13th board exporter at market of world board among the 139 exporter countries.

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The Influence of Smart Board Technology on Student Engagement in and Perception of Classroom Activities
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There is no doubt that technology has become a common element in the education system. Therefore, the amount of studies has been expanded significantly in the context of implementation of new technological tools. One of the new technical equipments, which is quickly entering schools and helping teachers with their work, is Smart Board. There are some studies covered the subjects such as the advantages and disadvantages of Smart Board, the influence of Smart Board on student motivation, and the use of Smart Board in teaching content courses such as geography. Nevertheless, there were not any specific researches on the subject of the utilization of Smart Boards in foreign language classrooms. The present study is conducted to investigate the influence of Smart Board technology on student engagement in and perception of classroom activities. This research paper finds out the differences between first grade students’ and fifth grade students’ on-task and off-task behaviours during 40-minute English language lessons that did and did not include the use of Smart Board. Student perceptions were measured through a questionnaire. Momentary time-sampling was implemented during whole research process. Sample of the research was composed of 38 students in Yönelt College in Muğla, Turkey. The results of questionnaire and momentary time-sampling procedure show that Smart Boards maximize student engagement and active participation in foreign language classroom. This study reveals that the integration of smart Board technology can further increase on-task behaviour.

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A research on job satisfaction of academicians
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One of the today's major academic problems is that producing knowledge and using it properly that is related with the quality of human resources. A possible cure for that problem in organizations is that to provide employees' job satisfaction in order to put informed employees in hand and provide some improvement opportunities for them. Lawler stated that job satisfaction is a directly proportional relevance between employees' expectations from their work and actually offered of their work. If employees' job satisfaction is high and then their success and organizational commitment will also be high. However, if employees' job satisfaction is low, there will be some unfavourable results such as absenteeism, high employee turnover, industrial accidents and occupational diseases, aggression and organizational sabotage, conflicts, alienation and stress. This research has been done on employees working in scientific arena. This study's main aim is to determine the level of job satisfaction of academicians and to exhibit the factors led to job dissatisfaction. Sample population of this research is academic staff who work in Pamukkale University. 250 questionnaires handed out to academic staff. The scale of Porter had been used which is formed with values from 1 to 7 and it has three stages. Results show that job satisfaction level of academic staff is low. The most important point of dissatisfaction is that there is no transportation service to reach faculty. Second factor of dissatisfaction is inconvenient promotions to higher positions. Third cause is that they do not think to take enough day offs.

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Applicable Law to Disputes with Foreign Element Arising from Gene Technology

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Gene technology and gene technical applications are being used in some basic fields. These fields can be sorted by the way: Gen analysis, genetic diagnosis and treatment, the use of genetically modified organisms. Damages resulting from use of these who or who would be held responsible for issues of liability law constitute one of the current problems.

When we look at gene analysis and liability arising from this encounter, there is the defect liability. Genetic diagnosis and treatment is the physician’s responsibility to deal with. However, a number of related regulations, because it is a medical responsibility, we find in the Convention on the Rights of Patients. One of the topics we will concentrate on the most widely used gene technology, which is the food industry. Food industry comes to mind when genetically modified organisms. Genetically modified organisms, although indispensable to daily life, in the long term would create damage and dangers. Damages arising from the use of genetically modified organisms can also get to the manufacturer’s liability. Where the products of genetically modified organisms air, water and soil pollution resulting from some damage may occur.

Know-how, import and export applications about gene technology may cause conflicts with foreign element. Conflict, from a contract or in tort arises? In this context, the problem of qualification will be required to stand on. Which is a special type of tort, manufacturer’s liability also evaluated. In addition, international agreements in this area will also be evaluated.

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Dance is the best known and most common complete set of actions that is nourished by the characteristics of the region lived within, the culture belonged to, the feelings, thoughts and the life styles of the human beings, shown out by rhythm, music and figures. Types of dances vary with regard to their musical forms, figurative structures and the characteristics of the region performed in. The common world dance types are Vals, Tango, Charleston, Cha Cha, Swing, Rock’n Roll, Break Dance, Samba, Mazurka, Twist, Belly Dance, Salsa, Rumba, Flamenco, Sirtaki, etc.

Turkish Folk Dances are known and performed in an expanse region from Middle East to the Balkans. Turkish Folk Dances, known to that extent, breaks into sub-types in itself, as well. It is split in to seven types as Bar, Halay, Zeybek, Horon, Karşılama and Hora, Kaşıklı Karşılama and Kafkas. In this study, it is aimed to provide visual information about the types, regions of performances and the performance styles of Turkish Folk Dances.
Problems of Mentoring System Encountered By the Student Teachers of ELT Departments: Sources of These Problems, And Possible Solutions

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Good quality mentoring in schools makes an important contribution to developing professional skills of new teachers and ensuring the best quality learning experiences for pupils. This research study is intended to be useful and helpful for English Language Teaching Department (ELT) pre-service teachers holding their practicum at primary schools under the guidance of mentors. Perceptions and thoughts of faculty educators guiding the students of English Language Teaching Department who attend this program provide substantial insight into what pre-service teachers experience throughout this period, what problems they encounter, the sources of these problems, and the possible solutions proposed by the faculty tutors. This research aims to investigate the problems of mentoring system from the perspectives of faculty tutors and reveal the possible solutions proposed by them. The data were collected by means of semi-structured interviews with the participation of 7 ELT department educators from four different universities. Qualitative data collection method was utilized and a semi-structured interview with the faculty tutors was conducted in order to collect data. 7 educators of ELT departments of four different universities participated in this research study. The focal points of the interviews were problems about mentorship and mentoring system at practice schools in Turkey. As for the results of the study, the faculty tutors were aware of the problematic aspects of mentoring such as unhelpful mentors’ no or little awareness of the importance of a decent mentoring system, looking upon mentoring merely as a means of additional income, lack of awareness and/or interest in the role of mentoring, and not being instructed about what they should do.

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Physiological measurement in educational research

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In the field of education, it is generally agreed that teachers need not only to have knowledge about each subject but also to understand students’ learning process for effective teaching. However, this is difficult because these processes are not always easily discernible from external observation. If we could tell the processes from physiological data, we would be a step closer to better analyzing the learning processes of the students.

Eye movement is one of essential physiological data to visualize the learning processes of students. According to Japan educational device editing committee (1972), percentage of the information that we get through the five senses is the following: sight-83.0%, hearing-11.0%, smell-3.5%, touch-1.5% and taste-1.0%. Visual information accounts for highest percentage. Currently we can obtain the visual information easily; there is the device which can measure eye movement without fixing posture of object person for measurement, unlike before. To be able to measure it with a natural writing posture is important for educational research.

The purpose of this study is to obtain eye movement data while university students solve the mathematical calculation puzzle tasks and to examine the characteristics of the data. Especially, we analyze the data, focusing on the influence of developing a strategy.

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The Basic Parameters of European Security of Energy Supply: The Transadriatic Pipeline (TAP) Project
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The fact that global economies are growing rapidly, unequal geographical distribution of energy resources and the fact that no renewable energy resource can compete with oil and natural gas at least in the near future strengthens the energy subject. In this regard, energy demands of the developed countries and the world intensifies on the energy resources of Eurasia Region, especially from the giant Shah Deniz II field in Azerbaijan via Greece and Albania, and across the Adriatic Sea to Southern Italy, and further to Western Europe. The main factor of the energy demand isn’t the supply of energy for the least possible cost but the transfer of the needed energy via secure gas pipes so that the national economies can continue producing.

European Union wishes to support security projects for supply synchronically of different countries into which Ukraine and Belarus -those it uses as transit for gas transfer- aren't included because of political and economical reasons to meet its energy demand. In this respect, Turkey and TAP play a key role in supplying energy from this region to minimize the risks of energy supply security. The Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) supports the European Union’s strategic goal of securing future energy supply. TAP will transport natural gas from the giant Shah Deniz II field in Azerbaijan, via Greece and Albania, and across the Adriatic Sea to Southern Italy, and further to Western Europe. TAP offers the shortest and most direct link from the Caspian region to the most attractive European markets with the most competitive gas tariff. TAP also allows for the development of natural gas storage facilities in Albania to further ensure security of supply to European markets during any operational interruptions. TAP will promotes economic development and job creation along the pipeline route and it is the only pipeline in the Southern Gas Corridor not dependent on public money.

Turkey is located in the center of a geopolitical region which produces oil and natural gas. But it can’t make use of its potential. Turkey has to create opportunities to play an active role in various energy projects and pipeline routes. This is an analysis of TAP project’s impacts on European Union’s energy supply security, Azerbaijan, Turkey and other European countries of the region.

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Classical Turkish Music in Semai Coffeehouses in Istanbul of Ottoman Period

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In Ottoman Period, the coffeehouses which were important centers in terms of socialization were important places for being places where the spiritual needs like chatting, exchanges of views, discussion were met and they were also important places for entertainment. Although the coffeehouses continued their function in almost every city in Ottoman geography, they were more active in Istanbul, the capital of Ottoman. These places which took part in the social life since the 16th century, continued their function in the general sense even though they encountered with the case of being banished. These special places which were also named as Semai Coffeehouses were important places where the performances about music were realised as they were units where the artistic activities were revealed especially in Tanzimat reform era and after then.

In our research, by embracing particular characteristics of Semai Coffeehouses, a set of results will be obtained by examining the effects of Turkish music which are performed in these places in the context of socialization and in what position this music is held in the places which are mentioned.

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Risk – based Internal Control in SMEs: From Social Capital Perspectives

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As a result of developments experienced recently such as globalization, advancements in information technologies, efforts for harmonization with international accounting and audit standards, Basel II criteria, etc, it is now quite necessary to set up an effective internal control system in SMEs. In particular, it is required that risk based internal control models are prepared and practices extended for the SME’s especially in such countries where the SME’s enjoy a very high share among national enterprises. This study aims to explain how we can build risk based internal control in small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). The concept of social capital has been increasingly investigated and acknowledged but a generally accepted theoretical framework has not been yet existed for building risk based internal control and risk management in SMEs. The paper concludes that the role of social capital for determining and explaining risk – based internal control in Turkish SMEs.

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The Legal Rights of Child Workers in the Working Life from Ottomans to the Republic

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In this study, it is aimed at reviewing the position and legal rights of child workers in the Working Life from Ottomans to the Republic.

The economic structure of the Ottoman Empire was consisted of agricultural production and craft enterprises based on agriculture. As a natural consequence of the production structure that is far away from industrial production, the proletariat that was occurred in Europe was not form in the Ottoman Empire. Not forming of the proletariat prevented the formation of the social policies that influence the working life in the country. In fact, after the industrial revolution, production in Europe started in factories. The process that started using the steam power in machines changed the structure of production and gave factories prominence. Besides the factories were conducting production in a way that meet the needs of the region where they are established, offered significant job possibilities in the cities. Industry that slowly developed as of the middle of the 19th Century in the Ottoman Empire continued at some enterprises established in several large cities, but social policies for the working life could not developed. However, also the child workers were taken place in this restructuring. But, the social policies for child workers who establish the part of the working life were not developed due to the same reasons. After demolition of the Ottoman Empire and with the proclamation of the republic, positive developments were observed in social policies, but these developments were not reflected to child workers properly. The first regulation in Turkey in real terms for child workers was started establishing only in 1930ies. Although the first policies for the working life in the industrialized countries of Europe were directed to child workers, in the Ottoman Empire and in the first years of the republic in Turkey, the due importance was not showed to child workers.

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Turkey is a country of young retired people because of the regulations leading to early retirement in 1990's. Individuals who declare that they are receiving pension income are defined as retired. Turkish population is known as young population, but it is one of the rapid aging countries in the world. The burdens of aging population have been affecting the economic policies. Early retirement combined with aging population is one of the main problems of Turkey. Early retirement indicates that the dependent population may increase faster than the elder population. This system was absolutely unsustainable. Early retirement is a serious problem because pensions are financed by premiums paid by the workers. In Turkey the number of retirees above 35 years of increased from 5.8 million to 7.1 million between the years 2006 and 2010. One of the interesting aspects of the early retirement phenomenon is that a very large majority of young retired women are out of the labor market. Only one quarter of the working retired people are wage earners and the remaining work in their own business. The aim of this study to evaluate the profile of young retired people in Turkey from different aspects such as economic and social dynamics. Secondary data analysis and also some qualitative research methods like interviews will be used in this research.

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Cultural heritage is an important part in determining the identity of the cities and people living in urban areas. Industrial buildings with different and unique character play an important role in the identification of the city besides being an important element of technology, social and architectural history. Turkey has been put into a new process and the modernization and industrialization efforts with the proclamation of the Republic in 1923. By selecting the small Anatolian towns for the development of industrial plants, balanced distribution of development has been aimed across the country. Eskişehir was a small town with a population of 15,000-20,000 person and has a general form of pre-industrial urban structure before the Republican Period. During the Republican Period, in addition to the State investments, private sector carried out brick, tile and food factories which operates in approximately 62 hectares area called as Fabrikalar Bölgesi (Factory District) in Eskişehir. Parallel to the rapid development of the city after the 1950s, these plants have stayed within the development direction of the city and a prime location close to the city center, therefore the production has been stopped at these plants and they were forced to choose a place outside the city centre. Therefore, these areas that have the great importance on the formation of the city image as well as the history of city and technology have become very attractive areas for the urban regeneration due to their location. This has resulted in the destruction of the factories and the city has lost their identity to a great extent.

In this paper, effects of the urban regeneration on the Factory District and urban identity of Eskişehir will be evaluated.

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Dance has studied by scientific methods for decades. Researchers generally use sociological approaches and methods. These methods help us to find the answers we have. What is dance? What kind of relationship has between dance and community, or history, or language (or etc.)? Can we be successful of classification of dances? What are the differences of dance type on the same geographical area? What are the cultural (or semiotic) codes of dances? How can we perform dances easily and better? We can add new questions to the list. All of the questions above we have to understand dance very well. To understand something, it is needed to analyze by using necessary view.

We believe that we understand dance better by using structural analysis. Because dance has different elements been relation to each other. If we can separate all of these elements, we can understand what kind of relationship between each other, at the beginning. Later, we will know the relationship between each elements and community, or history, language (or etc.) by helping other scientific methods.

In this paper, we want to answer the questions which elements dance has, how we can find the elements and anatomically analyze, and what the relationship between dance and its elements, or between each elements, by using the Dance Analysis Model of Movement Staff Notation System.

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Clarifying the Link between Parental Supportiveness and Adolescents’ Life Satisfaction

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Self-Determination Theory (SDT) identified three universal human needs—the needs for competence, relatedness, and autonomy. According to the theory, these needs—the needs for competence, autonomy, and relatedness—must be ongoingly satisfied for people to develop and function in healthy or optimal ways. Healthy adjustment and higher levels of self-determined motivation are presumed to result when the individual experiences satisfaction of these needs by feeling effective, connected to others, and autonomous.

This study examined that whether parents supportiveness exert solely direct effects on adolescents’ life satisfaction or whether these effects were mediated through the Basic Psychological Needs (BPN—competence, relatedness, and autonomy). The direct paths suggest that supportive relationships from parents promote feelings of well-being of adolescents. However, the indirect paths proposed that parent supportiveness have indirect influences on well-being through BPN. Parent supportiveness likely foster high levels satisfaction of BPN, which in turn have been linked with high levels of well-being.

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Measurement and Valuation of Brand Value in Global Economy
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“If this business were to be split up, i would be glad to take the brands, trademarks and goodwill and you have all bricks and mortar…. And i would far better than you”
John Stuart, Former Chairman of Quakers Oats Ltd.

The globalization changed the course of both economies and competitions. Enterprises and consumers are eligible to reach all kind of information, products and services with the help of developing technologies. For this reason globalization forces entrepreneurs to break new ground. It is not found enough to be innovative, to make a difference or to meet consumers’ needs at the highest level. Nowadays the important key of success for enterprises is creating a brand, which have above characteristics in common, and is making the brand acceptable by the market. As we all know that the concept of brand comes to the fore. This made researchers asking the following question; How we can scale brand’s value as moneywise? Therefore they have been worked on brand valuation methods. It can be also understood by the definition of brand that it is not easy to estimate the lifetime of brand or the psychological effects. Those difficulties prevent researchers from a common solutions. In this study the brand value and methods of measurement are criticized. Later the methods of measurement with the established value of brands are reflected on the financial statement of enterprises of Turkey, European Union and the USA’s regulations.

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VILLAGE INSTITUTE, HASAN ALİ YÜCEL AND TÖS IN THE TRIANGLE FAKİR BAYKURT
UNDERSTANDING OF EDUCATION
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Fakir Baykurt, 1950 after his novels, stories, poems, essays, children’s books, folk tales and evaluation of writings have attracted attention. Until the late 1970s to the 1950s with the village novel in Turkish literature representing the most popular area. Fakir Baykurt’s main aim of his work is to shed light on the village and peasant life.

Fakir Baykurt was born in 1929 as the second child of a poor peasant family in the village of Akçaköy in Burdur’s Yeşilova district. In 1979, he went to Germany in order to escape from the political climate of Turkey and to explore Turkish workers in Germany and write about their lives. He died in 1999 in Essen, Germany where he had been living for a long time.

Fakir Baykurt Turkish community is one of the prominent names. Fakir Baykurt writing and organizing your life outside of the teacher educator active role in the struggle has attracted attention as well. The purpose of the declaration of Fakir Baykurt acquired active role in the art world, but the direction the organization is advocating. Fakir Baykurt teacher’s organizations in the struggle, he handled dominant role in education through the eyes of a teacher-writer definition and meaning of the term will be.

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Developing Gifted Individualized Education Program (GIEP)
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Gifted students have rapid learning capacity and they want to learn the subject deeply. Because of this, they can live some problems in regularly classes or they can spoil learning environment. So, it is necessary to do educational regulations for gifted students. These basic regulations are acceleration, grouping and enrichment.

But these educational regulations don’t fully respond to needs. It’s possible to take into account each student’s needs, interesting, abilities, strengths by individualized education program. Individualized education program is planned for each student. It provide to coordination between teacher, family and Ministry of School. It allows closely monitoring the students’ academic development. There are six levels in developing individualized education program for gifted students:
1) Presents level of educational performance.
2) Goals and outcomes.
3) Assessment of student development,
4) Support services needed to the ensure the student benefits from or gains access to a gifted education program,
5) Planning for transition, 6) Review of progress related to GIEP, 6) Year end summary. (This section will explain deeply in full paper.)

Gifted Individualized Education Program is beneficial in many ways. GIEP is prepared to student’s interesting, needing and strengths. So, students’ learning needs are resolved and student have been healthy personality structure. Also GIEP benefit to teacher, family, society. (This section will explain deeply in full paper.)

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Other, Stranger, Nobody: Existence of 'other' on Social Communication Networks

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Systemness which modernity brought to human life, have constituted massive 'threatful masses' to the accompaniment of capitalism after a while. The cities where modernity set in, have begun in process of taking forms although all communication resources such as poors and richs, women and men, seculars and religious etc.

Cities where is place, impossible not to come up againist to other. People who live in suburbs and maintain their life by things that collected from trash in the street at night, have come up againist to their others over internet and TV that place middle of their home. The other is transformed to stranger with the influence of social media tools and then, new 'virtual others' have arisen. Existential is expressed by apparition mood instead of thinking act. Other is a freak -never go out from our life- which modern age wants that we always come up againist with it for a completely difficult to escaped world which express ‘i am seen therefore i am’.

This study will focus on how new communication networks create a perception over stranger-other dilemma and its affects on other since we have happened on wit other easily and frequently because of social media tools in despite of decreasing mobility in real life. This study attempts to clarify relations of other on these networks.

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While there is a global fight against smoking all over the world, One of the countries with the highest percentage of citizen smokers, Turkey, declared war against smoking and took radical steps as a government policy. TV advertisements, free call centers, visual media censorships, advertising bans, bans on indoor smoking and taxes are important intervention tools which are most used by the Government. Among these tools, taxes, which increases prices, are the most effective on consumers. Although taxes are known as the most important income item of the government budget, the aim of taxation on smoking is to reduce the consumption of cigarettes rather than generating income. The Turkish indirect taxation system consists of two main taxes on tobacco and tobacco products. The Special Consumption Tax which is levied on the base price and the Value Added Tax which is levied on the total amount after SCT is added. Increasing the SCT rates to 65,25 percent made the total tax burden over 80 percent on smoking. Prices, which affect consumer behaviour in the amounts consumed and the brand decisions became a more important fact after the rise in taxes. This research aims reveal the efficiency of government tax policies to control the consumption of tobacco products and find out how consumers behave in decision making and consumption amount and their reaction to the increased prices after taxation.

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Obviously, learning is the main dimension of the education and teaching. Without learning the realization of educational activities are not possible. At this point, the provision of learning and it is important to become permanent. Discovery learning in a variety of learning methods has a privileged place. According to that, learning is not a product but it is a process. The main purpose of cognitive development is offering a model of the world and reality. The model in question, around individual persons, objects, words, and pass through interaction with thoughts of information acquired as a result of the experiences obtained by storing in memory. In this case, person must be active in learning and must be creative. In the discovery learning method there is student-centered approach. With the type of learning it is expected from the student to discover the knowledge, structure. Student is encouraged in order to conclude his activities and observations. Curiosity is awakened on students against the subject that will be learned. For this purpose, a certain level of uncertainty is awakened during lesson. However, the uncertainty of the level should be set very well. Because the extreme uncertainty leads to anxiety in students. Students who can not find enough clues to solve the problem, then gives up effort. The most important aspect of student learning through discovery curiosity is arousing motivatin. Extreme uncertainty prevents the student from curiosity and causes despairing. In discovery learning-teaching model, motivation, structure, sort and consolidate the are basic principles. In this paper, the basic principle of learning by discovery, methods, importance in education, its applicability will be handled.

Keywords: Learning, Individual, Student, Method, invention

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 379

Ancient Side in the Late Roman Period: Transformation of a Mediterranean City from the Pagan to the Christian World
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This paper firstly aims at showing the transformation of the ancient Side (Antalya, Turkey) from the pagan to the Christian city in the Late Roman Period by using the published epigraphical and philological documents, archaeological and architectural materials. And finally it tries to bring some answers for the Mediterranean city in the Late Antique Period. Which factors affected this transformation? What were the relations between the pagans and the Christians? Were there any certain differences between the pagans and the Christians? etc. All of the questions and the answers can help us to understand the sociological and religious structure of the ancient cities and to comprehend the political and economical roles of the religions in the ancient world. Side is one of the most interesting examples during this transformation era, from ancient to the Medieval or pagan Rome to the Christian Rome, Byzantine Empire.

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SUFISM PROGRESS OF LOVE: “HÜSN Ü AŞK” OF THE MASNAVİ INTERTEXTUALITY / SEMİOTİC İNTERPRETATİON AN ANALYSIS
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Sheikh Galib’s “Hüsn ü Aşk” the sufism-allegoric masnavi, Turkish literature important a ground with language and can fully utilize and used is symbols important that a very good work. 18 century texts written in articles, both now and in the period Sheikh Galip's interest in reading the language and symbols which have been used has a great effect. When we read this text as a literary researcher, we can see, with allegorical narrative all aspects of Islamic Sufism and the occurrence of age of people steps.

In our study, reading in context, as well as, the words in the text of linguistics text analysis of the theories of intertextuality, which is in research/ taking over again with semiotic methods which makes reference to the text that the author and shows that you want to show with the opportunity to see what we can find out. Literary texts just to limit the actual text of that work will be evaluated in a vicious cycle. For this reason, we have dealt with the theory of intertextuality by text, his text will try to determine whether or not reference to a variety of texts, besides it was revealed that Jung's collective consciousness, it works against us the opportunity to find out whether we will be able to see.

Key words: Sheikh Galib, allegoric masnavi, sufism, intertextuality, Semiotic Interpretation

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The main consequences of regulation of resting as a right

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The resting of workers is an important concept in employment law; also it has been researched by scholars of many disciplines. The right to rest in legal significance is a right needed by employees in order to remove fatigue due to working life and maintain their health. Giving employees the right to rest is beneficial to their employers, as rested employees will be refreshed and regain their strength for work which will increase productivity in the workplace. The consequences of the regulation of resting as a right can be discussed in detailed regulations. The aim of this study is to discuss the basic consequences of regulation of resting as a right. There are two main consequences of it. First of all, when resting is regulated as a right, it has to be performed specific. The worker has to rest, there are no other ways of having this right. On the other hand there can be some exceptions of this specific performance. The second consequence is the obligation of the employer to provide resting. The employer has to give resting times to workers. The sanctions are imposed for the employers to give resting times.

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"THE SUN OF THE NIGHT: THE BELOVED IN THE CLASSICAL TURKISH POEM AND IN THIS CONTEXT ŞEM AND PERVANE"

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The emotions that was basically used in the The Classical Turkish Poetry are very important in this context love is highly important. While The Poets amorous express their emotions they were used some poetic themes and motifs in their poems. “Şem” and “Pervane” motifs were very often used in their poems by the poets.

Relationship and tie between an enlightenment object called Şem (candle, light) and Pervane (a winged insect) which making itself burned by turning around the candle was called the attention of poets and so The motifs of Şem and Pervane were used in their poems by the Poets who were inspired this reality. This usage of the Şem and Pervane were evaluated and selected as subject in various dreams and in accordance with these dreams by the poets in their works.

Poets were liken themselves to pervane (lover) and they taken candle as an example for beloved. Şem gains beloved qualities with its characteristics like shiny and burning flame, enlightening around, its color and its upright position.

Şem is both beloved and characteristic quality of beloved. At the same time, Şem can be imagined as lover for its qualities like being burned, and tears after melting of the candle. Pervane takes its place at the classical poetry as a lover with its qualities like being desperate, confused, weak, jealous, loyal and fearles.

At this work, subject will be projection of the şem and pervane as lover and beloved to the classical turkish poetry and examples about will be given.

Key Words : Şem, Pervane, lover, beloved, love

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Reconciling Logics in Change Management: HRM implications from a case study of a teaching hospital

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Purpose – Analysis of HRM in change management in complex organisations, such as teaching hospitals, can be enhanced by distinguishing institutional, organisational and operational logics. In the context of New Public Management, this paper seeks to identify how different perceptions of change for top, middle and lower level managers may either facilitate or frustrate change itself. It submits that effective change both needs to recognise diversity at operational levels and achieve synergic boundary spanning between different units and services in a manner that can assure economic efficiency in terms of performance and social efficiency in terms of purposeful employee engagement and psychological wellbeing.

Design/Methodology/Approach – Both quantitative and qualitative analysis is needed to deepen understanding of the processes enhancing or inhibiting change management. A new coding system is proposed for discourse analysis within a socio-cognitive perspective and a grounded theory approach, informed by the distinction between institutional, organisational and operational logics.

Findings – Organisational change needs to reconcile different logics. Purposeful engagement and support for change management can be gained when this allows for both relative autonomy and lateral synergies between units and services.

Originality/value – Deepening of the concept of institutional logic by distinguishing organisational and operational levels and logics and the degree to which this can enhance both economic and social efficiency in change management in complex organisations.

Keywords: Change management, institutional logic, organizational and operational logics, boundary spanning, synergies

Article Classification: Research Paper

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The purpose of this research is to analyze the impact of psycho-social risks on productivity. Researches on Occupational Health and Safety aim safer workplace environment by developing new prevention methods while examining the relation between physical, biological, chemical risks and occupational accidents, diseases. However, it is observed that the researches on productivity are based on quantitative analysis and measurements due to its context. Productivity growth may be risen at a certain level but; despite of all efforts, it could not have been sustainable. It is believed that the reason of unsustainable productivity growth was ignoring the psycho-social risk (exposing the heavy workload, physical and psychological strain and the other risk factors at work). This study analyzes the impact of psycho-social risks to create a lasting and sustainable productivity. Data collection tools which are used on this research; Workplace Environment Scale (Moos, 1986), Burnout Scale – Workload Dimension (Maslach&Jackson, 1986), Productivity Scale (Maslach, 1998). Target group is the white collar employees in manufacturing sector in Turkey. The number of usable data is 119 now and collecting data is going on.

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Computer technologies are used in the pre-school education in the few last decades but tablet computers has begun to take place in pre-school education in last few years.

Related to the “use of computers in education” views made over time, but the advent of tablets is rather new. And in pre-school, compilation of these studies that examine the use is very scarce.

In preschool education, many type of activity with tablet computers can be utilized. Preschool activity is based mostly on a lot of games and a variety of play activities should be used for every subject for children. This necessity creates an educational software demand. Educational game software market each day a little more growing and diversifying with game-based activities, will be an important response to this demand. Then, variety of game based applications with tablet computers can be used in pre-school education.

On the other hand, an increasing use of technology in all areas spread the world. Nations uses computers are separated from the others in a positive direction which creates “digital divide”. This technology integration process may help pre-school activities to be successful and besides produces technology-friend generations.

This literature review is examining the studies which are conducted in this field, in terms of benefits, limitations, software and usability and offers advice to researchers both in theoretical and practical ways by synthesizing the existing findings.

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The Relationship Between Perception of Tax and Education Level: Findings of a Field Survey Directed to Students of Istanbul University

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The most stable and the largest income type in public revenues, are taxes. The taxes are one of the most important connection that indicates the relationship between the state and the taxpayers as a citizen. However, the expectations and the interests of citizen and state may be different. The reflection to the public of public utilities, the perception of tax and reactions against tax are effective on the paymet of tax proper and in time. There are a lot of factors including education, that determine the perception of tax and the reaction against tax, they are entwined together and any of them can not be handled independent from each other.

In our study, the findings from the perspective of education level, of a field survey that made with a hundred student who are studying at Istanbul University. The subject of this study is finding out the students who placed the survey, how to perceive the public utilities, tax and system of tax. Fifty of participants are at them first year at the university, and the other fifty of them at the graduating level.

In this study, firstly the education will be examined as a Notion. After that the results of education intended to perception of tax will be debated.

The points that are related with education in the core of perception of tax and the behaviours that improved against tax will be pointed out. The findings are including important hints about the perception of tax of the university students.

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Corporate social responsibility practices of transnational corporations: A qualitative research on corporations operating in Turkey and Italy

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Today, the concept of corporate social responsibility and sustainability is an important part of the agenda of many institutions and organizations. But the cause that these concepts express many things to many people leads to confusion of the debates. Since there is no consensus on these concepts, they sometimes acquire different meanings depending on the context. Today when people talk about corporate social responsibility, they usually mean a variety of charitable activities, taking initiatives in areas like environment, education or health to create social benefits alongside the economic activities of a company. However, in a world where economic and political actors operating at the global level identify various behavioral codes, such an approach to corporate social responsibility remains quite shallow. Actors who try to regulate the field of corporate social responsibility try to handle and identify the concept of corporate social responsibility through sustainable development. According to the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) "Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the community and society at large." The purpose of this study is to reveal the nature of corporate social responsibility practices applied by transnational corporations hosted in Turkey and Italy. To do this, transnational corporations from the Fortune 500 ranking which operate both in Turkey and in Italy were selected for the sampling. The corporate sustainability and corporate social responsibility reports from the selected corporations were examined to identify companies' corporate social responsibility policies and practices and to determine similarities and differences between the two countries. The research's significance rests in its attempt to understand how the corporations operationalize their corporate social responsibility approaches and practices in two different countries.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE  
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014) 

Abstract No: 398

Promoting quality at newly established universities: new approaches to leadership management.
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Nowadays, the demand for quality in higher education is increasing. The process of massification and internalization of universities require better performance in quality of teaching, academic research and other educational related activities. In this context universities in order to be competitive and successful in market they have to rethink their strategies and to be open to new leadership management approaches. Well established universities due to their institutional culture may face some barriers when they try to make changes on their managerial strategies. In addition newly established universities have a significant chance on designing and implementing new fruitful strategies regarding students enrollment, academic activities and education management. Those strategies will contribute to enhance quality in higher education in short periods and to be more capable of overcoming new challenges. Therefore the role of leadership management is very significant regarding designing and implementing the most appropriate strategies for their institutions. The aim of study is providing a managerial framework for leadership management of newly established universities by promoting a total quality educational approach. This study will focus on challenges of newly established universities in Albanian higher education system.

Keywords: newly established university, quality, leadership management, higher education, total quality.

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Intercultural Dialogue: Understanding Janusz Korczak using qualitative interviews about a Polish-German exchange project
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The purpose of this study was to qualitatively analyze interview data from 6 participants in a Polish-German exchange project. A total of 15 social work students from Stuttgart conducted an excursion to Poland to meet with Polish students and to visit places where Janusz Korczak lived in order to deepen their understanding of his contribution to educational philosophy and practice of today. Korczak’s contribution to educational philosophy and practice is well summarized by his statement, “The child does not become a human being, it already is one.” Korczak was the director of an orphanage in Warsaw. In 1942, when the Jews were going to be deported to Treblinka, he was offered refuge but declined and accompanied his children. Findings of this study indicate that interview participants developed critical consciousness and were able to link Korczak’s writings on children’s rights to today’s situation of children. The three fundamental rights of children according to Korczak are 1) The child has a right to die, 2) The child has a right to live this day, and 3) The child has a right to be whatever it desires to be. The theoretical discussion about education in today’s society is often a confusing topic with different opinions on the do’s and don’ts of pedagogy. Korzak’s approach seems very simple and logical. He does not distinguish much between adult’s and children’s rights. Korczak’s thinking is relevant for today’s students of social work in that it succinctly describes ways to better understand children.

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SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND BEHAVIOURS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES
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The aim of this research is to investigate sexual knowledge, sexual attitudes, and sexual behaviors of teacher candidates. The subject population for the research consists of undergraduates attending to the Gazi University, Gazi Faculty of Education during academic year 2011-2012. The sample consists of 1407 randomly selected students from 11 different programs. Descriptive statistical techniques were used primarily in analyzing the data. Chi square was utilized to test whether teacher candidates' sexual knowledge, sexual attitudes, and sexual behaviors differ by variables such as their class level and gender. It was found that the teacher candidates' sexual knowledge, sexual attitudes, and sexual behaviors were below a desired level that was expected from teachers candidates. It was also found that the sexual knowledge, attitude and behaviors were associated with such variables as class level, gender, socioeconomic status, the place lived longest, and the education level of parents.

Keywords: Sexual knowledge, sexual attitudes, sexually transmitted infections (STI), sexual development, teacher candidates.

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Retirees’ Perceptions Of Quality Of Life
Retirement which actually ends working life to lead to a new position in family and society also means a period to meet some other vital needs apart from work. Retirees’ perceptions of quality of life take the form of not being satisfied or not, depending on their social, economic, environmental, cognitive and physical conditions. In this study, it is intended to determine the relationship between retirees’ perceptions of quality of life and their retirement and reemployment status in terms of activities, hobbies and recreational choices in Turkey. The project was supported by TUBİTAK (The Scientific And Technological Research Council of Turkey) and collected data were analysed in 2013. The raw data derived from the TUBİTAK project titled “The Formation of Strategic Plan By The Determination of The Priority Factors In The Improvement of Quality of Life of Retirees in Turkey”. Within the context of the study, 2974 people in 54 provinces were interviewed. Data were acquired with the Turkish Version of the World Health Organization Quality of Life Instrument-Brief Module (WHOQOL-Bref) and the Turkish Version of the World Health Organization Quality of Life Instrument-Older Adults Module (WHOQOL-Old) and a supporting question form.

Keywords: Retirement, Retirees, Reemployment Choices, Perception of Quality of Life

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Modernization movement in Turkey has seriously started after Tanzimat Reforms (1839) and continued in Republican era. This movement which brings many social changes in Turkey has also established the significant differences in the social position of women. Social duties expected of women in the period before Republic were focused on being a good wife and mother. Whereas there was so much other roles about women in the minds of the founders of the republic in Turkey turned westward direction. According to this idea, she had to participate in social development and production as western women and be a productive individual. Therefore, social involvement of women has been consistently supported in republican period. However the founders of republic did not want to separate the women completely from her classic social role. Because they had grown to the same social structure, the ideas based on patriarchal social structure has surrounded them. New political system has asked her to bring both classical social task as wife and mother and new social task as joining the social production and development. So the republic has liberalized the women but also increased her social burden at least two-fold. Many women in Turkey still try to exist in social life under the pressure of fulfilling classical and new duties. Especially this social pressure is seen also among the women working as engineer, which is one of the male-dominated professions in Turkey. In this study will be examined their hardship experiences and challenging endeavor in social life.

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You are what you check-in: Socially Created Value of Places and Online Identity Formation

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Turkey provides the fastest growing market of Foursquare in Europe, though there aren’t many tangible benefits offered to users. Our research aims to uncover the underlying reciprocal relational dynamics of socially created values of places, and online identity formation via in-depth interviews with eleven Turkish respondents.

Selcen Ozturkcan: selcen.ozturkcan@bilgi.edu.tr
State has always tried to make people compatible with laws throughout the modern period. Rational and consistent with rules of such a society is seen as the ultimate goal by modern state. While the modern state intervene in social life to form the aimed society, want to have knowledge about the community events. Public surveillance is most effective means of obtaining information about society. For this reason, using all technological possibilities brought by modernism to sustain surveillance is one of the most powerful tendencies in modern state. In this context, it is seen that the dimensions of surveillance in Turkey is increasingly intensified as well as in the western world after the event of September 11.

Today, almost all over the world, the principle of the rule of law are weakened with each passing day by intervention in the fundamental rights through the public surveillance. But if the terrorist offences increase in this way, public surveillance will also be concentrated. And it is sad that the people, who have fought against power for the principle of the rule of law, support to be weaken this principle by public surveillance because of the terror offences. In this context, the concept of public surveillance and its some reflections in Turkey will be examined in this text.

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The period of II. Abdulhamid (1876-1909) has been subject to great attention for interdisciplinary researches due to social and cultural developments held throughout the country for many years when he remains on the throne, as well as directly sultan’s "policy and actions". These studies are concentrated around a large extent with the sultan’s political identity and practices of the army, navy, health, education, transport and communications projects on the social fields. His political identity is thoroughly worked in literature as he is a representative of an important period transferring the Tanzimat reforms to the following periods by playing an active role in shaping the policies of the culture and the arts. However, no work has been found in literature depicting directly his interests and attitudes on “fine arts” and their reflections on his vision as a whole. The study is intended to re-evaluate almost obscured perception of II Abdulhamid within the conservative-modern range of acceptability in the background of the community in a different point of view by researches on his identity of “patron and man of culture and the arts” via thoroughly evaluation of various documents and sources that can shed light on versatile analysis and pursuit of environments, events and cases which could be thought to determine in shaping his mind in this field. Besides, this study can be taken as a preliminary work to contribute in constituting a scientific and methodological database for researchers in this area.

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"The Politics as an Aporia of Ethic, the Weak and Oppressed as an Aporia of Politics"
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The God asked Kayin: “Where is your brother, Habil?”. Kayin responded: “I do not know, am I his watcher? (Yaratılış: 4:9). According to Emmanuel Levinas, the greatest ethic philosopher in our age, “the fact that this question to which Kabil put in return for the question of God is a beginning that the human could not realize the responsibility he accounted for the other”. However, according to Levinas, “surely Kayin was the watcher of his brother; I can be a well-behaved person as long as I am not in search of a specific reason to be a well-behaved person”. In this sense, along with Kayin, human damned one’s ethical stance before “the other”. In this text, this damnification is tried to be scent out. In other words, the relationship of West with the otherS is to be studied within the context of Lenivas’ “similarization” and J. Baudrillard’s “cloning”. And then, “the relationship” is to be studied, after which the relationship between me and “the other”, with the inclusive of a third person, that is to say, the ethic relationship transforms to a politic relationship. In this contention, grounding on the notion “Universalism” of West, it is to be focused on “impuissant/oppressed ones” that West (and others who had internalized the Western’s system), in a politic level, had exploited rather than took on responsibility. The text is to be put an end by some instances expounding the possible questions relating to whether the system in which “impuissant/oppressed ones” are being exploited may be liquidated or not in today’s world.

Key Words: Ethic, the Other, Another, Impuissant ones, Similarization.

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Technology Acceptance of Students: An Analysis of 100% Online Graduate Program
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MOOCs, massive online open courses have started to redefine a new use of Internet based technologies, as well as redefining students reach to university education. This paper investigates a 100% online graduate program, where students have no face-to-face interaction with either the instructor or with their classmates, but complete their whole learning activity online. The antecedents behind the students' intentions to enrol in an online graduate program is researched via Technology Acceptance Model framework.

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The purpose of this study is to determine the validity and reliability of the Parenting Scale developed by Arnold, O'Leary, Wolff and Acker (1993). The original scale is in English and consist of 30 items in a three factor structure. For the validity and reliability study, first the scale was translated into Turkish by one of the author and five other colleagues who were proficient in both languages. Second, the authors compared these translations for contradictions and agreements and produced a final version of the translation. Then five experts were consulted for their opinions on the expressions in the questions, the suitability of the questions towards their aim and adequacy. The final version of the scale after the expert opinion was performed on 568 mothers in Ankara, Turkey. After the application of a confirmatory factor analysis, it was determined that the scale showed a three factor structure consisting of 13 items as in the Rhoades & O'Leary (2007) study instead of a three factor structure consisting of 30 items as in the original 1993 study.

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Knowledge Pendulum Model of Business Economy Business Firms and Their Reflections

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Knowledge Pendulum Model of Business Economy Business Firms and Their Reflections

In this study, globalization of business and the importance of knowledge economy in order to continue this process to be used inevitably. As a new thesis put forward "Information Pendulum Model" and how this models used are described.

This study aims that businesses which are global and which want to be global that want to inevitable in a way that uses the knowledge economy faster, more effective and results measurable in a way to obtain the production process managerial activities performed by the information flow water drop shaped organization released and knowledge of the reflection of the water ring in the form of organization to infect is described.

A new thesis put forward as our "Information Pendulum Model" business in the vertical-horizontal contact management and asymmetric bidirectional communication beyond the enterprise's flexibility to gain a new perspective of the water ring in the form of a circular interaction explains. Scope of the Study, which is among the world's top 500 companies have become globalized, with some companies nominated to globalization, which is in continuous motion and development is limited by Sabancı Holding. Method of the study ; literature review and interviews are shaped. Sabancı Holding for the study were discussed with employees hill towards globalization and the knowledge economy using the communication methods and a series of interviews was conducted on.

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Protection of Personal Data within the Coverage of the Right to Privacy
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Although today’s information technologies enable easier access to knowledge, they have increased the number and types of assaults on personal rights and freedoms through the obtaining and processing of personal data and their sharing with third parties. The protection of personal data aims to protect the individual whose personal data are gathered, stored, processed and shared in an unlimited and uncontrolled way. Within this context, the protection of personal data is in close relationship with the protection of right to privacy, which is an appearance of the personality right. This relationship can also be seen in some updated definitions of the right to privacy. In these definitions, the focus is on the control of the individual over how her/his personal data will be used and shared. Therefore, knowledge and assessments on the right to privacy also enlighten the path to the protection of personal data.

On the other hand, the protection of personal data points at a narrower area compared to the right to privacy. Although both areas of rights have commonalities regarding the fundamental value that they protect, the right to the protection of personal data has gained special importance and become a special necessity, considering today’s developments.

In this study, the topic of the protection of personal data will be analyzed within the framework of the personality right and the principles of the right to privacy, taking into consideration the European Union Directives also.

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This research investigates art projects and art works which main subjects are to be in daily life of cities and to fulfill communication and participation. This kind of project pointing out public space and their usage takes account the history of the place and user's needs. Because, physical environment which societies need to continue their presences is fed by traditions, production styles, social life and government structure in the process. Public spaces demonstrating cultural structure of a society have a function and meaning because of human activities has been practiced. Therefore when we decided to study on a place we have to evaluate it separately and in its own conditions. As a part of cultural and physical conditions they performed, art projects aim to create new public relationships to the public spaces which have been wiped out by neo liberal policies. These kinds of art projects being performed in public spaces for communication and participation are important for memory of these spaces. At the same time to create a conscious for public spaces besides they have an important role to solve problems bring about because of the social economic situation of these places.

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The Situation of Transition Economies in the Global Crisis Environment: The Case of Russia

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In general, after the Second World War, a result of the disintegration of the Soviet Union with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe which governed by socialist economic system. The political changes which have began in the countries that gained independence, also has brought along with the economic change. This process has revealed that the concept of transition economics. The concept of transition economics refers to the transformation of the planned economy towards to the free market economy. In this context, this study is discussed that the problems of the transition economies which is the encounter in during the transition from centrally planned to a free market economy. Also suggestions have been discussed. Afterwards the situation of transition economies has been analyzed in the global crisis environment.

SİNAN CUKURCAYİR: scukurcayir@yahoo.com
In this study, multi-lingual and multi-cultural distance education research and practice center management are explained. The distance education, till reached to the present, had passed through various periods and changes in communications technology, education and teaching have also led to grave changes. Such being the case, this process which began with letters and postal system became independent of time and space. The aim of this study, the happenings are distance education-related communication technologies is beyond. Works that happened in the world, with constantly renewing, multi-lingual and multicultural understanding business enterprise in a distance education center aims to pave the eye to them.

The scope of the study, the world’s first and only multi-lingual and multicultural distance education center installation has just completed which is called MAUZEM put forward its effects in many languages and in terms of management. This organizational operating structure which has been established under Mardin Artuklu University, both at academic and administrative understanding as the roof organ both multilingual and multicultural impact is the content of this study. Methods of the study: in the SWOT analysis method is adopted here, multi-lingual and multicultural academics were interviewed through simultaneous interpreter, they were asked to evaluate and to interpret the strong and weak points of the distance education. However, the determination of the opportunities and threats enabled us to determine center training that will give languages and cultural -up from both the perspectivess. Hence a corporate that gives or gave the education of Kurdish Syriac, Arabic, English and Turkish and how its multilingual and multicultural should be the set of interviews of analysis and SWOT analysis, interview decipheraztion and evaluated with SWOT analysis and the infrastructure of our other’s manual for the other distance education centers.

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III. EUROPÉEN CONGRESS ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 418

A New Approach To Teaching Of Sociology In High Schools : Sociologists Album (from Ibn Khaldun to Cemil Meric)
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Sociology as a branch of science has become increasingly important. Today, new developments occur in all areas. This development is closely related to social scientists and students. Teaching methods and techniques in the teaching of the course is extremely important. Because, the sociology education is closely related to conceptualization of social phenomena. Actally, three questions is very important. What, when and how we teach. Or what methods and techniques should be used in the teaching of sociology.

In this study in secondary schools (high schools) is to provide a new approach to teaching sociology. Because we look for students in the teaching of sociology, the old methods are insufficient in achieving objectives. How the content of sociology education is formed in sociology departments in Turkey? This question affects the infrastructure work.

This research in the province of Kahramanmaraş in the 2011-2012 academic year was held in an Anatolian high school. In research literature, questionnaires, interviews and statistical techniques were utilized. In this context, the survey was administered to 80 students, interviews with seven students and 24 sociology teachers have been applied. then the data were evaluated with SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

As a result, not only in the teaching of sociology textbooks and lectures adherence has been shown to be efficient. Courses in teaching the concepts of sociologists and their positive impact of biographies have been. Besides textbooks, a sociologist album is needed. This is not only in high schools, universities can also be used in the education of sociology.

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Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 419

The Policy Analysis of Child Labor in Turkey
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According to 2012 data of TURKSTAT, including 293 thousand under the age of 15, there are still 893 thousand child workers in Turkey. Although there has been a sharp decline in child labour rates between the years 1994-2006, from 15.2% to 5.9%, downward trend has come to an end. 2012 child labour rate is the same with 2006. Despite the concentration of working children in industry before, agriculture has become the dominant sector of child labour. The number of working children in this sector which was 326 thousand in 2006 increased to 399 thousand in 2012. However, yet to date, there has not been a comprehensive study explaining this trend changes regarding child labor in Turkey. This study will attempt to explain the qualitative and quantitative transformation of child labour by doing the policy analysis of child labor in Turkey. The literature regarding child labor primarily focuses on its relationship in conjunction with poverty and other economic variables, but rarely analyzes the public policies concerning child labour. This study will try to fill the gap in child labour research by adopting a holistic approach. Child labour policy is not only limited with the legislations, projects and polices directly related to the child labour, but also closely linked with policies concerning female labour, family, agriculture, education, social security and social assistance. To provide a holistic examination of the policy process, the questions such as who is involved in policy formation, on what sorts of issues, under what conditions, in what ways, and to what effect will be asked.

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Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 422

Legal Restructure of Turkish Savings Deposit Insurance Fund
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Turkish banking system has globalized after 80s and this process has made the Turkish financial system vulnerable against crisis. These overlapping crisis experienced in Turkey have been taught some things the administration of the economy. Two of them is the restructure of the Turkish banking system and is to constitute of an insurance structure as protector or guardian of the entire system.

In this context, one of the institutions created is the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund (SDIF). The Fund has been established within the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey in 1983 and with their establishment of Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA) in 1999 SDIF’s Agency and Administration have been restructured under the BRSA.

As can be seen, from 1994 until today the crisis of the financial sector cause to re-structure the SDIF through a few legal regulations. As a result of this arrangement, the SDIF today gained an autonomous status having legal entity. In this study, this transformation and change of the SDIF are aimed to share. For this purpose, from the past to the present, the institutional change, the tasks and the appointment procedure of SDIF have tried to be explained in historical evolution.

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III. European Conference on Social and Behavioral Sciences - IASSR & Sapienza University
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Abstract No: 423

A LEARNING PROCESS FROM URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING EDUCATION
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In this paper, it is assumed that consciousness depends on correct knowledge about the matters enriching conscious individual’s world. Therefore, a conscious individual cognizes his/her vicinity or environment and builds up his/her cognitive skill of living in an urban environment. Environment, culture and the quality of life are very important factors in the development of the level of conscience and perception of the individuals that will form the conscious society. Besides, education also plays an important role in this respect. This study investigates the urban perception levels of architecture students at the beginning and at the end of urbanism course. To test this assumption, a survey questionnaire was conducted between 6th semester architectural students who took lectures on urbanism and urban environment. In addition, participants (50 students) were asked to draw a mental map of Trabzon. Mental maps drawn by two groups at the beginning and at the end of the course were compared. Afterwards, the maps were evaluated according to the urban characteristics based on Lynch approach and statistical analysis of the survey questionnaire were made. Survey results showed that consciousness and cognition of urban issues, urban nodes and urban landmarks between the just beginners having general knowledge about Trabzon before and after they took urbanization and urban forms course significantly increased.

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The gender advantages of male students make them more successful than female students in the central examination system of Turkey as well as whole of educational system. As a consequence, a female student should have better socio-economic conditions than a male student whose score is equal to her. The score necessary to enter the program is the base we need to compare female and male students of the equal success level. This paper aims to prove the argument that the female students of equal success are more advantageous than male students in the terms of income and education level of parents, by applying a survey among undergraduate students of an undergraduate program, namely department of economics in Yildiz Teknik University. The survey includes questions on the education and income levels of parents of students.

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DESIGN TOURISM ROUTE FROM THE BEHAVIOR AND NEEDS OF THAI TOURIST IN CHAIYAPHUM, THAILAND

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The purpose of this research was to study the behavior and needs of Thai tourists for design individual tourism route. The sample size contained a group of 400 Thai tourists who had ever travel in Chaiyaphum province, Thailand by accidental or convenience sampling. Questionnaire was used as tool for data collection. The statistical analysis of the questionnaire data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Program to find frequency mean and standard deviation. The results of the study revealed that most respondents were male, 26-40 years old on average. Most of the respondents were bachelor’s degree graduates and have a monthly income of more 20,001 bahts. Purposes of travel for spend time with family and friends. The most tourists will travel manager travel all manually. And tourists to take the time to travel in Chaiyaphum province a day. The activity a tourist will want to do in the travel comes to travel in Chaiyaphum province 1) travel in highly popular place 2) natural attraction 3) history and culture attraction

Key word: tourism route, behavior and needs, thai tourists

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Abstract No: 426

WITH PERSUASION AND INFLUENCE ON POLITICAL DECISIONS: SOCIAL MEDIA AND THE NEW GENERATION
GÖRKEM NEMUTLU
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With the use of computers and internet usage began a new era. Using new communication techniques has facilitated Access to information. More individuals are now using a computer. Use computers and the internet is increasing with each passing day the number of users. Access to the internet is easy and fast to be an important factor in increasing the number of. It is very easy and fast access to information.

Today, there is new field of communications with computers and the internet: Social media. Using social media to share their ideas here and they do discussion. Would use social media followers. This is where ideas are shared and discussed: social media. Do you have the power of persuasion? Individuals did have and impact on political decisions?

New generation: Those who use social media as communication techniques. Social media in their social environment and in terms of information and communication technologies they use are very different from previous.

Utilization rates of the new generation of social media and what is the purpose? What is the impact of the social media on the new generation? The new generation of social media is the impact on the political decisions? In this study attempted to investigate the answers to these questions will.

Key words: Social media, political decisions, persuasion and new generation.

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The Persuasion Techniques of Graduate Students in Persuasive Texts: A Case Study
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In our era, almost everyone from students to teachers in educational environments frequently encounter with propaganda and persuasive messages. Many persuasive techniques and strategies are used in these messages for influencing, controlling, and orienting people. In order to abstain from unfavorable effects of the propaganda and persuasive natures of the messages, people are required to know the techniques and use them favorably. One of the practicing ways of persuasion is seen in writing expression. It is almost possible, by teaching persuasion techniques in teaching of writing, to increase an awareness towards persuasive and propaganda missions.

This study, then, aims to demonstrate the persuasion techniques of students used in persuasive texts. Accordingly, a case study design was adopted for this purpose. The sampling of this study is composed of 30 graduate students studying in Turkish language teaching department in Faculty of Education at Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University in 2013-2014 fall semesters. The data will be gathered by the persuasive texts written by students, and some suggestions will be given accordingly.

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The Impact of The Global Finance Crisis on Manufacturing Industry : Sample of Turkey
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The economic crises occurred in 2008 has been affecting severely whole world economy including on Turkey's economy is seen as negative effects. The world has experienced a massive crisis period likewise Great Depression. This has deeply effected financial actors, Turkey's economy in the manufacturing sector, which provides the added value created for its contribution to employment and exports is the most important sector. In this context, the aim of our study deeply affecting the entire world economy out of this crisis to examine the impact on the manufacturing sector in Turkey.

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In the literature, there are different description on the concept of globalization based on the different dimensions of it. Some of them explain the concept of globalization with regard to economic dimensions. In addition to economic dimensions of globalization, globalization has include socio-cultural, political and juridical dimensions. The European Commission has provided definition of globalization as the process by which production and markets in diverse countries are becoming more interdependent because of the dynamics of trade in goods and services as well as movements of capital and technology.

Globalization accelerates the international mobility of factors of production. Currently, capital are becoming a global factor despite the fact that the labour is the least mobile production factor in the world economy. Trade, production and capital have been included in globalization process, however international migration seems to be sidelined from it. The main aim of this study is to research the relationship between globalization and labor mobility, and to determine cost and benefits of international labour migration on countries. Due to reveal the costs and benefits of international labour migration, the effects of international labour mobility on the countries will be discussed theoretically. Furthermore, we might have an opportunity to explain why the mobility of labour has been restricted in the globalization era.

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Perception of the “Ancient History” in the Turkey “What do the Freshmen understand from the “Ancient History?””
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As a discipline, “Ancient History” has been thought in the Turkish Universities during the Republican era. It is very interesting that the courses about the Ancient History were taken much more serious and academic in the early years of the Republic, especially in the 1930’s and 1940’s. After the Second World War, new world order brought a new conception to this discipline in Turkey. It has new meaning and national tendencies from the 1960’s to the 1980’s. And finally, Ancient History gained much more chances for the multidiscipline after the 1990’s. The purpose of this paper firstly is to indicate the general reasons for the alteration of the concept of the Ancient History. And then it aims at showing the perception of the freshmen about this “strange” discipline. Methodologically, paper will base on the course books, which were used in the high schools in the last century, and also the exam papers of the university students.

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The Impact of Privatization on Labor Productivity in Transition Countries
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We examine the relationship between various indicators of privatization and labor productivity. By exploiting a panel data set including the period 1989 to 2008 and 19 transition economies and using three labor productivity indicators and six privatization indicators, we test the hypothesis that privatization contributes to increase in productivity in transition economies. We identified a positive correlation between privatization and labor productivity. This finding is statistically significant and valid for three different productivity indicators and five different privatization indicators. Thus, the results suggest that privatization increases productivity in transition economies, controlling for other factors that may contribute to productivity.

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Abstract No: 435

Clashing Modern and Postmodern Social Patterns
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The present paper wishes to examine the unbridgeable differences and possible ruptures in the historic flow from Modernity in the Occidental world (post World War Two Europe and the USA) towards Postmodernity (post 1989). What are the major ruptures and inter-generational conflicts of the communities / societies after the Second World War? What are the possible causes and outcomes of these particular clashes and in which field(s) are they more visible: social, psychosocial, cultural, geopolitical? How does the postmodern society, family and the individual manage the unprecedented pace and intensity of technological, psychosocial and informational upheaval(s)? What toll do they take on the Postmodern individual / couple / identity?

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Although it annexed to Ottoman rule in the period of Sultanate I. Murad and I. Bayezid twice since 1385, owing to the Interregnum, this city taking the name of sister of the Alexander the Great from Thessaloniki, changed hands between the Byzantine and Venetian states. Salonika permanently annexed to Ottoman State in 1430 by Sultan II. Murad, remained under the control of Turkish authority nearly 5 centuries. As a result of the Balkan and World War I, it pullulated from Ottoman rule. Main subject of our notification is the temple of Rhotondo constructions and Agh. Dimitrios, Agh. Pantaleimon, Hagia Sophia, Profitis Elias churches that have been transformed into mosques in Salonika in the Ottoman Period. As from the early years of the conquest, II. Murad transformed the church of Acheiropoietos into mosque in order to symbolize “the conquest of the city”. After the Church of Acheiropoietos being transformed into mosque was called “Eski Cuma”.

In our notification, the reasons and the preambles of the transformation of these churches into mosques in the following periods of Ottoman. The physical interference will be shown with drawings as the aforesaid constructions are transformed from churches to mosques. Churches being transformed into mosques have been changed their names as Hagia Sophia called Ayasofya and their foundations have been established. It is intended to be questioned in the context of urban memory that these sanctuaries which are transformed into churches again since 1913.

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Abstract No: 438

Avoidance Right from Work of Employee’s in Occupational Health and Safety Law

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The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 6331 does not limit the right to avoidance of the work by the workers. By using the term of “employee”, the act regulates the right to avoidance of the work for both workers and civil servants.

In order to avoidance of the work, there must be a serious and imminent danger related with the occupational health and safety, within the workplace. According to that, in cases of the serious and imminent dangers, by an application to the occupational health and safety board, -if there is no such kind of board, by an application to the employer- the employees may demand the identification of the situation and ask for the necessary measures. The board (otherwise the employer) must get together and give a decision, urgently. The situation must be identified by a record and reported to employee’s representative in written. If the board’s or the employer’s decision is in favor of the demand of the employee, employee may avoid of working until the necessary measures are taken. The wages of the employees for the period of avoidance and their rights emanated from the law and the contract are under protection. Furthermore, the employees who work upon an employment contract, i.e. the workers, have the right to unilateral cassation upon good grounds (Article 24/1 of the Labor Act) and may demand severance pay from the employer unless the necessary measures are not taken.

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The analysis of effect of operating ratios and financial structure ratios on profitability ratios in BIST 100 listed companies

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In global economies it is important for companies to keep strong their financial performances for obtaining the advantages of competition. Analysis of the relationship between the amounts which are in the financial statements be provided through ratios. The financial analysis which be done with ratio analysis is make the sense of financial condition and operating results with establishing relationships between the both items of balance sheet and income statement. The information which obtained by ratio analysis offers information to all financial statement users which would like to get information about company. The datas which have been used in this cases are obtained balance sheet and income statement from the companies which are in the BIST 100 indexes of Public Disclosure Platform. Operating ratios, financial structure ratios and profitability ratios have calculated in the companies which take place in the BIST 100 indexes between the years of 2009-2012. After this calculation, it has been analyzed that whether there is a significant relationship among these three ratios category. Owing to this analyse it has identified that whether the condition profitability of companies (net profit margin, the profitability of assets, the profitability of capital) are in interaction with operating ratios (receivables turnover, stock turnover as well as financial structure ratios (tangible assets/equity, tangible assets/liability, long liabilities/total assets, short liabilities/total assets, liabilities/ total assets). This study aiming to contribute academic literature and at the same time being the subject of identifying areas which interacted with the firm performances of BIST 100 companies.

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Impact of Information Systems in satisfaction of the students from the university; Case study from Epoka University
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Nowadays, information systems are an integral part of every institution, having a positive impact on the increase of the satisfaction of the customers. As universities are "student focused", the satisfaction of the student from the university becomes very important.

Information systems are an added value and can help universities to offer simply and effectively different services to their students. These systems, makes simple communication, increases effectivity of staff and satisfy the students.

The purpose of this study is to explain how information systems can be used in student relationship management in high education, analyzing Epoka University, as a case for this paper.

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American missionaries have long been the missing link in the study of the late Ottoman era. However, they left their enduring mark in American and Western conceptions of the period such as “Terrible Turk” and “Red Sultan,” in reference to Abdulhamid II (r. 1876-1909) just to name a few. From the landing of the first American Protestant missionaries, Levi Parsons and Pliny Fisk, on the Ottoman Empire, as a matter of fact on the Middle East, in early 1820, until the outbreak of the First World War, American missionaries occupied the increasing attention of the Ottoman bureaucracy in domestic and foreign affairs while the mission work in the Ottoman Empire established the largest investment of the American Board in the world, even above China and India, on the eve of the war. The bulk of the correspondence of the Ottoman Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the time period in question was with the United States of America and this was chiefly concerned about the American mission schools. Therefore, this paper seeks to examine the encounter between the Ottoman officialdom and the American Protestant missionaries primarily operating under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (A.B.C.F.M.) in Ottoman Turkey during the regimes of Abdulhamid II and the Committee of Union and Progress respectively in 1876-1914 and sheds light on the activities of the American Board, mainly the schools, while addressing the concerns and reactions of the Ottoman central and provincial authorities to American missionaries and their establishments and demonstrating how the missionaries were instrumental in the orientation and articulation of the American foreign policy towards the Ottoman Empire. The study further sheds light on the complex relationship among the Ottoman officialdom, American missionaries and government, and the local communities, Muslim and non-Muslim alike. The paper draws archival materials largely from various state, missionary, and diplomatic archives.

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Use of Math Games in Primary and Secondary Schools: Do They Improve Cognitive Skills?
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Research shows that educational games increase motivation and improve cognitive abilities. In the domain of math education, some studies report that games have a facilitating impact on math education and learning, while others do not. The present research aims to investigate the effectiveness of math games used in the project entitled Game-Based Math Learning Laboratory and to test the impact of games on students’ math skills and general cognitive abilities. Three hundred and six 1st to 8th graders attending to four public schools were randomly assigned to intervention and control groups. The intervention group participated in game-based math activities for an hour each week, continuing for 3 months, while the control group followed their regular curriculum. Cognitive skills of students in both groups were assessed before and after the intervention. The Arithmetic Subtest of the Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children-Revised was used to measure math skills; Raven Standard Progressive Matrices was used to measure general cognitive abilities. In order to test the impact of game-based math activities on cognitive skills, a mixed design ANOVA was used, with gender and math score before the intervention taken as control variables. The findings suggest that game-based math activities support the development of math skills and general cognitive abilities. The findings will be discussed in the context of math education and educational psychology.

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Note-taking in a medical school is a text-based activity done frequently in various situations for different purposes. People take notes in lectures, in classrooms, at meetings, during journeys, while they get prepared for exams, while they observe others, when they have an idea, in order to remember what to say, to plan their events, to communicate with others, and so on. As it is done in many settings, taking notes is a common practice among physicians. While they listen to their patients in clinical encounters, physicians take notes on a piece of paper (or more gradually on their portable computers) to document and archive the patient information. These notes serve to guide the physicians in diagnosing and treating their patients. By analyzing how note-taking was accomplished in a set of standardized clinical encounters, this paper sought to determine what a cohort of medical students and residents did in taking notes while watching these clinical encounters in an experimental setting that contributed to the quality of their resulting clinical chart notes.

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A Comparative Study Of Status Of Women In A Newly Urbanized Town Of Karabuk And In A Rural City Of Elazig In The 1930s Of Turkey
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Turkish Prime Minister Ismet Inonu in the groundbreaking ceremony of Iron and Steel Factories in Karabuk, which was a small town then in the Western Black Sea Region in Turkey, on 3 April 1937, first of its kind in the country, stated that those factories were not only a major step in the industrialization process of the country, but also a significant one in the process of building up a modern life and individual which the newly built Republic of Turkey was endeavoring with much enthusiasm to expand to the interior parts of Turkey beyond big metropol cities. The latter process aimed at creation of a “civilized” Turkey and individual in compliance to the new and culture which was under construction in the vicinity of the new factory. Educated and healthy workers, skilled entrepreneurs of the future, women, able to take care of their children within modern standards while being the ladies of their neat and clean houses, and healthy children were essential segments of this picture to be drawn. As much has been written about the new and modern life that was under construction in the surrounding areas of the new factory through various facilities for those who worked in the factory and for their families, such as houses, most of them with private gardens, clubs, playfields like tennis courts, basketball and volleyball grounds, movie theatres, tea gardens, daycare centers, and the like were being built, this paper will put a rather understudied topic, women and their lives in and outside of those factories under spotlight in comparison to women and their lives in Elazig, a province built in late Ottoman era, in the Eastern Region in Turkey with an aim to indicate how the lives of women were being shaped in western and eastern parts of Turkey with similarities and differences in the modernization and reconstruction process of 1930s while standing as a microcosm to the modernist project for a civilized life as constructed by the early Republicans of Turkey.

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The Relationship Between Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance: A Study on BIST Chemical, Petroleum and Plastic Index

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In today’s World the companies which act according to social responsibility, evaluate their success according to economic, environmental and social effects in the long run. For this reason if they operate in the social responsible manner, they think that they will be successful. So the information which define the social responsibility activities of companies apart from the financial information tend to increase in the business World. In this study it is aimed to analyse corporate social responsibility and financial performance relationship.

Thereby the companies which are BIST Chemical - Petroleum and Plastic sector will be studied between the years 2008-2012 according to the criteria which are determined by GRI (Global Reporting Initiative). In this analysis firstly the reporting level of the companies according to criteria and then the relationship between the results and financial performance will be examined.

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Teachers’ Perceptions About The Organizational Trust: Example of Sarkoy-Tekirdag

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Organizational trust is defined as an employee’s feeling of confidence that the organization will perform actions that are beneficial, or at least not detrimental to him or her. Organizations with high levels of trust tend to produce high quality products and services because they can retain highly motivated employees. These employees are more likely to enjoy their work, take the time to do their jobs correctly, embrace the organization’s vision, mission and values. Therefore organizational trust is important in educational institutions as well as other institutions. The aim of this study is to determine the teachers’ perceptions of organizational trust teaching in schools in Sarkoy county of Tekirdag city for the 2013-2014 education year and examine these perceptions in terms of various variables. Data of the research, which is a general survey model, were gathered by “Organizational Trust Scale”. Study group of the research consists of teachers who work in seven primary schools, six secondary schools and four high schools in Sarkoy county of Tekirdag. In this study, teachers’ perceptions of organizational trust were compared according to gender, seniority and school type.

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The Concept Of Soft Law

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In international law, “soft law” is generally understood as referring to instruments with no legally binding force and which are applied only through voluntary acceptance. In this paper the concept of “soft law” and its pros and cons are discussed. The effects of soft law to Turkish law are also mentioned within the paper.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 454

THE WOMEN’S Surname PROBLEM IN TURKISH LAW

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According to the article 187 of the Turkish Civil Code regulating the surname issue "woman gets her husband's last name pursuant to the marriage". This regulation is contrary to the spirit of the law depending on the fact that the law is emphasizing the equality between the genders as well as the married couple. During the of private law proceedings by the Constitutional Court, which are filed in order to remedy this discrimination, the petitioner married women claimed that the mentioned regulation is contrary to the law itself, whereby the Constitutional Court discussed the matter in detail and made its decision. The Constitutional Court has decided that there's no violation of the constitution that a married woman takes the husband’s surname depending on the reasons that the birth of the next generation shall cause unity of the family and there’s a public interest by strengthening the relationship within the family with regards to the necessities arising of the public order; whereby the article 10 of the Constitution emphasizing the equality between spouses as well as article 41 of the same emphasizing the equality policy are mainly disregarded. It is the most obvious example of gender-based discrimination to consider a difference between the genders by the use of the personal rights on the surname choice. In one of the cases which were moved to the European Court of Human Rights the court decided for compensation against Turkey depending on the reason that the article 14 of the Human Rights Agreement carrying the title of "discrimination ban" has been violated. Therefore, the current article of the Turkish Civil Code determining the requirement of taking the husband’s surname for a married woman has to be amended at the earliest convenience pursuant to the regulations of Turkish Law as well as International Private Law.

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Applicable Law of International Criminal Court

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Applicable law as a term is as old as the idea of the establishment of international courts. The term and the content of applicable law and its place in the ICC Statute will be examined in our study. We are going to show the resources that court may apply to while the criminal proceeding.

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Taxation Privileges of Turkish Law

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This presentation aims to explain how the government under Turkish law evaluates taxation privileges, which is a reflection of its fiscal hegemony over the country. The problem of taxation rights being shared between the cabinet and local government offices will also be studied in accordance with the principle of legality of taxes. In addition, constitutional court’s viewpoint on the subject will be explained through the relation between the constitutional state and taxation privileges.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE  
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)  

Abstract No: 457  

Trial Process Regarding Public Officers In Turkish Law  

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After the adoption of “Act Governing The Trial Process in Regards Officials and Another Civil Cervants” (Date: December 4 1999, No:4483), Turkish law system has switched to “permission system” about administrative trial process regarding public officers. In this system if a public officer breaks the law which is relevant with his assignment, public prosecutor can’t start the investigation directly. Prosecutor have to get permission from competent authority.  

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Abstract No: 458

The "University next door": a misplaced utopia? The case of the University of the Littoral Opal Coast, in the North of France

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The European university system, in the last decades, has changed significantly. One of the most important processing lines, has seen governments committed to make universities more accessible. The main aims were both to "democratize" the access to culture and education, and To facilitate access to higher education for young people living in small towns or in rural areas.

The aim of our paper is to describe how, after many years, the student population has changed, and which are the main criticalities that came into conflict with the original objectives of these reforms. Our paper will focus on the case of Nord-Pas de Calais Region, and in particular on the University of the Littoral Opal Coast, established in 1991 and based in Dunkerke, Calais, Boulogne-sur-Mer and Saint-Omer.

We referred mostly to the data collected during the “Universanté” research, started in 2008 and including an observatory monitoring students’ health, both from a medical, socio-cultural and psychological perspective. Our analysis has been carried out on a sample of approximately 3,000 students, both at regional, inter-regional and international level. The data collected shows clearly the socio-demographic profile of the Nord-Pas de Calais Universities’ students, and allows us to focus on the main criticalities that limit the realization of the “university next door” utopia: public transport limits, economic insecurity and all that goes against the Social and Emotional Aspect of Learning (SEAL). This allowed us to propose some solutions to try to save some of this utopia’s features.

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Illegality means the conflict between the comformaty type action and the law organisation in criminal law field. If the action suits, it is also accepted as illegal. So crime types form the presumption of illegality. If there is a rule of law which allows committing the crime, the action can not be referred as illegal. Relevant person who is allowed to commit the crime by the law organisation, can overstep this allowance. In this case, the responsibility of the relevant person is arranged on Turkish Criminal Code, matter 27. Our study is about regulations of matter 27.

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Abstract No: 460

The Relation With The Modern State And Religion And Turkey Practice

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Modernization is perceived as a process of breaking away from religiosity. This article examines what is the modern state and religion tried to be positioned at the modern state, its connection with the state and democratic values. Review of secularism that many intellectuals revealed different from each other expansions is analyzed in social and political life of Turkey. It is tried to observe mental and its result structural process to see enlightenment and modernity emerged in Western Europe in Turkey occured in what way, consequently religion in Ottoman society how is formed with the republic and where is settled in state and society.

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Theoretical and empirical understanding of social and political relevance of memory

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Memory as a social concept may be declined both theoretically and empirically. In the first case, it raises a number of questions related to the interconnection between individual and collective identities. In the second case, it may be adopted as an interpretive tool to be used in the empirical analysis of social processes. Both the perspective (theoretical and empirical) will be adopted here in order to understand the social and political relevance of memory and its recovery in present-day Argentina. The human rights movement operating in Argentina since 1976, is our focus, conceived here as an instance of the employment of social memories as a political tool. As an example of the social recovery of memory as a political instrument, the organization of Madres (Mothers) and Abuelas (Grandmothers) de Plaza de Mayo and HIJOS (Sons) will be analyzed. Those organizations adopt creative methods to make memory and the past, having been socially reconstructed by the regime, as a form of political struggle and vindication. The political organizations of the Mothers, Grandmothers and Children, with their imagination and their symbolic representations are analyzed not just as a movement able to re-activate falsified memories as proposed by the dictatorship from 1976 to 1983, but also as a paradigmatic model of a struggle against power and power confiscation of social identities.

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Abstract No: 464

Investigating The Relationship Between Pre-Service Early Childhood Teachers’ Emotional Awareness Levels And Their Emotion Regulation Strategies

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Recent years, teachers’ own emotional competence and emotional awareness levels have been taken much attention by researchers. Unfortunately pre-service and service teachers’ emotional awareness levels and emotional regulation strategies are not well documented. Because of this reason, this study aims to illuminate emotional awareness levels of pre-service early childhood teachers and emotional regulation strategies they use. In addition, the relationship between emotional awareness and emotional regulation will be examined. This is an in-process study. Data has been collected from senior early childhood education students who attended 6 different universities. Expected participant number is total 450. In this research, the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire, and the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ) short version are used. In the article, we also like to share confirmatory factor analysis for the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire. Pre-service early childhood teachers’ emotional awareness levels and emotional regulation strategies will be examined according to students’ demographic information.

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How Pre-Service Early Childhood Teachers Respond To Children's Negative Emotions

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Teachers, like parents, have important roles in socializing children’s emotions by providing experiences that affect emotional competence of children. Early childhood teachers socialize their students’ emotions in three ways: a-the way they express their own emotions, b- their responses to children’s emotions, and c- talking and teaching about emotions. The aim of this study is to examine pre-service early childhood teachers’ responses to children’s negative emotions. To collect the data, the Teachers’ Attitudes/Behaviors Questionnaire (TBQ) has been used. This is an in-process study. Data has been collected from senior early childhood education students who attended six different universities in Turkey. Expected participant number is total 450. The condition to participate in this research is to register a teaching application course in fall semester in 2013. In the article, validity and reliability analyses of the Teachers’ Attitudes/Behaviors Questionnaire (TBQ) will be shared. There is very rare scale and study to document teachers’ responses to children’s emotions. Unfortunately, there is no known study to investigate pre-service early childhood teachers’ responses to children’s negative emotions. Because of this reason, this study is important to provide literature with valuable information.

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Our society is an important part of blood donation from the fact that on the basis the purpose of this study, the various segments of society in the people about blood donation behavior, attitudes and knowledge assessed about blood donation community to be trained and volunteers not donate blood and to encourage. Research, Gaziantep University Faculty of Political Sciences of Nursing students about blood donation is a descriptive study to measure the level of knowledge. Universe, Gaziantep University School of Nursing section 1, 2, and 3 Class was composed of students. 207 students participated in the study. Data was collected through a questionnaire of 35 questions. In this study, 71% of the participants (146) were female, 29% (61) were men. Age group average 19-20 (66.2%), respectively, 46.4% reputation of the social security social security is, 63.8% of the economic status of income and expenses is equivalent to 33.3% reputation of the mothers were primary school graduates, 37.2% the fathers of 22% of primary school graduates, while seven are high school graduates accounted. I live in the dorms that 44.1%, 54.1% stated that i was a student or shelter in their own homes. Reputation of the family structure, 78.3% are nuclear families. 56% of the blood donors sought in the conditions that you know, know the age limit for blood donation, 50.2% have stated that 49.8% stated that i did not know. 78.8% in emergency situations not donate blood that 73.4% blood group did not know, 73.4% regular blood donation is not present in 76.3% ü not donate blood is suggesting 17%, 9 does not propose, 65.2% have not donate blood while considering 32%, 9 stated that u think. Nursing students donate blood and to be active in public awareness about blood donation in university education should be provided sufficient information and knowledge, a variety of activities to encourage students to be organized. These activities of the Turkish Red Crescent, NGOs and public institutions should be carried out in cooperation with. More extensive research done for the results informative and encouraging students should be given counseling training.

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This study of nurses' knowledge about employee safety in the workplace, in order to determine their level of physical security and personal protection as a descriptive yapılmıştır. gaziantep applied to nurses working at the University Hospital of Madiran birçalış. Research November 28 to December 15 was applied between. There are 32 questions in our survey, aimed at determining the level of employee safety of nurses consists of questions. SPSS 16.0 software package was used in this study. 44.8% of respondents (92) i 18-25 was 48.7% (100) have 26-35 years is in the range of 74.6% were graduated, i 0-3 years 45.8%, 29.7% 4 to 7 years, 7 years and over was 24.3% while doing this job, i 56,5% 20,4% for clinical services that work in intensive care, clinical nurse 84.8% 6,8% if i worked as a nurse is responsible for stated. Ü 51.3% working knowledge of safety regulations, whether they have information that have 48.7%, 70.2% worked in the unit have adequate security measures were taken. 60% worked in the unit relaxation room is 33%, 6 h when running the rest period is not 34%, 6 h of rest periods was insufficient, 89.2% have after years of operation waist and knee pain, that 40% within last 6 months at work threats, verbal abuse, etc. situation exposed that 60% of such an incident never encounter, 92.7% have physically attacked, that 52.1% i drug applications occurring during accidents (needle sticking, etc.) to notify that 47.9% did not make the 65%, 4 of irregular work and night shifts health does not affect, 65%, 4 anesthetic gases not affect the health that 53.1% were sick after contact with hands 5-30 sec time wash with that, 32.2% have hand washing with formaldehyde solution that they use, % 89.3 insulation to patients when caring take the necessary measures that, 52%, 6 h of the annual routine health screenings did not perform 88.2% have at work, the stress experienced affect the health of that 90%, two have hepatitis B protection that they were 53.1% i try to know the measures taken by the institutions stated. Informing employees about the safety of health care workers, intense workload in the services (intensive care, emergency, etc.). Increasing the number of nurses, it is advisable to in-service training to employees on a regular basis.
National Policies for International Higher Education Students: A Comparison of Strategies and Outcomes between Finland and Turkey

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In this paper, we would like to identify the similarities and the differences between Finland’s and Turkey’s national policies related to international students. For this purpose, we compared the national policies, strategies and key numeric results related to the international degree students of these two countries. The theoretical framework is explained throughout the meaning and the dimensions of the internationalization of higher education and student mobility. To compare the policies and strategies, we reviewed the literature and we analyzed the policy documents. To analyze the strategies, the documents and the reports that are published by Finland Ministry of Education, Finnish Center for International Mobility (CIMO) and the Turkish Higher Education Council are used. We explained the findings with a comparative way and we will also present the change related to the numbers of foreign students within the last five years. The limitations of the study are online document analysis and total amount of students involve the last five years’ students. As a result, it is believed that this study will enhance a better understanding of policies and outcomes related to international students and will contribute to the higher education society to become more internationalized.

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Transformation Of Turkish Historic Traditional Settlement, An Example Odunpazari

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The traditional Turkish towns were shaped with the needs and customs in life. The smallest unit of the Ottoman urban life was called the quarter. These neighbourhood units were built around a central square, a spring or a religious centre with narrow organic streets. Neighbourhood in the Ottoman system can be defined as an administrative and social unit. The houses of the rich and the poor were not distinguished from each other as location and building principles except for the dimensions and building details of the houses. The Ottoman neighbourhoods preserved their principles until beginning of the twentieth century.

The rapid and dense growth of cities and socio-cultural transformation of the society from traditional to modern and post-modern have destroyed neighbourhood order especially in big cities. As the dwellers of these new neighbourhoods have no common backgrounds, the relations between them get weakened and they have not felt themselves belong to the place. The responsibility of protecting and watching each other has disappeared and the crime rate has increased. The neighbourhoods of the rich and the poor have been separated absolutely. Some of these neighbourhoods are designed with traditional forms which cannot be defined as sustainability of traditional socio-cultural values which are independent from changing life styles. The other change at the last decades occurred with the restoration and restitution of the traditional neighbourhoods for touristic purposes. This type of transformation aimed to serve the consumption culture which caused changes in physical, functional and social character of the settlements breaking the cultural sustainability.

Eskisehir is a city located at mid-west Anatolia. The earliest Ottoman Turkish housing Odunpazari settlement had the process of change and deterioration both physically and socially in 20th century. The most important facts of this process were fires, change of socio-cultural structure, migrations, and misjudgements of local government, conservation plans and restoration studies. In this paper, Odunpazari in Eskisehir as an example for traditional Ottoman neighbourhoods will be examined with this transformation process.

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Energy efficiency; ensuring the security of energy supply, the risks arising from dependence on foreign, reduction of energy costs to sustainability, the fight against climate change such as improving the efficiency and environmental protection are concept of national strategic objectives completed. The importance of sustainable development is growing gradually, the value of energy efficiency efforts are increasing at the same rate.

Mostly, governments face challenges with regard to the sustainable development of their energy systems. These challenges are providing adequate supplies of energy in the long term for supporting economic development, enhancing security of their energy supplies for minimizing dependency of foreign energy sources, ensuring unpolluted environment and contributing to global climate change mitigation.

Improving the energy efficiency, governments should implement a less carbon energy intensive economy and fulfill energy efficiency projects. In the absence of enough savings, alternative financing methods occur.

In this, we are focusing of how to finance energy efficiency projects. First of all barriers to energy efficiency finance will be clarified. After that public private partnerships in energy efficiency finance will be tried to explain. Then, the importance of the public private partnerships in energy efficiency finance will be pointed out. Afterwards, countries for showing the similarities and differences of the energy efficiency projects going to be analyzed and compromised.

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III. EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
Sapienza University in Rome, Italy (February 06-08, 2014)

Abstract No: 476

Sociological analysis of educational and value orientations among the secondary school graduates

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The studies of educational aspirations among the youth is based on general conceptual foundation, according to which social behavior of a young man or woman is a result of complex interaction of different factors that determine particularities of a personality and particularities of external impacts on it. Among the most significant factors, which determine receiving education and professional starts among the youth, are cultural capital of a family, characterized primarily by parents' level of education, and subjective facts, such as value orientations, personal preferences, motivation. The article presents the results of sociological research of the educational aspirations among secondary school graduates, their level of educational preparation, range of extracurricular activities, hobbies, aptitudes, particularities of character, health conditions. The data includes the information gathered from survey of 823 secondary school soon-to-be-graduates from different provinces in Kazakhstan in 2013. The selection used is by residence regions, type of residence location; in cities – by types of schools. The orientation for getting higher professional and after-college education increased. Parents play a crucial role in educational strategy a young person chooses: family's social and economical position, different parents' resources such as cultural capital, education, and financial resources are key factors. Parents' social and economical position has an influence on graduates' plans; however, it has less impact rather than parents' support. The crucially determining factor is individual efforts that a young person puts in for achieving desired results.

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Back to the History in Hans Kippenberg’s Sociology of Religion.

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Jonathan Z. Smith says that there is no data for religion and sees the religion as a fiction and an imaginative act of scholar of religion. Smith deals with religion category as an invention of the scholar, not a traditional and historical structure. Against discourse, Hans Kippenberg doesn’t accept that religion is an invention of religious studies. Also he tries to discover a religious history in Modern area. His aim is to introduce category of history to religious studies. Postmodern theory of religion eliminates category of history which prolonged beyond social constructions. Kippenberg points out that we can’t perceive modernity without history and tradition. Classical sociologists were aware his own historical datas were built by their personal understanding. However, they didn’t accept them as inventions or fictions necessarily. Sociologist invents the concepts and notions in order to reveal religions’ hidden power in our thoughts and actions. Kippenberg presents the importance and persistence of religion emphasised by sociologists in modern age. He reveals the paradoxical unity of tradition and modernity beyond invention and fiction. Sociology of Religion can’t been seen independently from the question how the sociologists in modern age understand their own Western tradition and modernity. Kippenberg deals with religious history in modern age in terms of power allowing theories rather than a manipulation invented by theories.

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Are a journalist and a blogger rivals? Are they just the same? Journalists and Bloggers in depth. Let’s set off with these peculiar questions and issues, declining the topic of Fashion, bearing in mind it actually applies to numerous and various fields. Fashion and Food are the two sectors in Italy which appear to be attracting most people compared to any other in this specific kind of communication; In Italy, over the last 5 or 6 years, we had better speak about Fashion she-bloggers, as ladies in this sector appear to be outnumbering men. The astonishing rocketing of bloggers may be read in terms of visibility and it is now the so-called traditional Press that picks on fashion she-bloggers who now have access to any event or venue around the world of Fashion and will now be seated in the first row. She-fashion bloggers themselves end up being targeted by the traditional press and become topics for current affairs “items of news”. It is thanks to these mechanisms that bloggers have become more visible, very much so for those bloggers who have become notorious more for their deeds as human beings rather than for what they write; This is indeed the point I wish to look into with you now singling out the main differences between most bloggers and journalists.

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Rethinking public space and citizenship in post-national times: Hannah Arendt and the “right to have right”

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Making extensive reference to the brilliant arguments put forward by Hannah Arendt on the decline of the Nation-State and the “end of the Rights of Man”, the paper focuses on the need to rethink public space and citizenship beyond the boundaries of the nation-state in increasingly multicultural societies, creating forms of citizenship splitting the principle of national belonging from the recognition of everyone's “right to have rights”, just as a member of the human species. The articulated contemporary debate on the relationship between multiculturalism, citizenship and democracy seems then structured around the need to translate concretely into a new formula the ideal type of the political form in Hannah Arendt, that is the “isonomy”, which was typical of the ancient polis, consisting in the conquest of equality before the common law of actors which are substantially different. An application of this concept can be related to the construction of the European Union, whose progresses are closely tied to a conceptual shift from a “European people” (provided with social and cultural homogeneity) to a “European public sphere”, legitimized by reference to a common constitutional heritage building the sense of belonging. That is a shift from ethnos to demos.

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One of the main causes of the birth of the new political movements consists in the impossibility by the political parties to receipt all the amount of political demand coming from the social environment. Movements originate essentially because of the missing meeting between this kind of demand with the political offer represented by the parties. For political “demand” we must intend whether demand concerning to specific interests, economic or material ones, or the one that concerns political identity, that is near to values, to ideals, to symbols of membership. Political parties too, however, are born, develop and decline in function of their capacity to offer responses to political demand coming from the social environment, external as regards the political system. What makes different parties and movements between them, for what concerns the capacity of the political “offer” as regards the demand coming from the civil society? The goal of this paper is to point out the “division of the work” between parties and movements in accomplishing this essential task in the dynamics of democratic functioning, and also to show how the recent changes of the political parties are going exactly in the direction to be able to continue to absolve this task under the cadre of the social, technological and cultural changes which has been happened in the advanced democracies in the last decades.
The contemporary city is an extremely complex. In addition to those spaces and those actually established, within which we have learned to move with ease because that is where we spend our daily life, there are really unusual, places with special characteristics: real "creations of the case." These are the places of poverty, disorder and improvisation. These places are hard to decipher and that their most intimate features contrast with everything that surrounds them, but a careful analysis are able to express intense vitality and an extraordinary "social energy" that is no longer possible to ignore. This intervention focuses on some of these unseen realities that take shape in the interstices of a big city like Rome. Among the numerous examples of interstitial spaces the focus will be on a illegal market that periodically takes shape near a metro station in Rome, where those who live the experience of migration tries to reconstruct the symbols and representations of their world of origin. Similarly, the interest will focus on a tent that opens in the heart of the resort Ostiense where young Afghan refugees are living in dramatic health conditions, but in this space have created a true "haven collective". All this to show that even within a space suspended in the background of social life is possible to create a solid network of relationships and a solid network of the solidarity that can make it less traumatic stay in the big city.

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Budget & Expenditure trends in the Public Health Sector of Pakistan

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Budget & Expenditure (B&E) analysis of the four provinces of Pakistan (Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan) and three special areas including Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) was conducted by Technical Resource Facility (TRF) in 2011 and later in 2012 an update on the previous work was undertaken. This article analyses and reviews retrospectively the budgetary trends over a period of last five financial years and strives to identify allocative variations vis-à-vis rural versus urban, primary, secondary versus tertiary health care, district wise geographical variations, recurrent versus developmental and actual versus spending to reflect upon the main issues of financial allocations on service delivery and performance. This review also undertakes the account of Finance Awards and devolution with its consequent effects.

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To what extent is self-censorship a kind of freedom? The case of China

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Nowadays it is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore that the majority of people are unaware about the reliability of what they read in the press and what they listen to the radio. In fact, it is not easy to recognize when news has been manipulated by journalists or if it is presented in an ambiguous way to convey an altered idea than the original case by journalists. The mechanism that leads to this uncertainty is called self-censorship, and is one of the techniques used by most newsrooms around the world to try to avoid measures and censorship by political authorities. Consequently, one of the greatest crucial current discussions in legal and moral philosophy is to understand to what extent can we believe to what we read or to what we are informed every day. It has been shown by previous researchers that the issue of self-censorship around the world can be considered as an efficient way to circumvent censorship and, at the same time, an effective technique to allow the survival of several newspapers that would otherwise be discarded. However, there has been little discussion about the concept of self-censorship from journalists’ point of view and about the internal procedures of the newsrooms. Hence, the aim of this paper is try to fill this knowledge gap, through an accurate analysis of the Chinese typical case of self-censorship, and to assess the ambivalence of self-censorship, discussing to what extent it can be considered as a kind of freedom and how it could limit the professionalism of journalists.

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Ecology of "Pigneto". The social cohesion in an urban ecosystem

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Pigneto is a neighborhood of Rome, looking outwards the oriental walls of the ancient city. Working class suburb immortalized by Pier Paolo Pasolini, who directed here his “Accattone” movie, during the recent years it lived a rapid economic and demographic change process that produced a new "human-scape". However, the coexistence within the same space did not entail the cohabitation of life experiences. The quality of social cohesion in the neighbourhood is jeopardized, as is testified by the increasing episodes of violence, while most of the relationships are dominated by money exchanges. The article argues that the prevalence of the gentrification urges has, on the one hand, strengthened the internal bonds of the neighborhood's single social groups, and on the other hand, it has weakened the external reciprocal relationships. Presenting the case study of Carlo Pisacane's primary school, the article introduces the concept of urban syncretism, as opposed to gentrification. Indeed, urban syncretism consists in the de-reification of single social groups' cultural belongings and in the universalization of citizenship's rights.

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Coabitare tra le vie del capitale etnico. di Roberta Iannone "Habitare" è parola latina che deriva da "habere" ed essenzialmente significa "continuare ad avere". Di qui, dunque, avere consuetudine in un luogo, cioè, appunto, abitarvi. Inevitabili, dunque, una serie di domande: cosa è importante "continuare ad avere" perché si possa "abitare" e, ancor più, "co-abitare"? Su quali risorse devono investire le comunità etniche per riuscire a convivere? In sintesi: qual è il capitale su cui puntare? Come noto, nuove forme di capitale vanno emergendo in tutte le dimensioni di esperienza sociale (politica, economica, civile). Sempre più intangibili rispetto al capitale tradizionale, esse non sono tuttavia meno tangibili negli effetti che producono. Tra queste forme, il capitale etnico, quale capitale sociale e umano delle comunità etniche, sembra stagliare vie analitiche e percorsi empirici specifici per la coabitazione. Le riflessioni del paper cercano di percorrere proprio queste vie, attraverso le criticità analitiche che pure si impongono alla conoscenza e gli inciampi pratici che si frappongono all'integrazione. Il contesto esaminato è quello delle società multietniche europee, attraversate come noto da processi, a volte alternativi, più spesso compresenti, di assimilazione, pluralismo, scambio culturale, fusione o melting pot, funzionali e multiculturali.

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The theoretical approaches to the common and the participation in public spaces

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The theoretical approaches to the common and the participation in public spaces

The paper discusses the contributions of the young Karl Marx and Michel Foucault in order to draw the basic elements of public spaces far away from liberal individualism as well as abstract communitarianism. This kind of social criticism tries to go beyond the categories of statehood and market. The young Marx advances the perspectives of men finally able to gain a subjectivity and a relation capacity escaped the meshes of alienation while Foucault’s attention is directed to the forms of manifestation of life in a biopolitical context that can weaken the state and the market. These two institutions fall into crisis as devices of social organization, and they are undergoing the competition of horizontal and cooperative networks of individuals that express more effectively common needs and desires, offering a fresh and engaging perspective of participation. The commons are emerging more and more (i.e. crowdsourcing, open source software, fair trading, co-housing, etc.) because they express a cooperative and empathic society where the collective intelligence can auto-organize. The paper aims to show how the deep challenge to the public/private distinction has its roots in the theoretical reflection on the common and to illustrate some empirical evidence relating to the progressive formation of a participated and auto-organized public spaces.

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Citizenship beyond the nation-State. New perspectives in the citizenship debate

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Citizenship is one of the main element of the modern notion of democracy: it defines who can participate and in which way; every restriction/improvement of this right influences democracy itself. Nowadays the migration processes and the birth of multicultural societies (Kymlicka), the growth of mobility in a globalized world (Sassen, Urry) and the emerging differences in the access to the rights (Chatterje), the re-birth of cosmopolitanism on a global scale (Benhabib), new forms of participation and new public spaces are only some of the main issues that have started a debate which involves social sciences.

In this perspectives the European Union is an interesting field of research. European citizenship is the only model in the world of supra-national citizenship; the so called cross-borders citizens, are an interesting examples of all the changes occurred in the way modern citizenship is conceived. In the European Union denizenship (the state of being a resident non-citizen) can no longer be considered anomalous.

All these topics are boosting to redefine the statute of contemporary citizenship: what’s the relationship between citizenship, participation and democracy? Who can participate and with which effect?

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Netnography: a web-based approach for social research

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The present media landscape, characterized by wide spreading new media and web 2.0 technologies, promotes the creation and dissemination of new forms of expression and social participation. This poses new opportunities and challenges to social research methodology, as it suggests to reconsider its traditional techniques for data collection and analysis (both quantitative and qualitative). The goal of this paper is to deeply analyze, from a methodological point of view, the Netnographic approach, evaluating strengths and weakness of its application to the social research field. Netnography is a qualitative e-research method developed by Robert Kozinets (2002) to survey online communities. Through non-intrusive analysis, Netnography allows the researcher to study people's online interactions, directly into the virtual spaces in which they are performed. The first part of the paper is aimed at contextualizing the Netnography in the e-Research Methods world, through the analysis of the main online social research approaches. Specifically, the work will highlight how Digital Methods require to face, in a new perspective, traditional methodological issues such as validity, reliability, data quality, sample representativeness and sampling methods, posing, at the same time, new questions related to the specific characteristics of new media. The second part will be focused specifically on the distinctive features of the Netnographic approach: the authors will review the epistemological foundations, the methodological requirements, the goals and the various research design of Netnography. Finally, an example of Netnographic research will be shown.
Digital Media and generation 0-6: snapshot on Europe.

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Digital Media and generation 0-6: snapshot on Europe. Daniela Cinque and Claudia D’Antoni
The medial preschool socialization is set up as a growing phenomenon that involves, to different intensities and according to different methods, children from the first year of age. Digital natives are in fact, unlike the children "gutenberghiani", naturally inclined to use new technologies and this propensity is the possibility of access to the many and varied experiences that involve the development of different brain structures (Prensky 2001, Ferri 2011). This paper stems from discussions begun around the socialization in pre-school age, within the cycle of Seminars, “I media prima della scuola. Una riflessione empirica sulla socializzazione 0-6 anni”, organized by CoRiS Observatory Mediamonitor Minori within the framework of participation in the project INF@NZIA DIGI.Tales 3.6. At present has been mainly investigated the American context, here it will be discussed what emerges from major European researches around the “children universe” in interaction with technology, taking a multidisciplinary point of view, covering the other scientific disciplines necessarily involved, such as pedagogy, psychology and neuroscience. The present investigation aims to contribute to the reconstruction of a map of international research experiences, in order to outline the state of the art methods and the main results identifying priorities and best practices transferable and useable in the Italian context.

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Digital Capabilities And Social Capital

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Digital competence refers to a set of knowledge, skills and attitudes that a person acquires through the relationship with media during their life path and manages, in a more or less autonomous, in the various contexts in which he may exercise his right of citizenship in the era of digital convergence. It is possible that the tendency of a person to use the media is affected by social capital from earliest childhood, or style of social relations, the application of educational models compared to the stresses of the media agents of socialization, the latter condition inevitably the genesis of the so-called "digital capabilities", to use a concept developed within the approach of M. Nussbaum. The objective of this study is to examine the supposed connection between social capital of the so-called "cultural mediators" in the era of digital convergence and the development of capabilities in the protagonist of the first socialization children, in terms of digital skills to the base of the cultural behaviour. The paper will analyze the methodology of construction of the theoretical and analytical model for the survey and evaluation of digital skills can be developed by the children in relation to types of family patterns.

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New European citizens? Erasmus generation between awareness and scepticism.

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New European citizens? Erasmus generation between awareness and scepticism. One of the recurrent criticisms addressed to the EU is to build its political and economic dimension neglecting the construction of an European culture and of an aware European citizenship. However we can find signs of a cultural transformation in the use that Europeans do of the border as a physical, social and symbolic space. In the common language, indeed, the term frontier is now replaced by the term boundary as an elastic and extensible meeting space. The aim of this paper is to analyze the relationship among the concepts of boundary, mobility, integration related to European citizenship. To understand this concept and the real meaning it has for people who live transnational European dimension is perhaps worth asking where and how this right can be effectively exercised by the citizens of member States. To answer these research questions, it was decided to gather and compare the opinions of erasmus students about the topic of european citizenship. The in-depth interviews were focused on the meanings, the aspecations and the real experiences that the concept of european citizenship has for Erasmus students and also the wheather that an european citizenship really exists for them. The comparison with the opinion of the interviewed has allowed to grasp the limits and potential of European citizenship in the collective imaginary of the young. It was also possible to analyze the reinterpretation that Erasmus students do of the concept of European citizenship and thus the symbolic potential it has in the realization of the process of European integration.

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Smart city Vs smart info. The representation of “smart cities” in the Italian press

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Smart city Vs smart info. The representation of “smart cities” in the Italian press The term "smart city" has been introduced only recently in the Italian public debate. Socio-economic factors, that led to the adoption of this model, are due to greater public opinion /awareness of the issues related to the quality of life, environmental sustainability and energy saving. Within a wide-ranging crisis, that starts with issues such as pollution and the high cost of energy, and continues with the exploitation of land resources and climate change, the concept of "smart city" seems to be the key to a real socio-cultural change. In this sense, the research aims to explore the trends of use of this term within the two major Italian newspapers (Corriere della Sera and La Repubblica), during the time from 1993 to 2013. Specifically, through research of historical archives available online, we try to understand the context and content associated with the use of this term.

Objectives of the survey are:

a. Situate the "smart cities" within a strategic and innovative framework;
b. Identify semantic areas and a universal meaning adopted by both newspapers;
c. To understand the representation provided by both newspapers to the object of study in reference to the potential application of the model;
d. Define the evolution of the use of the term "smart city" in its various forms.

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Looking of the Turkish politic crisis from the view point of the Italian Press

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Looking of the Turkish politic crisis from the view point of the Italian Press

Corruption scandal worries the politician in Turkey. After these events in Gezi park in the summer, the government and the political stability of the Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan was put under pressure with the arrests of the ministers and businessmen sons. The most important point is that the Turkish Army has not intervened. However it could be observed an internal battle among the islamic groups. This point is simplified by the turkish and italian press: on one side the Prime Minister and the other side the powerful and islamic leader Fettullah Gulen. It will be considered the italian newspaper that emphasized the political scandals right and left parties, as Il Fatto Quotidiano; it could be understood how the recent events are presented by the italian press. This corruption scandal undermines the Turkish system and the relationship between institutions and citizens. It is also important to understand how the Erdogan’s attacks against the autonomy of police are explained by the italian newspapers. A final analysis is the possible comparison between what is happening in Turkey and the Italian Tangentopoli. The news did not find space and nobody has explained in detail what are the facts that led to the resignation of three ministers and the reshuffling of other sects.

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Circular migration and new forms of citizenship. The Albanian community redefinition of social inclusion patterns, in times of crisis.

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Circular migration and new forms of citizenship. The Albanian community redefinition of social inclusion patterns, in times of crisis.

The persisting economic crisis in Europe and the policy makers need to propose quick solutions to the “migration problems” contributed to emphasize the concepts of circular migration and return in the last few years. The main aim of this paper is to underline the connections between these phenomena and the transformations in the relationships between migrants and their host countries, and - consequently – the changes in the way they contribute to build social processes. The work will focus on the Albanian community in Italy, which can be regarded as an interesting object of studies in consideration of his migration history and of the links between the two countries. Albanian migration changed completely in the last twenty years: from the violent media impact of the first arrivals in 90s to the so called “mimesis” as a privileged form of integration, until the actual role played by the second generation and the wide student community looking for public spaces to express their double identities. The myth of return, made real through the tourist Visa liberalization of 2011, has been quickly replaced for many migrants by the necessity of engaging circularity in order not to lose the status acquired in Italy. Nowadays, many migrants families separates once again, many are going back and forth, others are trying to generate business connections between the two sides of the Adriatic sea. Atypical citizenships, that redefine the traditional borders and the common processes of social inclusion creating new forms of integration and new social spaces of cohabitation.

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In today’s globalized society, characterized by the intersection of communicative practices, the relationship between literature, public opinion and collective memory (described also by Walter Benjamin) has proven to be a fruitful interdisciplinary research subject, whose results can be much more effective when aimed to study the social meaning of the literary medium. In this perspective, the research activities carried out by Alessandro Manzoni, a fundamental figure in the Italian literary canon, show the need for modern intellectuals to provide the public with a faithful representation of the events that contributed to the construction of the modern consciousness (as underlined in the prefatory letter to the Conte di Carmagnola). Manzoni’s moral and intellectual legacy was influential for several Italian writers of the twentieth century. Among these, Ennio Flaiano has been perhaps the most sagacious interpreter of the medial society: the myths of progress and collective memory are still in the foreground of his works (Tempo di uccidere), also filtered through the moral of I Promessi sposi, «the most essential that can be», and through the study of its principal characters: «the figures of Don Abbondio, of the Cardinal, of the Innominato are huge; they are Italian». These characters have become civil emblems, also thanks to the Italian school. In the age of informative globalization and of historical fickleness, school can promote the rediscovery of prominent intellectuals concerned with the exploration of the events that led to postmodern consciousness, thanks to a very close relationship between literature, information and cultural identity.

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The role of digital technologies in political participation process has generated reflections on the potential of these tools in creating new spaces for participation. It was argued as the most active individuals in Twitter arena are those who already hold a significant public role and the more interested in political issues. Few users would be responsible for most of the content posted. Despite an increasing centrality of social media within the information system, the issue concerning the characteristics of users and connections between the uses of the platform and offline political behavior is still relatively little studied. A web survey was conducted on a sample of users that did not seem to hold public office or political, on the basis of the description provided in their profile. The paper aims to investigate the connections between behaviors related to political participation in traditional forms and those that are carried out on the Net. The aim is also to understand the relationship between online and offline participation of Twitter users and motivation to participate.

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The action as the concept of existence. Subjectivity between praxis and public space

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Categorie come spazio pubblico, cittadinanza, identità sono strumenti essenziali che articolano il discorso sulla struttura della società, struttura ove la cittadinanza non identifica più la condizione soggettiva di appartenenza ad un corpus politico mentre lo spazio pubblico delimita sfere dai margini sfumati, spesso sovrapposti, generando una superficie continua eppure differenziata. È da notare come questa peculiare forma del discorso si sostenga, nella sua complessità, sulla questione della costituzione del soggetto; il problema di definire il contenuto e la struttura della soggettività rappresenta l’orizzonte entro cui si muovono le suddette categorie e nel quale devono esser comprese. Il mio contributo vuole analizzare brevemente questo tema, identificando uno sfondo comune alle molteplici concezioni del soggetto nell’agire come orizzonte epistemologico, ove l’idea di soggetto corrisponde ad una fondazione del contenuto dell’esistenza su una prassi che lo statuisce proceduralmente. Inoltre si vuol discutere come tale proceduralità non esaurisca la domanda sul fondamento della soggettività nella prassi che la pone, ma al contrario solleva delicate questioni riguardo all’originarietà della condizione soggettiva ed al suo valore. Vorrei compiere questo percorso analizzando specialmente la prima fase del pensiero di Foucault, ove la costruzione del soggetto viene pensata in costante relazione ad una dimensione ad essa originaria ma oramai posta oltre l’orizzonte di comprensione del soggetto stesso e delle strutture sociali attraverso cui vuole rappresentarla, nonché la teoria del riconoscimento di Honneth, ove l’intersoggettività sospinge il soggetto a oltrepassare il rapporto pratico e funzionale con l’oggetto e distinguere la soggettività come avente valore in sé.

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Abstract No: 512

Dematerialisation and Corporate Social Responsibility: Findings from the Italian Companies

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Studies in the last decades have shown that ICTs play an important role in the current climate change actions. It estimated that the dematerialisation of business processes along the supply chain and the financial value chain, only in Italy, might drive to save 80 kg of paper per employee equal to 20 million of trees and 4 million tons of CO2. It is also well known that dematerialisation enables substantial monetary savings and increases businesses competitiveness. The research question in then to understand which is the degree of the dematerialisation implementation in Italian companies listed at the Milan stock exchange and if (and how) the effects dematerialisation in business processes are reflected in Social Corporate Responsibility reports. The ultimate purpose of the paper is to explore if exist a correlation between the dematerialisation readiness level and the companies’ business performance.

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Cloud Computing as an effective organisational model for the dematerialisation of the Italian Public Administration

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Cloud Computing is the new technology introducing disruptive economic and social challenges for the ICT sector. The interest in cloud computing has been rapidly growing since the last two years. Not only companies, but also institutions and research bodies start to see how useful it can be for their activities to use the different services offered today by cloud computing infrastructures. Within the context of dematerialisation, as stated by the Italian law of 7 August 1990, n. 241 and D.Lgs. 12/1993 n. 93, it is required to the Public Administration to reuse computer programs or their parts, developed on behalf and at the expense of the same or other administrations”. However, over time have not yet been achieved considerable results in terms of software reuse. The Cloud model can help to develop efficient economic results for the PA. Indeed, the Cloud Computing infrastructure eliminates the problems related to the portability and it can be enabled for multi-tenancy, to be used by different institutions, producing relevant time and costs savings. The Public Administration, is undergoing a profound transformation oriented towards the citizens’ satisfaction. Within this context, the paper is aimed at raising awareness of the Italian Public Administration on the rationalisation of resources and reduction of administrative costs. In order to identify the Cloud Computing model to be adopted within the Italian PA, we explore the actual Cloud Market, pricing strategies and SLAs.

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Aesthetic education at university

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From the point of view of a teacher of English who makes art accessible to students, I believe that a responsible educational project should assume a position in relation to every person's aesthetic and artistic formation. Arts education shows a particular way of seeing the human being, a unique philosophy of life, a vision of what is more precious in order to become "an accomplished human being, from Baltazar Gracian's point of view, fulfilling the needs of the three "S": sano, santo a sapiens. The importance that art appreciation gets within the society gives the measure of value of that society, its sophistication and axiological altitude.

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Reconceptualizing Teaching and Learning through the Lens of Complexity Science

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New theoretical understandings and research in the complexity sciences provide increasing support for educators and social scientists to re-examine the nature and purpose of teaching and learning as well as the impact of their own educational pedagogies. A key area for education to re-examine within an increasingly interconnected, ever-evolving and complex world is how teaching is able to facilitate a genuine and intimate connection between knowledge and the life-worlds of students in addressing local and global concerns and challenges of the twenty-first century. A key theme of complexity science is emergence, the understanding that it is the nature of complex adaptive systems and its elements (both human and non-human) to emerge through the continuous and recursive interactions among these elements. This presentation provides an overview of complexity science and its relevance to the reconceptualization of teaching and learning within teacher education. This presentation will also illustrate how such a reconceptualization of teaching and learning through the lens of complexity science can open up the space for emergence within students to form deeper connections between knowledge and their capacity to respond to complex phenomena and challenges. This presentation will conclude with implications on how complexity science and the concept of emergence can provide significant perspectives and lessons for re-invigorating teaching pedagogies within education.

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Coping with in-group colonial crimes. An explorative study on reactions to narratives and images on Italian war crimes during colonial invasions

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In this contribution we intend to introduce and discuss, both theoretically and referring to applicative, the importance of the construct of Parrhesia, as proposed by Foucault (1983/2001), and more specifically the powerful role that media play by silencing or speaking the truth about past violence to new generations, born after the end of conflict settlement (Kelman, 2008). In particular we suggest that, in post-conflict communities, truthful narration of in-group wrongdoings is a social action that empowers descendants of both victims and perpetrators: the memories of victims are not silenced, and descendants of perpetrators are enabled to frankly come to terms with their history (Nadler & Shnabel, 2008). In this frame, we will present a line of research we are developing, exploring consequences on young Italians of different typologies of narration about war crimes that were committed during the Italian invasion of Ethiopia (1935-36). Previous investigations (Leone & Sarrica, 2012; Leone & Sarrica, in press), showed that participants who read detailed texts on Italian war crimes felt more struck, surprised and negatively aroused than those who received evasive descriptions. However, as expected, these negative emotions play a positive role: those who received parrhesiastic texts showed more restorative intentions towards descendants of former victims. This contribution extends previous research by exploring the role not only of texts, but also of images used to narrate to young generations the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. Results show promising insights for studies at the intersection between reconciliation, shared memories and popularization of history.

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Let the victims speak, but only late at night. Ambivalences of TV documentaries on the Anni di piombo.

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Exploring the collective memory of the Anni di piombo, i.e. a period of the Italian national history (c. 1969-1983) when ideologies lead to terrorist acts and a diffuse social violence, in this study we want to describe how terrorist violence and ideology have been represented by the documentaries broadcasted by the Italian public television, as well as changes occurred when new adult generations came to the social scene. 129 documentaries (broadcasted from 1971 until now) were analyzed. This longitudinal analysis of documentaries confirmed the ‘turn to the victims’ in the Italian culture, i.e. a shift to victims-centered narratives that occurred since the start of the new millenium and that was already observed in other researches recently conducted on books and cinema referred to this same historical period (cfr. Glynn, 2013). In this same line of observations, also our analysis of documentaries broadcasted by RAI, the Italian public television, showed that victims and their relatives were finally allowed to witness only during last documentaries. However, confronted with the documentaries shown before this ‘turn to the victim’ shift, the broadcasting time of these last documentaries changed from prime time to morning or night, their audience decreased and their narrative became more focused on violent episodes and less devoted to a broader understanding of all the period. Summing all it up, our analysis of documentaries suggests that a memory shift occurred from 2000 on, driving to an end the conspicuous marginalization of the victims’ point of view in the imaginary of the Anni di piombo shaped by the first Italian documentaries. However, this change could signal either a deeper social elaboration of this past or a simple dismissal of this difficult historical period (De Luna, 2011), reduced to the private experience of suffering expressed by the victims and their relatives without paying due attention to a more general understanding of this period and of its unresolved historical issues.
TV and Influence in The Italian Context: A Critical Approach

Mattia S. Gangi, Simone Bonini

The aim of this paper is firstly to open a wide and multidisciplinary discussion about the real role of the Italian television in the opinion shaping process of the audiences. Starting from demographic picture of the Italian context mostly composed by adults (15-64) and elderly (>65), this work tries to relocate TV in its proper position, putting it away from the podium and setting it among other media. The concept itself of TV’s influence must be rethink according to this evidence. It is indeed true that TV is still the most followed medium (98% of the Italian population) but, according to the 46th Censis Report on the Social Situation of the Country 2012 (Media and Communication paragraph), Italians are now more “digital” and less bonded to TV. Nevertheless, in the period between 1984-2014 very few is been made to renew a scenario that seems chained in the 90's due to the chronic stagnation of the formats.

For how long a Television based on old languages and followed by the elderly will be the leading medium in the creation of cultural needs?

This work tries also to criticize the quantitative assumption according to which “if a lot of people watch TV, TV has consequently a strong manipulative power”, because the datum itself says almost nothing about the nature of the most followed shows. According to this school of thought, the new channels of digital TV (such as Real Time, etc.), imposing American trash formats in the Italian landscape, should be the most effective in the cultural influence process.

Following this critic approach, is it also possible to theorise an inability to predict any kind of influence of TV in the voting behavior based on quantitative measurements?

Moreover it seems relevant to underline the inadequacy of the methodology used in the computing of the audience. The Auditel (private corporation) methodology is indeed based on a panel of 5,000 families. On Auditel data is based the advertisement spaces selling, one of the biggest sector of the Italian market.

In conclusion, we are assuming that if data shows a failing trends in cultural consumption, it is maybe because nowadays we don't have enough means to demonstrate the opposite (due to a failing market-controlled methodology).
Representations Of The Mediterranean And Experiences Of Migrant Women

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Con tale proposta si intende condividere i risultati di una ricerca sulle migrazioni delle donne nel Mediterraneo condotta in Sicilia con un focus nell’isola di Pantelleria. Obiettivo del contributo, quello di mettere in dialogo le rappresentazioni del Mediterraneo che emergono dalle interviste e dalle storie di vita delle donne provenienti dal Maghreb e dalla Romania, con le teorie in materia. In particolare, a partire dal dare voce alle donne migranti, saranno messi a lavoro i concetti di lontananza e vicinanza, dialetticamente connessi e soggettivamente rielaborati; di marginalità (bell hooks) intesa sia come luogo della narrazione che categoria analitica; di ibridità (Fanon, Bhabha) in tutti i suoi aspetti politici e soggettivi; di doppia assenza (Sayad) e di doppia presenza, tra loro in stretta connessione nelle esperienze quotidiane di queste donne. Tali concetti si inquadrano nel frame generale dello studio sulla costruzione dell’alterità e del riconoscimento (De Beauvoir, Honneth, Siebert) che passa attraverso la contronarrazione delle migrazioni, a partire da una geografia sradicata (Chambers) e dal Mediterraneo come spazio-movimento (Braudel) che diventa spazio migratorio. La narrazione del Mediterraneo che emerge dai racconti delle donne migranti, permette di decostruire l’immaginario di un Mediterraneo come frontiera, individuando nel viaggio stesso, il senso della dimora.

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Human trafficking and international neo-mafias business in the Euro Mediterranean area

Traffici umani e business criminali delle neomafie internazionali nell'area dell'Euromediterraneo

di Umberto Di Maggio
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I fenomeni migratori che hanno caratterizzato i recenti flussi nel Mare Mediterraneo possono essere letti anche alla luce del mutato interesse delle mafie tradizionali che, per diversificare ed ampliare i propri business criminali, si strutturano internazionalmente anche nella gestione di tali tipi di traffici.

A titolo esemplificativo il fenomeno di smuggling può essere letto come un vero e proprio atto d'usura nei confronti del migrante che chiede di traversare i confini in fuga da guerre e miserie non avendo, ovviamente, autonoma capacità di organizzare tale spostamento.

Il debt bondage che ne consegue, quindi, potrebbe essere assimilato all'estorsione o al racket che sono autentici crimini normativi e perseguiti penalmente quando commessi nei tradizionali luoghi e spazi della socialità ma che sono, invece, liberi di essere compiuti quando si concretizzano su un barcone in viaggio sul Canale di Sicilia e che restano impuniti quando invece si concretizzano, ad esempio, nella strage che ha colpito i 400 migranti nei pressi dell’Isola di Lampedusa in ottobre scorso.

Idem per il reato di caporalato che sovente caratterizza i primi momenti lavorativi in Italia per i migranti in cerca di prima occupazione. Lo stesso per la schiavitù lavorativa con cui si impiega questa forza lavoro che rappresenta plasticamente il modo con cui alcuni meccanismi culturali delle comunità locali sono ancora fortemente permeate da schemi discriminatori e razzisti che giustificano, purtroppo, lo sfruttamento, la prigionia e la negazione dei diritti civili.

Tutto ciò è reso possibile dal capitale sociale criminale internazionale reso sempre più forte da una rete di relazioni sempre più fitte, da strutture snelle e specializzate, da collaborazioni e accordi bilaterali che sostanziano i traffici tra mafie nostrane e neomafie interessate ambedue a nuovi mercati e nuovi business.

Mentre le mafie si internazionalizzano e globalizzano i propri business, però, i Governi non appaiono ancora dotati di strumenti legislativi adeguati per perseguire gli autori dei reati di traffico di essere
umani, a prevenire la tratta e a proteggere i diritti umani delle vittime attraverso una compiuta strategia di cooperazione internazionale.

Questa in sintesi la riflessione che si propone e che tiene conto dei fenomeni migratori non più intesi come gesti singoli ed auto organizzati. Essi vanno piuttosto considerati nei più grandi e pianificati affari e commerci criminali neomafie globali.