

ABSTRACT BOOK



BATUMI-GÜRCİSTAN
13 - 15 EKİM 2023

KARADENİZ 14. ULUSLARARASI SOSYAL BİLİMLER KONGRESİ



KARADENİZ
14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
OCTOBER 13 - 15, 2023
BATUMI

ISBN : 978-625-6830-38-7

ACADEMY GLOBAL PUBLISHING HOUSE





KARADENİZ
14TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
OCTOBER 13 - 15, 2023
BATUMI

Edited By
PROF. DR. HƏCƏR HÜSEYNOVA

CONGRESS ORGANIZING BOARD

Head of Conference: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elif Akpınar Külekçi
Head of Organizing Board: Dr Gültekin Gürçay
Organizing Committee Member: Prof. Dr. Ali Bilgili
Organizing Committee Member: Prof. Dr. Naile Bilgili
Organizing Committee Member: Doç. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade
Organizing Committee Member: PROF. DR. BAŞAK HANEDAN
Organizing Committee Member: Prof. Dr. Hülya Çiçek
Organizing Committee Member: Dr. Mehdi Meskini Heydarlou
Organizing Committee Member: Prof. Dr. Dwi Solisworo
Organizing Committee Member: Prof. Dr. Dody Hartando
Organizing Committee Member: Prof. Dr. Raihan Yusoph
Organizing Committee Member: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ivaylo Staykov
Organizing Committee Member: Assist. Prof. Dr. K. R. Padma
Organizing Committee Member: Amaneh Manafidizaji
Organizing Committee Member: Aynur Əliyeva

All rights of this book belong to Academy Global Publishing House
Without permission can't be duplicate or copied.
Authors of chapters are responsible both ethically and juridically.
Academy Conference-2023 ©

Issued: 25.10.2023
ISBN: 978-625-6830-38-7

KARADENIZ
14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
OCTOBER 13 - 15, 2023
BATUMI

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88193707664?pwd=MEZBL3M0SlArNWVsMjV0YUJkR3R3IQ>
T09

Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664

Passcode: 123456



ÖNEMLİ AÇIKLAMA (Lütfen okuyunuz)

- ZOOM bağlantısı için yukarıda verilen bağlantıyı veya yine yukarıda verilen giriş bilgilerini kullanabilirsiniz.
- gerekmektedir. Moderatörün oturum düzenini gözetmesi, akademisyen adaylarını yönlendirmesi beklenmektedir.
- Oturuma bağlanmadan önce Salon numaranızı adınızın önüne aşağıdaki gibi ekleyiniz. Bu sayede kongre açılışında beklemeden oturumlarınıza gönderilebileceksiniz. Ör. 5 Ahmet Ahmetoglu
- Sunum süresi 10 dakikadır. Bu sürenin aşılmamasını moderatörler temin edecektir.
- Sunum sonrası 5 dakikayı geçmeyen soru-cevap, tartışma süresi verilmektedir.
- Sunumlar TÜRKÇE veya İNGİLİZCE yapılabilmektedir.
- Kameralar, oturum süresince toplam % 70 oranında açık olmak zorundadır.
- Sunum yapan katılımcının kamerası açık olmak zorundadır.
- Sunum yapmak zorunludur. Herhangi bir nedenle sunum yapmamış olan katılımcıya sertifika verilmesi ve çalışmasının yayınlanması söz konusu olamaz.
- Katılımcı, bulunduğu oturumda, oturum bitene kadar bulunmak zorundadır.
- Katılımcıların kendi oturumları dışındaki oturumlara katılma zorunluluğu yoktur.
- ZOOM platformunun kapasite sınırı nedeniyle, DİNLEYİCİ, sadece kapasite izin verdiği sürece kabul edilebilmektedir.

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- To be able to make a meeting online, login via <https://zoom.us/join> site, enter ID instead of “Meeting ID or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session.
- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- Speakers must be connected to the session **10 minutes before** the presentation time.
- All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- During the session, your camera should be turned on **at least %70** of session period
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.
- Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number,

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 1	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Filiz YILDIZ	1	INCREASING THE SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL OF STUDENTS IN EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UKRAINE (FOR EXAMPLE NULES)	Lavryk RUSLAN Volodimirovich Galimova VALENTINA Mihalovna
		2	TEACHERS' POINT OF VIEW ON ICT USE IN ELEMENTARY CLASSES	Rina MUKA Pranvera KRAJA
		3	SELF-EFFICACY OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS DURING ONLINE LEARNING	Pranvera Kraja Rina Muka
		4	WHAT IS THE PLACE OF DIFFERENT LEARNERS IN VOCATIONAL MUSIC EDUCATION?: "IN THE CHALLENGE OF A LATE PROBLEM IN THE 21TH CENTURY"	Prof. Dr. Uğur TÜRKMEN Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Filiz YILDIZ
		5	DETERMINATION OF TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUMBER SENSE SKILLS OF STUDENTS WITH MATHEMATICS LEARNING DIFFICULTIES	Öğretmen Serdal BAKAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuğba PÜRSÜN
		6	STUDIES CONDUCTED ON THE GENERAL COMPETENCIES OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION	Doç. Dr. Bünyamin HAN Emine AKÇAL
		7	ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIM EĞİLİM VE NİTELİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Barış AYAZ
		8	ÖZEL EĞİTİM ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÇALIŞMA TERCİHLERİ VE ÇALIŞILAN ALAN ZORLUK DURUMLARI	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Rümeysa ÇALAZ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Süleyman DEMİR

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 2	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Erkan DENK	1	Study for Digital Transformation Management Models: A Comprehensive Analysis	Prof. Sameer Jain
		2	TÜKENMİŞLİK VE İŞ YÜKÜNÜN İŞTEN AYRILMA NİYETİNE ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE'DEKİ SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞINA BAĞLI HASTANELERDE ÇALIŞAN DOKTORLAR ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Husam saad DARWESHFADHIL Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Vasfi KAHYA
		3	Döngüsel İşgücü Hareketliliğinin Mekanı Olarak Doğu Karadeniz Kentleri	Doktora öğrencisi, Kerim Taşkın Prof. Dr. Selver Özözen Kahraman
		4	THE EFFECT OF DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES ON DIGITALISATION AND JOB SATISFACTION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Fatih BIYIKLI Arş. Gör., Ömer Orbay ÇETİN
		5	AUTEUR CRITICISM OF ONCE UPON A TIME IN ANATOLIA: ANALYZING NURI BİLGE CEYLAN'S DISTINCTIVE FILMMAKING	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Fatma Serdaroğlu
		6	GÖSTERGEBİLİM YÖNTEMİYLE REKLAM ANALİZİ: SNCF (FRANSIZ ULUSAL DEMİRYOLLARI ŞİRKETİ) REKLAM KAMPANYASI	Doç. Dr., Buket ALTINBÜKEN KARSLI
		7	PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, HAVVA NUR TARAKCI
		8	RANKING OF TOURISM POTANTIAL IN TURKEY (RİZE) WITH ANALYTIC HIERARCHY METHOD	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İrfan YAŞAR
		9	EVALUATION OF THE TOURISTIC POTENTIAL OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS GROWING NATURALLY IN THE PLATEAUS IN SULTANMURAT REGION	Lecturer, Bilgin GÜNER PHD Student, Emrah KARA Assoc. Dr. Taner DALGIN Prof. Dr., Hüseyin ÇEKEN
		10	KIŞ KORİDORU GASTRONOMİ KORİDORUNA DÖNÜŞEBİLİR Mİ? BİR GASTRONOMİ ROTA DENEMESİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Erkan DENK

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 3	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Abdülkadir Özdemir	1	İYİ YAŞAMA (VIVIR BIEN/BUEN VIVIR) HAKKI ÇERÇEVESİNDE EKVADOR ANAYASASINDA ÇEVRE HAKKI	Ar. Gör. Gülnihal Ahter YAKACAK
			PROBLEMS, CURRENT EVOLUTION, AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS IN INDIVIDUAL LABOR DISPUTES RELATING TO ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION METHODS	Assoc. Prof. Dr., Yeliz BOZKURT GÜMRÜKÇÜOĞLU
		2	THE DOMINATION TYRANNY OF THE DELUSION OF OWNERSHIP IN NOBODY'S CITIES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emine KEF
		3	OSMANLI'DAN CUMHURİYET'E ULUS-DEVLETLEŞME SÜRECİNİN EKONOMİ POLİTİĞİ	Dr. Şaban ÖZTÜRK
		4	DEVLET, İKTİDAR VE OTORİTE KAVRAMLARI ÇERÇEVESİNDE SİVİL TOPLUM-SİYASET İLİŞKİSİ	Dr. Şaban ÖZTÜRK
		5	FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF ACCOUNTS IN REGULARITY AUDITS: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' REVOLVING FUND ENTERPRISES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman DİKMEN
		6	ANAYASAL MONARŞİNİN DÜNYA, BUGÜNÜ VE GELECEĞİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Abdülkadir Özdemir
		7	THE NEGATIVE EFFECT OF 19TH-CENTURY TRAVELERS ON THE WEST'S PERCEPTION OF THE EAST: THE CASE OF THE OTTOMAN STATE	Öğr. Gör. Dr., Bahar KARATAŞ
		8	GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HUMAN CAPITAL BETWEEN DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN THE 19 TH CENTURY OTTOMAN EMPIRE	Kazım BAYCAR
			DETAILED ANALYSES OF SEDIMENTOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION IN PALAEOECOLOGY STUDIES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aziz ÖREN

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 4	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hamza SADAN	1	ISTİLÂHÎ VE İÇTİMÂÎ BAĞLAMDA İSÂR	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Melike ŞENTÜRK
		2	Abdulhamid al-Shirvani's Work "Hashiyatu's-Şirvani" and the Principles of Procedure Its Contained	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mahsum ASLAN
		3	KUR'AN'DA PEYGAMBERLERİN SOSYAL HİZMETLERLE İLGİLİ PRATİKLERİNE DAİR BİR İNCELEME	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hamza SADAN

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 5	Doç. Dr. Talip ÇUKURLU	1	ADI NE OLSUN? BARTIN İŞ YERİ ADLARI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	Lisans Öğrencisi Elif ÖZTÜRK Lisans Öğrencisi Eslem DOĞAN Lisans Öğrencisi Zehra KAVAS Lisans Öğrencisi Melek TOPTAŞ Doç. Dr. Ömer KEMİKSİZ
		2	OKURUN OKUMA ALIŞKANLARININ SORGULANMASI BAĞLAMINDA AHMET MİTHAT EFENDİ VE KARI KOCA MASALI	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Atiye Gülfer GÜNDOĞDU
		3	TANZİMAT DÖNEMİ EDEBİYAT ELEŞTİRİSİNDE EDEBİLİK ALGILARI: DİL, EVRENSELLİK VE FORM	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Servet GÜNDOĞDU
		4	THE ART OF “TEKRİR” ONE OF THE HARMONIES OF CLASSICAL TURKISH POETRY AND A POEM OF THE POET PSEUDONYM OF “HAYRÂN”	Doç. Dr. Talip ÇUKURLU
		5	“ŞÂM-I ŞERİF” İN CLASSICAL TURKISH LITERATURE AND VEHBÎ’S “ŞÂM-I ŞERİF” RHYME POETRY	Doç. Dr. Talip ÇUKURLU
		6	A REVIEW ON CEM AKAS’S STORYBOOK NAMED NOKTANIN KESİŞİMLERİ ANTOLOJİSİ	Doç. Dr. Emine AYAN
		7	Ecocritical Analysis of “To Build a Fire” by Jack London	Dr Selin Turan

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 6	Kübra ARDUÇ	1	SECURING BIOMASS ENERGY OPERATING CONTRACT, GOVERNMENT PERMITS AND FINANCIAL CLOSING: FUNDAMENTALS FOR PROCESS IMPROVEMENT	Joselito E. Calip Christopher C. Mantillas, Ph.D.
		2	EVALUATION OF THE SENSITIVITY OF THE REGIONAL CLIMATE MODEL (REGCM) IN SIMULATING SOLAR RADIATION	Msc. Yusuf DURAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. S. Levent KUZU Res. Asst. Elif YAVUZ
		3	Machine Learning in Obesity Research: A Comprehensive Review	Research Assistant, Fatma Hilal Yagin Associate Professor, Ozgur Eken Professor Dr., Cemil Colak
		4	Diabetes and Machine Learning: Revolutionizing Management and Prediction	Research Assistant, Fatma Hilal Yagin Associate Professor, Ozgur Eken Professor Dr., Cemil Colak
		5	MONTMORILLONITE NANOCCLAY AND ITS APPLICATION IN MEDICAL INDUSTRY	Ekrem Kalkan Shahriyar Karimdoust
		6	NANOCCLAY MINERALS AND MEDICAL NANOTECHNOLOGY	Ekrem Kalkan Shahriyar Karimdoust
		7	STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND POLARIZABILITY-HYPERPOLARIZABILITY CALCULATIONS FOR RUTHENIUM-BASED DYE SENSITIZER CONFORMERS	Master Student, Kübra ARDUÇ Prof. Dr., Mustafa KARAKAYA

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 1	Dr. Shanthi Thomas	1	COOPERATIVE LEARNING: A CASE STUDY ON TEAMWORK THROUGH COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT	Dr. Priyadharshini Ahumugam
		2	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF UTILIZATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY BUSINESS EDUCATION STUDENTS IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITIES	Titus Amodu Umore
		3	MOBILE COLLABORATION LEARNING TECHNIQUE ON STUDENTS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS	Amah Nnachi Lofti, Oyefeso Olufemi, Ibiam Udu Ama
		4	COMPLEXITY LEADERSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION	Assoc. Prof. Prabhakar Venugopal Gantasala
		5	EDUCATIONAL PLAN AND PROGRAM OF THE SUBJECT MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT	Rade Ciric, Sasa Mandic
		6	TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PRINCIPALS' INTERPERSONAL EMOTIONALLY INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOURS AFFECTING THEIR JOB SATISFACTION	Prof. Prakash Singh
		7	DESIGNING SOCIAL MEDIA INTO HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES	Thapanee Seechaliao
		8	TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT-CURRENT PRACTICES IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	Dr. Shanthi Thomas
		9	CREATING ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITIES: THE SWEDISH APPROACH OF TRANSFORMATION	Fawaz Saad, Hamid Alalwany

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 2	Hiba Naccache	1	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO A BASIC MATH SKILLS QUIZ IN STATISTICS COURSES IN LEBANON	Hiba Naccache
		2	VOICES AND PICTURES FROM AN ONLINE COURSE AND A FACE TO FACE COURSE	Eti Gilad, Shosh Millet
		3	LEARNERS' PERCEPTIONS OF TERTIARY LEVEL TEACHERS' CODE SWITCHING: A VIETNAMESE PERSPECTIVE	Hoa Pham
		4	IMPLEMENTING LEARNER-CENTERED TEACHING APPROACH IN HIGHER EDUCATION	Iman Ali Ahmed Al-Rashed
		5	INTEGRATING HOTS ACTIVITIES WITH GEOGEBRA IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' PREPARATION	Wajeeh Daher, Nimer Baya'a
		6	A FLIPPED CLASSROOM APPROACH FOR NON-SCIENCE MAJORS	Nidhi Gadura
		7	THE TECHNO-PEDAGOGICAL PIVOT: DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A DIGITAL WRITING TOOL	Justin D. Olmanson, Katrina S. Kennett, Bill Cope
		8	ANALYSIS OF SUITABILITY OF ONLINE ASSESSMENT BY MAINTAINING CRITICAL THINKING	Mohamed Chabi, Mohammad Shahid Jamil, Mahmoud I Syam
		9	FACTORS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AND ACQUISITION AT BISHA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	Khalid Albishi
		10	MOTIVATING THE INDEPENDENT LEARNER AT THE ARAB OPEN UNIVERSITY, KUWAIT	Hassan A. Sharafuddin, Chekra A. Allani

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 3	Haiyan Wang	1	OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE IN ONLINE MATHEMATICS LEARNING	Haohao Wang
		2	MEANINGFUL GENERAL EDUCATION REFORM: INTEGRATING CORE CURRICULA AND INSTITUTIONAL VALUES	Michael W. Markowitz
		3	APPLICATIONS OF BIG DATA IN EDUCATION	Faisal Kalota
		4	USING FACEBOOK AS AN ALTERNATIVE LEARNING TOOL IN MALAYSIAN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS: A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING APPROACH	Ahasanul Haque, Abdullah Sarwar, Khaliq Ahmad
		5	FOCUSING ON THE UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR IMPROVING CHILDREN'S POTENTIALS IN SCIENCE: CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA	Osagiede Mercy Afe
		6	TRANSNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION: DEVELOPING A TRANSNATIONAL STUDENT SUCCESS 'SIGNATURE' FOR PRE-CLINICAL MEDICAL STUDENTS – AN ACTION RESEARCH PROJECT	W. Maddison
		7	COLLABORATIVE TEAM WORK IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY	Swapna Bhargavi Gantasala
		8	THE ANALYSIS OF TEACHER TALK IN "LEARNER-CENTERED" TEACHING MODE	Haiyan Wang
		9	ON THE CONSTRUCTIVIST TEACHING OF EXTENSIVE READING FOR ENGLISH MAJORS	Haiyan Wang
		10	VIRTUAL SCIENCE HUB: AN OPEN SOURCE PLATFORM TO ENRICH SCIENCE TEACHING	Enrique Barra, Aldo Gordillo, Juan Quemada

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 4	Duangkamol Thitivesa	1	ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: THE UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR PRE-DEGREE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE	Eni I. Eni, James Okon, Ashang J. Ashang
		2	THE COOPERATIVE LEARNING MANAGEMENT IN THE COURSE OF PRINCIPLES OF MATHEMATICS FOR GRADUATE LEVEL	Komon Paisal
		3	RELATIONSHIP OF ARM ACUPRESSURE POINTS AND THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE	Boonyarat Chaleephay
		4	RUBRIC IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	Azmanirah Ab Rahman, Jamil Ahmad, Ruhizan Muhammad Yasin
		5	DRUG USE KNOWLEDGE AND ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG USE BEHAVIOR	Pimporn Thongmuang
		6	THE USE OF PROJECT TO ENHANCE LEARNING DOMAINS STATED BY NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK: TQF	Duangkamol Thitivesa
		7	A DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE LESSONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEARNING PROCESS OF MASTER'S DEGREE STUDENTS MAJORING IN CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION AT SUAN SUNANDHA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY	Chaiwat Waree
		8	COLLABORATIVE ONLINE LEARNING FOR LECTURERS	Lee Bih Ni, Emily Doreen Lee, Wee Hui Yean
		9	A DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALIZED EDUTAINMENT CONTENTS THROUGH STORYTELLING	Min Kyeong Cha, Ju Yeon Mun, Seong Baeg Kim

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 5	Shireen Panchoo	1	VOICE IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHER DEVELOPMENT	Pintipa Seubsang, Suttipong Boonphadung
		2	DEVELOPING STUDENT TEACHERS TO BE PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS	Suttipong Boonphadung
		3	A TRAINING COURSE DEVELOPMENT TO PROMOTE LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF 2ND YEAR, FACULTY OF EDUCATION STUDENTS USING MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES THEORY	Chaiwat Waree, Kalanyoo Petcharaporn
		4	LEARNING STYLES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BANGKOK: THE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE RELEVANT INSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT	Chaiwat Tantarangsee
		5	THE LINK BETWEEN DISTRIBUTED LEADERSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH	Maria Eliophotou Menon
		6	THE EFFICACY OF NEUROLOGICAL IMPRESS METHOD AND REPEATED READING ON READING FLUENCY OF CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA	A. O. Oladele
		7	E- CAMPUS AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PEDAGOGICAL TOOL FOR ONLINE SUPPORT	Shireen Panchoo
		8	CONFIRMING THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL USING REMOTE ASSESSMENT IN E-LEARNING	Olaf Hallan Graven, Lachlan MacKinnon
		9	THE ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION IN EXPLAINING STUDENTS- WILLINGNESS TO USE SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS	Anne Sorebo, Oystein Sorebo
		10	ARABIC AND ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF AL-MAJIRI SCHOOLS	Abdul Ganiy A. S. Oladosu
		11	KNOWLEDGE SHARING BEHAVIOUR AMONG ACADEMIC STAFF AT A PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN MALAYSIA	Noor Asilah Nordin, Normala Daud, Wan Ummy Kalsom Meor Osman

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 6	Hélder Spínola	1	THE TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN	Altynai Zhaitapova, Aizhan Satyvaldiyeva
		2	REAL TIME CONTROL LEARNING GAME - SPEED RACE BY LEARNING AT THE WHEEL - DEVELOPMENT OF DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM	Konstantinos Kalovrektis, Chryssanthi Palazi
		3	ANALYSIS AND CATEGORIZATION OF E-LEARNING ACTIVITIES BASED ON MEANINGFUL LEARNING CHARACTERISTICS	Arda Yunianta, Norazah Yusof, Mohd Shahizan Othman, Dewi Octaviani
		4	EXPLANATORY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEARNING MOTIVATION AND LEARNING PERFORMANCE	Chih Chin Yang
		5	TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATED EDUCATION – SHAPING THE PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUNG	R. Ramli, S. Sameon
		6	THE EFFECT OF CONTRIVED SUCCESS IN CALCULATION TASKS ON THE SELF-EFFICACY OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	Akitoshi Uchida, Kazuo Mori
		7	IMPROVING TEACHER PROFESIONALISM THROUGH CERTIFICATION PROGRAM: AN INDONESIA CASE STUDY	Triyanto
		8	STRUCTURE OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS- RESEARCH COMPETENCES IN SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT	I. Bolgzda, E. Olehnovica
		9	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS AMONG UNIVERSITY OF MADEIRA (PORTUGAL) STUDENTS	Hélder Spínola

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 7	Nicoletta Adamo-Villani	1	COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST: THREE UNIQUE CASE STUDIES IN WIDER UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS IN AUSTRALIA	M. Zeegers, D. Barron
		2	ENHANCING LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN OUTCOME BASED HIGHER EDUCATION: A STEP TOWARDS STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING	K. Kumpas
		3	KEY FACTORS OF CURRICULUM INNOVATION IN LANGUAGE TEACHER EDUCATION	Liliana Măță
		4	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF E-LEARNING COURSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH STUDENT SATISFACTION	Susana Lemos, Neuza Pedro
		5	THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TEACHERS- SELF-EFFICACY INSTRUMENT FOR HIGH SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER	Yi-Hsiang Pan
		6	CREATIVITY: A MOTIVATIONAL TOOL FOR INTEREST AND CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING IN SCIENCE EDUCATION	Thienhuong Hoang
		7	A VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR DEAF CHILDREN: DESIGN AND EVALUATION	Nicoletta Adamo-Villani
		8	DIGITAL NARRATIVE AS A CHANGE AGENT TO TEACH READING TO MEDIA-CENTRIC STUDENTS	Robert F. Kenny
		9	THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPACT OF INSTRUCTIONAL IMMEDIACY ON COGNITION AND LEARNING IN ONLINE CLASSES	Glenda A. Gunter

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 8	Assis. Prof. Dr. Muniyasamy Kalanchiam	1	ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT DESIGNED LANDING GEARS FOR A LIGHT AIRCRAFT	Assis. Prof. Dr. Essam A. Al-Bahkali
		2	CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF AN AIRFOIL WITH TEMPERATURE-RESPONSIVE POLYMER	Mohammed Niyasdeen Nejaamtheen
		3	CONCENTRATED SOLAR POWER UTILIZATION IN SPACE VEHICLES PROPULSION AND POWER GENERATION	Maged A. Mossallam
		4	OPTIMIZATION OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL BATTERY STRUCTURES FOR MARS	Assis. Prof. Dr. James A Foster Guglielmo S Aglietti
		5	MODELING AND CONTROL OF A QUADROTOR UAV WITH AERODYNAMIC CONCEPTS	Dr. Wei Dong, Assis. Prof. Dr. Guo-Ying Gu Xiangyang Zhu Han Ding
		6	TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION OF AIRCRAFT FUSELAGE STRUCTURE	Assis. Prof. Dr. Muniyasamy Kalanchiam, Baskar Mannai
		7	TERRAIN EVALUATION METHOD FOR HEXAPOD ROBOT	Tomas Luneckas Dainius Udris
		8	SMALL SATELLITE MODELLING AND ATTITUDE CONTROL USING FUZZY LOGIC	Amirhossein Asadabadi, Amir Anvar
		9	ADVANTAGES OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS IN AIRCRAFT STRUCTURES	Prof. Dr. Muniyasamy Kalanchiam, Moorthy Chinnasamy

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 1	Dr, Meriç YILMAZ SALMAN	1	STEM EĞİTİMİNİN ORTAYA ÇIKIŞ GEREKÇESİ VE KRONOLOJİK DÖNÜŞÜMÜ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Barış AYAZ
		2	UZAY ARAÇLARINDA KULLANILAN YÜKSEK MUKAVEMETLİ KOMPOZİT MALZEMELERİN DİNAMİK SÜRTÜNME VE AŞINMA DAVRANIŞLARININ BELİRLENMESİ	Ege Kızılay Prof. Dr. Çınar Emine Yeni
		3	THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR POLLUTION IN CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING	Dr, Meriç YILMAZ SALMAN
		4	THE EXAMINATION OF VERY CLOSELY SPACED SINUSOIDS IN FREQUENCY- DOMAIN SIGNALS	Dr. Kenan GENÇOL
		5	EFFECT OF SINTERING TEMPERATURE ON SOME MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HYDROXYAPATITE MATRIX AG-REINFORCED BIOMATERIALS	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, Serdar ÖZKAYA Prof.Dr.Aykut ÇANAKÇI Arş.Gör.Müslim ÇELEBİ Arş.Gör.A.Hasan KARABACAK
		6	EFFECT OF SECONDARY PHASES ON THE MECHANICAL AND ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES OF HYDROXYAPATITE MATRIX CNT REINFORCED BIOCOMPOSITES	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, Serdar ÖZKAYA Prof.Dr.Aykut ÇANAKÇI Arş.Gör.Müslim ÇELEBİ Arş.Gör.A.Hasan KARABACAK
		7	ELEKTROMANYETİK FIRLATICI TASARIMI VE UYGULAMASI	AHMET OKTAY Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, TOLGA ÖZER

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 2	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Mert SÖZEN	1	SUSTAINABLE NUTRITION, NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE AND MEDITERRANEAN DIET ADHERENCE LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Dyt.Esra IŞIKER Bircan ULAŞ KADIOĞLU
		2	ASSESSING FOOD AND NUTRITION LITERACY IN LATE ADOLESCENTS	Dyt.Esra IŞIKER Dyt.Naime ÇELİK Dyt.Nefise BAHAR Doç.Dr.Bircan ULAŞ KADIOĞLU
		3	BARİATRİK CERRAHİ SONRASI YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN SÜRDÜRÜLMESİNDE HEMŞİRENİN EĞİTİCİ ROLÜ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ezgi YILDIZ Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU
		4	BARİATRİK CERRAHİ SONRASI KİLO ALIMININ ÖNLENMESİNDE HEMŞİRENİN ROL VE SORUMLULUKLARI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ezgi YILDIZ Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU
		5	YAŞLILIKTA AKILCI İLAÇ KULLANIMINA HALK SAĞLIĞI YAKLAŞIMI	Öğr. Gör. Ayşe ÇALMAZ Doç. Dr. Birsen ALTAY
		6	SAĞLIĞI GELİŞTİRME MODELİNE DAYALI OLARAK GELİŞTİRİLEN AKTİF YAŞAM PROGRAMININ YAŞLI KADINLARIN SAĞLIKLI YAŞAM BİÇİMİ DAVRANIŞLARI VE YAŞAM DOYUMLARINA ETKİSİ	Öğr. Gör. Ayşe ÇALMAZ Doç. Dr. Birsen ALTAY
		7	THE SCREENING OF A NRG3 SNP IN TURKISH SCHIZOPHRENIA FAMILIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Mert SÖZEN Prof. Dr. Şükrü KARTALCI
		8	MEASUREMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL GAMMA RADIATION IN SOME CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS IN THE PROVINCE OF BİTLİS (TURKEY)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Halime KAYAKÖKÜ

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 3	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Vasviye EROĞLU	1	EXPLORING THE PLACE OF YOGA IN PALLIATIVE CARE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Vasviye EROĞLU Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Demet ÇAKIR Öğr. Gör. Arslan SAY
		2	Perinatal Palliative Care	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Vasviye EROĞLU Öğr. Gör. Arslan SAY Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Demet ÇAKIR
		3	OXYTOCIN MASSAGE IN POSTPARTUM	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, Demet ÇAKIR Öğr.Gör, Arslan SAY Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, Hilal ÖZBEK
		4	CONTINUING MIDWIVES CARE MODEL	Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, Demet ÇAKIR Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, Hilal ÖZBEK Öğr.Gör, Arslan SAY
		5	NEWBORN HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA AND BREASTFEEDING	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Hilal ÖZBEK Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Vasviye EROĞLU Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Demet ÇAKIR
		6	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MIDWIVES AND ITS AREAS OF USE	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Hilal ÖZBEK Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Demet ÇAKIR Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Vasviye EROĞLU
		7	NEW GENERATION COVID-19 VACCINES AND VACCINE DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Öğr. Gör, Arslan SAY Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, Hilal ÖZBEK Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, Vasviye EROĞLU
		8	INVESTIGATION OF SIDE EFFECTS OF VACCINES USED IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND VACCINE HESITANCY	Öğr. Gör, Arslan SAY Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, Vasviye EROĞLU Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, Hilal ÖZBEK

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 4	Doç. Dr. Mürşide DARTAY	1	CHARACTERIZATION OF TAXA BELONGING TO Nomisma DC, Thlaspi L AND Pterotropis DC SECTIONS OF Thlaspi L sensu lato (Brassicaceae) GENUS WITH matK MOLECULAR MARKER	Doç. Dr. Mehmet Cengiz KARAİSMAİLOĞLU Doç. Dr. Behçet İNAL Prof. Dr. Osman EROL
		2	NANO SULFUR PRODUCTION BY THE GREEN SYNTHESIS METHOD	Doç. Dr. Ramazan ORHAN Doç. Dr. Ercan AYDOĞMUŞ Yük. Lis. Öğr. Tuğrulhan DEMİR Prof. Dr. M.Deniz TURAN Prof. Dr. İnanç ÖZGEN
		3	RUMİNANTLARDA BESLEMeye DAYALI BAZI METABOLİK PROBLEMLER	Doç.Dr.Levend COŞKUNTUNA
		4	RYEGRASS OTUNUN RUMİNANTLARDA KULLANIMI	Doç.Dr.Levend COŞKUNTUNA
		5	OPTIMIZING SHOOT FLY COUNTS İN RESPONSE TO DIFFERENT CLIMATIC FACTORS USING VARIABLE OPTIMIZING TOOLS	Abdulkadir POLAT Doç. Dr. Muhammad Azhar NADEEM Prof. Dr. Muhammad ASIM
		6	INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT CLIMATIC PARAMETERS ON WHITE FLY COUNTS UNDER GREENHOUSE CONDITIONS	Abdulkadir POLAT Doç. Dr. Muhammad Azhar NADEEM Prof. Dr. Muhammad ASIM
		7	FUNGAL DISEASES CAUSING YIELD LOSSES IN ROSE GROWING	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Arzu COŞKUNTUNA
		8	THE USE OF TELEMETRY TECHNIQUE IN FISHERIES	Doç. Dr. Mürşide DARTAY
		9	FISHERIES WITH ACOUSTIC DEVICES	Doç. Dr. Mürşide DARTAY

<p>KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)</p>				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 5	Asist. Prof. Dr. Makbule Nur ONUR	1	A Preliminary Study of Miniaturized Antennas for Wearable and IoT Devices	Dr., Duygu Nazan GENÇOĞLAN
		2	AKILLI SAYAÇLAR VE OTOMATİK SAYAÇ OKUMA SİSTEMLERİ	İsmail Hakkı KÖSE Onur ALICI Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Zeynep HASIRCI TUĞCU
		3	BALİNA OPTİMİZASYON ALGORİTMASI TEMELLİ ÖZELLİK SEÇİMİ İLE FUNDUS GÖRÜNTÜLERİNDEN GLOKOM HASTALIĞI TESPİTİ	Özcan YILDIRIM Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Feyza ALTUBEY ÖZBAY
		4	MULTI-RECREATIVE LAKE DESIGN; “JUMEIRAH LAKE TOWER I”	Asist. Prof. Dr. Makbule Nur ONUR Res. Asist. Demet Ülkü GÜLPINAR SEKBAN
		5	CHILD-ORIENTED DESIGN IN COASTAL AREAS	Asist. Prof. Dr. Makbule Nur ONUR Res. Asist. Demet Ülkü GÜLPINAR SEKBAN
		6	RİJİTLİK MERKEZİ HESAP YAKLAŞIMLARININ FAKLİLİKLERİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fuat KORKUT Enes AKSOY Doç. Dr. Barış ERDİL
		7	INFLUENCE OF CONTAINER TYPE AND GROWTH MEDIUM ON MORPHOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTES OF ULMUS GLABRA SEEDLINGS	Ömer ER Fahrettin TİLKİ

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:00 – 16:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 6	Assoc. Dr., Gökçen AYDIN AKBUĞA	1	FEATURES OF MINDFULNESS IN JUNIOR AND ADULT BASKETBALL PLAYERS	Ignas Razutis Romualdas Malinauskas
		2	KALP ve DAMAR CERRAHİSİ UYGULANAN HASTALARIN SAĞLIK PERSONELİNE GÜVEN DÜZEYİ VE İYİLEŞME DURUMLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Cem ATİK
		3	ORTOPEDİ HASTALARINDA SOSYAL DESTEK VE MANEVİYATIN AMELİYAT ÖNCESİ CERRAHİ KORKUDAKİ ROLÜ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Sema KOÇAŞLI Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Dilek AKTAŞ Hemşire, Tuğçe AKSEL Doç. Dr., Mutlu AKDOĞAN
		4	EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES IN THE FOURTH STAGE OF NORMAL BIRTH AND THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD	Assoc. Dr., Gökçen AYDIN AKBUĞA Lecturer Sec. Serpil TOKER Lecturer Sec. Dr. Gizem ÇITAK
		5	EVIDENCE-BASED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GYNECOLOGICAL ONCOLOGIC AND VAGEN / VULVA SURGERY	Assoc. Dr., Gökçen AYDIN AKBUĞA Lecturer Sec. Dr. Gizem ÇITAK Lecturer Sec. Serpil TOKER

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 1	Prof. F. Ghaiti	1	ACCOUNTING RESEARCH FROM THE GLOBALIZATION PERSPECTIVE	Paul Diaconu, Assoc. Prof.Nicoleta Coman
		2	DEVELOPMENT, DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION: AN ACTION ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON KOVVADA RESERVOIR IN WEST GODAVARI AGENCY OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA	Ram Babu Mallavarapu
		3	TRUSTWORTHY IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION	Abdolhamid Fetanat, Mehdi Naghian Feshaareki
		4	THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL CRISIS IN THE THEORY OF VITTORIO GUIDANO	Mauricio Otaíza Morales
		5	MARITAL DURATION AND SEXUAL FREQUENCY AMONG THE MUSLIM AND SANTAL COUPLES IN RURAL BANGLADESH: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE	Md. Emaj Uddin
		6	MOBILITY ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF RABAT-SALÉ-ZEMMOUR-ZAER	Prof. F. Ghaiti
		7	STUDY ON DIVERSIFIED DEVELOPMENTS IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES-IN CASE OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS -	Kuriko Iwai, Michihiro Kita
		8	SPATIAL THINKING ISSUES: TOWARDS RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AGENDA IN THE THIRD MILLENNIUM	Eng. Abdel-Samad M. Ali
		9	IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE – GOOGLE VS BAIDU	Dr. Linda, Sau-ling LAI
		10	APPRECIATING, INTERPRETING AND UNDERSTANDING POSTERS VIA LEVELS OF VISUAL LITERACY	Mona Masood, Zakiah Zain

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 2	Sumita Chowhan	1	THE PROJECT EVALUATION TO DEVELOP THE COMPETENCIES, CAPABILITIES, AND SKILLS IN REPAIRING COMPUTERS OF PEOPLE IN JOMPLUAK LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, BANG KHONTHI DISTRICT, SAMUT SONGKRAM PROVINCE	Wilailuk Meepracha
		2	INVESTIGATING INTERFERENCE ERRORS MADE BY AZZAWIA UNIVERSITY 1ST YEAR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH IN LEARNING ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS	Aimen Mohamed Almaloul
		3	ENTREPRENEUR UNIVERSAL EDUCATION SYSTEM: FUTURE EVOLUTION	Khaled Elbehiery, Hussam Elbehiery
		4	GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING, SUPERVISING, ASSESSING AND EVALUATING CAPSTONE DESIGN PROJECT OF BSC IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING PROGRAM	Muhibul Haque Bhuyan
		5	ON THE ALLOPATRY OF NATIONAL COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAM IN CHINA: THE ROOT, POLICY AND STRATEGY	Shi Zhang
		6	COMPUTER AIDED LANGUAGE LEARNING SYSTEM FOR ARABIC FOR SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS	Osama Abufanas
		7	ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS: THE ROLE OF ABILITIES & LEARNING STYLE	Sumita Chowhan
		8	PAY DIFFERENTIALS AND EMPLOYEE RETENTION IN THE STATE COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH-SOUTH ZONE, NIGERIA	Emmanuel U. Ingwu
		9	PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' ASSESSMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION TO INSTRUCTION	Adesanya Anuoluwapo Olusola
		10	E-LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS GENERAL FRAMEWORK	Hamed Fawareh

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 3	Chaiwat Waree	1	DETERMINATION OF SKILLS GAP BETWEEN SCHOOL-BASED LEARNING AND LABORATORY-BASED LEARNING IN OMAR AL-MUKHTAR UNIVERSITY	Aisha Othman, Crinela Pislaru, Ahmed Impes
		2	THE HDH MODEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVE STRUCTURAL THINKING AND ITS APPLICATIONS TO OTHER SYSTEMS	Mosseri Avraham
		3	TEACHING APPROACH AND SELF-CONFIDENCE EFFECT MODEL CONSISTENCY BETWEEN TAIWAN AND SINGAPORE MULTI-GROUP HLM	PeiWen Liao, Tsung Hau Jen
		4	EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR TUTORS OF ALLAMA IQBAL OPEN UNIVERSITY, PAKISTAN	Muhammad Javid Qadir, Abdul Hameed
		5	A DEVELOPMENT OF THE MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES MEASUREMENT OF ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	Chaiwat Waree
		6	A FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR EFFECTIVE FEEDBACK	Rami Rashkovits, Ilana Lavy
		7	ACTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG SOME PSYCHOLOGY UNDERGRADUATES IN BARBADOS	Grace Adebisi Fayombo
		8	A LEARNER-CENTRED OR ARTEFACT-CENTRED CLASSROOM? IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY, ARTEFACTS, AND ENVIRONMENT ON TASK PROCESSES IN AN ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM	Nobue T. Ellis
		9	CURRICULUM OF ETHICAL EDUCATION IN SLOVAKIA	Petra Fridrichová, Eva Balážová
		10	INCREASE SUCCESS BY DECREASING ADMISSION FOR MATHS– FAIRYTALE OR REALITY?	L.A du Plessis

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 4	Chantana Insra	1	COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND UNDERSTANDING SEMIOTICS IN DESIGN	Manoj Majhi, Debkumar Chakrabaty
		2	STUDENT SATISFACTION DATA FOR WORK BASED LEARNERS	Rosie Borup, Hanifa Shah
		3	AN EVALUATION OF THE USABILITY OF IT FACULTY EDUCATIONAL PORTAL AT UNIVERSITY OF BENGHAZI	Nasser M. Amaitik, Mohammed J. El- Sahli
		4	CREATING A SPACE FOR TEACHING PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS TO ENGINEERING STUDENTS THROUGH ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING	Mimi N. A. Mohamed
		5	HIMMAPAN CREATURES: THE TACTILE TEXTURE DESIGNED FOR THE BLIND	Chantana Insra
		6	TEACHING ENGLISH UNDER THE LMD REFORM: THE ALGERIAN EXPERIENCE	Naouel Abdellatif Mami
		7	METHODS OF FORMING INFORMATIONAL CULTURE STUDENTS	Altynbek Moshkalov
		8	ONLINE COLLABORATION LEARNING: A WAY TO ENHANCE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AT KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN	Jaflah H. Al-Ammary
		9	MOTIVATION FACTORS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION	Sheila R. Bonito
		10	PHARMACOLOGY APPLIED LEARNING PROGRAM IN PRECLINICAL YEARS – STUDENT PERSPECTIVES	Amudha Kadirvelu, Sunil Gurtu, Sivalal Sadasivan

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456				
14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 5	Gaysu R. Arvind	1	TOWARD A MODEL FOR KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT IN VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS: STRATEGIES FOR STUDENT OWNERSHIP	N.B. Adams
		2	THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF OPEN LEARNING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION IN MALAWI	Andrew Chimpololo
		3	BETWEEN POLICY OPTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS: MEASURING THE SUSTAINABLE IMPACTS ON DISTANCE LEARNING	Subramaniam Chandran
		4	ACADEMIC STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF THE VALUE OF THE ELEMENTS OF AN ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT	Stuart Palmer, Dale Holt
		5	USING THE STUDENTS-AS-CUSTOMERS CONCEPT IN TECHNOLOGY DISCIPLINES: STUDENTS- PERSPECTIVES	Boonlert Watjatrakul
		6	USING WEBLOG TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING – AN EXPLORATORY STUDY	Huay Lit Woo, Qiyun Wang
		7	THE EXPERIENCES OF SOUTH-AFRICAN HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS IN A FAB LAB ENVIRONMENT	Nomusa Dlodlo, Ronald Noel Beyers
		8	EXPLORING SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING AMONG CHILDREN	Mariani Md Nor, Y. Saeednia
		9	THE STATE, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE PRACTICES: PROSPECTS OF CHANGE	Gaysu R. Arvind

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 6	Chutarat Boontho	1	INTELLIGENT MOBILE SEARCH ORIENTED TO GLOBAL E-COMMERCE	Abdelkader Dekdouk
		2	IS MANAGEMENT SCIENCE DOING ENOUGH TO IMPROVE HEALTHCARE?	Lalit Garg, Sally McClean, Maria Barton
		3	MCRM-S NEW OPPORTUNITIES OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	Cheng Fang Hsu, Shinn-Jong Lin
		4	AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PHU KRADUENG NATIONAL PARK	Chutarat Boontho
		5	THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROCESS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY	Seyed Mohammad Reza Hosseini
		6	PROPOSING A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF CUSTOMER KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF CKM TOOLS IN BRITISH DOTCOMS	Mehdi Shami Zanjani, Roshanak Rouzbehani, Hosein Dabbagh
		7	REGINA CONNOLLY, FRANK BANNISTER	Regina Connolly, Frank Bannister
		8	ETAX FILING AND SERVICE QUALITY: THE CASE OF THE REVENUE ONLINE SERVICE	Regina Connolly, Frank Bannister
		9	DESIGN AN ELECTRONIC MARKET FRAMEWORK USING JADE ENVIRONMENT	Mohammad Ali Tabarzad, Caro Lucas

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456				
14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 7	Sri Suwarsi,	1	THE INTERNET AND SMALL MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN JORDAN	Sattam Allahawiah, Haroon Altarawneh, Sameer Alamro
		2	FINANCIAL ANALYSIS ANALOGIES FOR SOFTWARE RISK	Masood Uzzafer
		3	AN EVALUATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF WI-FI ADOPTION IN MALAYSIAN INSTITUTIONS	Subrahmanyam Kodukula, Nurbiya Maimaiti
		4	TOWARDS A SYSTEMATIC, COST-EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR ERP SELECTION	Hassan Haghighi, Omid Mafi
		5	INFLUENCE OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND JOB INVOLVEMENT TO ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE APPLIED BY EMPLOYEES ON BANK X	Sri Suwarsi, Nadia Budianti
		6	DYNAMIC INTERACTION NETWORK TO MODEL THE INTERACTIVE PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS	Laura Lukmanto, Harya Widiputra, Lukas
		7	FUTURES TRADING: DESIGN OF A STRATEGY	Jan Zeman
		8	MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	David Wiese
		9	THE IMPACT OF SUBSEQUENT STOCK MARKET LIBERALIZATION ON THE INTEGRATION OF STOCK MARKETS IN ASEAN-4 + SOUTH KOREA	Noor Azryani Auzairy, Rubi Ahmad
		10	INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN RUSSIAN ECONOMY	Mingaleva Zhanna, Kapuskina Tatiana

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 8	David Wiese	1	THE IMPACT OF STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES ON CONSUMERS- ACCEPTANCE AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: IN THE CASE OF FERTILIZER INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA	Hasnida Abdul Wahab Shahrina Md Nordin Lai Fong Woon Hasrina Mustafa
		2	ANALYSIS OF RUBBER WASTE UTILIZATION AT PANDORA PRODUCTION COMPANY LIMITED	S. Pechpoothong M. Kopysteckci
		3	COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY: MALAYSIAN EXPERIENCE	Aspalella A. Rahman
		4	HYBRID ENERGY SUPPLY WITH DOMINANTLY RENEWABLE OPTION FOR SMALL INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX	Tomislav Stambolic, Anton Causevski
		5	A STATISTICAL PREDICTION OF LIKELY DISTRESS IN NIGERIA BANKING SECTOR USING A NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH	Prof. Dr. D. A. Farinde
		6	EFFICIENCY IN URBAN GOVERNANCE TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF CITY : A CASE STUDY OF KUALA LUMPUR	Hamzah Jusoh Azmizam Abdul Rashid
		7	A STUDY OF NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM FOR GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH FORECASTING	Assoc. prof. E. Giovanis
		8	RISK OF LATE PAYMENT IN THE MALAYSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	Dr. Kho Mei Ye Hamzah Abdul Rahman
		9	THE CURRENT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF MANUFACTURING CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR A KEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	Rajab Abdullah Hokoma
		10		

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 14 Ekim/ October 14, 2023 / 14:30 – 16:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 9	Assis. Prof. Dr. Jatinder Kumar	1	ONE-POT FACILE SYNTHESIS OF N-DOPED GRAPHENE SYNTHESIZED FROM PARAPHENYLENEDIAMINE AS METAL-FREE CATALYSTS FOR THE OXYGEN REDUCTION USED FOR ALKALINE FUEL CELLS	Leila Samiee Amir Yadegari Saeedeh Tasharrofi
		2	MATERIAL SELECTION FOR FOOTWEAR INSOLE USING ANALYTICAL HIERARCHICAL PROCESS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Mohammed A. Almomani, Dr. Dina W. Al-Qudah
		3	EFFECTS OF TEST ENVIRONMENT ON THE SLIDING WEAR BEHAVIOUR OF CAST IRON, ZINC-ALUMINIUM ALLOY AND ITS COMPOSITE	Mohammad M. Khan Gajendra Dixit
		4	PREDICTION OF CUTTING TOOL LIFE IN DRILLING OF REINFORCED ALUMINUM ALLOY COMPOSITE USING A FUZZY METHOD	Assis. Prof. Dr. Mohammed T. Hayajneh
		5	MATERIAL SELECTION FOR A MANUAL WINCH ROPE DRUM	Moses F. Oduori Enoch K. Musyoka Thomas O. Mbuya
		6	UV-CURED COATINGS BASED ON ACRYLATED EPOXIDIZED SOYBEAN OIL AND EPOXY CARBOXYLATE	Assis. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin Cerit Assis. Prof. Dr. Suheyla Kocaman Assoc. Dr. Ulku Soydal
		7	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON OVER-CUT IN ULTRASONIC MACHINING OF WC-CO COMPOSITE	Assis. Prof. Dr. Ravinder Kataria Assis. Prof. Dr. Jatinder Kumar B. S. Pabla
		8	INDUCTION MELTING AS A FABRICATION ROUTE FOR ALUMINUM-CARBON NANOTUBES NANOCOMPOSITE	Muhammad Shahid, Muhammad Mansoor
		9	INFLUENCE OF MILLED WASTE GLASS TO CLAY CERAMIC FOAM PROPERTIES MADE BY DIRECT FOAMING ROUTE	A. Shishkin V. Mironovs D. Goljandin A. Korjakins
		10	RELATING INTERFACE PROPERTIES WITH CRACK PROPAGATION IN COMPOSITE LAMINATES	Tao Qu Assis. Prof. Dr. Chandra Prakash Vikas Tomar

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 1	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cihan TABAK	1	ELECTRONIC MUSIC AND THE EVOLUTION OF ART	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cihan TABAK
		2	F. CHOPİN'İN OP. 64 NO.1 RE BEMOL MAJÖR VALS'İNİN EŞLİK YÖNÜNDEN İNCELENMESİ	Dr. Derya Neslihan ÖZKELEŞ
		3	TÜRK MAKAM MÜZİĞİ'NDE ÇOKSESİLİK DENEMESİ: NİHAVEND MAKAMI ÖRNEĞİ	Dr. Derya Neslihan ÖZKELEŞ
		4	DİYARBAKIR' DA YAŞAYAN DOMLAR'IN MÜZİK EĞİTİMLERİ İLE SUZUKİ MÜZİK EĞİTİMİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI	Zozan YILDIZ
		5	TEKSTİL /MODA TASARIM SÜRECİNİN OPTİMİZASYONU VE YAPAY ZEKA	Dr. Öğr. Üy. Fatma BULAT
		6	EXAMINATION OF SIDEWALK-PEDESTRIAN OVERPASS RELATIONSHIP IN THE CONTEXT OF WALKABILITY: NO SIDEWALK IF THERE IS A PEDESTRIAN OVERPASS	Dr., Sinem KIZILASLAN
		7	DOĞA VE KENT ARASINDA UYUM SAĞLAMAYA YÖNELİK YENİ BİR KENT MODELİ: BIODIVERCITIES	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Duygu YILDIZ KARAKOÇ
		8	TÜRKÇE ISLIK DİLİ VE ÇOK YÖNLÜ KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE DÜŞÜNCELERİMİZ	Prof. Dr. Musa GENÇ, Yunus Emre GENÇ,

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 2	Doç. Dr., Beyza ERKOÇ	1	THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AND TOLERANCE LEVELS TO UNCERTAINTY AND IDENTITY PERCEPTIONS IN COPING WITH THE EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE	Psikolojik Danışman Beste ÖĞREK Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman BALCI
		2	SELF DIFFERENTIATION, COPING FLEXIBILITY AND LEVELS OF MEANING IN LIFE IN ADULT INDIVIDUALS	Psikolojik Danışman Sevde ÜÇÜNCÜOĞLU Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman BALCI
		3	THE BIG RISK FOR YOUTH: SOCIAL EXCLUSION	Doç. Dr., Beyza ERKOÇ
		4	WOMEN, VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL WORK	Doç. Dr., Beyza ERKOÇ
		5	Ergenlerin Yaşadıkları Eğitim Stresi, Akademik Yaşam Doyumu ve Akademik Ertelemeleri Arasındaki İlişkilerin İncelenmesi	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Meva DEMİR KAYA
		6	SOSYAL SORUN ALANI OLARAK PSİKİYATRİ ve SOSYAL HİZMET UYGULAMALARI	Doktor, ESİN TÜCCAR

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 3	Doç.Dr. Raziye PEKŞEN AKÇA	1	İSTATİSTİKLERLE ÇOCUKLARDA DİJİTAL OYUN ARŞTIRMASI, 2021	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Rukiye ARSLAN Doç. Dr. Raziye PEKŞEN AKÇA
		2	LEARNING FROM NATURE: USING THE BIOMIMICRY AS LEARNING STRATEGY	Doç.Dr. Raziye PEKŞEN AKÇA Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Rukiye ARSLAN
		3	YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİMİ VE ANA DİL: YERİ, ÖNEMİ VE ÖLÇÜSÜ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Eyüp ZENGİN
		4	INVESTIGATION OF POSITIVE THINKING SKILLS OF SPORT SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS AFFECTED BY EARTHQUAKE	Araştırma Görevlisi, Mehmet AKARSU Araştırma Görevlisi, Hakan BÜYÜKÇELEBİ Profesör Doktor, Mahmut AÇAK
		5	EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS' CURRICULUM LITERACY	Araştırma Görevlisi, Mehmet AKARSU Doçent Doktor, Yahya DOĞAR Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Fulya SEVİM
		6	AN INVESTIGATION OF SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS' INTEREST IN SPORTS STARTUPS	Öğr. Gör., Abdullah ŞİMŞEK Prof. Dr., Sebahattin DEVECİOĞLU
		7	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LIFE MEANINGS AND HOPE LEVELS OF STUDENTS RECEIVING SPORTS EDUCATION	Diyar Farooq Ahmed DALO Assoc Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre KARAKAYA
		8	Brain Function and Interval Exercise: An In-Depth Review	Associate Professor, Ozgur Eken Fatma Hilal Yagin
		9	Irisin and Interval Exercise: A Comprehensive Review	Associate Professor, Ozgur Eken Fatma Hilal Yagin

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 4	Doç. Dr. Orhan KANDEMİR	1	THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL GLOBALIZATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: A COINTEGRATION ANALYSIS FOR TURKEY	Arş.Gör. Dr. Onur DEMİRCİ
		2	YOKSULLUK VE SOSYAL DIŞLANMA SORUNUNDA YÜKSEK KİRA FİYATLARININ ÖNEMİ	Doç. Dr. Orhan KANDEMİR
		3	THE RELATIONSHIP OF TOURISM REVENUES WITH SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS: THE CASE OF SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ramazan SAYAR Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Duygu BAYSAL KURT
		4	TAXATION OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY UNDER THE BEPS ACTION	100/2000 YÖK PhD Student Bahar ÖZBEK Assoc. Prof. Sefa ÖZBEK
		5	THE EFFECT OF TAX WEDGE AND MINIMUM WAGE ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY	100/2000 YÖK PhD Student Bahar ÖZBEK Assoc. Prof. Sefa ÖZBEK
		6	THE EFFECT OF INFLATION ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT: NEW EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FOR TÜRKİYE	Arş. Gör. Dr. Seher GÖKPINAR
		7	NAVIGATING INTERNATIONAL NORMS: ISRAEL'S APPROACH TO LIMITING THE USE OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS	Seyyed Hadi Borhani
		8	The Great March of Return in the Gaza Strip in 2018	Doç. Dr. Diren ÇAKMAK
		9	The Israeli Lobby in the USA and Antisemitism	Doç. Dr. Diren ÇAKMAK
		10	THE CONTROL VARIABLE IN NEO-CLASSICAL REALISM: THE CASE OF THE ARMENIAN DIASPORA	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Dilek CANYURT

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 1	Mohd Iskandar bin Ilyas Tan	1	A SURVEY ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND E COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG LOGISTICS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN JOHOR	Mohd Iskandar bin Ilyas Tan, Iziati Saadah bt Ibrahim
		2	FROM MICRO TO NANOSYSTEMS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF INFLUENCES ON INNOVATION TEAMS	Norbert Burger, Thorsten Staake
		3	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND E-COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG LOGISTICS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN MALAYSIA	Mohd Iskandar bin Ilyas Tan, Iziati Saadah bt Ibrahim
		4	THE IMPACT OF PRODUCT PACKAGE INFORMATION ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARD GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS	Yu-Syuan Chang, Li-Chun Huang
		5	ECOLABELING AND GREEN CERTIFICATION FOR EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT – AN ANALYSIS	A. Ramachandran
		6	APPLICATION OF FEED-FORWARD NEURAL NETWORKS AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELS IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PREDICTION	E. Giovanis
		7	DETERMINING THE ONLINE PURCHASING LOYALTY FOR THAI HERBAL PRODUCTS	Chummanond Natchaya, Rotchanakitumnuai Siriluck
		8	A STUDY OF PANEL LOGIT MODEL AND ADAPTIVE NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM IN THE PREDICTION OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS PERIODS	E. Giovanis
		9	A NEW DIMENSION IN SOFTWARE RISK MANAGEMENT	Masood Uzzafer
		10	PRIORITIZING SERVICE QUALITY DIMENSIONS:A NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH	A. Golmohammadi, B. Jahandideh

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 2	Trish O'Sullivan	1	DURATION ANALYSIS OF NEW FIRMS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY	Jesus Orbe, Vicente Nunez-Anton
		2	ENHANCING CUSTOMER LOYALTY TOWARDS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THAI MOBILE SERVICE PROVIDERS	Wichai Onlaor, Siriluck Rotchanakitumnuai
		3	THE SERVICE FAILURE AND RECOVERY IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES	Jun Luo, Weiguo Zhang., Dabin Qin
		4	OPERATIONAL RISK – SCENARIO ANALYSIS	Milan Rippel, Petr Teply
		5	THE APPLICATION OF REAL OPTIONS TO CAPITAL BUDGETING	George Yungchih Wang
		6	ROLE OF INVESTMENT IN THE COURSE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN	Maqbool Hussain Sial, Maaida Hussain Hashmi, Sofia Anwar
		7	A FRAMEWORK OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATION FOR EXAMINING THE UNCERTAINTY-INVESTMENT RELATIONSHIP	George Yungchih Wang
		8	THE EXCLUSION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS IN E-AUCTIONS – IS AN E-AUCTION REALLY AN AUCTION AT ALL?	Trish O'Sullivan
		9	A HYPERMAP FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	James K. Ho
		10	THE PATH TO WEB INTELLIGENCE MATURITY	Zeljko Panian

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 3	Aries Susanty	1	E-COMMERCE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY	Amitrajit Sarkar
		2	STOCHASTIC MIXED 0-1 INTEGER PROGRAMMING APPLIED TO INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS UNDER UNCERTAINTY	Y. Wu
		3	THE ROLE OF INTERNAL FUNCTION OF ORGANIZATION FOR THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	Aries Susanty
		4	CORPORATE FRAUD: AN ANALYSIS OF MALAYSIAN SECURITIES COMMISSION ENFORCEMENT RELEASES	Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique, Jamal Roudaki, Murray B. Clark, Norhayati Alias
		5	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL PROBLEMS: THE CASE OF IRAN	Ghaffari, H., Changi Ashtiani, A., Younessi,
		6	BENCHMARKING CLEANER PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE OF COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS USING TWO-STAGE SUPER-EFFICIENCY DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	Shao-lun Zeng, Yu-long Ren
		7	STRATEGY ANALYSIS AND CREATION BY SIMULATION IN THE GENERAL GAME	Gábor Szűcs, Gábor Neszveda, Xin Fang
		8	A SIMULATION MODEL FOR BID PRICE DECISION MAKING	R. Sammoura

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 4	Bostjan Antoncic	1	DECISION SUPPORT FRAMEWORK IN MANAGERIAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR ORGANIZATION	M. Mazhar Manzoor, Nasar.A, A. Sattar
		2	BARRIERS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ADOPTION OF E-GOVERNANCE SERVICES	Haroula N. Delopoulos
		3	OPTIMIZATION OF TRANSFER PRICING IN A RECESSION WITH REFLECTION ON CROATIAN SITUATION	Jasminka Radolović
		4	OVERCOMING BARRIERS TO OPEN INNOVATION AT APPLE, NINTENDO AND NOKIA	Erik Pontiskoski, Kazuhiro Asakawa
		5	EXPLORING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY CONTENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL MARKETER IN TAIWAN	Shu-Ning Liou
		6	SIMULTANEOUS TERM STRUCTURE ESTIMATION OF HAZARD AND LOSS GIVEN DEFAULT WITH A STATISTICAL MODEL USING CREDIT RATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION	Tomohiro Ando, Satoshi Yamashita
		7	THE ENTREPRENEUR'S GENERAL PERSONALITY TRAITS AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS	Bostjan Antoncic
		8	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN CHINA APPAREL INDUSTRY	Zhao Linfei, Gu Qingliang
		9	THE IMPACT OF SEMANTIC WEB ON E-COMMERCE	Karim Heidari

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 5	Tunjo Peric, Zoran Babic	1	EVALUATION OF URBAN LAND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTION IN KABUL CITY, AFGHANISTAN	Ahmad Sharif Ahmadi Yoshitaka Kajita
		2	INFLUENCE OF PLACE IDENTITY ON WALKABILITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN TWO MIXED USED STREETS CHAHARBAGH ST. ISFAHAN, IRAN AND DEREBOYU ST. LEFKOSA, NORTH CYPRUS	Assis. Prof. Dr. R. Rafiemanzelat
		3	RENEWED URBAN WATERFRONT: SPATIAL CONDITIONS OF A CONTEMPORARY URBAN SPACE TYPOLOGY	Assis. Prof. Dr. Beate Niemann, Fabian Pramel
		4	URBAN ECOLOGICAL INTERACTION: AIR, WATER, LIGHT AND NEW TRANSIT AT THE HUMAN SCALE OF BARCELONA'S SUPERILLES	Philip Speranza
		5	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF A 'PRIORITY-CONTROLLED' INTERSECTION CONVERTED TO SIGNAL-CONTROLLED INTERSECTION	Prof. Dr. Ezenwa Chinenye Amanamba
		6	DISCUSSION ABOUT FREQUENT ADJUSTMENT OF URBAN MASTER PLANNING IN CHINA: A CASE STUDY OF CHANGSHOU DISTRICT, CHONGQING CITY	Sun Ailu Zhao Wanmin
		7	HYBRID LIVING: EMERGING OUT OF THE CRISES AND DIVISIONS	Yiorgos Hadjichristou
		8	EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION ON LAND USE/LAND COVER AND STREAM FLOW OF A SUB-TROPICAL RIVER BASIN OF INDIA	Satyavati Shukla Lakhan V. Rathod Mohan V. Khire
		9	RAPID URBANIZATION AND THE CHALLENGE OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN PALESTINIAN CITIES	Assis. Prof. Dr. Lubna Shaheen

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL 6	Assis. Prof. Dr. Paul Osmond	1	EVALUATION OF SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS OF AMENDED LOESS THROUGH USING COMMON ADMIXTURES IN GORGAN, IRAN	Seyed Erfan Hosseini Mohammad K. Alizadeh, Amir Mesbah
		2	A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPING METHOD OF THE BIM (BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING) SOFTWARE BASED ON CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT	Assis. Prof. Dr. Byung-Kon Kim
		3	SIMULATION AND PARAMETERIZATION BY THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD OF A C SHAPE DELECTROMAGNET FOR APPLICATION IN THE CHARACTERIZATION OF MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS	Assis. Prof. Dr. A. A Velásquez J.Baena
		4	YASER REZAPOUR, ARMIN JABBARIEH, FATEMEH BEHFAR, AHADOLLAH AZAMI, AIDIN SHAMSALGHORAYI	Yaser Rezapour Armin Jabbarieh Fateme Behfar Ahadollah Azami Aidin Shamsalghorayi
		5	CONVECTION THROUGH LIGHT WEIGHT TIMBER CONSTRUCTIONS WITH MINERAL WOOL	J. Schmidt O. Kornadt
		6	THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CAUSE-SYSTEM OF POOR CONSTRUCTION SITE SAFETY AND PRIORITY ANALYSIS FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES	Shirong Li Xueping Xiang
		7	STABILITY OPTIMIZATION OF FUNCTIONALLY GRADED PIPES CONVEYING FLUID	Karam Y. Maalawi Lecture Hanan E.M EL-Sayed
		8	OPTIMUM DESIGN OF LAUNCHING NOSE DURING INCREMENTAL LAUNCHING CONSTRUCTION OF SAME-SPAN CONTINUOUS BRIDGE	Weifeng Wang Hengbin Zheng Xianwei Zeng
		9	APPLICATION OF “STREAMLINED” MATERIAL ACCOUNTING TO ESTIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	Assis. Prof. Dr. Paul Osmond

KARADENİZ 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES 14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES October 13 - 15, 2023 - Batumi Meeting ID: 881 9370 7664 Passcode: 123456 15 Ekim/ October 15, 2023 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL7	Dr. L. Brenda	1	DEVELOPMENT OF MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMERS (MIPS) FOR THE SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF CARBAMAZEPINE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION	Bianca Schweiger, Lucile Bahnweg, Barbara Palm, Ute Steinfeld
		2	PENTACHLOROPHENOL REMOVAL VIA ADSORPTION AND BIODEGRADATION	Assis. Prof. Dr. Rakmi Abd.-Rahman Assis. Prof. Dr. Nurina Anuar
		3	FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES CONTAINING LACTOBACILLUS	Sanae Kaewnopparat Nattha Kaewnopparat
		4	ASAD ULLAH MADNI, MAHMOOD AHMAD, NAVEED AKHTAR, MUHAMMAD USMAN	Asad Ullah Madni Mahmood Ahmad, Naveed Akhtar, Muhammad Usman
		5	SERICIN FILM: INFLUENCE OF CONCENTRATION ON ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	N. Namviriyachote N. Bang, P. Aramwit
		6	VALIDATION AND APPLICATION OF A NEW OPTIMIZED RP-HPLC-FLUORESCENT DETECTION METHOD FOR NORFLOXACIN	Mahmood Ahmad Ghulam Murtaza Sonia Khiljee Muhammad Asadullah Madni
		7	ANTIBACTERIAL CAPACITY OF PLUMERIA ALBA PETALS	Assis. Prof. Dr. M. H. Syakira Dr. L. Brenda
		8	PROACTIVE IDENTIFICATION OF FALSE ALERT FOR DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION	Hsuan-Chia Yang, Yan-Jhih Haung, Yu-Chuan Li
		9	COMPARISON BETWEEN ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECTS OF ETHANOLIC AND ISOPROPYL: HEXAN (7:3) EXTRACTS OF ZINGIBER OFFICINALE ROSE	Tahereh Naji Mahsa Jassemi

24. Uluslararası “Gelenekselden Çağdaş Sanat Serüveni”

Karma Sergi

Salon / Hall	Oturum Başkanı / Session Chair		Eser Adı / Art Work	Artist	Tema / Theme
		1	Helmet of Athena	Dr.Öğretim Üyesi, Elçin Şener	
		2	İnanış / Belief	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sevgi KILINÇ	
		3	Troya	Öğr.Gör Seyfullah Büyükçapar	
		4	ÖTEKİ DÜŞ	Gülay Beyzanur ALTUNBAŞ	
		5	No. 33	Arş. Gör. Ömür Göktepeliler	
		6	“Dört Mevsim”/ “Four Season”	Asist. Prof. Dr. Minara GULİYEVA JAMSHIDI	
		7	Melankoli/Melancholia	Doç. Dr. Mehmet Akif KAPLAN	
		8	Atölye Günlükleri II	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Mustafa TUNÇ	
		9	Barcode Bozunumu	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Amine Refika	
		10	Maziden Rumiler	Doç. Dr. Nermin ÖZCAN ÖZER	
		11	Gülistan	Doç. Dr. Nermin ÖZCAN ÖZER	
		12	Keçeden bebek ev ayakkabısı	SAYARA YERGESHOVA	
		13	Mavi /Blue	Doç. Hatice KETEN	
		14	Hep daha fazla/Always more	Doç.Dr. Fırat Çalkuş	
		15	Gönül	Prof. Dr. Feryal BEYKAL ORHUN	
		16	balıklar	Uzm.Öğrt. Aysel sevgi ÖZTEN	
		17	İsimsiz 47	Mehmet Arif KARAMANOĞULLARI	
		18	bengütaş	Ali KAYA	
		19	Yolculuk	Doç.Dr. Bengü Batu Ertung	

20	İletişimsizlik Serisi/Non-Communication Series	Doç. Dr. Ali KOÇ
21	Yemek Kaligeafisi	Doç. Ayşegül Türk
22	Kuytu Orman/ Secluded Forest	Kader BEDİRCAN ALTIN
23	2'ye 1 / 2 to 1	Dr. Handan NARİN KIZILTAN
25	Uzak, Yakın XII	Dr. HAVA KÜÇÜKÖNER
26	Life Cycle (Hayat Döngüsü)	Meltem Özkaya Sarul
27	Dönüşüm	Öğr. Gör. Halide AKKUŞ
28	Geçmiş&Gelecek	Doç. Murat Çeliker

CONFERENCE ID

KARADENIZ 14TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

DATE – PLACE

**OCTOBER 13 - 15, 2023 –
BATUMI**

ORGANIZATION

ACADEMY GLOBAL CONFERENCES

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process.

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

**Turkey – Azerbaijan- Iran – Egypt – Lebanon – Hungary - Iran, - New Zealand –
Indonesia – Croatia – Taiwan – Pakistan - Czech Republic – Thailand – Spain – India -
Malaysia - Russia – Africa – Georgia - Pakistan . Bangladesh**

PRESENTATION

Oral presentation

ASSOCIATION & ACADEMIC INCENTIVES :

**45% of presented paper in the conference were from Turkey and %55 from other
Countries**

**Members of the organizing committees of the conference perform their duties with an
"official assignment letter"**

LANGUAGES

Turkish, English, Russian, Persian, Arabic

Scientific & Review Committee

Prof. Dr. Ali BİLGİLİ – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Naile BİLGİLİ – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Başak HANEDAN – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Hülya Çiçek KANBUR – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Emine KOCA – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Fatma KOÇ – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Bülent KURTIŞOĞLU – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Hajar Huseynova – Azerbaijan
Prof. Dr. Dwi SULISWORO – Indonesia
Prof. Dr. Natalia LATYGINA – Ukraina
Prof. Dr. Yunir ABDRAHIMOV – Russia
Prof. Muntazir MEHDI – Pakistan
Prof. Dr. Raihan YUSOPH – Philippines
Prof. Dr. Akbar VALADBİGİ – Iran
Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. T.Venkat Narayana RAO – India
Prof. Dr. İzzet GÜMÜŞ – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Mustafa BAYRAM – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Saim Zeki BOSTAN – Türkiye
Prof. Dr. Hyeonjin Lee – China
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulsemet AYDIN – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fırat BARAN - Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilorom HAMROEVA - Ozbekstan
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abbas GHAFARI – Iran
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz ÇAKIR SAHİLLİ - Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Ivaylo STAYKOV - Bulgaria
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dini Yuniarti – Indonesia
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit AYATA – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Okan SARIGÖZ – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eda BOZKURT – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet TOPAL – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir Kırbaş – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mesut Bulut – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fahriye Emgili – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sandeep GUPTA – India
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel PARLAK – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut İSLAMOĞLU – Türkiye
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade – Azerbaijan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Göksel ULAY – Türkiye
Assist. Prof. K. R. PADMA – India
Assist. Prof. Dr. Omid AFGHAN - Afghanistan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Maha Hamdan ALANAZİ - Saudi Arabia
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dzhakipbek Altaevich ALTAYEV - Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Amina Salihi BAYERO – Nigeria
Assist. Prof. Dr. Baurcan BOTAKARAEV - Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmad Sharif FAKHEER - Jordania

Assist. Prof. Dr. Gültekin GÜRÇAY – Türkiye
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dody HARTANTO - Indonesia
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehdi Meskini HEYDALOU – Iran
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bazarhan İMANGALIYEVA - Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Keles Nurmaşılı JAYLIBAY - Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mamatkuli JURAYEV – Uzbekistan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kalemkas KALIBAEVA – Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bouaraour KAMEL – Algeria
Assist. Prof. Dr. Alia R. MASALİMOVA - Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Amanbay MOLDİBAEV - Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayslu B. SARSEKENOVA - Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bhumika SHARMA - India
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gulşat ŞUGAYEVA – Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. K.A. TLEUBERGENOVA - Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cholpon TOKTOSUNOVA – Kirgizia
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hoang Anh TUAN - Vietnam
Assist. Prof. Dr. Botagul TURGUNBAEVA - Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dinarakhan TURSUNALİEVA - Kirgizia
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yang ZİTONG – China
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gulmira ABDİRASULOVA – Kazakhstan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Imran Latif Saifi – South Africa
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zohaib Hassan Sain – Pakistan
Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat GENÇ – Türkiye
Assist. Prof. Dr. Monisa Qadiri – India
Assist. Prof. Dr. Vaiva BALCIUNIENE – Lithuania
Assist. Prof. Dr. Meltem AVAN – Türkiye
Aynurə Əliyeva - Azerbaijan
Sonali MALHOTRA - India

Contents

TEACHERS' POINT OF VIEW ON ICT USE IN ELEMENTARY CLASSES	1
ERGENLERİN YAŞADIKLARI EĞİTİM STRESİ, AKADEMİK YAŞAM DOYUMU VE AKADEMİK ERTELEMELERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ	2
SELF-EFFICACY OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS DURING ONLINE LEARNING	3
MATEMATİK ÖĞRENME GÜÇLÜĞÜ OLAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN SAYI HİSSİ BECERİLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	4
ÖĞRETMENLİK MESLEĞİ GENEL YETERLİKLERİ İLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALAR	6
ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIM EĞİLİM VE NİTELİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	8
ÖZEL EĞİTİM ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÇALIŞMA TERCİHLERİ VE ÇALIŞILAN ALAN ZORLUK DURUMLARI ...	10
TÜKENMİŞLİK VE İŞ YÜKÜNÜN İŞTEN AYRILMA NİYETİNE ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE'DEKİ SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞINA BAĞLI HASTANELERDE ÇALIŞAN DOKTORLAR ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA.....	11
DÖNGÜSEL İŞGÜCÜ HAREKETLİLİĞİNİN MEKANI OLARAK DOĞU KARADENİZ KENTLERİ	13
THE EFFECT OF DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES ON DIGITALISATION AND JOB SATISFACTION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS	14
AUTEUR CRITICISM OF <i>ONCE UPON A TIME IN ANATOLIA</i> : ANALYZING NURI BILGE CEYLAN'S DISTINCTIVE FILMMAKING	15
GÖSTERGEBİLİM YÖNTEMİYLE REKLAM ANALİZİ: SNCF (FRANSIZ DEMİRYOLLARI ULUSAL ŞİRKETİ) REKLAM KAMPANYASI.....	17
PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS	18
ANALİTİK HİYERARŞİ YÖNTEMİ İLE TURİZM POTANSİYELİNİN SIRALANMASI:TÜRKİYE (RİZE İLİ) ÖRNEĞİ	20
SULTANMURAT YÖRESİNDEKİ YAYLALARDA DOĞAL OLARAK YETİŞEN TIBBİ VE AROMATİK BİTKİLERİN TURİSTİK POTANSİYELİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ.....	21
KIŞ KORİDORU GASTRONOMİ KORİDORUNA DÖNÜŞEBİLİR Mİ? BİR GASTRONOMİ ROTA DENEMESİ 23	
İYİ YAŞAMA (<i>VIVIR BIEN/BUEN VIVIR</i>) HAKKI ÇERÇEVESİNDE EKVADOR ANAYASASINDA ÇEVRE HAKKI	24
PROBLEMS, CURRENT EVOLUTION, AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS IN INDIVIDUAL LABOR DISPUTES RELATING TO ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION METHODS	26
HİÇ KİMSENİN KENTLERİNDE MÜLKİYET SANRISININ TAHAKKÜM ZORBALIĞI	28
DEVLET, İKTİDAR VE OTORİTE KAVRAMLARI ÇERÇEVESİNDE SİVİL TOPLUM-SİYASET İLİŞKİSİ.....	30
OSMANLI'DAN CUMHURİYET'E ULUS-DEVLETLEŞME SÜRECİNİN EKONOMİ POLİTİĞİ.....	31
SAYIŞTAYIN DÜZENLİLİK DENETİMLERİNDE ULAŞTIĞI BULGULAR: KAMU ÜNİVERSİTELERİ DÖNER SERMAYE İŞLETMELERİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR ANALİZ	32
ANAYASAL MONARŞİNİN DÜNÜ, BUGÜNÜ VE GELECEĞİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	33
19. YÜZYIL SEYAHATNAMELERİNİN BATI'NIN DOĞU ALGISI ÜZERİNE OLUMSUZ ETKİSİ: OSMANI DEVLETİ ÖRNEĞİ.....	34
ON DOKUZUNCU YÜZYIL OSMANLI KEFALET KAYITLARININ AĞ ANALİZİ.....	36
PALEOEKOLOJİ ÇALIŞMALARINDA SEDİMANTOLOJİK TANIMLAMAMANIN DETAYLI ANALİZLERİ.....	38
İSTİLÂHÎ VE İÇTİMÂÎ BAĞLAMDA İSÂR.....	40

ABDULHAMİD EŞ-ŞİRVÂNÎ'NİN "HAŞİYETÜ'Ş-ŞİRVÂNÎ" ADLI ESERİ: ÜSLUBU, MUHTEVASI VE HÂŞİYE GELENEĞİNDEKİ YERİ.....	41
KUR'AN'DA PEYGAMBERLERİN SOSYAL HİZMETLERLE İLGİLİ PRATİKLERİNE DAİR BİR İNCELEME.....	43
ADI NE OLSUN? BARTIN İŞ YERİ ADLARI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	44
TANZİMAT DÖNEMİ EDEBİYAT ELEŞTİRİSİNDE EDEBİLİK ALGILARI:	45
DİL, EVRENSELLİK VE FORM.....	45
KLASİK TÜRK EDEBİYATINDA ŞÂM-I ŞERÎF VE VEHBÎ'NİN ŞÂM-I ŞERÎF REDİFLİ MURABBASI	46
KLASİK TÜRK ŞİİRİ AHENK UNSURLARINDAN TEKRİR VE HAYRÂN'IN BİR MANZUMESİ.....	47
CEM AKAŞ'IN <i>NOKTANIN KESİŞİMLERİ ANTOLOJİSİ</i> ADLI ÖYKÜ KİTABI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	49
ECOCRITICAL ANALYSIS OF "TO BUILD A FIRE" BY JACK LONDON	50
ELEKTRONİK MÜZİK VE SANATIN EVRİMİ.....	51
TÜRK MAKAM MÜZİĞİ'NDE ÇOKSESİLİK DENEMESİ: NİHAVEND MAKAMI ÖRNEĞİ	53
F. CHOPİN'İN OP. 64 NO.1 RE BEMOL MAJÖR VALS'İNİN EŞLİK YÖNÜNDEN İNCELENMESİ	54
DİYARBAKIR' DA YAŞAYAN DOMLAR'IN MÜZİK EĞİTİMLERİ İLE SUZUKİ MÜZİK EĞİTİMİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI	55
YÜRÜNEBİLİRLİK BAĞLAMINDA YAYA KALDIRIMI-YAYA ÜST GEÇİDİ İLİŞKİSİNİN İRDELENMESİ: YAYA ÜST GEÇİDİ VARSA KALDIRIM YOK	57
DOĞA VE KENT ARASINDA UYUM SAĞLAMAYA YÖNELİK YENİ BİR KENT MODELİ: BIODIVERCITIES ...	59
DEPREMİN ETKİLERİYLE BAŞ ETMEDE PSİKOLOJİK SAĞLAMLIK, BELİRSİZLİĞE TAHAMMÜL DÜZEYLERİ VE KİMLİK ALGILARININ ÖNEMİ	63
YETİŞKİN BİREYLERDE BENLİK AYRIMLAŞMASI, BAŞA ÇIKMA.....	65
ESNEKLİĞİ VE YAŞAMDA ANLAM DÜZEYLERİ	65
GENÇLER İÇİN BÜYÜK RİSK: SOSYAL DIŞLANMA.....	67
KADIN, ŞİDDET VE SOSYAL HİZMET	68
SOSYAL SORUN ALANI OLARAK PSİKİYATRİ VE SOSYAL HİZMET UYGULAMALARI	69
İSTATİSTİKLERLE ÇOCUKLARDA DİJİTAL OYUN ARAŞTIRMASI, 2021	70
İSTATİSTİKLERLE ÇOCUKLARDA DİJİTAL OYUN ARAŞTIRMASI, 2021	71
YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİMİ VE ANA DİL: YERİ, ÖNEMİ VE ÖLÇÜSÜ.....	72
DEPREMDEN ETKİLENEN SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN OLUMLU DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ.....	73
BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN PROGRAM OKURYAZARLIKLARININ İNCELENMESİ	75
SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SPOR STARTUPLARINA YÖNELİK İLGİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ.....	77
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LIFE MEANINGS AND HOPE LEVELS OF STUDENTS RECEIVING SPORTS EDUCATION	79
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LIFE MEANINGS AND HOPE LEVELS OF STUDENTS RECEIVING SPORTS EDUCATION	80
IRISIN AND INTERVAL EXERCISE: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW	81
BRAIN FUNCTION AND INTERVAL EXERCISE: AN IN-DEPTH REVIEW	82

EKONOMİK, POLİTİK VE SOSYAL KÜRESELLEŞMENİN EKONOMİK BÜYÜMEYE ETKİLERİ: TÜRKİYE İÇİN BİR EŞBÜTÜNLEŞME ANALİZİ.....	83
YOKSULLUK VE SOSYAL DIŞLANMA SORUNUNDA YÜKSEK KİRA FİYATLARININ ÖNEMİ	85
TURİZM GELİRLERLERİNİN SOSYAL, SİYASAL VE EKONOMİK GÖSTERGELERLE İLİŞKİSİ: SEÇİLMİŞ OECD ÜLKELERİ ÖRNEĞİ	86
THE EFFECT OF TAX WEDGE AND MINIMUM WAGE ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY.....	89
ENFLASYONUN KAMU DIŞ BORCUNA ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE İÇİN YENİ AMPİRİK KANITLAR	90
GAZZE ŞERİDİ'NDE 2018'DEKİ BÜYÜK DÖNÜŞ YÜRÜYÜŞÜ.....	92
ABD'DEKİ İSRAİL LOBİSİ VE ANTİSEMITİZM	93
NEO-KLASİK REALİZM'DE KONTROL DEĞİŞKENİ: ERMENİ DİASPORASI ÖRNEĞİ.....	95
COOPERATIVE LEARNING: A CASE STUDY ON TEAMWORK THROUGH COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT	98
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF UTILIZATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY BUSINESS EDUCATION STUDENTS IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITIES	99
MOBILE COLLABORATION LEARNING TECHNIQUE ON STUDENTS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS	100
COMPLEXITY LEADERSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION.....	101
EDUCATIONAL PLAN AND PROGRAM OF THE SUBJECT MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT	102
TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PRINCIPALS' INTERPERSONAL EMOTIONALLY INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOURS AFFECTING THEIR JOB SATISFACTION	103
DESIGNING SOCIAL MEDIA INTO HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES	104
CREATING ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITIES: THE SWEDISH APPROACH OF TRANSFORMATION	106
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO A BASIC MATH SKILLS QUIZ IN STATISTICS COURSES IN LEBANON	107
VOICES AND PICTURES FROM AN ONLINE COURSE AND A FACE TO FACE COURSE	108
LEARNERS' PERCEPTIONS OF TERTIARY LEVEL TEACHERS' CODE SWITCHING: A VIETNAMESE PERSPECTIVE.....	109
INFORMATION CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN TEACHING PRACTICE.....	110
INTEGRATING HOTS ACTIVITIES WITH GEOGEBRA IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' PREPARATION.....	111
A FLIPPED CLASSROOM APPROACH FOR NON-SCIENCE MAJORS.....	112
THE TECHNO-PEDAGOGICAL PIVOT: DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A DIGITAL WRITING TOOL ..	113
ANALYSIS OF SUITABILITY OF ONLINE ASSESSMENT BY MAINTAINING CRITICAL THINKING	114
FACTORS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AND ACQUISITION AT BISHA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	115
MOTIVATING THE INDEPENDENT LEARNER AT THE ARAB OPEN UNIVERSITY, KUWAIT	116
OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE IN ONLINE MATHEMATICS LEARNING	117
MEANINGFUL GENERAL EDUCATION REFORM: INTEGRATING CORE CURRICULA AND INSTITUTIONAL VALUES	118
APPLICATIONS OF BIG DATA IN EDUCATION.....	119

USING FACEBOOK AS AN ALTERNATIVE LEARNING TOOL IN MALAYSIAN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS: A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING APPROACH	120
FOCUSING ON THE UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR IMPROVING CHILDREN'S POTENTIALS IN SCIENCE: CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA	121
TRANSNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION: DEVELOPING A TRANSNATIONAL STUDENT SUCCESS 'SIGNATURE' FOR PRE-CLINICAL MEDICAL STUDENTS – AN ACTION RESEARCH PROJECT	122
COLLABORATIVE TEAM WORK IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY.....	123
THE ANALYSIS OF TEACHER TALK IN "LEARNER-CENTERED" TEACHING MODE	124
ON THE CONSTRUCTIVIST TEACHING OF EXTENSIVE READING FOR ENGLISH MAJORS	125
VIRTUAL SCIENCE HUB: AN OPEN SOURCE PLATFORM TO ENRICH SCIENCE TEACHING	126
ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: THE UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR PRE-DEGREE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE	127
THE COOPERATIVE LEARNING MANAGEMENT IN THE COURSE OF PRINCIPLES OF MATHEMATICS FOR GRADUATE LEVEL	128
RELATIONSHIP OF ARM ACUPRESSURE POINTS AND THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE	129
RUBRIC IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	130
DRUG USE KNOWLEDGE AND ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG USE BEHAVIOR.....	131
COLLABORATIVE ONLINE LEARNING FOR LECTURERS	133
A DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALIZED EDUTAINMENT CONTENTS THROUGH STORYTELLING.....	134
VOICE IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHER DEVELOPMENT	135
DEVELOPING STUDENT TEACHERS TO BE PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS	136
A TRAINING COURSE DEVELOPMENT TO PROMOTE LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF 2ND YEAR, FACULTY OF EDUCATION STUDENTS USING MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES THEORY	137
LEARNING STYLES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BANGKOK: THE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE RELEVANT INSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT.....	138
THE LINK BETWEEN DISTRIBUTED LEADERSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH	139
THE EFFICACY OF NEUROLOGICAL IMPRESS METHOD AND REPEATED READING ON READING FLUENCY OF CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA	140
E- CAMPUS AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PEDAGOGICAL TOOL FOR ONLINE SUPPORT	141
CONFIRMING THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL USING REMOTE ASSESSMENT IN E-LEARNING	142
THE ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION IN EXPLAINING STUDENTS- WILLINGNESS TO USE SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS	143
ARABIC AND ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF AL-MAJIRI SCHOOLS.....	144
KNOWLEDGE SHARING BEHAVIOUR AMONG ACADEMIC STAFF AT A PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN MALAYSIA.....	145
THE TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN	146
REAL TIME CONTROL LEARNING GAME - SPEED RACE BY LEARNING AT THE WHEEL - DEVELOPMENT OF DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM	147

ANALYSIS AND CATEGORIZATION OF E-LEARNING ACTIVITIES BASED ON MEANINGFUL LEARNING CHARACTERISTICS.....	148
EXPLANATORY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEARNING MOTIVATION AND LEARNING PERFORMANCE	149
TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATED EDUCATION – SHAPING THE PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUNG	150
THE EFFECT OF CONTRIVED SUCCESS IN CALCULATION TASKS ON THE SELF-EFFICACY OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	151
STRUCTURE OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS- RESEARCH COMPETENCES IN SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT ...	152
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS AMONG UNIVERSITY OF MADEIRA (PORTUGAL) STUDENTS.....	153
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS AMONG UNIVERSITY OF MADEIRA (PORTUGAL) STUDENTS.....	154
ENHANCING LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN OUTCOMEBASED HIGHER EDUCATION: A STEP TOWARDS STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING	155
KEY FACTORS OF CURRICULUM INNOVATION IN LANGUAGE TEACHER EDUCATION	156
IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF E-LEARNING COURSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH STUDENT SATISFACTION.....	157
THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TEACHERS- SELF-EFFICACY INSTRUMENT FOR HIGH SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER.....	158
A VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR DEAF CHILDREN: DESIGN AND EVALUATION	159
DIGITAL NARRATIVE AS A CHANGE AGENT TO TEACH READING TO MEDIA-CENTRIC STUDENTS.....	160
THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPACT OF INSTRUCTIONAL IMMEDIACY ON COGNITION AND LEARNING IN ONLINE CLASSES	161
ACCOUNTING RESEARCH FROM THE GLOBALIZATION PERSPECTIVE	162
DEVELOPMENT, DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION: AN ACTION ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON KOVVADA RESERVOIR IN WEST GODAVARI AGENCY OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA	163
IMPROVING TEACHER PROFESIONALISM THROUGH CERTIFICATION PROGRAM: AN	164
TRUSTWORTHY IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION	165
THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL CRISIS IN THE THEORY OF VITTORIO GUIDANO	166
MOBILITY ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF RABAT-SALÉ-ZEMMOUR-ZAER.....	167
STUDY ON DIVERSIFIED DEVELOPMENTS IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL	168
IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE – GOOGLE VS BAIDU	169
APPRECIATING, INTERPRETING AND UNDERSTANDING POSTERS VIA LEVELS OF VISUAL LITERACY .	170
E-LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS GENERAL FRAMEWORK	171
THE PROJECT EVALUATION TO DEVELOP THE COMPETENCIES, CAPABILITIES, AND SKILLS IN REPAIRING COMPUTERS OF PEOPLE IN JOMPLUAK LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, BANG KHONTHI DISTRICT, SAMUT SONGKRAM PROVINCE.....	172
INVESTIGATING INTERFERENCE ERRORS MADE BY AZZAWIA UNIVERSITY 1ST YEAR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH IN LEARNING ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS	173
Entrepreneur Universal Education System: Future Evolution.....	174

Guidelines for Developing, Supervising, Assessing and Evaluating Capstone Design Project of BSc in Electrical and Electronic Engineering Program	175
Computer Aided Language Learning System for Arabic for Second Language Learners	176
Academic Performance of Engineering Students: The Role of Abilities & Learning Style	177
Pay Differentials and Employee Retention in the State Colleges of Education in the South-South ...	178
Pre-Service Teachers' Assessment of Information Technology Application to Instruction	179
Determination of Skills Gap between School-Based Learning and Laboratory-Based Learning in Omar Al-Mukhtar University	180
The HDH Model for the Development of Creative Structural Thinking and Its Applications to Other Systems.....	181
Effectiveness of ICT Training Workshop for Tutors of Allama Iqbal Open University, Pakistan	182
Knowledge Management Factors Affecting the Level of Commitment.....	183
COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND UNDERSTANDING SEMIOTICS IN DESIGN	184
STUDENT SATISFACTION DATA FOR WORK BASED LEARNERS.....	185
AN EVALUATION OF THE USABILITY OF IT FACULTY EDUCATIONAL PORTAL AT UNIVERSITY OF BENGHAZI	186
CREATING A SPACE FOR TEACHING PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS TO ENGINEERING STUDENTS THROUGH ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING	187
HIMMAPAN CREATURES: THE TACTILE TEXTURE DESIGNED FOR THE BLIND.....	188
TEACHING ENGLISH UNDER THE LMD REFORM: THE ALGERIAN EXPERIENCE	189
METHODS OF FORMING INFORMATIONAL CULTURE STUDENTS	190
ONLINE COLLABORATION LEARNING: A WAY TO ENHANCE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AT KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN	191
MOTIVATION FACTORS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION	192
PHARMACOLOGY APPLIED LEARNING PROGRAM IN PRECLINICAL YEARS – STUDENT PERSPECTIVES	193
TOWARD A MODEL FOR KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT IN VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS: STRATEGIES FOR STUDENT OWNERSHIP	194
THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF OPEN LEARNING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION IN MALAWI ..	195
BETWEEN POLICY OPTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS: MEASURING THE SUSTAINABLE IMPACTS ON DISTANCE LEARNING	196
ACADEMIC STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF THE VALUE OF THE ELEMENTS OF AN ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT.....	197
USING THE STUDENTS-AS-CUSTOMERS CONCEPT IN TECHNOLOGY DISCIPLINES: STUDENTS-PERSPECTIVES.....	198
USING WEBLOG TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING – AN EXPLORATORY STUDY.....	199
THE EXPERIENCES OF SOUTH-AFRICAN HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS IN A FAB LAB ENVIRONMENT.....	200
EXPLORING SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING AMONG CHILDREN	201
THE STATE, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE PRACTICES: PROSPECTS OF CHANGE.....	202

INTELLIGENT MOBILE SEARCH ORIENTED TO GLOBAL E-COMMERCE.....	203
IS MANAGEMENT SCIENCE DOING ENOUGH TO IMPROVE HEALTHCARE?	204
MCRM-S NEW OPPORTUNITIES OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	205
AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PHU KRADUENG NATIONAL PARK	206
THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROCESS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY	207
PROPOSING A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF CUSTOMER KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF CKM TOOLS IN BRITISH DOTCOMS	208
ETAX FILING AND SERVICE QUALITY: THE CASE OF THE REVENUE ONLINE SERVICE.....	209
DESIGN AN ELECTRONIC MARKET FRAMEWORK USING JADE ENVIRONMENT	210
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS ANALOGIES FOR SOFTWARE RISK.....	211
AN EVALUATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF WI-FI ADOPTION IN MALAYSIAN INSTITUTIONS.....	212
TOWARDS A SYSTEMATIC, COST-EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR ERP SELECTION.....	213
INFLUENCE OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND JOB INVOLVEMENT TO ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE APPLIED BY EMPLOYEES ON BANK X	214
DYNAMIC INTERACTION NETWORK TO MODEL THE INTERACTIVE PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS.....	215
FUTURES TRADING: DESIGN OF A STRATEGY.....	216
THE IMPACT OF SUBSEQUENT STOCK MARKET LIBERALIZATION ON THE INTEGRATION OF STOCK MARKETS IN ASEAN-4 + SOUTH KOREA	217
INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN RUSSIAN ECONOMY	218
A SURVEY ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND E COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG LOGISTICS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN JOHOR	219
FROM MICRO TO NANOSYSTEMS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF INFLUENCES ON INNOVATION TEAMS	220
THE IMPACT OF PRODUCT PACKAGE INFORMATION ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARD GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS	221
ECOLABELING AND GREEN CERTIFICATION FOR EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT – AN ANALYSIS	222
APPLICATION OF FEED-FORWARD NEURAL NETWORKS AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELS IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PREDICTION.....	223
DETERMINING THE ONLINE PURCHASING LOYALTY FOR THAI HERBAL PRODUCTS.....	224
A STUDY OF PANEL LOGIT MODEL AND ADAPTIVE NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM IN THE PREDICTION OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS PERIODS	225
PRIORITIZING SERVICE QUALITY DIMENSIONS:A NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH	226
DURATION ANALYSIS OF NEW FIRMS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY	227
ENHANCING CUSTOMER LOYALTY TOWARDS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THAI MOBILE SERVICE PROVIDERS	228
THE SERVICE FAILURE AND RECOVERY IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES	229
OPERATIONAL RISK – SCENARIO ANALYSIS.....	230

THE APPLICATION OF REAL OPTIONS TO CAPITAL BUDGETING.....	231
ROLE OF INVESTMENT IN THE COURSE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN	232
A FRAMEWORK OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATION FOR EXAMINING THE UNCERTAINTY-INVESTMENT RELATIONSHIP	233
THE EXCLUSION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS IN E-AUCTIONS – IS AN E-AUCTION REALLY AN AUCTION AT ALL?	234
A HYPERMAP FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT.....	235
THE PATH TO WEB INTELLIGENCE MATURITY.....	236
E-COMMERCE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY.....	237
STOCHASTIC MIXED 0-1 INTEGER PROGRAMMING APPLIED TO INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS UNDER UNCERTAINTY	238
THE ROLE OF INTERNAL FUNCTION OF ORGANIZATION FOR THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.....	239
CORPORATE FRAUD: AN ANALYSIS OF MALAYSIAN SECURITIES COMMISSION ENFORCEMENT RELEASES	240
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL PROBLEMS: THE CASE OF IRAN	241
BENCHMARKING CLEANER PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE OF COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS USING TWO-STAGE SUPER-EFFICIENCY DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS.....	242
STRATEGY ANALYSIS AND CREATION BY SIMULATION IN THE GENERAL GAME	243
A SIMULATION MODEL FOR BID PRICE DECISION MAKING	244

TEACHERS' POINT OF VIEW ON ICT USE IN ELEMENTARY CLASSES

Rina MUKA

Faculty of Educational Sciences, University of Shkodra, Albania

ORCID ID 0000-0001-6291-309X

Pranvera KRAJA

Faculty of Educational Sciences, University of Shkodra, Albania

ORCID ID 0000-0003-2123-9574

Abstract

Nowadays, where everything is more and more oriented towards technology and globalization, the use and creation of a culture of knowledge and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become a very important factor that enables the education of students with a contemporary and real education. These new habits offer the labor market people with acquired skills ready to face the challenges of development.

This study aims to present and analyze a reflection of the teachers of Elementary classes (I - V) in Shkodra District in 2022 on the ICT tools in their classes and the effect they see in their pupils.

The methodology of the study is based on a survey whose questions are adapted to the application ground¹. The data were collected from teachers in Shkodra District in public and private schools, in urban and rural areas. The teachers claim that the application of the ICT tools is important and impacts the quality of teaching and learning

In conclusion, we affirm that it is principal to train teachers and to support them during the implementation of technology as a dominant need in contemporary education.

Keywords: education, elementary school, ICT, ICT tools, teachers.

¹https://erepo.uef.fi/bitstream/handle/123456789/20609/urn_nbn_fi_uef

ERGENLERİN YAŞADIKLARI EĞİTİM STRESİ, AKADEMİK YAŞAM DOYUMU VE AKADEMİK ERTELEMELERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Meva DEMİR KAYA
Atatürk Üniversitesi, - 0000-0002-1174-6305

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı Kahramanmaraş depremi sonrası süreçte lise öğrencilerinin yaşadıkları eğitim stresi, akademik yaşam doyumu ve akademik erteleme davranışları arasındaki ilişkilerin araştırılmasıdır. Çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılının bahar döneminde öğrenimlerine devam eden yaşları 13 ile 18 arasında değişen ($X=16.04$, $SS=1.18$), 230 kız (%65.5) ve 121 erkek (%34.5) toplam 351 lise öğrencisi oluşturmuştur. Veri toplama aracı olarak Kişisel Bilgi Formu, Eğitim Stresi Ölçeği, Akademik Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği Ergen Formu ve Akademik Erteleme Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Analizler sonucunda akademik yaşam doyumu ile eğitim stresi ($r = -.50$, $p < .01$) ve akademik erteleme ($r = -.36$, $p < .01$) arasında negatif yönde anlamlı ilişkiler belirlenmiştir. Diğer taraftan akademik erteleme ile eğitim stresi arasında ise ($r = .37$, $p < .01$) pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki gözlenmiştir. Yürütülen regresyon temelli aracılık analizi sonucunda ise standardize edilmemiş regresyon katsayıları incelendiğinde, akademik yaşam doyumu üzerinde eğitim stresinin doğrudan etkisinin ($\beta = -.22$, %95 BC $[-.27, -.17]$), akademik ertelemenin doğrudan etkisinin ($\beta = -.08$, %95 BC $[-.11, -.04]$) anlamlı oldukları gözlenmiştir. Eğitim stresinin akademik erteleme yoluyla akademik yaşam doyumu üzerindeki dolaylı etkisinin ($\beta = -.04$, %95 BC $[-.06, -.02]$) anlamlı olduğunu göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak eğitim stresi, akademik erteleme ve akademik yaşam doyumu arasındaki ilişkiler incelendiğinde eğitim stresi ve akademik yaşam doyumu arasındaki ilişkide akademik ertelemenin aracılık rolü olduğu belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular literatür ışığında tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim stresi, akademik yaşam doyumu, akademik erteleme, ergenler, deprem

SELF-EFFICACY OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS DURING ONLINE LEARNING

PRANVERA KRAJA¹, RINA MUKA²

¹ University of Shkodra, Faculty of Educational Sciences, ORCID ID: [0000-0003-2123-9574](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2123-9574)

² University of Shkodra, Faculty of Educational Sciences, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6291-309X

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the self-efficacy of university students in online learning environments and to analyse the validity and reliability of the Online Learning Self-Efficacy in Students (OLSES) instrument. Participants were students of the Faculty of Education who attended online courses during the winter semester. The quantitative study method was used to conduct this study. A sample of 432 bachelor and master's level students completed the online questionnaire. The questionnaire contained 22 questions and aimed to measure students' self-efficacy in three areas: learning in the online environment, time management, and technology skills. An exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was used to identify the factorial structure of the instrument. Results from the EFA did not reproduce the three-subscale structure of the original OLSES instrument. Self-efficacy in online learning did not vary based on students' educational level or gender. The findings are compared with similar evidence from the scientific literature. Recommendations for further research are given regarding the development of the self-efficacy instrument in online learning environments.

Keywords: higher education; instrument; online learning; self-efficacy scale; student.

MATEMATİK ÖĞRENME GÜÇLÜĞÜ OLAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN SAYI HISSİ BECERİLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

Öğretmen Serdal BAKAN

Tokat 26 Haziran İlkokulu, OrcidID: 0009-0001-8689-1259

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuğba PÜRSÜN

Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, OrcidID: 0000-0002-5436-1464

ÖZET

Sayı hissi, matematiksel bilgilerin kullanımı ve temel aritmetik hesaplamaların yapılabilmesi için gerekli olan bir beceridir. Matematik öğrenme güçlüğü olan öğrenciler hem sayı hissi becerisinde hem de aritmetik işlemlerde akranlarına kıyasla düşük performans göstermektedirler. Sayı hissinin öğretilebilir ve geliştirilebilir bir beceri olduğu dikkate alındığında öğretmenlerin sınıf içi uygulamaları, etkinlikleri ve kullandıkları materyaller süreçte önemli rol oynamaktadır. Bu araştırma ile matematik öğrenme güçlüğü olan öğrencilerin sayı hissi becerisinin geliştirilmesine ilişkin öğretmen görüşlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Durum çalışması olarak desenlenen araştırmanın çalışma grubunun oluşturulmasında amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ölçütü karşılayan yirmi öğretmen ile araştırma yürütülmüştür. Araştırma verileri araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre matematik öğrenme güçlüğü olan öğrencilerin sayı hissinin gelişimi içinde yer alan öncül beceriler, sayı becerileri ve hesaplama becerilerinde güçlük yaşadıkları belirlenmiştir. Öğretmenlerin sınıf içi etkinliklerde sayı becerilerini geliştirmek için somutlaştırma ve oyunlaştırma; aritmetik becerilerini geliştirmek için oyunlaştırma, teknolojiye dayanarak uygulama gibi uygulamalara sıklıkla yer verdikleri görülmüştür. Öğretmenlerin sayı hissi becerisini geliştirmek amacıyla abaküs, fasulye, sayı çubukları gibi materyallerden yararlandıkları tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, öğretmenlerin matematik öğrenme güçlüğü olan öğrencilerin sayı hissi becerisinin geliştirilmesinde uygulamaya ilişkin sınırlılıklarının olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: matematik öğrenme güçlüğü, sayı hissi, sayı becerileri, aritmetik becerileri

DETERMINATION OF TEACHERS' VIEWS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUMBER SENSE SKILLS OF STUDENTS WITH MATHEMATICS LEARNING DIFFICULTIES

ABSTRACT

Number sense is a skill necessary for the use of mathematical knowledge and the ability to perform basic arithmetic calculations. Students with mathematics learning difficulties show low performance compared to their peers in both number sense skills and arithmetic operations. Considering that number sense is a skill that can be taught and developed, teachers' classroom practices, activities and the materials they use play an important role in the process. The aim of this study is to determine teachers' views on the development of number sense skills of students with mathematics learning difficulties. Criterion sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used to form the study group of the research, which was designed as a case study. The study was conducted with twenty teachers who met the criteria. The research data were collected using a semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers. The data obtained were analyzed by content analysis. According to the findings of the study, it was determined that students with mathematics learning difficulties had problems in antecedent skills, number skills and calculation skills within the development of number sense. It was observed that teachers frequently used practices such as concretization and game-playing to develop number skills and game-playing and using technology to develop arithmetic skills in classroom activities. It was found that teachers used materials such as abacus, beans, number sticks to develop number sense skills. The results obtained showed that teachers had limitations regarding the practice in developing number sense skills of students with mathematics learning difficulties.

Keywords: mathematics learning difficulties, number sense, number skills, arithmetic skills

ÖĞRETMENLİK MESLEĞİ GENEL YETERLİKLERİ İLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALAR

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Emine AKÇAL

Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi - Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Eğitim Yönetimi, Teftişi,
Ekonomi ve Planlaması(YL) - ORCID: 0009-0002-2248-2824

Doç. Dr. Bünyamin HAN

Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi - Eğitim Fakültesi - Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü –
- ORCID: 0000-0003-0204-5686

ÖZET

Araştırmada Türkiye’de 2000-2022 yılları arasında öğretmenlik mesleği genel yeterlikleri üzerine yayınlanmış olan bilimsel çalışmaların yayın yılı, yayın türü, örneklem grubu, konu dağılımı, branş, yöntem ve veri toplama araçlarına göre incelemelerinin yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Verilere veri tabanlarından anahtar kelimelerle tarama yapılarak ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmanın bulguları kapsamında öğretmen yeterlikleri konusunda; en fazla çalışmanın 2015 yılında yapıldığı görülmektedir. Örneklem grubu olarak da en fazla öğretmen ve öğretmen adayları ile çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Çalışmalar makale ve bildiri türünde yoğunlaşmıştır. Yapılan bu çalışmalarda öğretmen yeterliği, öğretmen mesleki yeterlikleri ve öğretmen yeterlik algılarının çoğunlukla çalışıldığı görülmüştür. Araştırmalarda genelde nicel yöntem ile tarama deseni kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak ölçek ve anketler çoğunlukta kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Öğretmenlik Mesleği, Yeterlik, Genel Yeterlik, Araştırma

STUDIES CONDUCTED ON THE GENERAL COMPETENCIES OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION

ABSTRACT

In the research, it is aimed to Decipher the scientific studies published on the general competencies of the teaching profession in Turkey between 2000 and 2022 according to the year of publication, type of publication, sample group, subject distribution, branch, methods

and data collection tools. The document analysis method was used in the research. The data were obtained by scanning the databases with keywords. Within the scope of the findings of the research, it is observed that the most studies on teacher competencies were conducted in 2015. As a sample group, studies were also conducted with the largest number of teachers and teacher candidates. The studies are concentrated in the type of articles and papers. In these studies, it was found that teacher competence, teacher professional competencies and teacher competence perceptions were mostly studied. In general, screening pattern with quantitative method has been used in the research. Scales and questionnaires have been used as data collection tools in the majority.

Keywords: Teaching Profession, Competence, General Competence, Research

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIM EĞİLİM VE NİTELİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Barış AYAZ

Siirt Üniversitesi, - 0000-0002-0368-4693

ÖZET

Öğrenme performansına katkı sağlama potansiyeli olan kritik değişkenlerden biri teknoloji kullanımıdır. Etkili, verimli ve kalıcı öğrenmeler için zaman zaman dijital teknolojiler yardımcı araçlar olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. İyi yapılandırılmış bir öğrenme ortamında ihtiyaç durumunda teknolojiden yararlanılabilmektedir. Ancak etkili teknoloji entegrasyonu sağlayabilmenin birtakım koşulları bulunmaktadır. Öğretici yeterliği ve öğrenen motivasyonu bu noktada önem taşımaktadır. Bu araştırmada bugünün öğrencileri yarının öğretmenleri olacak eğitim fakültesi öğrencilerinin derslerinde dijital teknoloji kullanım niyetleri, motivasyonları ve etkileri üzerine görüşleri derlenmiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının özellikle etkileşim içinde oldukları dijital deneyimlerde yer alan uygulamalara yönelik ilgi duydukları, olumlu izlenimler oluştuğu anlaşılmaktadır. Bunun yanında kendi deneyimlerinde anlamlı ve katkı sağlayıcı gördükleri Web 2.0 araçlarını da meslek yaşantılarında kullanım niyetinde oldukları açığa çıkmaktadır. Kullanım niyetini etkileyen değişkenler sırasıyla etkileşim, merak, artan öğrenme performansı ve kalıcılık olarak ifade edilebilir. Dijital teknolojilerin kendi derslerinde etki durumları hakkındaki yansımalar ise verim, eğlence, motivasyon ve kalıcılık olarak belirtilmektedir. Buna karşılık öğretmen adaylarının süreçte kendilerini güvende hissettirecek bir teknik destek gereksinimi de anlaşılmaktadır. Sonraki araştırmalarda öğretmen adaylarına uygulamalı olarak web 2.0 araçlarının kullanımı sağlanarak mikro ölçekli değerlendirmelerin ve iyileştirme önerilerinin yer aldığı içeriklerin alanyazına katkı sağlayabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğretim Teknolojileri, Teknoloji Kullanımı, Öğrenme Performansı

ABSTRACT

One of the critical variables that has the potential to contribute to learning performance is the use of technology. From time to time, digital technologies appear as auxiliary tools for effective, efficient and permanent learning. In a well-structured learning environment, technology can be used when needed. However, there are certain conditions for effective technology integration. Instructor competence and learner motivation are important at this point. In this research, the opinions of education faculty students, who will be today's students and tomorrow's teachers, on their intentions, motivations and effects of using digital technology in their courses were compiled. It is understood that teacher candidates are particularly interested in the applications included in the digital experiences they interact with and have positive impressions. In addition, it is revealed that they intend to use Web 2.0 tools, which they see as meaningful and contributing in their own experiences, in their professional lives. Variables affecting intention to use can be expressed as interaction, curiosity, increased learning performance and

permanence, respectively. Reflections on the impact of digital technologies on their own lessons are stated as efficiency, entertainment, motivation and permanence. On the other hand, it is understood that teacher candidates need technical support that will make them feel safe in the process. It is thought that in future studies, the contents including micro-scale evaluations and improvement suggestions can contribute to the literature by providing practical use of web 2.0 tools to prospective teachers.

Keywords: Instructional Technologies, Technology Use, Learning Performance

ÖZEL EĞİTİM ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÇALIŞMA TERCİHLERİ VE ÇALIŞILAN ALAN ZORLUK DURUMLARI

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Rümeysa ÇALAZ

Sakarya Üniversitesi, - 0009-0003-8423-7450

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Süleyman DEMİR

Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi, 0000-0003-3136-0423

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı özel gereksinimli öğrencilerle aktif çalışan özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin çalışılan kurum ve tanı durumu tercihleriyle birlikte hangi çalışma alanlarında çalışırken zorlandıklarını belirlemektir. Araştırma nicel araştırma modelinde tasarlanmıştır. Bu araştırmada betimsel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu araştırmada çalışılacak araştırma grubu seçilirken seçkisiz olmayan örnekleme yöntemlerinden uygun örnekleme kullanılmıştır. Araştırma grubu aktif olarak özel gereksinimli öğrencilerle çalışan öğretmenlerden seçilmiştir. Araştırmaya toplam 101 öğretmen katılmıştır. Katılımcılardan 61'i özel eğitim öğretmeni, 19'u zihin engelliler öğretmeni, 3'ü görme engelliler öğretmeni, 2'si işitme engelliler öğretmeni, 10'u eğitim fakültesindeki diğer bölümlerden mezun olup sertifika programıyla özel öğretmenliği yapan öğretmenler ve 5'i de diğer fakültelerden mezun olup sertifika programıyla özel eğitim öğretmenliği yapan kişilerden oluşmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulmuş bir ankettir. Verilerin toplanıp analiz edilmesi sonucunda öğretmenlerin çalışmayı en çok tercih ettiği tanı grubu hafif düzey zihin yetersizliği, en az çalışmayı tercih ettiği tanı grubunun çok ağır düzey zihin yetersizliği olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Öğretmenlerin en çok çalışmayı tercih ettiği kurum türlerinin ilkökul bünyesindeki özel eğitim sınıfı, ortaokul bünyesindeki özel eğitim sınıfı ve özel eğitim meslek okulları; en az çalışmayı tercih ettiği kurum türünün özel eğitim ve rehabilitasyon merkezleri olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Öğretmenlerin çalışmakta en çok zorlandıkları çalışma alanının işitme eğitimi; en az zorlandıkları çalışma alanının kaba motor beceriler, giyinme becerileri, eşleme ve sınıflama becerileri olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Özel Eğitim Öğretmenliği, Tanı Durumu, Kurum Türü, Çalışma Alanı*

TÜKENMİŞLİK VE İŞ YÜKÜNÜN İŞTEN AYRILMA NİYETİNE ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE’DEKİ SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞINA BAĞLI HASTANELERDE ÇALIŞAN DOKTORLAR ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

Husam saad DARWESHFADHIL

Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, bizhussam9900@gmail.com, 0000-0001-7054-8563

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Vasfi KAHYA

Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, vasfikahya@gmail.com , 0000-0002-2154-5689

ÖZ

Araştırma, T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı Kütahya Evliya Çelebi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi'nde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu araştırmada, üç değişken ele alınmaktadır. İlk bağımsız değişken tükenmişlik sendromu ikinci bağımsız değişken iş yükü ve bağımlı değişken ise işten ayrılma niyeti olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın amacı, tükenmişlik sendromu ve iş yükünün işten ayrılma niyeti üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Araştırmada nicel yöntem kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni, Kütahya ilindeki devlet hastanesinde çalışan doktorlardan oluşmaktadır ve örneklem için 158 kişiden veri alınmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak anket yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Anket içeriği demografik sorular, tükenmişlik, iş yükü ve işten ayrılma niyetine yönelik sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Maslach Tükenmişlik Ölçeği, iş yükü ölçeği ve ayrılma niyeti ölçeği gibi farklı ölçeklerden yararlanılmıştır. Spearman korelasyon analizi kullanılmış ve değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler değerlendirilmiştir. Alt boyut puanları üzerinde etkili faktörleri belirlemek için ise doğrusal regresyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Eta katsayısı, regresyon analizindeki değişkenler arasındaki ilişkinin gücünü ölçmek için kullanıldı. Değişkenlerin ölçek puanları üzerindeki etkili faktörlerini saptamak için Lineer Regresyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Araştırma sonucu, tükenmişlik alt boyutları ve iş yükünün işten ayrılma niyeti üzerinde güçlü bir etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu nedenle, sağlık sektöründe çalışan hekimlerin tükenmişlik ile iş yükü düzeylerini azaltmaya yönelik önlemler alınması gerekmektedir. Bu önlemler arasında, hekimlerin iş yüklerini azaltmak, iş kontrolünü artırmak, sosyal destek sağlamak ve iş yeri kültürünü iyileştirmek gibi adımlar bulunabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tükenmişlik Sendromu, İş Yükü ve İşten Ayrılma Niyeti.

THE EFFECT OF BURNOUT AND WORKLOAD ON INTENTION TO LEAVE THE JOB: A STUDY ON DOCTORS WORKING IN HOSPITALS AFFILIATED TO THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Research, T.C. It was carried out at the Ministry of Health Kütahya Evliya Çelebi Training and Research Hospital. In this research, three variables are considered. the first independent variable is burnout syndrome, the second independent variable focuses on workload and the relative variable intention to quit work. The aim of the research is to examine the effect of burnout syndrome and workload on intention to quit work. Information was given about the working tools of the research. Qualitative method is a research method used for the understanding of human behaviors and phenomena. The quantitative method involves collecting data from all members of society. The universe of the research consists of doctors working in a public hospital in the province of Kütahya, and 158 people were selected for the sample. The survey consists of demographic questions and questions about burnout, workload and intention to quit work. Different scales such as Maslach Burnout Scale, workload scale and intention to quit scale were used. Since the data were not Decoupled normally, Spearman correlation analysis was used and the relationships between the variables were evaluated. In order to determine the effective factors on the sub-dimension scores, linear regression analysis was applied. The Eta coefficient was used to measure the strength of the Decency between the variables in the regression analysis. Linear Regression analysis was applied to determine the effective

factors on the variables scale scores. As a result of the research, it has been shown that the sub-dimensions of burnout and workload have a strong effect on the intention to quit work.. For this reason, measures should be taken to reduce the burnout and workload levels of physicians working in the health sector. These measures may include steps such as reducing physicians' workloads, increasing job control, providing social support, and improving workplace culture.

Keywords: Burnout Syndrome, Workload and Intention to Leave the job

DÖNGÜSEL İŞGÜCÜ HAREKETLİLİĞİNİN MEKANI OLARAK DOĞU KARADENİZ KENTLERİ

Doktora öğrencisi, Kerim Taşkın.*

Çanakkale 18 Mart Üniversitesi, 0000-0002-4199-190X

Prof. Dr. Selver Özözen Kahraman.**

Çanakkale 18 Mart Üniversitesi, 000-0001-6024-0792

ÖZET

Gürcistan'ın bağımsızlığını ilan etmesiyle Doğu Karadeniz kentlerine yoğun ve spontane döngüsel bir işgücü hareketliliği yaşanmaya başlamıştır. Gürcistan'dan Doğu Karadeniz'e döngüsel işgücü hareketliliğiyle ilgili literatür genellikle kırsal alanlara gelen mevsimlik işçilerle ilgilidir. Literatürden farklı olarak araştırmada kentlerdeki farklı etkilere sahip Gürcülerin emek hareketliliklerini ve sosyo-ekonomik hayattaki etkileşimlerini ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca Pandemi dönemi ve sonrasında döngüsel göç hareketliliğinin güncel durumu ve hareketliliği etkileyen durumlar belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Doğu Karadeniz'in kıyı illerini oluşturan 5 ilden farklı ölçeklerdeki 9 kent (Ordu (Altınordu, Fatsa, Ünye), Giresun merkez, Trabzon (Ortahisar, Akçaabat), Rize merkez, Artvin (Hopa, Kemalpaşa)) araştırma sahası olarak seçilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, Gürcü işgücü hareketliliğindeki kentsel alanların özellikleri ve pandemi dönemi etkileri, hareketliliği etkileyen etmenler ve hareketliliğin güncel durumu değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası emek göçü, Döngüsel hareketlilik, Gürcistan, Doğu Karadeniz Kentleri

THE EFFECT OF DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES ON DIGITALISATION AND JOB SATISFACTION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Assist. Prof. Dr., Fatih BIYIKLI

Afyon Kocatepe University, – ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1652-7910

Research Assistant, Ömer Orbay ÇETİN

Afyon Kocatepe University, – ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6909-7248

ABSTRACT

In recent years, sectors and professions have undergone a digital transformation. The rapid increase in the quality and quantity of digital technologies with Industry 4.0 affects many professions. With the digital transformation, which has different effects on each profession, some professions are transforming, some professions face the threat of extinction, and some professions are entering our lives for the first time. One of the professions most affected by digital transformation is the accounting profession. Many digital technologies that came to the agenda with Industry 4.0, especially cloud computing, big data, cyber security and artificial intelligence, can be used directly in the accounting profession and transform the dynamics of the accounting field. In this study, the field of accounting, which is undergoing a digital transformation, is discussed conceptually under Accounting 4.0. The perceptions of accounting professionals about this transformation is investigated, and its relationship with job satisfaction is examined regarding the demographic characteristics of accounting professionals. Smart PLS 4.0 is used in the analysis part of the research, and the findings obtained from the analysis is evaluated according to demographic variables. According to the demographic characteristics of accounting professionals, the differences in their view of digital transformation and its effect on job satisfaction is revealed, and age, gender, tenure and title are all found to be significantly influential to digitalization perception of accounting professionals.

Keywords: Accounting Professionals, Digital Transformation, Job Satisfaction, Smart PLS, Accounting 4.0

AUTEUR CRITICISM OF *ONCE UPON A TIME IN ANATOLIA*: ANALYZING NURI BİLGE CEYLAN'S DISTINCTIVE FILMMAKING

NURİ BİLGE CEYLAN'IN *BİR ZAMANLAR ANADOLU'DA* FİLMİNİN AUTEUR
ELEŞTİRİSİ

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Fatma Serdaroğlu

Anadolu Üniversitesi, YDYO

ORCID: 0000-0003-4112-2680

ABSTRACT

Auteur theory is a film theory that emerged in France in the 1950s, primarily associated with critics at the journal Cahiers du Cinéma. It suggests that the director is the creative artist who forms a unique style in their films. In parallel with auteur theory, auteur criticism is a critical approach to analyze films that places a strong emphasis on the director as the primary creative force behind a film. There are some main steps to decide if the director is an auteur or not like “technical competence”, “distinguishable personality”, “interior meaning”. Considering the director’s creative effort in all their films, some main common points in every one of their films can be tracked down. Nuri Bilge Ceylan is considered an auteur as his films display certain distinctive features. This study aims to examine Ceylan’s film *Once Upon a Time in Anatolia* (*Bir Zamanlar Anadolu’da*, 2011) within the framework of auteur criticism, demonstrating his auteurism. As in other films of the director, *Once Upon a Time in Anatolia* asks a lot of philosophical questions about human existence and morality adopting a unique film style.

Keywords: Auteur Theory, Auteur Criticism, Nuri Bilge Ceylan, *Once Upon a Time in Anatolia*

ÖZET

Auteur teorisi, 1950'lerde Fransa'da ortaya çıkan bir film teorisidir ve özellikle Cahiers du Cinéma dergisindeki eleştirmenlerle ilişkilendirilir. Bu teori, yönetmenin filmlerinde benzersiz bir tarz oluşturan yaratıcı sanatçı olduğunu öne sürer. Auteur teorisiyle paralel olarak, auteur eleştirisi, filmleri analiz etmek için kullanılan bir eleştiri yaklaşımıdır ve bu yaklaşım,

yönetmeni filmin başlıca yaratıcı gücü olarak vurgular. Yönetmenin bir auteur olup olmadığını belirlemek için "teknik yetenek," "ayırt edilebilir kişilik," "içsel anlam" gibi bazı temel adımlar bulunmaktadır. Yönetmenin tüm filmlerindeki yaratıcı çabası göz önünde bulundurularak, her bir filmdeki bazı ortak noktalar belirlenebilir. Nuri Bilge Ceylan, filmleri belirli belirgin özellikler sergilediği için bir auteur olarak kabul edilir. Bu çalışma, Ceylan'ın auteur niteliklerini öne çıkararak, *Bir Zamanlar Anadolu'da* (2011) filmini auteur eleştirisi çerçevesinde incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Yönetmenin diğer filmlerinde olduğu gibi, *Bir Zamanlar Anadolu'da*, insan varoluşu ve ahlaki sorunlar hakkında birçok felsefi soru sormakta ve benzersiz bir film tarzını benimsemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Auteur Teorisi, Auteur Eleştirisi, Nuri Bilge Ceylan, *Bir Zamanlar Anadolu'da*

GÖSTERGEBİLİM YÖNTEMİYLE REKLAM ANALİZİ: SNCF (FRANSIZ DEMİRYOLLARI ULUSAL ŞİRKETİ) REKLAM KAMPANYASI

Doç. Dr., Buket ALTINBÜKEN KARSLI

İstanbul Üniversitesi, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8727-5298

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, SNCF (Fransız Ulusal Demiryolları Şirketi)'nin ilk kez 2005 yılında düzenlediği, daha sonra 2020 yılında yenilediği reklam kampanyasını göstergebilim ve sözcelem yöntemlerinden faydalanarak analiz etmeyi hedefliyoruz. SNCF, Fransız Devletinin ulusal demiryolu ağını yöneten kamuya ait bir limited şirkettir. Söz konusu reklam kampanyalarında, Fransız tatilcilere yaz tatili dönemini egzotik uzak ülkeler yerine Fransa'da geçirmesi tavsiye edilir. Afişlerin görsellerinde, Fransa'da yerleşim yerlerinin girişinde yer alan panolar kullanılır. Panolarda, New York (Nouillorc), Los Angeles (Losse-en-Gelaisse), Singapur (St-Gapour), Cancún (Quancoune), Mikanos (Mique-aux-noces), Johannesburg (Joinesse Boug), İstanbul (Yste-en-boule) gibi uluslararası ünlü şehir isimleri, sanki Fransız şehirleriymiş gibi Fransızca telaffuzları aynı ama yazılışları farklı olarak eşsesli yazılır. İlk kampanyadan 15 yıl sonra, 2020 pandemi döneminde, bu sefer virüsün yayılmasını engellemek amacıyla yerel turizmi destekleyen reklam kampanyası SNCF tarafından tekrar kullanılır. Her reklam metni görsel ve yazınsal göstergelerden oluşur. Bu çalışmada, Paris Göstergebilim Okulu kurucusu Greimas'ın dilbilim ve mantık çalışmalarına dayanarak geliştirdiği göstergebilim yöntemi ilkelerine göre reklam söylemi çözümlenecektir. Görsel ve dilsel göstergelerin yüzeysel yapıda birbirine nasıl eklemlendiği ve derin yapıda nasıl beraber anlam ürettiği gösterilecektir. Reklam, insan yaratımı anlam taşıyan bir dizgedir. Göstergebilim, bir dizgede anlamın eklemleniş ve üretilme sürecini, başka bir deyişle anlamlama sürecini betimleyen inceleme yöntemidir. Reklam söylemleri, göstergebilimin uygulama alanında yer alır. Bunun yanı sıra, sözcelem kuramından faydalanarak, reklamın nerede, kime hitaben, ne zaman yayınlandığı ele alınacaktır. Sözcelem özneleri (gönderici ve alıcı), sözcelem zamanı ve sözcelem yeri anlamlama sürecinde etkilidir ve iletiye farklı anlamlar katar. Bu çalışmada, yukarıda değindiğimiz iki yönteme dayanarak, SNCF reklam kampanyasının söylemini çözümlmeyi hedefliyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Göstergebilim, gösterge, anlam, söylem analizi, sözcelem, reklam

PERSUASIVE COMMUNICATION: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, HAVVA NUR TARAKCI ¹,

¹ Selçuk Üniversitesi, - 0000-0003-4313-9427

ABSTRACT

In this study, all fields in the Web of Science (WoS) official website database were selected and 771 studies containing the keywords "persuasive communication" were found. These studies, the oldest of which was published in 1976 and the newest in 2023, consist of 630 articles from different disciplines/fields, while the others consist of proceedings, books, book chapters, evaluations and editorial articles. 630 articles were included in the scope of the study. Articles were examined with the bibliometric analysis program according to field, year, author, index, institution, journal, country, language, citation and keyword criteria.

When we look at the field distribution of articles on "persuasive communication", the field of "communication" is dominant. It was determined that the most publications were made in 2021 with 48 articles. Fabien Girandola is the most published writer on this subject; A. Strathman is the most cited researcher on this subject. In the co-authorship analysis, Thomas K. Houston stands out as the most published researcher. When we look at the languages of the published articles, the majority is English; When we look at the countries, the USA and the UK are in the first two places. Social Sciences Citation Index ranks first in the indexes of the journals where articles are published, with 424 publications. The three keywords that stand out in studies on this subject are; "persuasive communication, persuasion and advertising".

Keywords: Persuasion, Persuasive Communication, Bibliometric Analysis, Web of Science (WoS)

İKNA EDİCİ İLETİŞİM: BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR ANALİZ

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Web of Science (WoS) resmi internet sitesi veri tabanında tüm alanlar seçilerek, "persuasive communication" anahtar sözcüklerinin geçtiği 771 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Yıllara göre en eskisi 1976, en yenisi ise 2023 yılında yayınlanan bu çalışmaların farklı disiplinlerden/alanlardan olmak üzere 630'u makale, diğerleri ise bildiri, kitap, kitap bölümü, değerlendirme ve editoryal yazılardan oluşmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamına 630 makale dahil edilmiştir. Makaleler, bibliyometrik analiz programıyla, alan, yıl, yazar, indeks, kurum, dergi, ülke, dil, atıf ve anahtar sözcük kriterlerine göre incelenmiştir.

Yapılan inceleme sonucunda, “persuasive communication” konulu makalelerin alan dağılımına bakıldığında, “communication” yani “iletişim” alanı yoğunluktadır. En çok yayının 48 makaleyle 2021 yılında yapıldığı belirlenmiştir. Fabien Girandola bu konuda en çok yayın yapan yazarken; A. Strathman, bu konuda en çok atıf alan araştırmacıdır. Ortak yazarlık analizinde ise Thomas K. Houston en çok yayın yapan araştırmacı olarak öne çıkmaktadır.

Yayınlanan makalelerin dillerine bakıldığında İngilizce yoğunluktayken; ülkelerine bakıldığında ise ABD ve İngiltere ilk iki sırada yer almaktadır. Makalelerin yayınlandığı dergilerin indekslerinde ilk sırayı 424 yayınlı Social Sciences Citation Index almaktadır. Bu konuda yapılan çalışmalarda öne çıkan üç anahtar kelime ise; “persuasive communication, persuasion ve advertising”dır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İkna, İkna Edici İletişim, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Web of Science (WoS)

ANALİTİK HİYERARŞİ YÖNTEMİ İLE TURİZM POTANSİYELİNİN SIRALANMASI:TÜRKİYE (RİZE İLİ) ÖRNEĞİ

Ranking Of Tourism Potential in Turkey (Rize) With Analytic Hierarchy Method

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İrfan YAŞAR

İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi,

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9610-1206

ÖZET

Turizm dünyada, en dinamik ve en hızlı büyüyen küresel endüstrilerden biridir. Geleneksel turizme alternatif olarak ortaya çıkan turizm türlerinden biri olan eko-turizm, doğa temelli sürdürülebilir bir özelliğe sahiptir. Bu özellikleri barındıran destinasyonlar gittikçe artan oranda daha çok turist çekmektedirler. Bu araştırmada da çalışma alanı olarak, önemli ölçüde eko-turizm olanaklarına sahip olan Rize seçilmiştir. Çalışmada, Analitik Hiyerarşi Süreci (AHS) İkili Karşılaştırma Yöntemi uygulanarak Rize ilinin turizm potansiyeli ortaya çıkarılmaya çalışılmıştır. İldeki üniversitenin turizm bölümlerinde görevli öğretim üyelerine, otel işletmecilerine ve kamu turizm kurumlarındaki yönetici veya yönetici yardımcılara anket çalışması yapılmıştır. Bulgular, Rize'nin turistik ürün bağlamında eko-turizm potansiyelinin geleneksel turizm potansiyelinden daha yüksek önceliğe sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca, turizm potansiyeli için en önemli 3 kriterin turistik altyapı/üstyapı, pazarlama ve turistik ürün çeşitliliği şeklinde olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eko-turizm, turizm potansiyeli, Analitik Hiyerarşi Süreci, Rize

ABSTRACT

Tourism is one of the most dynamic and fast growing global industries. Certain factors play important roles in eco-tourism emerging as an alternative to traditional tourism. Cities that have these factors generally attract more tourists. In this study, the tourism potential of Rize province has been revealed by applying the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) Binary Comparison Method. A questionnaire has been conducted for faculty members in tourism departments of universities in the region, hotel operators and managers or assistant managers in public tourism institutions. Findings show that Rize's eco-tourism potential has higher priority than traditional tourism potential. In addition, it was revealed that the 3 most important criteria for tourism potential are tourist infrastructure / superstructure, marketing and touristic product diversity.

Keywords: Eco-tourism, tourism potential, Analytical Hierarchy Process, Rize

SULTANMURAT YÖRESİNDEKİ YAYLALARDA DOĞAL OLARAK YETİŞEN TIBBİ VE AROMATİK BİTKİLERİN TURİSTİK POTANSİYELİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Öğr. Gör., Bilgin GÜNER^{1*}

ORCID 1: 0000-0003-2918-6200

Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Milas Meslek Yüksekokulu, Muğla-Türkiye
(*Sorumlu Yazar)

Doktorant, Emrah KARA²

ORCID 2: 0000-0002-3363-8399

Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Turizm İşletmeciliği ABD,
Muğla-Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Taner DALGIN³

ORCID 3: 0000-0002-7645-1989

Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Muğla Meslek Yüksekokulu, Muğla-Türkiye

Prof. Dr., Hüseyin ÇEKEN⁴

ORCID 4: 0000- 0002-6614-3018

Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Turizm Fakültesi, Muğla-Türkiye

ÖZET

Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesinde dağlık alanlardaki orman örtüsünün üzerinde ve kuzeye bakan yamaçlarda alpin çayırlar yoğunluktadır. Bölgede açık hava hayvancılığının yapıldığı yerler genelde bu alpin çayırılık alanlardır ve bu alanlara “yayla” adı verilir. Burada alpin çayırların bir kısmı dağ zirvelerine kadar sokulur. Bölgede birçok yerde “otçu göçü” olarak isimlendirilen “yaylacılığın” temelini oluşturan hayvancılık faaliyetlerinin devamı bu çayırların yayılma alanlarına bağlıdır. Bölgede çayırılık alanların yaygın olduğu yerlerin başında Trabzon yaylaları gelmektedir. Bu çayırılık alanlarda bitki çeşitliliği de çok fazladır. Trabzon’un üç büyük vadisinden biri olan Solaklı Vadisi içerisinde yer alan Sultanmurat yöresindeki yaylalar Osmanlı döneminden beri hayvancılık faaliyetinin desteklenmesi için devlet tarafından yöre halkına kullanılmaktadır. Ancak son dönemlerde açık hava hayvancılığının karlı bir iş alanı olmaması nedeniyle yöredeki yaylacılık faaliyetleri “hayvancılık” odağını kaybetmiş, yayla evleri tatil kasabalarındaki ikincil konutlar haline gelmeye başlamıştır. Yaylaların tatil için kullanılmaya başlanması yöre ekonomisinde yapısal bir değişikliği de beraberinde getirmiştir. Son yıllarda yöreye yönelik turizm talebinin artmasıyla birlikte, Sultanmurat yöresine de konaklamalı turlar düzenlenmektedir.

Bu çalışma, Sultanmurat yöresindeki yaylalarda bulunan alpin çayırlara turizm temelli yeni bir ekonomik işlev kazandırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada nitel gözlem yönetimi kullanılmıştır.

Sultanmurat yöresindeki yaylalara yapılan turların kapsamının, alpin çayırlarda kendiliğinden yetişen tıbbi ve aromatik bitkilerin bu konuda deneyimli yerel halk, özellikle kadınların mihmandarlığında ekolojik turizm anlayışıyla yapıldığı turlarla çeşitlendirilmesi, yöredeki turizm faaliyetlerinin ve yöre ekonomisinin gelişmesine önemli katkılar sağlayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alpin çayırlar, Tıbbi ve aromatik bitkiler, Sultanmurat.

EVALUATION OF THE TOURISTIC POTENTIAL OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS GROWING NATURALLY IN THE PLATEAUS IN SULTANMURAT REGION

ABSTRACT

In the Eastern Black Sea Region, alpine meadows are concentrated on the forest cover in mountainous areas and on north-facing slopes. The places where open-air animal husbandry is carried out in the region are generally these alpine meadow areas and these areas are called "plateaus". Here, some of the alpine meadows extend up to the mountain peaks. The continuation of livestock activities, which form the basis of "transhumance", called "herbivore migration" in many places in the region, depends on the spreading areas of these meadows. Trabzon plateaus are one of the places where meadow areas are common in the region. Plant diversity is also very high in these meadow areas. The plateaus in the Sultanmurat region, located within the Solaklı Valley, one of the three major valleys of Trabzon, have been made available to the local people by the state to support livestock activities since the Ottoman period. However, in recent times, due to the fact that open-air animal husbandry is not a profitable business area, transhumance activities in the region have lost their "livestock" focus and plateau houses have begun to become secondary residences in holiday towns. The use of the plateaus for holidays brought about a structural change in the local economy. With the increase in tourism demand for the region in recent years, tours with accommodation are also organized to the Sultanmurat region.

This study aims to give a new tourism-based economic function to the alpine meadows in the plateaus in the Sultanmurat region. Qualitative observation management was used in the study.

Diversifying the scope of tours to the plateaus in the Sultanmurat region with tours in which the medicinal and aromatic plants that grow spontaneously in the alpine meadows are guided by experienced local people, especially women, with the understanding of ecological tourism, can make significant contributions to the development of tourism activities in the region and the local economy.

Key Words: Alpine meadows, Medicinal and aromatic plants, Sultanmurat.

KIŞ KORİDORU GASTRONOMİ KORİDORUNA DÖNÜŞEBİLİR Mİ? BİR GASTRONOMİ ROTA DENEMESİ

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Erkan DENK

Atatürk Üniversitesi, - ORCID ID-0000-0002-2144-3316

ÖZET

Türkiye tarihi geçmişinde birçok medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmış olması sebebiyle mutfak kültüründe birbirinden eşsiz lezzetler sunma ve yeni deneyimler yaşatma potansiyeline sahiptir. Ancak bu güzel lezzetlerin gastronomi turizmi kapsamında hala istenilen düzeyde değerlendirilemediği düşünülmektedir. Türkiye Turizm Stratejisi (2023) belgesinde ortaya konulan turizm gelişim koridorlarından birisi de Erzincan, Erzurum, Ağrı, Kars ve Ardahan şehirlerinden oluşan Kış Koridoru'dur. Kış mevsimiyle özdeşleşen bu destinasyonlar takvimi her geçen yıl kızsalsa da kış aylarında misafirlerine eşsiz manzaraları ve tesis altyapıları ile unutulmaz deneyimler yaşatabilmektedir. Bu deneyimlere farklı bir boyut katıp hem kış turistleri hem de lezzet tutkunu ziyaretçiler tüm yıl boyunca ağırlanabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; Kış Koridoru şehirleri olarak belirtilen merkezlerin sahip olduğu lezzetleri ortaya çıkarmaktır. Aynı zamanda bu koridor boyunca bir gastronomi rota önerisi geliştirmek de hedeflenmektedir. Elde edilen sonuçlara bakıldığında kış turizmi açısından bu şehirler oldukça güçlüdür ancak ortaya çıkarılan lezzetler de hem kış mevsiminde hem de yılın diğer geriye kalan zaman dilimlerinde ziyaretçilerine çorba, ana yemek, tatlı ve peynir türleriyle eşsiz tat ve üretim deneyimleri yaşatabilir. Erzincan tulum peyniri, Erzurum çağ kebabı, Ağrı abdigor köftesi, Kars kaşarı ve Ardahan kazı bu eşsiz lezzetlerin yaygın olarak bilinenleridir. Çalışma, merkezlerin gastronomik zenginliğini resmederek bir lezzet rotası önermektedir. Kış Koridoru destinasyonlarının aynı zamanda önemli birer gastronomi turizmi merkezi de olduğu bulgulardan yola çıkılarak söylenebilir. Dolayısıyla sahip olunan gastronomi turizmi potansiyeli ve lezzet rotası Kış Koridoru şehirlerinin tüm yıl boyunca turizmden faydalanmasını sağlayabilir. Bu konuda yerel yönetici ve politika yapıcılara da bazı görevler önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kış koridoru, Gastronomi turizmi, Gastronomi rotası

İYİ YAŞAMA (*VIVIR BIEN/BUEN VIVIR*) HAKKI ÇERÇEVESİNDE EKVADOR ANAYASASINDA ÇEVRE HAKKI

Ar. Gör. Gülnihal Ahter YAKACAK

İbn Haldun Üniversitesi, - ORCID: 0000-0002-3985-1174

Vivir bien / Buen vivir dünya görüşü klasik modern, Avrupa-merkezci hak anlayışına alternatif olacak şekilde Latin Amerika’da gelişmiştir. Neo-liberalizme karşı gelişen bu görüş, “su, beslenme, eğitim, fiziksel kültür, çalışma, sosyal güvenlik, sağlıklı çevre gibi” insanın kendini gerçekleştirmesi için ihtiyaç duyduğu ve insan olmasından kaynaklanan ve aynı zamanda gelecek kuşakların yaşamını temin eden bütün unsurları kapsar. Kökenleri binlerce yıl öncesine dayansa da bu dünya görüşü, 21. yüzyılın başlarında, özelleştirme ve ticaretin serbestleştirilmesine dayalı piyasa modelinin beklenen sonuçları vermemesi sebebiyle halkın yoksullaşması ve iklim değişikliği gibi kıta yaşamında yapısal değişikliklere yol açan çeşitli unsurların bir araya gelmesi ile gelişmiş ve günümüzde anayasalarda düzenlenmeye başlanmıştır.

2008 Ekvador bu dünya görüşünü hak olarak düzenleyen ilk anayasalar arasındadır. Anayasa’da açıkça “halkın sürdürülebilirliği ve iyi yaşamı, sağlıklı ve ekolojik olarak dengeli bir çevrede yaşama hakkının tanındığı” belirtilmektedir. “Vivir bien” ifadesi Ekvador Anayasası’nda tam 21 yerde geçmektedir. Ekvador Anayasası’nda iyi yaşamayla ilgili dört ana bölüm düzenlenmiştir. Bunlar, “İyi yaşama adanmış ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel haklar ve garantiler; Ekonomik sistem; Kalkınma ve çevre; devletin ve vatandaşların rolü’dür.”

Çevre hakkı ise iyi yaşama hakkının sadece bir unsurunu oluşturmaktadır. Ekvador Anayasası tam yedi maddede çevre hakkını düzenlemiştir. Ekvador Anayasasını, çevre hakkını düzenleyen diğer anayasalardan ayıran en önemli özellik, ayrı bir bölümde “doğanın hakları”na yer vermiş olmasıdır. Bu klasik çevrenin insanlar için korunmasını ifade eden 3. Kuşak hak mantığından ayrışmaktadır. Ekvador Anayasası’nın 10’uncu maddesine göre “doğa, Anayasanın ve yasanın tanıdığı hakların öznesidir.”

Tebliğimizde, iyi yaşama hakkının tarihsel ve kültürel önemi, bu hakkın Ekvador Anayasası’na yansması ve bu bağlamda çevre hakkı tartışılacaktır.

THE RIGHT TO THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE ECUADORIAN CONSTITUTION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RIGHT TO LIVE WELL (VIVIR BIEN/BUEN VIVIR)

In contrast to the traditional modern, Eurocentric understanding of rights, the *vivir bien/buen vivir* worldview emerged in Latin America. It includes all the components “such as water, nutrition, education, physical culture, work, social security, and a healthy environment” that are required for human self-realization and that guarantee the survival of future generations. This system was developed in opposition to neo-liberalism. Although it has ancient roots, this worldview emerged in the early 21st century as a result of a confluence of various factors that caused structural changes in the way of life on the continent, including the impoverishment of the populace as a result of the market model's failure to produce the desired results, trade liberalization, and climate change. As a result, it is now starting to be regulated by constitutions.

One of the first constitutions to include this worldview as a right was 2008 Ecuador's. “The sustainability and well-being of the people and the right to live in a healthy and ecologically balanced environment are recognized,” the Constitution explicitly states. The Ecuadorian Constitution contains the phrase “*Vivir bien*” 21 times. The four main sections on good living are found in the Ecuadorian Constitution. These are “economic, social, and cultural rights and guarantees dedicated to the good life; the economic system; development and environment; and the role of the State and citizens.”

The right to the environment is only one element of the right to live well. The Ecuadorian Constitution regulates the right to the environment in seven articles. The most important feature that distinguishes the Ecuadorian Constitution from other constitutions regulating the right to the environment is the inclusion of the “rights of nature” in a separate chapter. This is a departure from the logic of 3rd generation rights, which expresses the protection of the environment for people. According to Article 10 of the Ecuadorian Constitution, “nature is the subject of the rights recognised by the Constitution and the law.”

In our paper, the historical and cultural importance of the right to live well, the reflection of this right in the Ecuadorian Constitution and the right to the environment in this context will be discussed.

PROBLEMS, CURRENT EVOLUTION, AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS IN INDIVIDUAL LABOR DISPUTES RELATING TO ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION METHODS

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Yeliz BOZKURT GÜMRÜKÇÜOĞLU

Ibn Haldun University, tr- ORCID: 0000-0003-2589-0305

SUMMARY

Considering the substantial caseload of labor courts within our nation, coupled with the typical length of time required to adjudicate labor cases and the need for speeding up their resolution due to their inherent nature, the utilization of mediation has been embraced as one of the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for addressing individual labor disputes. Voluntary mediation has been practiced in this situation since 2012, and the mediation model, which is a prerequisite to litigation, has been practiced since 2018. However, despite the mediation practice's relative success, it is still impossible to say that the workload of labor courts has been sufficiently reduced or that trial lengths have come to be acceptable. Moreover, it does not seem possible to achieve the desired result with the current system alone in a short period of time. Only 268,405 of the 654,146 cases heard in labor courts in 2022 were resolved, according to data from the General Directorate of Judicial Registry and Statistics (<https://adlisicil.adalet.gov.tr/>). Along with the numerical data, there are a number of issues and critiques of the current model. These criticisms and issues are caused, in part, by the use of illegal tactics and, in part, by the fact that these disputes frequently involve power imbalances because of their structure. For these reasons, new approaches to resolving individual labor disputes are required. First, we will criticize the current system and the issues that are evident in the court decisions in our paper, and then we will try to propose some alternative solutions using comparative law. Within this theoretical framework, our paper will explore two key aspects. Firstly, we will examine model examples that aim to enhance the existing system and augment its efficacy in the context of mediation practice. Secondly, we will delve into alternative dispute resolution methods, specifically focusing on arbitration. Despite being a method currently utilized in our nation, the application of arbitration in individual labor disputes has remained significantly restricted.

Keywords : labour dispute, alternative dispute resolution methods, mediation, arbitration.

BİREYSEL İŞ UYUŞMAZLIKLARINDA ALTERNATİF UYUŞMAZLIK ÇÖZÜM YÖNTEMLERİNE İLİŞKİN GÜNCEL GELİŞMELER, SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

ÖZET

Ülkemizde iş mahkemelerinin iş yükü, iş davalarının ortalama görülme süreleri ve yapısı gereği kısa sürede çözülmesi ihtiyacı dikkate alınarak, bireysel iş uyuşmazlıkları bakımından alternatif uyuşmazlık çözüm yollarından arabuluculuk yöntemi benimsenmiştir. Bu kapsamda 2012 yılından beri ihtiyari arabuluculuk, 2018 yılından itibaren de bunun yanı sıra dava şartı arabuluculuk modeli uygulanmaya başlanmıştır. Ancak arabuluculuk uygulaması belirli oranda başarı sağlamışsa da iş mahkemelerinin yükünün yeterli düzeyde düştüğünün ve yargılama sürelerinin makul sürelere ulaştığının söylenebilmesi halen mümkün değildir. Kaldı ki, kısa bir süre içerisinde tek başına mevcut sistemle istenen sonuca ulaşılabilmesi mümkün görünmemektedir. Zira Adli Sicil ve İstatistik Genel Müdürlüğü verilerine göre, 2022 yılında iş mahkemelerinde görülen dava sayısı 654.146 olup, bunlardan yalnızca 268.405'i karara bağlanabilmiştir (<https://adlisicil.adalet.gov.tr/>). Sayısal verilerin yanı sıra mevcut modele yöneltilen çeşitli eleştiriler ve karşılaşılan problemler söz konusudur. Getirilen eleştirileri ve karşılaşılan sorunların temelinde bir yandan bu uyuşmazlıkların yapısı gereği çoğunlukla bünyesinde güç dengesizlikleri barındırması diğer yandan yasaya aykırı uygulamalara başvurulması yatmaktadır. Bu nedenlerle bireysel iş uyuşmazlıkları bakımından yeni çözüm önerileri geliştirilmesi ihtiyacı bulunmaktadır. Tebliğimizde öncelikle mevcut sisteme ilişkin eleştiriler ve yargı kararlarına yansıyan problemlere yer vermeye, ardından karşılaştırmalı hukuktan da yararlanmak suretiyle alternatif bazı çözüm önerileri getirilmeye çalışılacaktır. Bu çerçevede tebliğimizde bir yandan arabuluculuk uygulaması bakımından mevcut sistemin iyileştirilmesi ve işlerliğinin artırılmasına ilişkin model örneklerine diğer yandan tahkim vb. alternatif uyuşmazlık çözüm yöntemlerine değinilecektir. Her ne kadar tahkim hali hazırda ülkemizde başvurulan bir yöntemse de bireysel iş uyuşmazlıklarında uygulama alanı oldukça sınırlı kalmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : iş uyuşmazlığı, alternatif uyuşmazlık çözüm yöntemleri, arabuluculuk, tahkim.

HİÇ KİMSENİN KENTLERİNDE MÜLKİYET SANRISININ TAHAKKÜM ZORBALIĞI

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emine KEF

Amasya Üniversitesi, 0000-0002-9938-4635

Özet

Rousseau'nun haklı isyanından bu zamana insanlık, toprakların etrafını çitlerle çevirmekten çok daha ileriye gitti ve aşılması güç duvarlar örüp yaşamı katmanlara ayırarak yatay düzlemde yetersiz kalan mülkiyeti dikey yapılaşmayla artırdı. Mülkiyet insana güç sağladığı gibi kaybetme korkusunu ortaya çıkardığı için koruyucu olarak, hukuk sistemine ihtiyaç duyulmuştur. Ancak ulusal ve uluslararası hukukta bir konsensüs sağlanmış olmasına rağmen duvar örme ısrarı, arkaik bir korku ve yasaklama eyleminin sürekli kılması olarak düşünülebilir. Eylemini hükümlanlığı ve arzusunun tahrikinde kendine hak görme güdüsüyle meşru sayan erk, mülkün temelindeki adaleti kendine göre biçimlendirirken, her şey ve herkes üstünde de tahakküm kurar. Kentlerdeki üretim biçimlerinin getirisi güç istencini perçinlemiş, bu da devlet politikalarının temel belirleyicisi olmuştur. Ekonominin yönlendiriciliğinde şekillenen bu kentlerde sağlanan gelir, ülke ekonomisinde lokomotif işlev kazanırken pek çok makinisti de ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bir tarafın mülk sahipliğinin diğer tarafı zorunlu olarak borçlu kıldığı ortamda, sahip olmanın verdiği güç, zihni mülkü kullanan herkesin de sahibi olduğu sanrısına sürükleyecektir. Nasıl ki orantısız güç, devletlerden birinin diğerinin toprağından insanına tüm varlığı üstünde onu yok etme pahasına tahakküm kurduyorsa, bir toplumda insanlar arasında yasada belirtilen sosyal adalet pratikte bir karşılık bulmadığında, huzur ve refah bozulur. Sosyal değerlerin çöküntüye uğradığı böylesi dönemlerde, insanların ahlaki değerleri evlerinin içine kadar çekilir ve dışarıdaki herkes ötekileşir. Kentlerde değer gibi yansıtılan söylemlerdeki değişimin dramatik hızı mülkiyetin el değiştirmesiyle doğru orantılıdır. Herkesin hak iddia ettiği ve fakat hiç kimsenin sorumluluk hissetmediği kentlerde, toplumsal yapının tamamlayıcı değil yok edici hale bürünmesinin yol açtığı sosyolojik yıkım geleceğe dair en önemli sorunsaldır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mülkiyet, Tahakküm, Kentli Hakkı, Sosyal Adalet

THE DOMINATION TYRANNY OF THE DELUSION OF OWNERSHIP IN NOBODY'S CITIES

Abstract

Since Rousseau's justified objection, humanity has done much more than just fence the land. By building impenetrable walls and dividing life into layers, they increased the property, which was insufficient on the horizontal plane, with vertical construction. While property provides people with power, it also causes them to encounter the fear of losing. The guardianship of the property is left to the supervision of justice provided by law. However, despite a consensus in

national and international law, the insistence on building walls can be considered an archaic fear perpetuating the action. The Power, which regards its action as legitimate with the motivation of being entitled to its own sovereignty and desire, shapes justice on the basis of property in its own way and dominates everything and everyone. The yield of the modes of production in the cities reinforced the will to power, and this became the main determinant of state policies. The income generated in these cities, shaped by the guidance of the economy, has become a locomotive in the country's economy and has also created many machinists. In an environment where one party's ownership of property necessarily makes the other party indebted, the power of ownership will lead the mind to the delusion that everyone who uses the property also owns it. Just as disproportionate power allows one state to dominate the land and people of another at the cost of destroying their entire existence, when the social justice specified in the law among people in a society is not met in practice, peace and prosperity are disrupted. Just as disproportionate power allows one state to dominate the land and people of another at the cost of destroying their entire existence, when the social justice specified in the law among people in a society is not met in practice, peace and prosperity are disrupted. In such periods when social values collapse, people's moral values retreat into their homes and everyone outside becomes alienated. The dramatic speed of change in discourses reflected as values in cities is directly proportional to the change of ownership of property. In cities where everyone claims rights but no one feels responsible, the sociological destruction caused by the social structure becoming destructive rather than complementary is the most important problem for the future.

Key Words: Property, Domination, Right of Citizens, Social Justice

DEVLET, İKTİDAR VE OTORİTE KAVRAMLARI ÇERÇEVESİNDE SİVİL TOPLUM-SİYASET İLİŞKİSİ

Dr. Şaban ÖZTÜRK

Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi,— 0000-0002-2095-195X

ÖZET

Devletin çok farklı tanımlarının ve varlığına ilişkin farklı yaklaşımların olduğu bilinmektedir. Bununla birlikte toplumsal hayatın sürdürülebilmesi veya toplumsal ilişkilerin düzenli yürütülebilmesi için devletin gerekliliği üzerinde (anarşistler dışında) görüş birliği olduğu söylenebilir. Ancak devletin varlığıyla ilgili bu görüş birliğinin, yine devletle ilişkili olan iktidar ve otorite kavramları üzerinde de olduğu pek söylenemez. Devletin geçirmiş olduğu aşamalar ve en son gelmiş olduğu ulus-devlet formu göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, devlet ile birlikte iktidar ve otoritenin de değişime uğradığı, belki de asıl değişen olgunun iktidar ve otorite ile ilgili olduğu iddia edilebilir.

Modern dönemde siyaset bilimine dair tartışmalarda bireylerin huzur ve mutluluğu, sağlıklı bir toplum hayatı ve demokrasinin tam anlamıyla işleyebilmesi bakımından nasıl bir devlete ihtiyaç duyulduğu şeklinde sorulara sıkça rastlanmaktadır. Daha ayrıntılı olarak siyaset felsefesi kapsamında devletin sahip olması gereken formun, bu forma uygun bir yapılanmanın, bu yapılanmayı işletebilecek iktidarın ve düzeni sağlayabilecek otoritenin ele alındığı bilinmektedir. Tüm bunları birlikte değerlendirdiğimizde, toplumu belli bir düzen içinde bir arada tutan siyasal bir yapılanma olarak devleti kimin yöneteceği yani iktidarı kimin kullanacağı, iktidarı kullanırken otoriteyi nasıl sağlayacağı ve bu çerçevede devlete çizilmesi gereken sınırlar ile birey ve toplumun sorumluluklarının neler olduğu akla gelmektedir.

Bu çalışmada sivil toplum anlayışı ve sivil toplum kuruluşlarının siyaset ile ilişkilerine değinilirken, bu ilişkilerin devlet, iktidar ve otoriteye olumlu ve olumsuz yansımaları ele alınmaktadır. Toplum-devlet ilişkilerinde sivil toplumun oynaması gereken rolün siyasal sisteme etkileri ve son dönemde ulus-devletin tutumu karşısında sivil toplumun siyaset üzerindeki belirleyiciliği tartışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Devlet, Siyaset, iktidar, Otorite, Sivil toplum

OSMANLI'DAN CUMHURİYET'E ULUS-DEVLETLEŞME SÜRECİNİN EKONOMİ POLİTİĞİ

Dr. Şaban ÖZTÜRK

Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi,— 0000-0002-2095-195X

ÖZET

Modern devlet olarak kabul edilen ulus-devlet formunun önceki devlet yapılanmalarından en önemli farkının, egemenliğin halka dayandırılması olduğu söylenebilir. Çıkış noktası Batı Avrupa olsa da ulus-devlet yapılanması günümüzde tüm dünyada hâkim bir anlayış haline gelmiştir. Siyaset bilimi alanında yapılan çalışmalarda ulus-devleti ortaya çıkaran süreçlerden ve bu süreci besleyen farklı sebeplerden bahsedilmektedir. Bu kapsamda ulus-devleti meydana getiren siyasi, sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel sebeplerin öncelikle toplumsal değişimi tetiklediği görülmektedir.

Türkiye'nin ulus-devletleşme sürecinin Osmanlı İmparatorluğu döneminde başladığı, Cumhuriyet döneminde ise hem yeni bir evreye girdiği hem de hızlandığı söylenebilir. Bu sürecin tıpkı Batı Avrupa'da olduğu gibi siyasi, sosyo-kültürel ve ekonomik boyutlarının olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Türkiye'nin bu sürece girdiği dönem üzerinde tartışmalar olsa da dünyadaki gelişmelerle eşzamanlı olarak değişen siyasi anlayışın toplumsal yapıyı etkilemesi olgusunun sınırlı olmadığı söylenebilir. Aynı zamanda Batı dünyasının sömürgeci politikalarının bir sonucu olarak ekonomik hayatta meydana gelen değişimlerin kendisi ile yakın ilişki içinde olan toplumları etkilediği kabul edilmektedir. Buna göre iki yüzyıldan fazla bir süreçte, Osmanlı'nın Batı dünyası ile ilişkilerinin çok yönlü ele alınması gerekmektedir.

Türkiye'nin ulus-devletleşme sürecinde en az siyasi ve sosyal yönleri kadar iktisadi yönünün de etkili olduğu birçok çalışmada değinilmiştir. Dolayısıyla bu süreçte merkezi bir yere sahip olan yeni ulus-devletin, ekonomik değerlerin dağılımı, toplumsal sınıfların şekillenmesi ve iktisadi hayatın ekonomi politikaları aracılığıyla yönlendirilmesi gibi konulardaki rolünün irdelenmesi önemlidir. Bu çalışmada genel anlamda ulus, ulusçuluk ve ulus-devletleşmenin ekonomi politığına değinilmekte, ulus-devlet anlayışı üzerinden oluşturulan ekonomi politığın toplumlara etkisinden bahsedilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyaset, Ulusçuluk, Ulus-devlet, Ekonomi Politik

SAYIŞTAYIN DÜZENLİLİK DENETİMLERİNDE ULAŞTIĞI BULGULAR: KAMU ÜNİVERSİTELERİ DÖNER SERMAYE İŞLETMELERİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR ANALİZ

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Süleyman DİKMEN
Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi,
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5434-0532

ÖZET

Bağımsız denetim organı olan Sayıştay, düzenlilik denetimleri ile kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarının faaliyetlerini yasal mevzuata uygunluk, doğruluk ve güvenilirlik açılarından denetlemektedir. Sayıştay'ın düzenlilik denetimi kapsamında denetlediği özel bütçeli idareler arasında yer alan döner sermaye işletmeleri, sunulan kamu hizmeti sonucunda doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak ortaya çıkan mal ve hizmetleri üretmek amacıyla kamu kurumlarına bağlı olarak kurulup işletilen birimlerdir. Bu çalışmada 2021 yılı kamu üniversiteleri döner sermaye işletmelerine ait Sayıştay düzenlilik denetimi raporlarında yer alan bulgular analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında 58 döner sermaye işletmesinin düzenlilik denetim raporu incelenmiş ve 241 bulguya ulaşılmıştır. Bulguların özellikle iki alanda yoğunlaştığı görülmüştür. Birincisi kamu ihale mevzuatına göre yürütülen işlemlere yönelik tespitler; ikincisi ise mali tabloların hazırlanması ve raporlanmasına yönelik tespitlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Döner Sermaye İşletmeleri, Düzenlilik Denetimi, Sayıştay.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF ACCOUNTS IN REGULARITY AUDITS: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' REVOLVING FUND ENTERPRISES

ABSTRACT

The Court of Accounts, an independent audit body, audits the activities of public institutions and organizations in terms of compliance with legal regulations, accuracy, and reliability through regularity audits. Revolving fund enterprises, which are among the special budget administrations audited by the Court of Accounts within the scope of regularity audits, are units established and operated under public institutions in order to produce goods and services that arise directly or indirectly as a result of the public service provided. In this study, the findings in the regularity audit reports of the Court of Accounts for public universities' revolving fund enterprises in 2021 were analyzed. Within the scope of the research, the regularity audit reports of 58 revolving fund enterprises were analyzed and 241 findings were found. It was observed that the findings were particularly concentrated in two areas. The first one is the findings related to the activities carried out according to the public procurement legislation; the second one is the findings related to the preparation and reporting of financial statements.

Keywords: Revolving Fund Enterprises, Regularity Audit, Court of Accounts.

ANAYASAL MONARŞİNİN DÜNYA, BUGÜNÜ VE GELECEĞİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Abdülkadir Özdemir

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi,

ORCID ID:0000-0002-7306-6196

ÖZET

Modern devletlerin ortaya çıkmasındaki süreçte, monarşiden sınırlı monarşiye, sonrasında ise demokratik düzene geçiş yaşanmıştır. Günümüzde devlet başkanları genellikle seçimlerle belirlense de bazı devletler sembolik devlet başkanlığı makamını geleneksel yollarla devam ettirmektedirler. Bunun en bilinen örneği İngiltere ve uygulamadaki adı anayasal monarşidir. Günümüz itibarıyla İngiltere, Japonya, Avustralya, Belçika, Kanada, Danimarka, Lüksemburg, Hollanda, İspanya, İsveç, Norveç gibi demokratik olarak gelişmiş birçok ülkenin yanı sıra gelişmekte olan ülkelerde de anayasal monarşi uygulamalarını görebilmek mümkündür. Anayasal monarşinin Orta Doğu ve Afrika'daki örneklerinde Kraliyet ailesinin yönetim üzerindeki etkilerinin daha fazla olduğu görülmektedir. İngiltere'nin en uzun (70 yıl) tahtta kalan monarkı Kraliçe II. Elizabeth'in ölümünün ardından dünyada anayasal monarşiye karşı eleştiriler artmaya başlamıştır. Avustralya'da 5 dolarlık banknotlarda Kraliçe II. Elizabeth'in yerine 3. Charles'ın portresinin olmayacağı açıklanmış, Yeni Zelanda ve Bahamalar'da anayasal monarşi tartışmaları artmıştır. Barbados ise II. Elizabeth'in ölümünden önce anayasal monarşiye son vermiş ve bağımsız bir cumhuriyet olduğunu ilan etmiştir. Anayasal monarşiye karşı olumsuz tutumların olduğu bir diğer ülke de İspanya'dır. 20. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru monarşinin tarzında önemli değişiklikler yapılmış ve parlamentolar tarafından, kraliyet ailelerine ayrılan bütçeler azaltılmış olsa da monarşi karşıtı görüşler giderek artmaktadır. Monarşi her ne kadar Britanya'da temsili olarak devam edecek gibi görünse de İngiliz Milletler Topluluğu'na dahil olan birçok ülke Kraliyet ailesinin sembolik yetkilerini kaldırarak gibi görünmektedir. Bazı küçük ülkeler ise siyasi ve ekonomik yönden daha güçlü kalabilmek amacıyla İngiltere Kraliyetinin sembolik yetkilerinin devam etmesini tercih edeceklerdir. Özellikle İngiltere'de monarşiye olan tepkilerin azalması için Kraliyet Ailesi'nin siyasete müdahale etmemesi ve harcamalarını azaltması gerekmektedir. Aksi halde monarşiye olan tepki daha da artacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anayasal Monarşi, Kraliyet, Siyasal Kurumlar, Anayasal Kurumlar, Siyaset Sosyolojisi.

19. YÜZYIL SEYAHATNAMELERİNİN BATI’NIN DOĞU ALGISI ÜZERİNE OLUMSUZ ETKİSİ: OSMANİ DEVLETİ ÖRNEĞİ

Öğr. Gör. Dr., Bahar KARATAŞ

Trabzon Üniversitesi, -0000-0001-8782-6785

ÖZET

Tarih boyunca kendine belirli güzergâh seçen seyyahlar gözlemlerini, deneyimlerini ve hissettiklerini yazıya aktarmışlar ve her kesimden okuyucunun dikkatini çekmişlerdir. Rönesans’ın doğuşu, aydınlanmanın etkisi, reformların ortaya çıkması, bilimin ilerlemesi, ekonomik ve sosyal gelişmeler Batı’nın egzotik, pasif, anlaşılmaz ve mistik olarak gördüğü Doğu’ya olan ilgisini kamçılamıştır. Çeşitli sebeplerle Doğu’yu tanımak için uzun ve yorucu yollara çıkan seyyahlar, okuyucularına sundukları eserlerle yabancı gördükleri topraklara gidemeyen okuyucunun Doğu imgesini değiştirmiştir. Yazılan seyahatnamelerin bazıları her ne kadar olumlu imgeler taşısa da, çoğu seyahatname Doğu kültürlerini basit düzeye indirgeyerek yanlış anlamlara ve stereotiplere neden olmuştur. Özellikle emperyalizmin önlenemez yükselişi neticesinde 19. yüzyılda Osmanlı Devleti’ne olan ilgi daha da perçinlenmiş, seyyahlar Avrupa, Asya, Afrika kıtalarının kesiştiği bölgede yer alan bu devleti her yönüyle inceleme altına almıştır. Batı’da yaratılan “Doğu İmajını” Osmanlı Devleti üzerinden vermek isteyen seyyahlar kendilerinden olmayan bir toplumu pasifleştirirken, Doğu algısını da olumsuz yönde pekiştirmişlerdir. Özellikle “harem”, “eğitim” ve “Osmanlı kadını” konularını ele alırken özcü ve Batı merkezci bir tutum sergilemişlerdir. Gerek önyargılarıyla, gerek deneyimleriyle, gerekse duyduklarıyla hareket eden seyyahlar, yazdıkları kitapların kendilerine ekonomik yönden sağlayacağı faydayı da göz ardı etmemiştir. Bu çalışmada 19. yüzyılda yazılan seyahatnamelerin Batı’nın zihninde yer eden Doğu algısını nasıl şekillendirdiği ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Seyahatnameler, Seyyahlar, Doğu Algısı, Osmanlı Devleti, 19. Yüzyıl

THE NEGATIVE EFFECT OF 19TH-CENTURY TRAVELERS ON THE WEST’S PERCEPTION OF THE EAST: THE CASE OF THE OTTOMAN STATE

Abstract

Travellers who chose a particular route throughout history wrote down their observations, experiences, and feelings, attracting the reader's attention from all walks of life. The birth of the Renaissance, the impact of the Enlightenment, the advent of reforms, the progress of science, and economic and social developments aroused the interest of the West in the East, which it considered exotic, passive, incomprehensible, and mystical. The travellers, who for various reasons embarked on long and arduous journeys to learn about the East, changed the

image of the East with their works for readers who could not travel to the lands that were foreign to them. Although some of the written travel books presented a positive picture, most books could reduce Eastern cultures to a simplistic level, leading to misunderstandings and stereotypes. Largely due to the inevitable rise of imperialism, interest in the Ottoman Empire increased in the 19th century. Travelers explored every aspect of this state in the region where the European, Asian, and African continents intersect. Travellers who wanted to convey the “image of the East” created in the West by the Ottoman Empire pacified a society that did not suit them and reinforced the perception of the East in a negative way. Especially on the topics of “harem,” “education,” and “Ottoman woman,” they displayed an essentialist and Westernized attitude. Based on their prejudices, their experiences, and what they had heard, the travellers did not disregard the economic benefits of their books. This study discusses how the travelogues written in the 19th century shaped the perception of the East in the minds of the West.

Key Words: Travel Books, Travellers, Image of the West, Ottoman Empire, 19th Century

ON DOKUZUNCU YÜZYIL OSMANLI KEFALET KAYITLARININ AĞ ANALİZİ

Dr. Kazım BAYCAR

Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, 0000-0002-6420-7559

Doc. Dr. Yasemin Asu ÇIRPICI

Marmara Üniversitesi, - 0000-0003-0483-2907

ÖZET

Tanzimat dönemi, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun modern kurumlarını ve bürokrasisini oluşturma gayreti içerisine girdiği bir süreci ifade etmektedir. Bu süreçte imparatorluk, devlet ile toplumu oluşturan bireylerin arasına giren yerel otoriteleri elimine ederek güçlü bir merkezi yapı ortaya çıkarmayı hedeflemiştir. Bu hedef doğrultusunda devlet kurumları imparatorluk tebaasıyla doğrudan bir temas içinde olmuştur. İmparatorluk otoritesine kimi zaman meydan okuyan bu yerel güçlerin üstesinden gelen devlet, halkın tümüne hâkim olabilmek adına askerlik ve vergi sayımlarını doğrudan kendisi üstlenmiştir. Bu süreçte olası suistimalleri ortadan kaldırmak için de bireyleri birbirine kefil kılmış ve neticede tüm bireyleri kendisine tabi olmasını sağlamıştır. Bu çalışma, transkripsiyonu yapılmış kefalet defterinden hareketle Osmanlı imparatorluğunun merkezileşme hedefinin gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediğini ağ (*network*) analiz yöntemini kullanarak sorgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tanzimat Dönemi, Merkezileşme, Kefalet Kayıtları, Ağ Analizi

THE NETWORK ANALYSIS OF OTTOMAN OTTOMAN SURETYSHIP RECORDS IN THE NINETEETH CENTURY

ABSTRACT

“Tanzimat Era” refers to a period when Ottoman Empire endeavoured to generate its modern institutions and bureaucracy. In this process the Empire's main aim was to establish a strong central authority by eliminating the local authorities between state and the individuals. In line of this goal, the state gets in direct touch with the individuals with no intermediary. The state first overcame the powers which challenged its authority then to establish its true sovereignty over all population it started to hold conscriptions and tax registration itself. In this process to avoid possible abuses, it established a suretyship system in which every single individual was surety of the other and thereby everyone became bound to the state. Using network analysis

methodology, this study questions whether centralization project of the Ottoman Empire was achieved, relying on the suretyship record that had already transcribed.

Keywords: Tanzimat Era, Centralization, Suretyship Records, Network Analysis

PALEOEKOLOJİ ÇALIŞMALARINDA SEDİMANTOLOJİK TANIMLAMANIN DETAYLI ANALİZLERİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aziz ÖREN

Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölümü

0000-0002-9256-7164

ÖZET

Geçmişte meydana gelen paleoekolojik değişimlerin tespit edilmesinde göl, bataklık ve deniz tabanlarından elde edilen sedimanlar önemli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Sedimanlar, içerisinde barındırdığı organik ve inorganik maddeler sayesinde örneklerin tarihlendirilmesini, geçmişteki iklimsel koşulların belirlenmesini ve ortamda önceki dönemlerde yaşayan canlıların tespit edilmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle paleoekolojik koşulların belirlenmesinde kullanılan yöntemlerin yanında sedimanların detaylı analizleri paleoekolojik değerlendirilmelerin yapılmasını kolaylaştırmakta ve geçmişteki koşullar hakkındaki bilgilerimizi zenginleştirmektedir. Sedimanların tanımlanmasında genel değerlendirmeler yapılabildiği gibi sediman içeriğini ayrıntılı şekilde tanımlayan analizler de yapılmaktadır. Bunlardan en önemlisi Troels-Smith Analizleridir. Bu çalışmada sedimanların tanımlanmasında detaylı analizlerin gerçekleştirilmesini sağlayan Troels-Smith Analizlerinin kullanımı ve paleoekoloji alanına katkılarının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bunu gerçekleştirmek için bu analiz yöntemi çeşitli yönleriyle ele alınarak incelenmiştir. Sediman içeriğinin Troels-Smith yöntemi ile analiz edilmesi sonucunda bitkilerin kök, gövde, dal, yaprak parçaları, hayvanlara ait silisli iskelet parçaları ile diğer organik maddeler ve minerolojik olarak marn, tufa, kalker, çakıl, kum, kil ve silt içerikleri belirlenebilmektedir. Ayrıca bunlar oranlanarak sediman içeriğinin hangi oranlarda hangi maddelerden oluştuğu tespit edilebilmektedir. Böylece sedimanın depolandığı saha ve çevresindeki havza koşulları, erozyonal süreçler, ötrofikasyon olayları ve iklimsel koşullar hakkında çıkarımlar yapılabilmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra sediman verilerinin değerlendirilmesi sonucunda sedimanların depolanması sırasındaki ekolojik koşulların çoklu verilerle değerlendirilmesi mümkün hale gelmekte ve daha geniş bir çerçevede paleoortamsal kurgulamalar yapılabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Troels-Smith Analizi, Sedimantoloji, Paleoekoloji.

DETAILED ANALYSES OF SEDIMENTOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION IN PALAEOECOLOGY STUDIES

ABSTRACT

Sediments obtained from lakes, swamps and sea floors provide important information in determining the palaeoecological changes that occurred in the past. Thanks to the organic and inorganic materials they contain, the sediments enable the samples to be dated, the climatic conditions in the past to be determined, and the living things living in the environment in previous periods. Therefore, in addition to the methods used to determine palaeoecological conditions, detailed analysis of sediments facilitate palaeoecological evaluations and enrich our knowledge of past conditions. General evaluations can be made in the identification of sediments, as well as analysis that describe the sediment content in detail. The most important of these is the Troels-Smith Analysis. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the use of Troels-Smith Analysis, which enables detailed analysis to be performed in the identification of sediments, and to evaluate their contributions to the field of palaeoecology. In order to achieve this, this analysis method has been examined in various aspects. As a result of the analysis of the sediment content by the Troels-Smith method, roots, stems, branches, leaf fragments of plants, siliceous skeleton parts of animals and other organic substances and mineralogy marl, tufa, limestone, gravel, sand, clay and silt contents can be determined. In addition, by rating them, it can be determined in which proportions the sediment content consists of which substances. Thus, inferences can be made about the basin conditions, erosional processes, eutrophication events and climatic conditions in and around the area where the sediment is deposited. In addition, as a result of the evaluation of the sediment data, it becomes possible to evaluate the ecological conditions during the deposition of the sediments with multiple data, and palaeoenvironmental reconstruction can be made in a wider framework.

Keywords : Troels-Smith Analysis, Sedimentology, Palaeoecology.

İSTİLÂHÎ VE İÇTİMÂÎ BAĞLAMDA İSÂR

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Melike ŞENTÜRK

Sakarya Üniversitesi, - ORCID ID 0009-0009-7917-580X

ÖZET

İsâr (الإِثَار), Tasavvuf Edebiyatı kavramlarından olup kardeşlik, dayanışma, diğerkâmlık gibi ahlaki erdemlerle ilişkilidir. Hâl ilmi olan tasavvufun içerisinde böylesine bir toplumsal kavramın yer alması dikkat çekicidir. Kişinin bireysel yolculuğunda yaşadığı hallerin içtimâî alana yansması konusunda verilebilecek en önemli kavramdır. Kavrama genel olarak bir karşılık verilecek olursa; başkasını kendi yerine hayırda tercih etmek şeklinde açıklanabilir. Öncelikle bu çalışmamızda mezkûr kavramın birçok kaynak kullanarak ilim literatüründeki manalarına yer verecek ve kavramı derinlemesine inceleyeceğiz. Ardından bu kavramın ahlaki ve toplumsal anlamda Hz. Peygamber (a.s)’in, sahabelerin ve mutasavvıf zatların hayatlarına nasıl etkisi olduğuna dair örnekler vereceğiz. Son olarak günümüz mülteci meselesinin siyasi yönünü dışarıda tutarak “muâhât” [kardeş edinmek] uygulaması üzerinden günümüze nasıl uyarlanabileceği konusunda yeni fikirler sunacağız. İsâr yalnızca teoride öğrenilecek bir kavram değil; hayata geçirilmesi gereken, Kuran ve sünnette yeri olan bir kavramdır. Peygamber döneminde ensar ile muhacir kardeşliği buna en büyük örnektir. Dolayısıyla günümüz muhacirlerine de bu misalle bakmaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tasavvuf Edebiyatı, İsâr, Kardeşlik, Göçmenler

ABDULHAMİD EŞ-ŞİRVÂNÎ’NİN “HÂŞİYETÜ’Ş-ŞİRVÂNÎ” ADLI ESERİ: ÜSLUBU, MUHTEVASI VE HÂŞİYE GELENEĞİNDEKİ YERİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mahsum ASLAN

Hakkari Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi
İslam Hukuku Ana Bilim Dalı
Orcid NO: 0000-0002-2715-2363

Azerbaycan’ın Şirvan bölgesi zengin kültürel mirasa sahip olduğunu, İslâmî ilim ve düşünce alanında büyük alim şahsiyetlerin yetiştiğini tabakât kitaplarından ve el yazmalarından anlıyoruz. Abdulhamîd eş-Şirvânî’ 19. Yüzyılda bu bölgede yaşamış bir fıkıh âlimi, müderris ve mutasavvıftır. Eğitimi İstanbul ve Mısır medreselerinde tamamlamış olan Şirvânî, Süleymaniye medresesinde müderrislik yapmış, Mısır’da İbrahim el-Bâcûrî gibi âlimlerden ders almış ve ardından Mekke’ye yerleşmiştir. Arapça, Farsça ve Türkçe bilen Şirvânî, *İbn Hacer el-Heytemî’nin Tuhfetu’l-muhtâc* adlı eserine yazdığı *Hâşiye ale’t-Tuhfe* adlı çalışması, Şâfiî muhitince makbûl bir eserdir. *Tuhfe*’nin kapalı, müşkil ve dürülû lafızlarını ortaya seren ve daha birçok faydalı bilgi içermesi hasebiyle diğer hâşiyeleri arasında en yaygın ve en verimlilerinden kabul edilmektedir.

Azerbaycan’da Şâfiî mezhebine mensup olan bölgelerde Heytemî ile Remlî’nin görüşleri mutemed kabul edilmektedir. Heytemî ile Remlî ihtilâf ettiklerinde ise Heytemî’nin görüşü esas alınmaktadır. Heytemî’nin görüşlerinin burada tercîh edilmesinin sebeplerinden birisi de Abdulhamîd eş-Şirvânî’dir. Heytemî’nin ihtilâf ettiği birçok meselede onun görüşlerini savunan ve sıkı bir Heytemî taraftarı olan Şirvânî, Şâfiî mezhebi için önemli bir temsilci ve Heytemî’nin furû-i fıkıh alanındaki görüşlerinin yayılmasında büyük bir pay sahibi olmuştur.

Bu çalışmada yetkin bir âlim olmasına rağmen günümüz ilmî ve akademik camiada fazla bilinmeyen Şirvânî’nin kişisel biyografisinin yanında Şâfiî fıkına katkısı ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca, son dönemde Şâfiî mezhebi içerisinde önemli bir kaynak olarak kabul edilen “*Hâşiyetü’ş-Şirvânî*” adlı eserin, üslubu, takip ettiği yöntemleri ve fikhî görüşleri ele alınarak, bu eserde ortaya konulan fikhî prensipleri açığa çıkarmış ve aynı zamanda hâşiye geleneği içindeki yeri analiz edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam Hukuku, Şâfiî Mezhebi, Hâşiye, Fıkıh Usûlü, Kâide. Abdulhamîd eş-Şirvânî.

Abdulhamid al-Shirvani's Work “Hashiyatu'ş-Şirvani” and the Principles of Procedure Its Contained

The Shirvan region of Azerbaijan has a rich cultural heritage, and we understand from the strata books and manuscripts that the great scholars in the field of Islamic science and thought have grown there. Many scholars were grown in this region. One of these scholars is Abdulhamid al-Shirvani, a Fiqh scholar, professor, and Sufi who lived in the 19th century. Shirvani, who completed his education in the madrasahs of Istanbul and Egypt, worked as a professor in the Suleymaniye madrasah, took lessons from scholars such as Ibrahim al-Bacuri in Egypt, and then settled in Mecca. Shirvani, who speaks Arabic, Persian and Turkish, and his work called Hashiyah ale't-Tuhfe, that a part of Ibn Hajar al-Heytemî's work named Tuhfetu'l-muhtâc, is acceptable work in the Shafii community. It is considered to be one of the most common and most productive of Tuhfe's annotations among other annotations, since it contains much useful information and reveals its deep, complex, and clear words.

In the regions that belong to the Shafi'i sect in Azerbaijan, the views of Haytami and Remli are accepted as true when Haytami and Remli disagree, Heytami's opinion is taken as a basis. One of the reasons why Heytami's views are preferred where is Abdul Hamid al-Shirvani. Shirvani, who defended Haytami's opinions on many issues that he disagreed with and was a devoted supporter of Haytami, was an important representative for the Shafi'i sect and had a great share in the spread of Haytami's views in the field of furu-i fiqh.

In this study, while the personal biography of the highly competent scholar Shirvani, who is relatively less known in today's academic and scholarly circles, has been explored, his contributions to the Shafi'i Fiqh have also been examined. Furthermore, the work titled “Hashiyatü'ş-Shirvani,” which has gained significance as a prominent source within the Shafi'i school in recent times, has been discussed in terms of its style, the methods employed by the author, and the jurisprudential perspectives it presents.

Key Words: İslamic Law, Mazhab Shafii, Annotation (Hashiyah), Fiqh Methodology, Principle.

KUR’AN’DA PEYGAMBERLERİN SOSYAL HİZMETLERLE İLGİLİ PRATİKLERİNE DAİR BİR İNCELEME

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hamza SADAN

Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi,

İslami İlimler Fakültesi, [https://orcid.org/ 0000-0002-3448-3691](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3448-3691)

ÖZET

Sosyal hizmetler bir toplumun refah içerisinde yaşamasında ve köklü bir medeniyet oluşturmada önemli bir yere sahiptir. Hz. Peygamber köklü bir medeniyeti Kur’an rehberliğinde teşekkül ettirmiştir ve bu medeniyetin temellerini “asrı sadet” dönemiyle atmıştır. Böyle bir dönemin meydana gelmesinde sosyal hizmetler alanında Kur’an’ın rehberliğinin de önemli bir payının olduğu görülmektedir. Bu nedenle Kur’an’da sosyal hizmetlere dair pratiklerin belirlenmesi ve bu alana kaynak olarak sunulması önem arz etmektedir.

Kuranda peygamberler tarafından uygulanan sosyal hizmet pratikleri hususunda birçok örnek aktarılabilir. Hz. Yusuf rüya tabiriyle önceden bildirdiği kıtlık zamanı gelince tedbir olarak biriktirilen erzakı halka dağıtmıştır. Bu durum günümüzde de zaman zaman ortaya çıkan gıda arzının yetersizliği durumunda gıda ihtiyacının temininde örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Diğer bir husus uğradığı bir halkın Zülkarneyn’den Ye’cûc ve Me’cûc’e karşı bir set yapmasını istemesi ve onun da demiri ve bakırı eriterek büyük bir set yapması güvenlik alanında sosyal hizmetlere örneklik teşkil etmektedir. Aynı şekilde Hz. Nuh’un inananları boğulmaktan kurtarmak için gemi inşa etmesi de bu tür sosyal hizmet kapsamında değerlendirilebilir. Yine Kâbe’nin Hz. İbrahim ve oğlu İsmail tarafından yeniden inşası sonrasında buranın toplanma ve güvenli bir yer kılındığının bildirilmesi ibadethaneler noktasında sosyal hizmete örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Hz. İsa’nın hastaları tedavi etmesi ise sağlık alanında sosyal hizmet olarak gösterilebilir. Genel anlamda da bütün peygamberlerin halkı bilinçlendirip huzurlu bir toplumu inşası eğitim alanında sosyal hizmet olarak kabul edilebilir.

Teorik anlamda sosyal hizmete ilişkin Kur’an’da birçok referans ortaya konabilir. Zira Kur’an insanın yararına olan mesajlardan oluşmaktadır. Ancak pratik referanslara dair yukarıda zikredilen örnekler bizzat uygulanarak hayata aktarılmış olması nedeniyle daha dikkate değerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tefsir, Sosyal Hizmetler, Kur’an’da Sosyal Hizmetler

ADI NE OLSUN? BARTIN İŞ YERİ ADLARI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME¹

Lisans Öğrencisi Elif ÖZTÜRK
Bartın Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi,
Lisans Öğrencisi Eslem DOĞAN
Bartın Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi,
Lisans Öğrencisi Zehra KAVAS
Bartın Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi,
Lisans Öğrencisi Melek TOPTAŞ
Bartın Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi,
Doç. Dr. Ömer KEMİKSİZ

Bartın Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi, - ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8628-6203

ÖZET

Bir kişiyi, bir nesneyi, bir olayı belirgin kılan özelliklerden biri adlandırmalardır. Bu nedenle herhangi bir varlığa ad verilmesi önemli bir konudur ve mutlaka bir gerekçeye dayanır. Canlı veya cansız varlıklara verilen isimler, toplumun kültürünü, hayata ve dünyaya bakış açısını, değerlerini yansıtmaları bakımından da incelenmeye değer konuların başında gelir.

Bir şehri canlı kılan unsurların başında iş yerleri gelmektedir. Şehirdeki hareketliliğin artması ve ticaretin gelişmesinde iş yerleri önemli bir görev üstlenir. Bir şehri gezmeye başladığınızda orada çok farklı sektörlerden çok fazla sayıda iş yeriyle karşılaşmak mümkündür. Bu iş yerlerinin her biri taşıdıkları isimlerle dikkat çekmekte, şehrin ticari hayatına olduğu kadar kültür dünyasına da katkı sunmaktadır.

Bu araştırmanın amacı Bartın il merkezindeki iş yeri adlarının ne şekilde ortaya çıktığını belirlemek ve ulaşılan verileri çeşitli kategoriler altında tasnif etmektir. Nitel araştırma modeliyle yürütülen çalışmada veri toplama tekniği olarak görüşmeden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Bartın şehir merkezinde faaliyet gösteren ve çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılan 617 iş yeri sahibi/işletmecisi oluşturmaktadır. 2023 yılının şubat-haziran ayları arasında yüz yüze yapılan görüşmelerle toplanan araştırmanın verileri, içerik analizi tekniği kullanılarak tahlil edilmiştir. Verilerin analizi neticesinde veri setindeki iş yeri adları “kurucu soyismi”, “kurucu ismi”, “aile/akraba üyeleri”, “yer/konum”, “hoşa giderlik”, “kısaltma” ve “iş yeri devri” olmak üzere yedi kategoride toplanmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre iş yerlerinde en fazla “kurucu soyismi” (f=175), “kurucu ismi” (f=130) ve “hoşa giderlik” (f=124) kategorilerindeki adlandırmaların öne çıktığı tespit edilmiştir. Bunların dışında “aile/akraba üyeleri” kategorisinde 68, “yer/konum” kategorisinde 65, “kısaltma” kategorisinde 28 ve “iş yeri devri” kategorisinde 27 iş yeri ismi belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bartın, kültür, iş yeri, adlandırma

¹ Bu çalışma “TÜBİTAK 2209–A Üniversite Öğrencileri Araştırma Projeleri Destekleme Programı” kapsamında yürütülen projeden üretilmiştir.

TANZİMAT DÖNEMİ EDEBİYAT ELEŞTİRİSİNDE EDEBİLİK ALGILARI: DİL, EVRENSELLİK VE FORM

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Servet GÜNDOĞDU

Samsun Üniversitesi, - 0000-0001-8370-2726

ÖZET

Yirminci asırda bilhassa Rus formalistlerin edebiliği gündelik dil ile edebî dil arasındaki ayırmadan hareketle kurma çabası, Amerikan yeni eleştiri, yapısalcılık ve postyapısalcılık gibi farklı teorilerce edebî eserin kurgusalılığı, özerkliği, kendi kendine gönderme yapması, çok anlamlılığı ve belirsizliği açılarından geliştirilmiş görünür. On sekizinci asırla beraber bütün yazılı eserleri kapsar şekilde kullanılan edebiyat kavramının, yirminci asra gelindiğinde edebilik nosyonu çerçevesinde özerk bir alan üretme fikri bir norm halini almış görünmektedir. Bu teorik tutumun öncesinde, geleneksel edebilik algılarının bir analizi, zorunlu olarak özerklik fikrini benimseyen modern edebilik fikriyle eleştirel bir diyaloga girmek durumundadır. Bu eleştirel diyalog edebilik düşüncesinin mevcut bir edebî bağlamın baskın yönelimlerine getirilen eleştirilere göre değişkenlik arz ettiğini gösterir. Bu düşünceden hareketle Tanzimat dönemi edebiyat eleştirisi kültürüne dönüp edebilik kavramının nasıl alımlandığına odaklanmak, edebilik kavramının yirminci asırdaki görünümünde ne ölçüde farklılaşma olduğunu anlamak için bir zemin verebilir. Tanzimat döneminde şiir ve edebiyat üzerine poetik düşünce üretimi gerçekleştiren Namık Kemal ve Ziya Paşa'da edebilik kavramı, gündelik dil ile sanat dili, konuşma dili ile yazı dili, mana ve üslup, muhteva ve form bir araya getirilerek tasarlanırken, Hamid'de bu tekilleştirilen ve evrenselleştirilen edebilik fikrinden farklı olarak formla muhteva arasındaki semantik belirsizlikte ve okurla metin arasında vuku bulan bir anlama ve etkileşim (tesir) sürecinde açığa çıkan bir edebilik fikri baskındır. Böylece bu bildiride hem modern edebiyat teorilerinde hem de Tanzimat dönemi edebiyat eleştirisi metinlerinde görülen edebilik düşüncelerinin eleştirel bir mukayesesi yapılacaktır, böylece hem edebiliğin modern Türk edebiyatının oluşumunda hem de edebiyatın işlevselliği ve otonom yapısının kurgulanmasında ne tür bir anlam alanına sahip olduğu belirlenmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Tanzimat edebiyatı, edebilik, dil, evrensellik, form.

KLASİK TÜRK EDEBİYATINDA ŞÂM-I ŞERÎF VE VEHBÎ'NİN ŞÂM-I ŞERÎF REDİFLİ MURABBASI

Doç. Dr. Talip ÇUKURLU

Siirt Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü,

– ORCID: 0000-0002-5164-6720

ÖZET

Klasik Türk edebiyatı yaklaşık altı asır boyunca birçok kıtada hüküm süren bir imparatorluğun adeta edebiyata yansımasıdır. Orta Asya'dan Balkanlara kadar birçok farklı kültüre mensup şairin bulunduğu bu edebî dönem konu genişliği bakımından da oldukça dikkat çekicidir. Şairlerin etraflarında gördükleri hemen her şeyi zihin süzgeçlerinden geçirip edebî sanatlarla süsleyerek söze dökmesiyle ortaya çıkan bu şiirlerin konularından biri de şehirlerdir. Şehirler; tarih içinde kültür, sanat, medeniyet merkezi olması, ticaret yollarının üzerinde bulunması, coğrafi güzelliklerinin benzersiz olması vb. yönleriyle manzum ve mensur birçok eserde ele alınmıştır. Bu eserlerin başında şehrengizler, beldenâmeler, seyahatnameler ve menaziller gelir.

Klasik Türk şiirinde İstanbul, Bağdat, Şam, Mekke ve Medine isimleri sıkça anılan şehirlerdir. Bu bildiride H 927/M 1520-21 yılında Osmanlı hâkimiyetine girmiş olan Şam'ın tarihinden kısaca bahsedilecek olup kimliği tespit edilemeyen klasik Türk şairlerinden Vehbî'nin bir mecmuada bulunan “Şâm-ı Şerîf” redifli murabbası üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klasik Türk Şiiri, Şiir Mecmuası, Vehbî, Şâm

“ŞÂM-I ŞERÎF” IN CLASSICAL TURKISH LITERATURE AND VEHBÎ'S “ŞÂM-I ŞERÎF” RHYME POETRY

ABSTRACT

Classical Turkish literature is the reflection of an empire that prevailed on many continents for about six centuries. This literary school, which contains many different cultures from Central Asia to the Balkans, is also remarkable in terms of the width of the subject. One of the subjects of these poems, which emerged by passing almost everything around the poets by passing through the minds and decorate them with literary arts, is the cities. Cities; Culture, art and civilization in history, the presence of the trade routes, the unique geographical beauties are discussed in many verse and prose works. At the beginning of these works, "Şehrengiz", "Beldenâme", "Seyhatâme" and "Menazil".

In classical Turkish poetry, the names of Istanbul, Baghdad, Damascus, Mecca and Medina are frequently mentioned. In this statement, the history of Damascus, which was under Ottoman rule in H 927/m 1520-21, will be briefly mentioned. Then, Vehbî, one of the classical Turkish poets whose identity cannot be identified, will be examined in a magazine “Şam-ı Şerîf” rhyme poetry.

Keywords: Classical Turkish Poetry, Poetry Journal, Vehbî, Damascus.

KLASİK TÜRK ŞİİRİ AHENK UNSURLARINDAN TEKRİR VE HAYRÂN'IN BİR MANZUMESİ

Doç. Dr. Talip ÇUKURLU

Siirt Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü,

– ORCID: 0000-0002-5164-6720

ÖZET

Şiir; edebî bir değere sahip olan, insana hoş gelen hayallere ve tasvirlerle yer verilen, en önemlisi de çeşitli ahenk unsurlarını içinde barındıran ve böylece hislerin, duyguların ve düşüncelerin güçlü bir şekilde anlatıldığı bir sanattır. Şiirin ortaya çıktığı ilk zamanlardan günümüze değin şairlerin üzerinde ittifak ettiği en önemli husus, şiirin müzik ve ahenkle olan ilişkisidir. Klasik Türk şiirinde ahengin temel unsuru aruzdur. Aruzsuz bir şiir, direksiz ayakta durmaya çalışan bir çadır gibidir. Şiirin müzikalitesini artırmak için aruzun yanı sıra kafiye ve rediften de yararlanılır. Bunların yanı sıra aliterasyon, asonans, söz ve mısra tekrarları, akis, cinas, iştikak, kalb, tekrîr gibi sanatlar da ahengi kuvvetlendiren diğer unsurlardır.

Tekrîr, şiir veya nesirde anlama kuvvet vermek için yapılan söz tekrarlarının sanatsal ifadesidir. Bu sanatı temelde ses tekrarına dayalı ve söz tekrarına dayalı olanlar olmak üzere ikiye ayırmak mümkündür. Ses tekrarına dayalı olan sanatlar içinde akis, cinas, iştikak, kalb, nidâ yer alırken söz tekrarına dayalı olan sanatlara iade, tarsî ve tekrîr dâhil edilmektedir.

Klasik Türk şairlerinden olan Hayrân, şuara tezkirelerinde ve edebiyat tarihlerinde ismine rastlanamamış bir şairdir. İstanbul Millet Kütüphanesi Ali Emiri Koleksiyonu 34 Ae Manzum 234 numarada bulunan şiir mecmuasının 67a sayfasında Hayrân'a ait bir manzume bulunmaktadır. Bu bildiride, tekrîr sanatı hakkında kısaca bilgi verilecek ve Hayrân'ın bu sanatla süslediği manzumesi incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klasik Türk Şiiri, Şiir Mecmuası, Hayrân, Tekrîr

THE ART OF "TEKRİR" ONE OF THE HARMONIES OF CLASSICAL TURKISH POETRY AND A POEM OF THE POET PSEUDONYM OF "HAYRÂN"

ABSTRACT

Poem; it is an art that has a literary value, which includes pleasant dreams and depictions, and most importantly, contains various harmony elements and thus feels of feelings, emotions and thoughts strongly. The most important issue that poets allied on poets since the emergence of poetry to the present is the relationship of poetry with music and harmony. In classical Turkish poetry, the main element of harmony is prosody. A poem without a prosody is like a tent that

tries to stand without a pole. In addition to prosody to increase the musicality of poetry, “redif” and “kafiye” are also used. In addition, arts such as "aliterasyon", "asonans", words and verse repetitions, "akis", "cinas", "iştikak", "kalb", "tekrîr" are other elements that strengthen harmony.

"Tekrîr" is the artistic expression of the repetitions of words made to give comprehension strength in poetry or prose. It is possible to divide this art into two as those based on sound repetition and based on the repetition of the word. Among the arts based on sound repetition, there are "akis", "cinas", "iştikak", "kalb", "Nidâ". The arts based on the repetition of the word are included in the "iade", "tarsi" and "tekrir".

Hayrân, one of the classical Turkish poets, is a poet who has not been named in his poet biographies and literary history. The poetry magazine analyzed in this article is located in Istanbul Millet Library, Ali Emiri Collection, number 34 Ae Manzum 234. There is a poem of poet Hayrân on the 67a page of this poetry journal. In this statement, brief information about the art of "tekrîr" will be given briefly and the verse adorned by the poet Hayrân with this art will be examined.

Keywords: Classical Turkish Poetry, Poetry Magazine, Hayrân, Tekrîr

CEM AKAS’IN *NOKTANIN KESİŞİMLERİ ANTOLOJİSİ* ADLI ÖYKÜ KİTABI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

Doç. Dr. Emine AYAN¹

ÖZET

Günümüz Türk edebiyatının öne çıkan yazarlarından biri olan Cem Akas (1968) çok yönlü ve üretken kimliği ile sanat dünyasına katkı sağlayan bir isimdir. Boğaziçi Üniversitesi’ndeki Kimya Mühendisliği eğitiminin ardından Siyaset Bilimi üzerine yüksek lisans ve doktora yapan Akas edebi hayatına 1987 yılında öykü ile başlar. 1990’lı yıllardan itibaren öykünün yanı sıra roman ve deneme türündeki eserleri ile edebi faaliyeti hız kazanan yazarın sanatsal serüveni yayın yönetmenliği, editörlük ve çevirmenlik ile devam eder. Çeşitli televizyon kanallarında programlar sunan ve yaratıcı yazarlık üzerine dersler de veren Akas 2018 yılından itibaren Can Yayınlarının genel yayın yönetmenliği görevini üstlenmiştir.

1990 yılında yayımlanan *Noktanın Kesişimleri Antolojisi* Cem Akas’ın ilk öykü kitabıdır. On sekiz öyküden oluşan kitapta “Notlar” ile birlikte “Ek A” ve “Ek B” olmak üzere iki bölüm daha yer alır. Bu bildiride adı geçen kitaptaki öykülerin biçim ve içerik olarak analiz edilmesi suretiyle yazarın öykü anlayışına ışık tutulması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cem Akas, öykü, *Noktanın Kesişimleri Antolojisi*, biçim, içerik.

A REVIEW ON CEM AKAS'S STORYBOOK NAMED *NOKTANIN KESİŞİMLERİ ANTOLOJİSİ*

ABSTRACT

Cem Akas (1968), one of the prominent writers of today's Turkish literature, is a name that contributes to the world of art with his versatile and productive identity. After studying Chemical Engineering at Boğaziçi University, Akas received his master's degree and doctorate in Political Science and started his literary life with story in 1987. The artistic adventure of the author, whose literary activities have accelerated since the 1990s with his works in the genre of novels and essays, as well as stories, continues with publishing directorship, editorship and translation. Akas, who presents programs on various television channels and gives courses on creative writing, has served as the editor-in-chief of Can Publications since 2018.

Noktanın Kesişimleri Antolojisi published in 1990, is Cem Akas's first story book. The book, which consists of eighteen stories, includes two more chapters, “Appendix A” and “Appendix B”, along with “Notes”. In this paper, it is aimed to shed light on the author's understanding of the story by analyzing the stories in the mentioned book in terms of form and content.

Key Words: Cem Akas, story, *Noktanın Kesişimleri Antolojisi*, form, content.

¹ Çukurova Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü, orcid.org/0000-0003-2132-5587

ECOCRITICAL ANALYSIS OF "TO BUILD A FIRE" BY JACK LONDON

Dr. Selin TURAN

niles35.st@gmail.com-0000-0002-9688-5098

ABSTRACT

Jack London's "To Build a Fire" is analyzed from the conceptual perspective of ecocriticism. Ecocritical theory assesses the ecological elements hidden in descriptive narratives. London's story displays many characteristics highly relevant to the theme of man's ultimate subordination to nature, a key aspect of ecocritical theory. The protagonist and his husky dog are described as being part of the ecological life cycle as they attempt to survive the harsh environment into which the main character's hubris has led them. Alaska's ecological conditions are clearly visualised, with the proximity and enmity between man and nature critically tracked through the observations of either the narrator or the protagonist. While criticizing the position of man within this environment, in contrast nature and animals are shown as existing within a complex, balanced ecosystem. This complexity, as described by London, is evaluated using an environmentalist approach.

Key words: Ecocriticism, Ecology, Jack London, Nature.

ELEKTRONİK MÜZİK VE SANATIN EVRİMİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cihan TABAK

Harran Üniversitesi - <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1060-9499>

ÖZET

Elektronik cihazlar ile dijital işlemlerin kullanıldığı elektronik müzik, 20. yüzyılın ortalarında ilk ortaya çıkışından bu yana kayda değer bir dönüşüm geçirmiştir. Kapsamlı bir şekilde ele alındığında; estetik, ortam bilgisi ve kavram çerçevesi açısından önemli değişiklikler yaşanmıştır. Bu çalışmada elektronik müzik ile modern sanat arasında oluşan birbirine bağımlı ilişkiler ortaya konarak, söz edilen değişken alanda bir inceleme gerçekleştirilmektedir.

Elektronik müziğin gelişiminin incelenmesinde, ilk deneysel çalışmalar olan Musique Concrète ile teyp manipülasyonundan, sentezleyicilerin ve Dijital Ses İş İstasyonlarının (DAW) doğuşuna uzanan önemli aşamalar dikkate alınmalıdır. Bu teknolojik gelişmeler müzisyenlerin kullanımına açık olan çeşitli seslerin çeşitliliğini arttırmakla kalmayıp müzikal besteciliğin doğasını yeniden şekillendirmiştir. Ses tasarımının, algoritma oluşturma ya da interaktif performansların bir arada kullanılması, elektronik müziğin çeşitli müzik biçimleriyle kesişerek geleneksel sanat paradigmalarını zorlayan ses anlatım biçimlerini beraberinde getirmiştir.

Benzer biçimde görsel sanata, dansa ve çoklu ortama dayalı yerleştirmelere elektronik müzik etkileri de önemlidir. Elektronik müzisyenlerle görsel sanatçıların iş birliği, disiplinler arasındaki yaratıcı potansiyelin açığa çıktığı, duyuşal yöntemlerin sınırlarını belirsizleştiren etkileyici deneyimlere neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca ritmik yeniliklerin ifade biçimleri ile hikâye anlatımını nasıl etkilediği göz önünde bulundurularak, elektronik müziğin çağdaş dans ve koreografiyi şekillendirmedeki rolü gelenekseli değiştirmiştir.

Elektronik müziğin toplumsal değişim ile siyasi koşullar karşısındaki duruşu ve kültürel eylemlere yönelik kullanımı; teknoloji, ses ve görsel öğelerin sentezlenmesiyle oluşan çoklu medya sanatı yerleştirmeleri, sanatçıların toplumsal meselelerle ilgilenmesi için anlamlı bir söylem ortaya koyan kapsamlı bir zemin sunmaktadır. Elektronik müzik ve sanatın gelişimi arasında var olan simbiyotik ilişki, tarihsel süreç ve güncel kavramlarla birlikte, teknoloji odaklı yaratıcılığın dönüştürücü gücünü göstermektedir. İki farklı disiplin arasında kurulan bu etkileşimin daha derinden anlaşılabilmesi, geleceğe taşınabilecek doğru ve tanımlanabilir kavramlar sunulmasına olanak sağlayabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektronik müzik, sanat, dönüşüm

ELECTRONIC MUSIC AND THE EVOLUTION OF ART

ABSTRACT

Electronic music utilising digital devices and processing has undergone noteworthy transformation since its initial introduction in the mid-20th century. A broader analysis reveals substantial changes regarding aesthetics, media knowledge and conceptual framework. This research investigates the interdependent relations between Electronic Music and Modern Art, exploring the variable field in question.

In analysing the development of electronic music, it is important to consider the important stages from the first experimental works, musique concrète and tape manipulation, to the birth of synthesizers and digital audio workstations (DAW). These technological developments have not only increased the variety of sounds available to musicians but have also changed the nature of musical composition. The combination of sound design, algorithm generation or interactive performance has given rise to forms of sonic expression that challenge traditional artistic paradigms by intersecting electronic music with various forms of music.

Electronic music has an impact on visual art, dance, and multimedia installations. Collaborations between electronic musicians and visual artists create immersive experiences that blur sensory boundaries and unleash the creative potential between disciplines. Furthermore, electronic music plays a transformative role in contemporary dance and choreography by changing traditions. Rhythmic innovations have influenced new forms of body expression and storytelling.

The role of electronic music in response to social and political change, as well as in facilitating cultural movements, is exemplified through multi-media art installations that incorporate technology, sound, and visual elements. Such platforms offer a comprehensive foundation for artists to tackle social issues and spark meaningful discourse. The interdependent link between electronic music and art development, coupled with the historical and current concepts, showcases the transformative potential of technology-focused creativity. An enhanced comprehension of this entwined interplay between the two diverse disciplines will facilitate the illustration of precise and effectively defined frameworks that can be carried forth into the future.

Keywords: Electronic music, art, transformation

TÜRK MAKAM MÜZİĞİ'NDE ÇOKSESİLİK DENEMESİ: NİHAVEND MAKAMI ÖRNEĞİ

Dr. Derya Neslihan ÖZKELEŞ

Dr. M. Hilmi Güler Bilim ve Sanat Merkezi,

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-7339-1109

ÖZET

Türk makam müziği özü itibariyle tek sesli bir müzik türü olmasına karşın içerdiği zengin melodik yapısı ile çoksesli olarak icra edilebilmektedir. Eserlerdeki çoksesli çalışmalar farklı armonileme teknikleri kullanılarak yapılabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, genel yapısı ile çoksesliliğe elverişli olduğu düşünülen nihavend makamındaki eserlerin çoksesli biçimde icra edilebilmesinde izlenmesi gereken yöntem ve tekniklerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaca yönelik ilk aşamada nihavend makamının genel özellikleri ele alınarak araştırmanın teorik çerçevesi oluşturulmuş ve makam içerisinde kullanılabilecek çoksesli unsurlar üçlü armoni ve dörtlü armoni içerisindeki akorlarla tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu kapsamda örnek olarak seçilen Hasan Özçivi'ye ait Nihavend Sirtı isimli eserin melodik yapısı esas alınarak makamın çoksesli olarak icra edilmesinde kullanılabilecek akorlar belirlenmiştir. Sonraki aşamada akorların makamsal yapıya uygun olarak eser içerisindeki konumlandırmaları yapılmış ayrıca sıradanlığı önlemek amacıyla akorların birbirleri yerine kullanılabilecek vekil akorlar tayin edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda makamsal yapıdaki tek sesli eserlerin çalışmada izlenilen yöntem ve teknikler doğrultusunda çoksesli biçimde icra edilmesine olanak sağlanmış ve nihavend makamı dışında farklı makamlarda yapılabilecek çoksesli çalışmalara yönelik öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Türk Makam Müziği, Nihavend Makamı, Sirtı, Armoni, Çokseslilik.

F. CHOPİN'İN OP. 64 NO.1 RE BEMOL MAJÖR VALS'İNİN EŞLİK YÖNÜNDEN İNCELENMESİ

Dr. Derya Neslihan ÖZKELEŞ

Dr. M. Hilmi Güler Bilim ve Sanat Merkezi,

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-7339-1109

ÖZET

Müzik eğitiminde seslendirme/yorumlama eylemleri sürecin en önemli halkasını oluşturmaktadır. Herhangi bir çalgı veya vokal için bestelenmiş eserlerin etkili bir biçimde seslendirilmesi ve yorumlanmasında analizlerinin yapılması büyük önem taşır. Eser analizlerinin uygun biçimde yapılması aşamasında teorik bilgiye geniş ölçüde ihtiyaç duyulduğu şüphesizdir. Bu çalışmada ise kullandığı zengin müzikal dokusuyla romantik dönemin en önemli temsilcilerinden Frederic Chopin'in piyano repertuarına kazandırdığı çok sayıdaki eserinden biri olan op.64 no.1 re bemol majör valsinin icrasına katkı sağlamak amacıyla melodi eşliği armonik yönden incelenmiştir Genel tarama modelinin kullanıldığı betimsel bir araştırma niteliğinde olan çalışmada veriler doküman inceleme yoluyla toplanmıştır. Melodi eşliğine ilişkin armonik yapının çözümlenmesinde görsel analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda, eserin etkili seslendirilmesi aşamasında, melodi eşliği dönemin armonik yapısına uygun olarak çözümlenmiş ve eserdeki müzikal doku ile eşlikteki bağın kurulmasına yönelik öneriler getirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Frederic Chopin, Romantik dönem, Armonik analiz, Eşlik, Piyano.

DİYARBAKIR’ DA YAŞAYAN DOMLAR’IN MÜZİK EĞİTİMLERİ İLE SUZUKİ MÜZİK EĞİTİMİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

Zozan YILDIZ

İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Performans Anasanat Dalı,
Geleneksel Danslar Programı, Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi.

- ORCID ID 0000-0002-9097-1219

Özet

Kaynaklardan anlaşıldığı üzere Çingeneler, Hindistan’dan, farklı zamanlarda ve farklı nedenlerle göç edip dünyanın farklı yerlerine yerleşmişlerdir. Yerleştikleri bölgelerde farklı isimler ile tanımlanan Çingeneler’e; Dom, Mıtrıb, Çingen, Roman, Lom, Rom gibi çok sayıda adlandırma yapılmıştır. Diyarbakır ve civarına göç edip yerleşen Çingeneler Dom adı ile tanımlanmışlardır. Domlar’ın Diyarbakır müzikal kültürünün yaşatılmasında ve gelecek kuşaklara aktarılmasında önemli roller yüklenmiş oldukları bilinmektedir. Müzik alanında kültürel değerlerin gelecek zamanlara taşınmasında önemli rol oynamışlar ve bu süreç devam etmektedir. Özellikle geleneksel kültürel törenlerinde müzisyen olarak görev aldıkları ve genellikle Davul-Zurna ile eşlik ettikleri görülmektedir. Dom müzisyenler de müzisyenlik geleneklerini kendilerinden sonra gelenlere aktarımına önem verdikleri ve bu konuda kendi yöntemleri ile yaptıkları bilinmektedir. Özellikle usta müzisyenler yeni yetişenlere rol model olup müzisyenlik mesleğinde yer almalarını sağlamaktadırlar. Usta müzisyenlerin yeni müzisyenlerine uyguladıkları öğretim yönteminin Japon keman sanatçısı Shinichi Suzuki’ nin 20. yüzyılda yaratmış olduğu Suzuki Anadil Metodu ile benzerlik olduğu görülmektedir. Suzuki Anadil Metodu’na göre: Nasıl ki bir bebek doğduğu andan itibaren çevresinde duyduğu sesleri taklit ederek ana dilini öğreniyorsa, çevresinde müzikal bir ortamla karşılaştığında da aynı şey geçerlidir. Bu bildiride Diyarbakır’ da yaşayan müzisyen Domlar’ın müzikal eğitimleri ile Japon keman sanatçısı Shinichi Suzuki’ nin müzik eğitimi Suzuki Metodu’nun karşılaştırılması yapılacaktır. Çalışmada yazılı işitsel ve görsel kaynaklar taranarak sunum içerisinde gösterilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çingeneler, Domlar, Müzik, Diyarbakır, Suzuki Eğitimi

Abstract

As understood from the sources, Gypsies migrated from India at different times and for different reasons and settled in different parts of the world. Gypsies are defined by different names in the regions where they settle; Many names have been given such as Dom, Mıtrıb, Çingen, Roman, Lom, Rom. Gypsies who migrated and settled in Diyarbakır and its surroundings were defined as Dom. It is known that Doms have played important roles in keeping Diyarbakır's musical culture alive and passing it on to future generations. They have played an important role in carrying cultural values in the field of music to future times, and this process continues. It is seen that they especially take part as musicians in traditional cultural ceremonies and usually accompany with drums and zurna. It is known that Dom musicians attach importance to transferring their musicianship traditions to those who come after them and do this with their own methods. Especially master musicians become role models for young people and enable them to take part in the profession of musicianship. It can be seen that the teaching method applied by master musicians to their new musicians is similar to the Suzuki

Native Language Method created by Japanese violinist Shinichi Suzuki in the 20th century. According to the Suzuki Mother Tongue Method: Just as a baby learns his native language by imitating the sounds he hears around him from the moment he is born, the same is true when he encounters a musical environment around him. In this paper, a comparison will be made between the musical education of Dom musicians living in Diyarbakır and the Suzuki method of music education of Japanese violinist Shinichi Suzuki. In the study, written, audio and visual sources will be scanned and tried to be shown in the presentation.

Keywords: Gypsies, Doms, Music, Diyarbakır, Suzuki Education

YÜRÜNEBİLİRLİK BAĞLAMINDA YAYA KALDIRIMI-YAYA ÜST GEÇİDİ İLİŞKİSİNİN İRDELENMESİ: YAYA ÜST GEÇİDİ VARSA KALDIRIM YOK

Dr., Sinem KIZILASLAN

1.sinem@gmail.com – 0000-0002-0168-6994

ÖZET

İnsanların çevreyi değiştirme etkinlikleri çoğunlukla kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak içindir. Fakat insanların kendi ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için yaptıkları bazı uygulamalar yine kendilerine zarar verebilmektedir. Gibson'ın “uygun hale getirmek” şeklinde tanımladığı çevrenin değiştirilmesi eylemi, üzerinde tartışılması gereken bir konudur: kime ve neye göre uygun? Yapılaşmaya açılan tarım arazileri, dere yatakları, orman alanları gibi çalışmalar çevreyi insanların barınma ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmek için “uygunlaştırmak” olarak görülebilse de sonrasında üst ölçekte bütün ekosistemi etkileyebilen olumsuz sonuçlar doğurabilmektedir. Bu sorunlar üst seviyelerden başlayıp alt düzeylere kadar inebilen hiyerarşik bir düzende devam edebilmektedir. İnsanların; eğitim, sağlık, sosyal yaşam gibi hizmetlerden daha iyi yararlanabilmeleri amacıyla kentsel mekânda bir araya gelmesi, kentsel mekânın hızla büyümesi, bu büyümeyi karşılamak için sürekli yolların yapılması, yapılan yolların kentlerdeki yaya hareketliliğini kısıtlaması, bu kısıtlamanın ortadan kaldırılabilmesi için yaya üst geçitleri vb. uygulamaların yapılması yukarıda bahsedilen “hiyerarşik sorunlar”a örnek olarak verilebilir. Çalışma kapsamında kentsel ulaşımında önemli bir yeri olan yaya üst geçitleri ele alınmıştır. İlk bakışta basit bir kavram olarak görülen fakat derinlemesine araştırıldığında bünyesinde birçok sorunu barındırdığı anlaşılan yaya üst geçitleriyle ilgili iki görüş vardır: birincisi yaya üst geçitlerinin yaya ulaşımını kolaylaştırması amacıyla yapıldığı, ikincisi yaya üst geçitlerinin araç trafiğini kolaylaştırması amacıyla yapıldığı yönündedir. Yaya üst geçitlerinin yapılmasında amaç ister yaya trafiğini rahatlatmak olsun ister araç trafiğini rahatlatmak olsun her iki koşulda da yaya üst geçitlerinin konumlandırıldıkları kaldırımlarla fiziksel ilişkilerinin doğru planlanması gerekmektedir. Mevcut birçok uygulamada yaya üst geçitleri yaya kaldırımlarındaki sürekliliği bozmakta, yaya kaldırımı kullanımını zorlaştırmaktadır. Konu kapsamında Samsun Kenti, Atakum İlçesi, Atatürk Bulvarı'nda yer alan üst geçitler yaya kaldırımlarındaki yürünebilirliğe etkileri açısından irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Yaya kaldırımı, Yaya üst geçidi, Yürünebilirlik, Peyzaj Mimarlığı

EXAMINATION OF SIDEWALK-PEDESTRIAN OVERPASS RELATIONSHIP IN THE CONTEXT OF WALKABILITY: NO SIDEWALK IF THERE IS A PEDESTRIAN OVERPASS

ABSTRACT

People's activities to change the environment are mostly to meet their own needs. However, some of the practices that people undertake to meet their own needs can also harm themselves. The act of changing the environment, which Gibson defines as "making it suitable", is an issue that needs to be discussed: suitable for whom and according to what? Although activities such as agricultural lands, stream beds and forest areas that are opened for construction can be seen as "making the environment suitable" to meet people's housing needs, they can have negative consequences that can affect the entire ecosystem at a higher scale. These problems can continue in a hierarchical order, starting from the upper levels down to the lower levels. The gathering of people in urban spaces to better benefit from services such as education, health and social life, the rapid growth of urban space, the continuous construction of roads to meet this growth, the restriction of pedestrian mobility in cities by roads, and the implementation of pedestrian overpasses etc. to eliminate this restriction can be given as examples of the aforementioned "hierarchical problems". Within the scope of the study, pedestrian overpasses, which have an important role in urban transportation, are discussed. There are two views on pedestrian overpasses, which are seen as a simple concept at first glance, but which are understood to contain many problems when researched in depth: the first is that pedestrian overpasses are built to facilitate pedestrian transportation, and the second is that pedestrian overpasses are built to facilitate vehicle traffic. Whether the purpose of pedestrian overpasses is to facilitate pedestrian traffic or to facilitate vehicular traffic, in both cases, the physical relationship of pedestrian overpasses with the sidewalks where they are located should be planned correctly. In many existing applications, pedestrian overpasses disrupt the continuity of pedestrian sidewalks and make it difficult to use the sidewalks. Within the scope of the subject, the overpasses on Atatürk Boulevard in Atakum District of Samsun City, Atakum District are analyzed in terms of their effects on the walkability of sidewalks.

Key Words : Sidewalk, Pedestrian overpass, Walkability, Landscape Architecture

DOĞA VE KENT ARASINDA UYUM SAĞLAMAYA YÖNELİK YENİ BİR KENT MODELİ: BIODIVERCITIES

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Duygu YILDIZ KARAKOÇ

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, 0000-0001-9396-5917

ÖZET

Kentsel gelişme ve büyümenin son yıllardaki artan ivmesi kentsel ekosistem ve ekosistemin unsurları üzerinde doğrudan bir baskı meydana getirmektedir. Bu baskının azaltılması ve kentsel sürdürülebilirliğin sağlanması için doğayı ve kenti bütünleştiren kentsel gelişme modelleri gündeme gelmiştir. Birçok uluslararası politik belgede de yer bulan doğayla bütünleşik kentsel formlar ekolojik sürdürülebilirliği merkezine almış ve kentsel biyoçeşitliliği ön plana çıkarmıştır. Kent planlaması ve kentsel gelişme stratejileri biyoçeşitliliğin korunması ve sürdürülebilir kent yaşamının oluşturulması bağlamında tasarlanmaya başlanmıştır. Kentlerin ekolojik içerikli bu dönüşümünü sağlamayı amaçladığını iddia eden bir kentsel gelişim modeli olarak “biodiverCities” kentlerin 2030 yılına kadar önemli bir dönüşüm süreci geçirmesi gerektiği fikri üzerine ortaya atılmıştır. BiodiverCities yönetim fikrini temel alarak kent yetkilileri, özel sektör ve tüm kentsel toplumun kentlerin doğa üzerindeki etkilerini tersine çevirmeye ve bu kesimlere kendi kentlerinde doğa temelli çözümlerin ön plana çıktığı uygun bir ortam oluşturmalarına fırsat sunan bir kent gündemi sağlamaktadır. Avrupa Birliği, Dünya Ekonomik Forumu, bazı ülkeler ve kurumlar tarafından genel çerçevesi çizilen bu kentsel gelişim modelinin kentsel biyoçeşitliliğin korunması, ekosistem hizmetlerinin devamlılığı, iklim değişikliğiyle mücadele, dirençli kentlerin oluşturulması gibi alanlarda potansiyelinin ortaya konulması önemlidir. Bu çalışma bu öneme binaen biodiverCities’in sunduğu önerileri, stratejileri ve politik önerileri ortaya koyarak yeni bir ekolojik kent tasarımının olanaklarını araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: biyoçeşitlilik, kentsel biyoçeşitlilik, sürdürülebilirlik, çevre yönetimi, iklim değişikliği.

TÜRKÇE ISLIK DİLİ VE ÇOK YÖNLÜ KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE DÜŞÜNCELERİMİZ

Prof. Dr. Musa GENÇ

Giresun Üniversitesi, - 0000-0002-4857-7437

Dr. Yunus Emre GENÇ

Giresun Üniversitesi, - 0000-0003-3924-6094

ÖZET

Islık dili kültürlerin ortak mirasıdır. Aslında bir dil de değildir. Herhangi bir dildeki az heceli kelime ve cümlelerin ıslıkla ifadesidir. Dolayısıyla her dilin ıslık dili vardır; yoksa da meydana getirilebilir. Örneğin bugüne kadar ıslıkla hiç ifade edilmemiş dillerden Almanca, İngilizce, Japonca ve Çincenin ıslık dili çevrimleri, hem de bu dilleri bilmeyen, fakat iyi derecede Türkçe ıslık dili kullanıcı miras taşıyıcılarca, kolayca yapılabilmektedir. Türkçe ıslık dili usta kullanıcılarının tarafımızdan tespit edilen bu yeteneğinin, yeryüzünde halen kullanılmakta olan ıslık dillerinin usta kullanıcılarının da sahip olduğunu ve bugüne kadar hiç ıslıkla icra edilmemiş dillerin de ıslık dillerinin yaratılabileceğini söylemek, kanaatimizce hayal değildir. Peki bu insanlığa ne kazandıracaktır? Meyer'in Fransız Alplerine yakın bir vadide yaptığı deneyde, normal konuşma sesinin en fazla 40 metre, bağırma sesinin 200 metre mesafeden duyulduğu; ıslık sesinin ise 700 metre uzaklıkta bile anlaşılır olduğu saptanmıştır. Kanarya adalarından Le Gamero adası sakinlerinin kullandığı Silbo Gomero ıslık diliyle, açık havalarda ve yüksek bir yerden, kuş uçuşu yaklaşık 10 km mesafeden anlaşabildikleri belirtilmektedir. Giresun ili Çanakçı ilçesi Kuşköy köylüleri ise şahsımıza, bu mesafenin yaklaşık 3 km olduğunu söylediler. Modern teknolojiden yararlanma olanaklarının sıfırlandığı zaman ve mekanlarda, yani konuşarak veya işaretlerle iletişim ortadan kalktığı yerlerde insanlar, günümüz şartlarında en iyi iletişimi sadece ıslık dili ile kurabilirler. Bu genel bilgiden sonra kültürlerin ortak mirası ıslık dilinin şu amaçlarla kullanılabileceğini düşünüyoruz: 1- Arama kurtarma dili, 2- İstihbarat dili, 3- Yabanıl doğada icra edilen meslek ve sporların mensupları için yabanıl doğa dili, 4- Görme engelli dili, 6- Konuşma engelli dili gibi. Bu bildiride Türkçe ıslık dili ve çok yönlü kullanımı yukarıda sıralanan Türkçe ıslık dili çeşitleri bağlamında ele alınıp açıklamalar yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel ıslık dili (Kuşdili), Çok yönlü kullanım, Görme özürlü dili, Konuşma özürlü dili, Arama kurtarma dili, İstihbarat dili

ABSTRACT

TURKISH WHISTLISH LANGUAGE AND OUR THOUGHTS ON ITS VERSATILE USAGE

Whistling language is the common heritage of cultures. Actually, it is not a language. It is the whistling expression of words and sentences with fewer syllables in any language. Therefore, every language has a whistled language; or it can be created. For example, the whistled language expression of German, English, Japanese and Chinese, which are languages that have never been expressed with whistles until now, can be easily made by heritage carriers who do not know these languages but are fluent in the Turkish whistled language. In our opinion, it is not a dream to say that this ability detected by the master users of the Turkish whistled language is also possessed by the master users of the whistled languages still use in the world, and that whistled languages can be created in languages that have never been whistled before. So what will this bring to humanity? In Meyer's experiment in a valley close to the French Alps, normal speaking sounds could be heard at a distance of 40 meters at most, and shouting sounds could be heard at a distance of 200 meters; It has been determined that the whistling sound is understandable even at a distance of 700 meters. It is stated that they can communicate with the Silbo Gomero whistle language used by the inhabitants of Le Gamero island, one of the Canary Islands, in clear weather and from a high place, from a distance of approximately 10 km as the crow flies. The villagers of Kuşköy, Çanakçı district of Giresun province, told us that this distance is approximately 3 km. In times and places where the opportunity to benefit from modern technology has been eliminated, that is, in places where communication by speaking or signing has disappeared, people can only communicate with whistled language. After this general information, we think that the whistled language can be used for the following purposes: 1- Search and rescue language, 2- Intelligence language, 3- Wilderness language for members of professions and sports performed in wild nature, 4- Language for the visually impaired, 6- Language for the speech impaired, like his tongue. In this paper, Turkish whistle language and its versatile use are discussed and explained in the context of the Turkish whistle language kinds listed above.

Keywords: Traditional whistled language (Bird language), Versatile use, Language for the visually impaired, Language for the speech impaired, Search and rescue language, Intelligence language

DEPREMİN ETKİLERİYLE BAŞ ETMEDE PSİKOLOJİK SAĞLAMLIK, BELİRSİZLİĞE TAHAMMÜL DÜZEYLERİ VE KİMLİK ALGILARININ ÖNEMİ¹

Psikolojik Danışman Beste ÖĞREK

Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, 0000-0001-8190-819X

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman BALCI

Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, 0000-0001-9374-8808

ÖZET

İnsanlar yaşamları boyunca birçok sorunlarla ve güçlüklerle karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Deprem gibi doğal afetler insanların karşılaştığı güçlükler ve sorunlar arasında yer almaktadır. Bazı insanlar deprem yaşantısı gibi güçlükler karşısında kendini köşeye sıkışmış hissederken bazıları, güçlüklerle baş etmek için çaba içine girmektedir. Bu güçlüklerle sağlıklı bir şekilde baş etmedeki önemli faktörlerden birisi bireylerin psikolojik sağlık özellikleridir. Psikolojik sağlık (resilience), bireylerin zorluklar karşısında mücadele edebilme gücünü tanımlar. Değişip geliştirilebilir olması nedeniyle dinamik bir kavramdır. Bireylerin psikolojik sağlık özellikleri son yıllarda pandemi ve deprem gibi yaşanan doğal afetlerle beraber önemli hale gelmiştir. Literatür taramasında görülmüştür ki depremden etkilenme düzeyi psikolojik sağlıkla ilgili ve iç içedir. Yapılan araştırmalarda psikolojik sağlık düzeyi yüksek bireylerin depremin yıkıcı etkilerinden sonra çok daha hızlı toparlanabilme gücüne sahip olduğu; belirsizliğe tahammül düzeyinin ve benlik algısının psikolojik sağlık ile ilişkili olduğu ve psikolojik sağlamlığı yüksek olan bireylerin belirsizliğe tahammül düzeylerinin daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, literatür taramasında ulaşılan yayınlar ele alınarak psikolojik sağlamlığın, belirsizliğe tahammül düzeyinin ve kimlik algılarının bireylerin depremler nedeniyle karşılaştıkları güçlüklerle baş etmedeki önemi vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Depremlerin etkisi, psikolojik sağlık, belirsizliğe tahammül düzeyi, benlik algısı.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AND TOLERANCE LEVELS TO UNCERTAINTY AND IDENTITY PERCEPTIONS FOR COPING WITH THE EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE

ABSTRACT

People face many problems and difficulties throughout their lives. Natural disasters such as earthquakes are among the difficulties and problems faced by people. While some people feel cornered in the face of difficulties such as experiencing an earthquake, others make an effort to cope with the difficulties. One of the important factors in coping with these difficulties in a

¹ Bu bildirinin hazırlanmasında birinci yazarın ikinci yazar danışmanlığında Kırıkkale Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü PDR programında hazırlamakta olduğu yüksek lisans tez çalışmasından yararlanılmıştır.

healthy way is the psychological resilience characteristics of individuals. Psychological resilience is defined as the ability of individuals to struggle against difficulties. It is a dynamic concept, because it can be changed and improved. Psychological resilience characteristics of individuals have become important in recent years with natural disasters such as pandemics and earthquakes. It has been seen in the literature review that the level of earthquake impact is related to and intertwined with psychological resilience. Studies have shown that individuals with a high level of psychological resilience have the power to recover much faster after the devastating effects of an earthquake. Moreover, it has been determined that the level of tolerance for uncertainty and self-perception are related to psychological resilience, and individuals with high psychological resilience have higher levels of tolerance for uncertainty. In this research, the importance of psychological resilience, the level of tolerance for uncertainty and identity perceptions in coping with the difficulties individuals face due to earthquakes is emphasized by examining the publications found in the literature review.

Key words: Effect of earthquakes, psychological resilience, level of tolerance for uncertainty, self-perception.

YETİŞKİN BİREYLERDE BENLİK AYIRIMLAŞMASI, BAŞA ÇIKMA ESNEKLİĞİ VE YAŞAMDA ANLAM DÜZEYLERİ¹

Psikolojik Danışman Sevde ÜÇÜNCÜOĞLU

Kırıkkale Üniversitesi 0000-0002-5847-1820

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman BALCI

Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, 0000-0001-9374-8808

ÖZET

Günümüzde birey olma kavramı üzerine yoğun bir gündem bulunmaktadır. Özellikle ilk yetişkinlik diye adlandırılan 18 yaş itibarıyla bireyler kazandıkları yasal hakların da etkisiyle bireyleşmeye net adımlar atmaktadırlar. Türkiye’de yetişen bireylerin kültürel, dini, çevresel gibi çeşitli sebeplerden dolayı ailelerine bağlılığı bulunmaktadır. Bu durumun boyutu birlik ve beraberlik anlamında sağlıklı bir zeminde ilerlediğinde bütünlüğü sağlayabilmektedir. Ancak, zaman zaman bağımlılık noktalarına kadar ulaşarak kişinin ailesinden ayrı bağımsız bir birey olmasına engel olabilmektedir. Bu bireyler yetişkinlikte herhangi bir konuda karar verirken ebeveynlerine danışma ihtiyacı hissedebilmektedirler. İş hayatlarında ve evliliklerinde ebeveynlerinin beklentilerine göre hareket etme eğilimi gösterebilmektedirler. Kendini ailesinden ayrı bir birey olarak değerlendiremeyen bu bireylerde benliğin ayrışması dediğimiz noktaya ulaşmak mümkün olmamaktadır. Bu durum kişinin ebeveyn kaybı yaşadığı ya da farklı problemlerle karşılaştığı zamanlarda problemle başa çıkamayacağı inancıyla kişiyi hayattan kopma noktasına kadar sürükleyebileceği düşünülmektedir. Başa çıkma konusundaki esnekliklerinin önemi ve ilişkisi önem arz ederken hayatı sorgulamaya itebileceği için yaşamda anlam bulmalarıyla da ilişkilendirilebilmektedir. Çünkü yaşanan tüm bu durumlar kişiyi hayatına dair bir anlamsızlığa sürükleyebilmektedir. Bu çalışma ile literatürde ulaşılan araştırmalar incelenerek yetişkin bireylerdeki benlik ayrışması, başa çıkma esnekliği ve yaşamda anlam düzeyleri ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Başa çıkma esnekliği, yaşamda anlam düzeyleri, yetişkin bireylerde benlik ayrışması.

SELF DIFFERENTIATION, COPING FLEXIBILITY AND LEVELS OF MEANING IN LIFE IN ADULT INDIVIDUALS

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, there is an intense agenda on the concept of being an individual. Especially at the age of 18, which is called the first adulthood, individuals take clear steps towards individualization with the influence of the legal rights they have gained. Individuals growing

¹ Bu bildiriye ikinci yazar danışmanlığında birinci yazar tarafından Kırıkkale Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsünde PDR programında hazırlanan yüksek lisans tezinin içeriğinden yararlanılmıştır.

up in Türkiye are attached to their families for various reasons such as cultural, religious and environmental. The extent of this situation can ensure integrity when it progresses on a healthy basis in terms of unity and solidarity. However, it can sometimes reach the point of addiction and prevent the person from being an independent individual apart from their family. These individuals may feel the need to consult their parents when making decisions about any issue in adulthood. They may tend to act according to their parents' expectations in their business lives and marriages. It is not possible to reach the point we call differentiation of the self in these individuals who cannot evaluate themselves as an individual separate from their family. It is thought that this situation can lead the person to the point of breaking away from life, with the belief that they cannot cope with the problem when they experience the loss of a parent or encounter different problems. While the relationship of their flexibility in coping is important, it can also be associated with finding meaning in life as it can push them to question life. Because all these situations can lead a person to a sense of meaninglessness in his life. In this study, self-differentiation, coping flexibility and levels of meaning in life in adult individuals were analyzed by examining the studies in the literature.

Keywords: Coping flexibility, levels of meaning in life, self-differentiation in adults.

GENÇLER İÇİN BÜYÜK RİSK: SOSYAL DIŞLANMA

Doç. Dr., Beyza ERKOÇ

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü,

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0035-6782

ÖZET

Genel kabul gören bir tanımlaması olmamakla birlikte gençlik kavramı biyolojik, psikolojik, sosyolojik, demografik, kültürel yönden ele alınarak tanımlanmaya çalışılır. Bu dönem bireylerin çocukluk dönemine göre fiziksel, zihinsel ve sosyal yönden geliştiği, kişiliğinin büyük ölçüde oluştuğu, pozitif kazanımların ya da negatif kayıpların yaşandığı, geleceğe yön veren yaşamın en önemli dönemlerinden birisi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Gençlik döneminde alınan kararlar bireylerin kalan yaşantısına ışık tutar. Doğru yönelimlerle, kaliteli bir hayat standardı ile biyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyal yönden sağlıklı bir yaşam tarzıyla geçen gençlik dönemi, yetişkinlikte ve yaşlılık döneminde de olumlu kazanımları beraberinde getirir. Aksi olarak negatif yönelimler (örneğin bağımlılıklar), düşük hayat standardı, her yönden sağlıksız bir yaşam tarzı ile şekillenen gençlik döneminin olumsuz yansımaları yetişkinlik ve yaşlılık döneminde bariz şekilde görülür. Gençlerin biyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyal yönden sağlığına zarar veren birçok etken vardır. Bahsi geçen etkenlerden bir tanesi de sosyal sağlığın bileşenlerinden olan sosyal dışlanmadır. Genel olarak sosyal dışlanma belli birey veya grupların içinde bulundukları toplumlarında sosyal ilişkilerin, toplumsal katılımların, sosyal imkanların kısmi ya da tamamen dışında bırakılmasıdır. Sosyal dışlanmaya karşı geleceğimizin mimarı olacak olan gençler için kamu, özel sektör, sivil toplum kuruluşları, yerel yönetimler, üniversiteler ve tüm toplumun katılımı ile önlemler alınmalı, gerekli yasal düzenlemeler yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genç, Risk, Sosyal Dışlanma.

KADIN, ŞİDDET VE SOSYAL HİZMET

Doç. Dr., Beyza ERKOÇ

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü,
beyzahatipoglu@windowslive.com -ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0035-6782

ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü şiddeti “fiziksel güç ya da iktidarın kasıtlı bir tehdit veya gerçeklik biçiminde bir başkasına uygulanması sonucunda maruz kalan kişide yaralanma, ölüm ve psikolojik zarara yol açması ya da açma olasılığı bulunması” şeklinde, kadına yönelik şiddeti ise “cinsiyete dayanan, kadını inciten, ona zarar veren, fiziksel, cinsel, ruhsal hasarla sonuçlanma olasılığı bulunan, toplum içerisinde ya da özel yaşamında ona baskı uygulanması ve özgürlüklerinin keyfi olarak kısıtlanmasına neden olan her türlü davranıştır” şeklinde tanımlar. Ne yazık ki her toplumda görülen bu kabul edilemeyen davranışın fiziksel, duygusal, cinsel, sözel, ekonomik, sosyal vb. farklı türleri mevcuttur. Fiziksel şiddet, en fazla bilinen şiddet türü olarak karşımıza çıkar. Kadını susturmak, korkutmak ve yok saymak için kaba kuvvetin kadına karşı kullanılmasıdır. Duygusal şiddet en çok görülen şiddet türleri arasında olmasına karşın fiziksel şiddet kadar görünürlüğü yoktur zira duygusal şiddete maruz kaldığının birçok kadın farkında bile değildir. Bu şiddet türü kadının öz saygısına, öz güvenine zarar verir. Cinsel şiddet şekil, yer, zaman fark etmeksizin kadının onayı ve isteği olmaksızın cinsel ilişkiye zorlanmasıdır. Sözel şiddet kadının sözlü olarak aşağılanması, rencide edilmesidir. Ekonomik şiddet ekonomik gücün, paranın kadın üzerinde kontrol ve tehdit aracı olarak kullanılması, kadının ekonomik özgürlüğe kavuşmasının engellenmesidir. Sosyal şiddet ise kadının sosyal ilişkilerinin, sosyal ağlarının kısıtlanmasıdır. Şiddetin birçok nedeni ve kabul edilemeyen bahaneleri olduğu gibi kadının üzerinde birçok yıkıcı ve kalıcı etkisi vardır. Sosyal hizmet meslek ve disiplini şiddetin her türünün yok edilmesi, mağdurların sağaltılması ve güçlendirilmesi adına mikro, mezzo ve makro uygulamalar gerçekleştirir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, Şiddet, Sosyal Hizmet.

SOSYAL SORUN ALANI OLARAK PSİKİYATRİ VE SOSYAL HİZMET UYGULAMALARI.

Esin Tüccar
İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi
Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi
Orcid: 0000-0002-8349-6042

Özet

Sosyal hizmet, bireyin aile ve toplum hayatı içinde yaşam kalitesinin yükselmesi yönünde mesleki ve kurumsal çalışmaları kapsar. İnsan biyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyal bir varlık olup bu özelliklerinden yaşanan bir sorunun insanın ruh sağlığını olumsuz etkileyeceği açıktır. Ruh sağlığı tedavisinin verimliliği açısından bütüncül yaklaşmasının zorunluluğu ortadadır.

Ruh sağlığı bozuklukların tanı, tedavisinde ve toplumun ruh sağlığının korunmasında psikiyatri uzmanı sorumludur. Psikiyatri uzmanı multidisipliner bir ekip çalışması ile ruh sağlığı hizmetlerini yürütür. Hemşire, sağlık memuru, psikolog yanı sıra sosyal hizmet uzmanı ile ekip çalışması yürütür. Sosyal hizmet psikososyal sorunlarının çözümüne yönelik bilimsel uygulamaları içeren bir meslektir. Günümüzde psikiyatri alanında görev yapan sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının genel olarak işlevleri incelendiğinde, ayakta tedavi hizmetlerinde “poliklinik çalışmaları” olarak psikiyatrist tarafından gönderilen hastalarla görüşmekte, psikososyal inceleme yapmaktadırlar. Bununla birlikte gerektiğinde ev ve işyeri ziyareti de yapılmaktadır. Psikiyatri tedavi sürecinde sosyal hizmet uzmanları hastaların, psiko-sosyal ve ekonomik sorunlarının giderilmesinde tedavi öncesi, tedavi sürecinde ve taburculuk sonrasında mesleki uygulamalarını gerçekleştirerek hasta ve ailesine sosyal destek hizmetlerini yürütür. Kliniklerde çalışan sosyal hizmet uzmanının temel görevlerinden birisi, hasta ile ilgili olarak sosyal inceleme raporu hazırlamaktır. Sosyal inceleme hastayı, aile ve sosyal çevresinde ele alarak aile, iş ve çevresel koşulların bireyin hastalığı ile etkileşimini, teşhisini ve hastalık seyrinin iletişimini, rol ve sorumluluklarını ne yönde etkileyeceğini belirleme açısından başvuru değerlendirme raporudur. Sosyal hizmet uzmanı ile hasta ve ailesi arasındaki ilişkiye dayanarak hazırlanır. Rapor için kliniklerden sevk edilen hastaların aileleri, yakınları, komşuları, çalışıyorlar ise mesai arkadaşlarının bir kısmı ve amirleri ile görüşmeler yaparak hastanın psiko-sosyal durumu, aile ve çevresiyle ilişkileri, iletişim uyum ve davranış sorunları, sosyo- ekonomik durumu, işyerinde performansı ve mesleki işlevselliği görüşmelerle değerlendirilerek tedavi ekibine veya sağlık kurul heyetine sunulur. Bakırköy Ruh ve Sinir Hastalıkları Hastanesi 1.01.2022 ve 28.02.2022 tarihleri arasında psikiyatri kliniklerinden ayaktan tedavi poliklinik ve yatan hasta servislerinden talep edilerek düzenlenen sosyal inceleme rapor sayısı 955’tir.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Psikiyatrik sosyal hizmet, sosyal inceleme, sosyal hizmet uzmanı

İSTATİSTİKLERLE ÇOCUKLARDA DİJİTAL OYUN ARAŞTIRMASI, 2021

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Rukiye ARSLAN

Batman Üniversitesi, -Orcid ID-0000 0002 2043 5664

Doç. Dr. Raziye PEKŞEN AKÇA

Kayseri Üniversitesi, - Orcid ID-0000-0003-1989-8212

ÖZET

İçinde bulunulan çağda artan dijitalleşme ve internet kullanımı çocuklarda da dijital oyun oynamayı arttırmıştır. Özellikle son 10 yılda artan internet kullanımı ile birlikte çocukların eski oyun özelliklerini terk ettikleri ve geleneksel oyunların yerine dijital oyunlar oynamayı tercih ettikleri gözlemlenmektedir. Bu nedenle bu araştırmada Çocuklarda Bilişim Teknolojileri ile ilgili Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu'nun (TÜİK) internet sitesinde yer alan "Çocuklarda Bilişim Teknolojileri Kullanım Araştırması, 2021" başlığı altında ele alınan istatistiksel veriler kullanılarak, doküman analizi tekniği ile inceleme yapıldı. Sonuç olarak; genel olarak her iki cinsiyette de dijital araç kullanım yaş oranlarının düştüğü ve internet kullanımının arttığı, internetin en fazla çevirim içi derse katılma, ödev veya öğrenme amacıyla interneti kullanma ve oyun oynama veya oyun indirme amacıyla kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Ayrıca oyun oynama sıklığı ve sürelerinin erkek çocuklarda kız çocuklara oranla fazla olduğu ve erkek çocukların genellikle en fazla savaş, strateji, spor gibi oyunları tercih ettikleri, kız çocukların ise en fazla simülasyon oyunlarını tercih ettikleri görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Dijital oyunlar, TÜİK, 2021

DIGITAL GAME RESEARCH IN CHILDREN WITH STATISTICS, 2021

ABSTRACT

Increasing digitalization and internet use in the current era has increased children's playing digital games. Especially with the increasing internet use in the last 10 years, it is observed that children abandon old game features and prefer to play digital games instead of traditional games. For this reason, in this research, an examination was made with the document analysis technique using the statistical data on Information Technologies in Children under the title "Information Technologies Use Research in Children, 2021" on the website of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK). In conclusion; in general, it is seen that the age rates of digital tool usage are decreasing and internet usage is increasing in both genders, and the internet is mostly used for attending online classes, using the internet for homework or learning purposes, and playing games or downloading games. In addition, it is seen that the frequency and duration of playing games are higher in boys than in girls, and boys generally prefer games such as war, strategy and sports, while girls prefer simulation games the most.

Key Words: Children, Digital games, TÜİK, 2021

İSTATİSTİKLERLE ÇOCUKLARDA DİJİTAL OYUN ARAŞTIRMASI, 2021

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Rukiye ARSLAN

Batman Üniversitesi, -Orcid ID-0000 0002 2043 5664

Doç. Dr. Raziye PEKŞEN AKÇA

Kayseri Üniversitesi, - Orcid ID-0000-0003-1989-8212

ÖZET

İçinde bulunulan çağda artan dijitalleşme ve internet kullanımı çocuklarda da dijital oyun oynamayı arttırmıştır. Özellikle son 10 yılda artan internet kullanımı ile birlikte çocukların eski oyun özelliklerini terk ettikleri ve geleneksel oyunların yerine dijital oyunlar oynamayı tercih ettikleri gözlemlenmektedir. Bu nedenle bu araştırmada Çocuklarda Bilişim Teknolojileri ile ilgili Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu'nun (TÜİK) internet sitesinde yer alan “Çocuklarda Bilişim Teknolojileri Kullanım Araştırması, 2021” başlığı altında ele alınan istatistiksel veriler kullanılarak, doküman analizi tekniği ile inceleme yapıldı. Sonuç olarak; genel olarak her iki cinsiyette de dijital araç kullanım yaş oranlarının düştüğü ve internet kullanımının arttığı, internetin en fazla çevirim içi derse katılma, ödev veya öğrenme amacıyla interneti kullanma ve oyun oynama veya oyun indirme amacıyla kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Ayrıca oyun oynama sıklığı ve sürelerinin erkek çocuklarda kız çocuklara oranla fazla olduğu ve erkek çocukların genellikle en fazla savaş, strateji, spor gibi oyunları tercih ettikleri, kız çocukların ise en fazla simülasyon oyunlarını tercih ettikleri görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Dijital oyunlar, TÜİK, 2021

DIGITAL GAME RESEARCH IN CHILDREN WITH STATISTICS, 2021

ABSTRACT

Increasing digitalization and internet use in the current era has increased children's playing digital games. Especially with the increasing internet use in the last 10 years, it is observed that children abandon old game features and prefer to play digital games instead of traditional games. For this reason, in this research, an examination was made with the document analysis technique using the statistical data on Information Technologies in Children under the title "Information Technologies Use Research in Children, 2021" on the website of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK). In conclusion; in general, it is seen that the age rates of digital tool usage are decreasing and internet usage is increasing in both genders, and the internet is mostly used for attending online classes, using the internet for homework or learning purposes, and playing games or downloading games. In addition, it is seen that the frequency and duration of playing games are higher in boys than in girls, and boys generally prefer games such as war, strategy and sports, while girls prefer simulation games the most.

Key Words: Children, Digital games, TÜİK, 2021

YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİMİ VE ANA DİL: YERİ, ÖNEMİ VE ÖLÇÜSÜ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Eyüp ZENGİN

Sakarya Üniversitesi,– ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9269-6919

ÖZET

Ülkemizde yabancı öğretimi konusunda eksikliklerin olduğu yadsınamaz bir gerçektir. Bu eksikliklerin nereden kaynaklandığı, hangi metotların veya kuramların uygulanması gerektiği konusundaki tartışmalar eskiden beri süregelmekte ve hala devam etmektedir. 50’li yılların sonunda ortaya çıkan ve geleneksel yöntemleri saf dışı bırakan görsel-işitsel yöntem, ana dil kullanımını yabancı dil öğretiminin tamamen dışına çıkarmıştır. Bu metoda göre yabancı dil görsel-işitsel bir sistem içerisinde öğretilmelidir ve sesletim yabancı dil öğretiminin esasını oluşturmaktadır. Ana dilin kullanımının dil öğretiminde yeri yoktur ve kullanılmasına da fırsat verilmemelidir. Ana dil adeta Prodrömu’nun ifade ettiği gibi “dolapta sakladığımız ve konuşmaktan imtina ettiğimiz bir iskelet” haline dönüşmüş bir tabu haline gelmiş ve bu ileriki yıllarda da etkili olmuştur. Her ne kadar yabancı dil öğretiminde, ana dilin kullanımı yabancı dil öğretim yöntemlerinin çoğu tarafından eleştirilse de, yabancı dil sınıflarında ana dil kullanımının önemli bir yer tuttuğu yadsınamayacak bir gerçekliktir. Zira öğrencinin yabancı dil öğretiminde çıkmaza düştüğü durumlarda bir koltuk değneğı gibi ana dile başvurma kaçınılmaz bir şekilde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Böylece karşılaştırma yapma, bilinen bir kuraldan bilinmeye ulaşma, ana dilden erek dile bilgi ve beceri transferi ile öğretim süreci kolaylaşmaktadır. Bu aktarımların sağlıklı bir şekilde gerçekleşebilmesi için, ana dilin dilbilgisi kurallarını yeterli düzeyde bilme, kelime ve terimlere hâkim olma, yabancı dil öğrenen için önemli bir bilgi birikimidir. Yabancı dil öğrenenin an dildeki kelime dağarcığının ve dilbilgisi veri tabanının geniş olması, öğrendiğı yabancı dildeki bilgileri daha kolay tasavvur edebilme ve aktarabilmesine yardımcı olacaktır.

Bu çalışmada, yabancı dil öğretiminde ana dilinin yerinin ne olması gerektiğı, hangi ölçüde kullanılması gerektiğı ve ana dil edincinin yabancı dil edincine sağlayacağı katkılar üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ana dil öğretimi, yabancı dil öğretimi, dil bilgisi

DEPREMDEN ETKİLENEN SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN OLUMLU DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Araştırma Görevlisi, Mehmet AKARSU

İnönü Üniversitesi, - 0000-0002-8149-801X

Araştırma Görevlisi, Hakan BÜYÜKÇELEBİ

İnönü Üniversitesi, - 0000-0002-5504-6917

Profesör Doktor, Mahmut AÇAK

Çanakkale On Sekiz Mart Üniversitesi, - 0000-0002-2843-4834

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı depremden etkilenen spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin olumlu düşünme becerilerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın evrenini 2022/2023 eğitim öğretim yılında İnönü Üniversitesi spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim görüp depremden etkilenen öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise 110 erkek 82 kadın olmak üzere toplamda 192 öğrenci oluşturmuştur. Bekhet ve Zauszniewski (2013) tarafından geliştirilen, Akın, Uysal ve Akın (2015) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan “Olumlu Düşünme Becerisi Ölçeği” kullanılarak toplanan veriler, SPSS 23 Paket Programında analiz edilmiştir. Anlamlılık düzeyi .05 olarak belirlenmiştir. Cinsiyete göre olumlu düşünme becerileri arasında anlamlı fark tespit edilmemiştir. Depremde aile veya yakınlarından birini kaybeden öğrencilerin olumlu düşünme becerilerinin daha düşük olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Evi hasarsız ve az hasarlı olanlar ile ağır hasarlı olanlar ve evi hasarsız olanlar ile orta hasarlı olanlar arasında anlamlı bir fark olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çadırda/konteynerde ve başka şehirde yaşayanlar ile kendi evinde yaşayanlar arasında fark olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, depremden etkilenen spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin aile veya yakınlarından birini kaybetmeleri, deprem sonrası evlerinin orta veya ağır hasarlı olması ve çadırda/konteynerde veya başka şehre göç ederek orada yaşamaları olumlu düşünme becerilerini negatif yönde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Olumlu düşünme becerileri, deprem, spor bilimleri fakültesi, öğrenciler

INVESTIGATION OF POSITIVE THINKING SKILLS OF SPORT SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS AFFECTED BY EARTHQUAKE

The aim of this study is to examine the positive thinking skills of the students of the sport sciences faculty affected by the earthquake. The population of the study consists of students who studied at Inonu University, Sport Sciences Faculty in the 2022/2023 academic year and were affected by the earthquake. The sample of the study consisted of 192 students in total, 110 male and 82 female. The data collected using the "Positive Thinking Skill Scale" developed by Bekhet and Zauszniewski (2013) and adapted into Turkish by Akın, Uysal and Akın (2015) were analyzed in SPSS 23 Package Program. The significance level was determined as .05. There was no significant difference between positive thinking skills according to gender. It was determined that the positive thinking skills of the students who lost one of their family members or relatives in the earthquake were lower. A significant difference was found between those whose houses were undamaged and slightly damaged and those whose houses were heavily damaged. There was also a significant difference between those whose houses were undamaged and those whose houses were moderately damaged. It was determined that there was a difference between those living in tents/containers and in another city and those living in their own homes. As a result, it was determined that the loss of one of the family members or relatives of the Faculty of Sport Sciences students who were affected by the earthquake, the fact that their houses were moderately or severely damaged after the earthquake and that they lived in tents/containers or migrated to another city negatively affected their positive thinking skills.

Keywords : Positive thinking skills, earthquake, sport sciences faculty, students

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN PROGRAM OKURYAZARLIKLARININ İNCELENMESİ

Araştırma Görevlisi, Mehmet AKARSU

İnönü Üniversitesi, - 0000-0002-8149-801X

Doçent Doktor, Yahya DOĞAR

İnönü Üniversitesi, - 0000-0002-1068-2266

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Fulya SEVİM

Mersin Üniversitesi, - 0000-0003-2897-6163

Özet

Araştırmanın amacı, beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerinin program okuryazarlıklarını incelemektir. Araştırmanın evrenini Osmaniye ili merkez ve ilçelerindeki resmi okullarda (ortaokul ve lise) görev yapan 303 beden eğitimi öğretmeni oluştururken, örnekleme ise evren içinden tesadüfi rastgele örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen ve çalışmaya gönüllü katılmayı kabul eden 171 erkek ve 61 kadın olmak üzere toplam 232 beden eğitimi öğretmeni oluşturmuştur. Veriler Akyıldız (2020) tarafından geliştirilen “Program Okuryazarlık Ölçeği” kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler betimsel istatistikler, Mann Whitney U testi, Kruskal Wallis testi ile analiz edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerinin cinsiyet, hizmet yılı ve öğretim kademesine göre program okuryazarlıkları arasında bir fark olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden eğitimi öğretmeni, program okuryazarlığı, ortaokul, lise

EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS' CURRICULUM LITERACY

Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine the curriculum literacy of physical education and sports teachers. The population of the study consisted of 303 physical education teachers working in public schools (secondary and high schools) in the center and districts of Osmaniye province, while the sample consisted of 232 physical education teachers, 171 male and 61 female, who were selected from the population by random sampling method and accepted to participate voluntarily in the study. Data were collected using the "Program Literacy Scale"

developed by Akyıldız (2020). The data obtained were analyzed with descriptive statistics, Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test. As a result, it was determined that there was no difference between the curriculum literacies of physical education and sports teachers according to gender, years of service and level of education.

Keywords: Physical education teacher, curriculum literacy, secondary school, high school

SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SPOR STARTUPLARINA YÖNELİK İLGİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Öğr. Gör., Abdullah ŞİMŞEK

Munzur Üniversitesi, - 0000-0003-1070-2623

Prof. Dr., Sebahattin DEVECİOĞLU

Fırat Üniversitesi, - 0000-0002-8205-295X

ÖZET

Startuplar, toplumsal hayat içerisinde oldukça popüler hale gelen yeni bir kavramdır. Startuplar hızlı büyümeye odaklı bir biçimde tasarlanmış girişimlerdir. Spor startupları, spor sektöründe yer alan yeni bireylerin, markaların, fikirlerin, kurumların ve yatırımcıların sporu geliştirmek amacıyla ortaya çıkarmış olduğu girişimler olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Spor sektöründeki teknolojik gelişmeler hiç kuşkusuz sektörün alanını da değiştirmektedir. Bu yönüyle spor organizasyonlarına, takımlara, spor branşlarına, sporculara, hakemlere, antrenörlere ve seyircilere sağladıkları teknolojik ürün ve hizmetler sunmaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı Spor Bilimleri Fakültelerinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerin spor startuplarına yönelik ilgilerinin bazı demografik değişkenler açısından incelemektir. Araştırma kapsamında veri toplama aracı iki kısımdan oluşmakta olup; ilk kısımda “Demografik Bilgiler Formu” yer alırken, ikinci kısımda 21 madde ve 6 alt boyuttan oluşan “Spor Startupları İlgisi Ölçeği” (SSİÖ) kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Fırat Üniversitesi spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören 243 öğrenci (107 kadın, 137 erkek) oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler SPSS 21.0 programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Verilere ait istatistiki değerlerin ortaya konulmasında frekans, yüzde, ortalama ve standart sapma gibi değerlendirme ölçütleri kullanılmıştır. Katılımcıların normal dağılım göstermesinden dolayı araştırmada t-testi ve anova testi kullanılmış olup, ölçek alt boyutlarının aralarındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi amacıyla korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonucunda öğrencilerin yaş, cinsiyet, bölüm ve sınıf değişkenleri açısından anlamlılıklar olduğu sonucuna varılmaktadır. Ayrıca yapılan pearson korelasyon analizine göre spor startupları ilgi ölçeği ve alt boyutları arasında pozitif yönlü; güçlü ve çok güçlü anlamlı ilişki olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Spor, Startup, İlgisi, Üniversite

AN INVESTIGATION OF SPORTS SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS' INTEREST IN SPORTS STARTUPS

ABSTRACT

Startups are a new concept that has become very popular in social life. Startups are initiatives designed to focus on rapid growth. Sports startups can be defined as initiatives created by new individuals, brands, ideas, institutions and investors in the sports sector to develop sports.

Technological developments in the sports sector undoubtedly change the field of the sector. In this respect, it offers technological products and services to sports organizations, teams, sports branches, athletes, referees, coaches and spectators. The aim of this study is to examine the interest of students studying at the Faculties of Sport Sciences towards sports startups in terms of some demographic variables. Within the scope of the research, the data collection tool consists of two parts; in the first part, "Demographic Information Form" was used, while in the second part, "Sports Startups Interest Scale" (SSIS) consisting of 21 items and 6 sub-dimensions was used. The sample of the study consisted of 243 students (107 female, 137 male) studying at the Faculty of Sport Sciences of Firat University. The data obtained from the research were analyzed with SPSS 21.0 program. Evaluation criteria such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to reveal the statistical values of the data. Due to the normal distribution of the participants, t-test and anova test were used in the study, and correlation analysis was used to determine the relationship between the scale sub-dimensions. As a result of the analysis, it is concluded that there are significant differences in terms of age, gender, department and class variables. In addition, according to the Pearson correlation analysis, there is a positive, strong and very strong significant relationship between the sports startups interest scale and its sub-dimensions.

Keywords : Sports, Startup, Interest, University

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LIFE MEANINGS AND HOPE LEVELS OF STUDENTS RECEIVING SPORTS EDUCATION

Diyar Farooq Ahmed DALO

University of Firat, ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3923-3584

Assoc Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre KARAKAYA

University of Firat, - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9858-2103

ABSTRACT

This research paper aims to examine the relationship between life meanings and levels of hope among students engaged in sports education. The study explores how sports education, with its focus on goal orientation, personal growth, social support, and overcoming challenges, influences students' perceptions of life meanings and their levels of hope. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative measures and qualitative interviews to gather comprehensive data. The findings provide valuable insights into the potential impact of sports education on students' overall well-being and psychological outlook. Also this article explores the relationship between life meanings and levels of hope among students pursuing sports education. It investigates how finding meaning in life relates to the levels of hope among sports education students and discusses the implications of this relationship for their psychological well-being and motivation. The findings contribute to our understanding of the factors influencing hope and highlight the significance of life meanings in the context of sports education.

Key Words: Sports Education Students, Meaning of Life, Hope Level

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LIFE MEANINGS AND HOPE LEVELS OF STUDENTS RECEIVING SPORTS EDUCATION

Diyar Farooq Ahmed DALO

University of Firat, ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3923-3584

Assoc Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre KARAKAYA

University of Firat, - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9858-2103

ABSTRACT

This research paper aims to examine the relationship between life meanings and levels of hope among students engaged in sports education. The study explores how sports education, with its focus on goal orientation, personal growth, social support, and overcoming challenges, influences students' perceptions of life meanings and their levels of hope. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative measures and qualitative interviews to gather comprehensive data. The findings provide valuable insights into the potential impact of sports education on students' overall well-being and psychological outlook. Also this article explores the relationship between life meanings and levels of hope among students pursuing sports education. It investigates how finding meaning in life relates to the levels of hope among sports education students and discusses the implications of this relationship for their psychological well-being and motivation. The findings contribute to our understanding of the factors influencing hope and highlight the significance of life meanings in the context of sports education.

Key Words: Sports Education Students, Meaning of Life, Hope Level

IRISIN AND INTERVAL EXERCISE: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

Associate Professor, Ozgur Eken

Inonu University, - 0000-0002-5488-3158

Research Assistant, Fatma Hilal Yagin

Inonu University, - 0000-0002-9848-7958

Abstract

Irisin, a myokine initially identified in 2012, has since captured the attention of researchers for its potential role in mediating exercise-induced metabolic and health benefits. This comprehensive review delves into the intricate relationship between irisin and interval exercise, offering a thorough analysis of the existing literature on this fascinating subject. We explore the mechanisms through which interval exercise may influence irisin production, its impact on metabolic health, its role in muscle and adipose tissue cross-talk, and practical applications for optimizing health through interval exercise. By synthesizing the latest research findings, this review aims to shed light on the potential of irisin as a key mediator in the positive outcomes associated with interval exercise.

Keywords: Irisin, Interval exercise, Metabolic health, Muscle-adipose cross-talk, FNDC5

BRAIN FUNCTION AND INTERVAL EXERCISE: AN IN-DEPTH REVIEW

Associate Professor, Özgür Eken

Inonu University, - 0000-0002-5488-3158

Research Assistant, Fatma Hilal Yagin

Inonu University, - 0000-0002-9848-7958

Abstract

This comprehensive review delves into the intricate relationship between interval exercise and brain function, offering an in-depth analysis of the existing literature on this intriguing subject. Interval exercise, characterized by alternating periods of high-intensity effort and recovery, has garnered significant attention for its potential cognitive benefits in addition to its recognized physical advantages. We explore the mechanisms through which interval exercise may influence brain function, including increased blood flow, neurotrophic factor release, and neuroplasticity. The review highlights the positive effects of interval exercise on cognitive domains such as memory, attention, and executive function, along with its potential to enhance brain structure and mitigate age-related cognitive decline. Factors such as exercise intensity, duration, individual variability, age, and fitness level are examined in detail to better understand the nuances of this relationship. We also provide practical recommendations for incorporating interval exercise into daily routines and outline areas of future research, emphasizing the need for further investigation into this promising intersection of exercise and brain health. Ultimately, this review underscores the potential of interval exercise as a valuable tool for optimizing brain function across the lifespan, while acknowledging the complexity and evolving nature of this field of study.

Keywords: Interval exercise and cognition, HIIT and brain function, Cognitive benefits of interval training, Brain health and high-intensity intervals, Interval exercise for cognitive enhancement

EKONOMİK, POLİTİK VE SOSYAL KÜRESELLEŞMENİN EKONOMİK BÜYÜMEYE ETKİLERİ: TÜRKİYE İÇİN BİR EŞBÜTÜNLEŞME ANALİZİ

Arş. Gör. Dr. Onur DEMİRCİ

Ardahan Üniversitesi, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4989-3829

ÖZET

Dünyayı her anlamda birbirine bağlı hale getiren ve ulusal ekonomileri uluslararası piyasalarla entegre eden küreselleşme süreci, ekonomik anlamda ticaret ve yatırım artışı yaratması, rekabeti sağlaması ve teknoloji transferini mümkün kılmasıyla doğrudan ve dolaylı olarak büyüme sürecini olumlamaktadır. Ancak küreselleşme sürecinin ülkeler üzerinde dış ekonomik şoklara karşı kırılgan bir etki yaratabileceği, gelir eşitsizliği ile iş gücü kaybı doğurabileceği ve kültürel erezyona neden olabileceği gibi pek çok olumsuz yönünden de bahsedilebilir. Bu bağlamda ülkenin küreselleşme sürecindeki konumu, olumlu ve olumsuz sosyo-ekonomik etkilerin gücünü de belirlemektedir. Yazında küreselleşmenin boyutlarını ölçen çok sayıda endeks ve bu sürecin ekonomiler üzerindeki etkilerini inceleyen pek çok çalışma yer almaktadır. Ancak bu sürecin çok boyutlu bir yapı sergilemesi endekslerin de farklı değişkenleri içermesine neden olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada İsviçre Ekonomi Enstitüsü (KOF) tarafından 2002 yılında geliştirilen ve sonrasında genişletilerek 2006 yılında kullanılmaya başlanan KOF Küreselleşme endeksi yordamıyla Türkiye'nin ekonomik büyümesinin küreselleşme sürecinden nasıl etkilendiği incelenmektedir. Bu kapsamda endeksin alt bileşenleri olan ekonomik, politik ve sosyal küreselleşme göstergeleri yordamıyla reel gayrisafi yurtiçi hasıla arasındaki eşbütünleşme ilişkisi ekonometrik olarak çözümlenmiştir. Çözümlemede 1980-2020 periyoduna ait yıllık veriler kullanılarak gecikmesi dağıtılmış otoregresif sınır testi (ARDL) yapılmıştır. Kurulan modele kontrol değişkeni olarak doğrudan yabancı yatırımlar eklenmiş ve elde edilen sonuçlara göre seriler arasında eşbütünleşme ilişkisi tespit edilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda ekonomik küreselleşme ve doğrudan yabancı yatırımlarda gerçekleşen artışların uzun dönemde büyümeyi olumlu etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmış ancak politik ve sosyal küreselleşmenin büyüme üzerindeki uzun dönem etkilerine ilişkin katsayılar anlamsız çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Büyüme, Türkiye, ARDL, KOF Endeksi

THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL GLOBALIZATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: A COINTEGRATION ANALYSIS FOR TURKEY

SUMMARY

The globalization process, which makes the world interconnected in every sense and integrates national economies with international markets, directly and indirectly positively affects the growth process by creating an increase in trade and investment, ensuring competition and enabling technology transfer. However, many negative aspects of the globalization process can also be mentioned, such as the fact that it can create a fragile effect on countries against external economic shocks, cause income inequality and workforce loss, and cause cultural erosion. In this context, the country's position in the globalization process also determines the strength of positive and negative socio-economic effects. In the literature, there are many indices measuring the dimensions of globalization and many studies examining the effects of this process on economies. Nevertheless, the multidimensional nature inherent in this process leads to the inclusion of diverse variables in the indices. This study examines how Turkey's economic growth has been affected by the globalization process through the KOF Globalization Index, which was developed by the Swiss Economic Institute (KOF) in 2002 and then expanded and started to be used in 2006. In this context, the cointegration relationship between the economic, political and social globalization indicators, which are the sub-components of the index, and the real gross domestic product has been analyzed econometrically. In the analysis, Autoregressive Distributed Lag Bound Test (ARDL) was performed using annual data for the period 1980-2020. Foreign direct investments were added to the established model as a control variable and according to the results, a cointegration relationship was determined between the series. In this regard, it was concluded that economic globalization and increases in foreign direct investments positively affected growth in the long term, but the coefficients regarding the long-term effects of political and social globalization on growth were found to be insignificant.

Keywords: Globalization, Growth, Turkiye, ARDL, KOF Index

YOKSULLUK VE SOSYAL DIŞLANMA SORUNUNDA YÜKSEK KİRA FİYATLARININ ÖNEMİ

Doç. Dr. Orhan KANDEMİR

Kastamonu Üniversitesi, - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9274-3420

ÖZET

Yüksek enflasyon ortamında kent yoksulluğu daha da derinleşmekte, bu süreçte özellikle gıda ve kira gibi zorunlu giderler önemli bir belirleyici olmaktadır. Türkiye’de TÜİK Yoksulluk ve Yaşam Koşulları İstatistikleri 2022 yılı verilerine göre, fertlerin %32,6’sı yoksulluk veya sosyal dışlanma riski altında kalmıştır. Yüksek kira fiyatları bireylerin diğer zorunlu alanlar olan beslenme, sağlık, eğitim gibi alanlara yeterli kaynak ayıramamalarına yol açmakta dolayısıyla toplumda yoksulluk kısır döngüsü kırılmadığı gibi, sosyal dışlanma durumu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Türkiye’de TÜİK 2022 verileri incelendiğinde, hanehalklarının tüketim amaçlı yaptığı harcamalar içinde en yüksek payı %22,8 ile gıda ve alkolsüz içecek harcamaları, ikinci sırayı %22,4 ile konut ve kira harcamaları almıştır. En düşük pay ise beşeri kalkınmanın önemli belirleyicileri olan %1,4 ile eğitime ve %2,2 ile sağlığa ayrılmıştır. Gelir düzeyi düştükçe gıda, konut ve kira harcamalarının payının arttığı görülmektedir. En düşük gelirli birinci %20’lik grupta yer alan yoksul hanehalklarının tüketim harcamaları içinde, gıda ve alkolsüz içecek harcamalarına %35,8, konut ve kira harcamalarına %29,3 pay ayrılmıştır. Dolayısıyla bu iki kalem tüketim harcamalarının yaklaşık %65 gibi önemli bir kısmını oluşturmuştur. Bu kapsamda çalışmada, yoksulluk ve sosyal dışlanma sorunun ortaya çıkmasında yüksek kira fiyatlarının önemi vurgulanmış ve sorunun çözümüne yönelik öneriler getirilmiştir. Mevcutta uygulanan kira artış oranında %25 sınırı yanında, konut arzının artırılması, özellikle sosyal konut projeleri ve dar gelirli vatandaşların konuta erişiminin sağlanması, kamuda lojman imkânının artırılması gibi tedbirlerin önemli olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yoksulluk, Sosyal Dışlanma, Tüketim Harcamaları, Kira Fiyatları

TURİZM GELİRLERLERİNİN SOSYAL, SİYASAL VE EKONOMİK GÖSTERGELERLE İLİŞKİSİ: SEÇİLMİŞ OECD ÜLKELERİ ÖRNEĞİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ramazan SAYAR

Bayburt Üniversitesi, - ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8663-2962

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Duygu BAYSAL KURT

Bayburt Üniversitesi, - ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8364-0705

ÖZET

Son dönemde turizm, ülkeler açısından önemini gittikçe artıran hizmet sektörlerinden biridir. Bu bağlamda değerlendirildiğinde, turizm gelirlerinin ülke ekonomisi açısından öneminin büyük olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Turizm sektörü, aynı zamanda bir ülke için sadece ekonomik açıdan önemli bir unsur olmayıp, sosyal ve kültürel tanıtımda da büyük işlerlik sahibi bir sektördür. Literatür incelendiğinde, genel olarak turizm gelirleri ile ekonomik büyüme arasındaki ilişki ön plana çıkarılmıştır. Bu nedenle, literatüre ek olarak sosyal, siyasal ve ekonomik göstergelerin ele alındığı bu çalışmada, adı geçen bu göstergeleri temsil eden bazı değişkenler kullanılmıştır. Söz konusu değişkenler barış endeksi, mutluluk endeksi, ekonomik genişleme, turizm gelirleri ve politik istikrardır. Bu bağlamda, çalışmanın amacı 2008-2019 döneminde seçilmiş OECD ülkelerinin turizm gelirleri ile barış endeksi, mutluluk endeksi, ekonomik genişleme ve politik istikrar arasındaki ilişkileri ortaya çıkarmaktır. Bu çalışmada yıllık veriler kullanılmış olup, değişkenler arasındaki uzun vadeli ve kısa vadeli etkileşimler incelenmiştir. Ekonometrik analizde öncelikle çalışmada kullanılacak diğer testlerin seçimi için yatay kesit bağımlılığı ve homojenlik testleri yapılmış olup, bu testlerin sonucunda bütün değişken serilerinde yatay kesit bağımlılığı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca eşbütünleşme denklemlerindeki eğim katsayılarının homojenliğini test etmek amacıyla Pesaran ve Yamagata (2008) tarafından geliştirilen delta testi kullanılmıştır. Delta testi sonucunda eğim katsayılarının heterojen olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu sonuçlar ışığında değişkenler arasındaki heterojenlik ve yatay kesit bağımlılığı varlığını dikkate alan Pesaran (2007) birim kök testi ile Westerlund ve Edgerton (2007) tarafından geliştirilen panel eşbütünleşme testi uygulanmıştır. Pesaran (2007) birim kök testi sonucunda barış endeksi, politik istikrar ve turizm gelirleri değişkenlerinin seviyede durağan olmadıkları bunun yanında mutluluk endeksi ve ekonomik

genişleme değişkenlerinin seviyede durağan oldukları görülmüştür. Bu nedenle seviyede durağan olmayan üç değişkenin farkları alınarak durağanlaştırılmış ve analize bu şekilde devam edilmiştir. Değişkenler arasında uzun dönemli ilişkinin incelenmesi amacıyla Westerlund ve Edgerton (2007) tarafından geliştirilen panel eşbütünleşme testi sonucunda serilerin uzun dönemde ilişkiye sahip olduğu yani eşbütünleşik olduğu ortaya koyulmuştur. Son olarak değişkenler arasında uzun dönemli ilişkinin incelenmesi amacıyla barış endeksi, mutluluk endeksi, ekonomik genişleme, turizm gelirleri ve politik istikrar arasındaki nedensel etkileşimi araştırmak için Dumitrescu ve Hurlin panel nedensellik testi kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre; politik istikrar ve barış endeksi arasında çift yönlü, turizm gelirlerinden mutluluk endeksine doğru tek yönlü ve ekonomik genişlemeden turizm gelirlerine doğru tek yönlü bir nedensellik ilişkisi olduğu ortaya koyulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm Gelirleri, Mutluluk Endeksi, Politik İstikrar, Barış Endeksi, Ekonomik Genişleme

THE RELATIONSHIP OF TOURISM REVENUES WITH SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS: THE CASE OF SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

ABSTRACT

Recently, tourism is one of the service sectors that has become increasingly important for countries. In this context, it is possible to say that tourism revenues are of great importance for the national economy. The tourism sector is not only an economically important element for a country, but also a highly functional sector in social and cultural promotion. When the literature is examined, it is seen that the relationship between tourism revenues and economic growth is generally emphasized. Therefore, in this study, in which social, political and economic indicators are discussed in addition to the literature, some variables representing these indicators are used. These variables are peace index, happiness index, economic expansion, tourism revenues and political stability. Therefore, the aim of this study is to reveal the relationships between tourism revenues and peace index, happiness index, economic expansion and political stability of selected OECD countries in the 2008-2019 period. In this study, annual data were used and long-term and short-term interactions between variables were analyzed. In the econometric analysis, first of all, cross-sectional dependence and homogeneity tests were performed to select other tests to be used in the study, and as a result of these tests, horizontal cross-section dependence was found in all variable series. In addition, the delta test developed

by Pesaran and Yamagata (2008) was used to test the homogeneity of slope coefficients in cointegration equations. As a result of the delta test, it was concluded that the slope coefficients were heterogeneous. In the light of these results, Pesaran (2007) unit root test and panel cointegration test developed by Westerlund and Edgerton (2007), which take into account the existence of heterogeneity and cross-sectional dependency among the variables, were applied. As a result of the Pesaran (2007) unit root test, it was observed that the variables of peace index, political stability and tourism revenues were non-stationary at the level, while the variables of happiness index and economic expansion were stationary at the level. Therefore, the three variables, which were non-stationary at the level, were stationaryized by taking their differences and the analysis continued in this way. In order to examine the long-run relationship between the variables, the panel cointegration test developed by Westerlund and Edgerton (2007) revealed that the series had a long-run relationship, that is, they were cointegrated. Finally, in order to examine the long-run relationship between the variables, Dumitrescu and Hurlin panel causality test was used to investigate the causal interaction between the peace index, happiness index, economic expansion, tourism revenues and political stability. According to the findings of the analysis, there was a bidirectional causality relationship between political stability and peace index, a unidirectional causality relationship from tourism revenues to happiness index and a unidirectional causality relationship from economic expansion to tourism revenues.

Key Words: Tourism Revenues, Happiness Index, Political Stability, Peace Index, Economic Expansion

THE EFFECT OF TAX WEDGE AND MINIMUM WAGE ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

100/2000 YÖK PhD Student Bahar ÖZBEK

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, , 0000-0002-4335-9086

Assoc. Prof. Sefa ÖZBEK

Tarsus University, , 0000-0002-1043-2056

ABSTRACT

The tax wedge is defined as the difference between the total cost of a worker to the employer and the net wage received by the worker. It can also be expressed as the total cost to the employer other than the gross wages of the workers. Legal deductions from the worker's gross wage and changes in mandatory payments made by the employer are among the factors affecting the tax wedge. The tax wedge on the minimum wage, which consists of the tax and similar financial obligations calculated on the minimum wage given to the employee working under a service contract to provide a socially appropriate lifestyle at a minimum level, and the fiscal obligations that the employer has to bear for each worker employed, will be transferred to the worker with the total labor cost. It constitutes an important part of total labor costs, creating a significant difference between net wages. Changes in the tax wedge are among the factors affecting labor costs, unemployment and unregistered employment in a country. Labor costs are one of the main factors that have an impact on unemployment rates. There are many factors that affect the unemployment rate. One of the factors, mostly economic, is the tax wedge. Tax wedge, minimum wage and unemployment data for the period 1990-2020 are used. First of all, different unit root tests were used to test the unit root of the data sets of the variables. The Toda-Yamamoto test, which is available in the literature and examines the causality relationship between variables at different levels, was used.

Keywords: Minimum Wage, Tax Wedge, Unemployment, Toda-Yamamoto Causality Test.

ENFLASYONUN KAMU DIŞ BORCUNA ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE İÇİN YENİ AMPİRİK KANITLAR

Arş. Gör. Dr. Seher GÖKPINAR

Hitit Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Maliye Bölümü

- 0000-0003-0974-6151

ÖZET

Kamu dış borçlanması, hükümetlerin kamu sektörünün finansman ihtiyacını diğer ülkelerden, uluslararası finans kurumlarından ve ticari bankalardan kaynak temin ederek karşıladığı önemli mali araçlardan biridir. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde enerji ithalatı, cari işlemler açıkları, bütçe açıkları, iç tasarruf yetersizliği, refansman, borçların anapara ve faiz ödemeleri kamu sektörünün dış borçlanma ihtiyacını artırmaktadır. Dış borçlanma başlangıçta ülkeye kaynak aktarımı sağlasa da bu fonların etkin ve üretken alanlarda kullanılmaması ülkeleri döviz kuru şoklarına açık hale getirmektedir. Ayrıca kamu dış borcunun üretken faaliyetler yerine bütçe açıklarını kapatmak için kullanılması ekonomik büyümeyi sınırlamakta ve enflasyonist baskılara yol açmaktadır. Benzer şekilde, Türkiye'nin kronik yüksek enflasyon, cari açık ve istikrarsız büyümeden kaynaklanan yapısal ekonomik sorunları dış kaynakların etkili bir şekilde kullanımını zorlaştırmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, kamu dış borç stoku ile enflasyon arasındaki ilişkiyi analiz etmek ve var olan yapısal ekonomik sorunların etkilerini ele almaktır. Bu amaçla çalışmada Türkiye'de 2006:Ç1-2023:Ç2 çeyrek dönemi için enflasyonun kamu dış borç stoku üzerindeki etkisi zaman serisi analizi teknikleri kullanılarak araştırılmıştır. Analizde gecikmesi dağıtılmış otoregresif model ve hata düzeltme modeli yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Ampirik sonuçlara göre uzun dönemde Türkiye'de kamu dış borç stoku ile enflasyon, reel efektif döviz kuru ve ticari açıklık arasında pozitif bir ilişki, gayrisafi yurtiçi hasıla ile ise negatif bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, sonuçlar enflasyonun kamu dış borcundaki artış üzerinde en yüksek etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Hata düzeltme modeli ise kısa dönemli sapmaların ortadan kalktığını ve uzun dönem denge düzeyine ulaşıldığını göstermiştir. Elde edilen bulgular, Türkiye'nin kamu dış borçlarının sürdürülmesinde politika yapıcıların enflasyonu öncelikli bir sorun olarak ele alması gerektiğini ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu Dış Borcu, Enflasyon, Zaman Serisi Analizi.

THE EFFECT OF INFLATION ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT: NEW EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FOR TÜRKİYE

External public borrowing is one of the significant financial instruments through which governments meet the financing needs of the public sector by obtaining resources from other countries, international financial institutions and commercial banks. In developing countries, energy imports, current account deficits, budget deficits, insufficient domestic savings, refinancing, debt principal and interest payments increase the public sector's need for external borrowing. Although external borrowing initially transfers resources to the country, however, the inefficient and unproductive use of these funds make countries vulnerable to exchange rate shocks. Furthermore, the use of public external debt to cover budget deficits instead of productive activities restricts economic growth and leads to inflationary pressures. Similarly, Türkiye's chronic high inflation, current account deficit, and unstable growth stemming from structural economic issues make it difficult to effectively utilize external resources. The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between external public debt stock and inflation and to address the effects of existing structural economic issues. For this purpose, the study investigated the effect of inflation on the public external debt stock in Türkiye for the period of 2006:Q1-2023:Q2 using time series analysis techniques. In the study is used by autoregressive distributed lag model and error correction model methods. According to the empirical results, a positive relationship between external public debt stock, inflation, real effective exchange rate, and trade openness, while a negative relationship with gross domestic product has been identified in the long term in Türkiye. Furthermore, the results have indicated that inflation has the highest impact on the increase of external public debt. The result of the error correction model has shown that short-term deviations have been eliminated, and the long-term equilibrium level has been reached. The findings have indicated that policymakers in Türkiye should prioritize addressing inflation in the sustainability of external public debt.

Keywords: External Public Debt, Inflation, Time Series Analysis.

GAZZE ŞERİDİ'NDE 2018'DEKİ BÜYÜK DÖNÜŞ YÜRÜYÜŞÜ The Great March of Return in the Gaza Strip in 2018

Doç. Dr. Diren ÇAKMAK

Hitit Üniversitesi, İİBF, İktisat, ORCID ID:0000-0002-2024-7831

ÖZET

Hamas, özgürlük savaşçısı bir örgüt değildir. Hamas, Filistinlilerin duygularını sömüren, radikal İslamcı bir terör örgütüdür. 1 Mayıs 2017'de, Hamas tüzüğünde değişiklik yapmış, tüzükteki 'Yahudi' sözcüğünün yerine 'Siyonist' sözcüğünü koymuştur. Böylece bu adımla dünya kamuoyunda, Hamas'ın Yahudilik diniyle sorunu olmadığı algısı yaratılmaya çalışılmıştır. Ancak bu değişiklik, İslamcı antisemitizm için Hamas'ın tipik bir örgüt örneği teşkil ettiği gerçeğini ortadan kaldırmamıştır. Büyük Dönüş Yürüyüşü, Hamas'ın nasıl bir terör örgütü olduğunu anlamak bakımından önemlidir. Büyük Dönüş Yürüyüşü 30 Mart 2018'de başlamış ve 15 Mayıs 2018'e kadar sürmüştür. Büyük Dönüş Yürüyüşü, İsrail sınırına gidip, sınırı aşma eylemlerini içermektedir. Çalışmada Büyük Dönüş Yürüyüşü incelenmektedir. Birinci bölümde, terör örgütü olarak Hamas ele alınmakta, ikinci bölümde Hamas elitlerinin yaklaşımları açıklanmakta, üçüncü bölümde Büyük Dönüş Yürüyüşü'nün niteliği değerlendirilmektedir. Çalışma Türkçe literatürde ilk olması bakımından özgündür.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İsrail, Filistinliler, Hamas, Antisemitizm, Büyük Dönüş Yürüyüşü.

ABSTRACT

Hamas is not a freedom fighter organization. Hamas is a radical Islamist terrorist organization that exploits the emotions of Palestinians. On May 1, 2017, Hamas amended its charter and replaced the word 'Jew' with the word 'Zionist'. Thus, with this step, an attempt was made to create the perception in the world public that Hamas has no problem with the religion of Judaism. However, this change did not eliminate the fact that Hamas constitutes a typical example of an organization for Islamist antisemitism. The Great March of Return is important in understanding what kind of terrorist organization Hamas is. The Great March of Return began on March 30, 2018 and lasted until May 15, 2018. The Great March of Return includes actions to go to the Israeli border and cross the border. In the study, The Great March of Return is examined. In the first part, Hamas is handled as a terrorist organization, in the second part, the approaches of Hamas elites are explained, and in the third part, the characteristic of the Great March of Return is evaluated. The study is original in that it is the first in Turkish literature.

Keywords: Israel, Palestinians, Hamas, Antisemitism, Great March of Return.

ABD'DEKİ İSRAİL LOBİSİ VE ANTİSEMİTİZM

The Israeli Lobby in the USA and Antisemitism

Doç. Dr. Diren ÇAKMAK

Hitit Üniversitesi, İİBF, İktisat, ORCID ID:0000-0002-2024-7831

ÖZET

ABD siyasal hayatında lobicilik meşru bir faaliyettir. ABD Kongresi'nde lobicilik yapan pek çok etnik grup vardır. Ermeni lobisi, Küba lobisi, Yunan lobisi, Arap lobisi gibi lobiler etkili lobilerdendir. Ancak İsrail lobisi, şeytanlaştırılan tek lobidir. İsrail lobisinin etkisinin abartılmasının nedeni antisemitizmdir. ABD'nin dış politikasına Arap lobisi tarafından yön verildiği gerçeğinin üzerini örtmek için, İsrail lobisinin güçlü olduğu safsatası üretilmektedir. İsrail lobisinin ABD politikaları üzerindeki etkisi, Ortadoğu'da üretilen komplo teorilerinde iddia edildiği kadar güçlü değildir. ABD'nin ulusal çıkarlarına aykırı olup, İsrail'in ulusal çıkarlarının lehinde tek bir kararın ABD Kongresi'nde kabul edildiği söylenemez. İki devletin ulusal çıkarlarının Ortadoğu'da çoğunlukla örtüşmesinden hareketle, ABD'nin İsrail güdümünde bir devlet olduğunu öne sürmek antisemitizmden kaynaklıdır. Çalışmada ABD'deki İsrail lobisinin gücünün nasıl abartıldığı anlatılmaktadır. Çalışma üç bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde, İsrail lobisinin gücünü abartan kişilerden örneklerle yer verilmekte, ikinci bölümde Arap lobisinin ve Arapçılarının faaliyetleri anlatılmakta, üçüncü bölümde İsrail lobisinin gücü değerlendirilmektedir. Çalışma, İsrail lobisinin gücünü abartmanın antisemitizm olduğunu ortaya koyduğu için özgün bir çalışmadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İsrail Lobisi, İsrail, ABD, Arapçılar, Antisemitizm.

ABSTRACT

Lobbying is a legitimate activity in the USA's political life. There are many ethnic groups that lobby in the USA Congress. Lobbies such as the Armenian lobby, Cuban lobby, Greek lobby, Arab lobby are among the effective lobbies. But the Israel lobby is the only lobby that is demonized. The reason why the influence of the Israel lobby is exaggerated is antisemitism. In order to cover up the fact that the USA's foreign policy is guided by the Arab lobby, the fallacy that the Israel lobby is strong is produced. The influence of the Israel lobby on the USA's policies is not as strong as claimed in the conspiracy theories produced in the Middle East. It can not be said that a single decision that is against the national interest of the USA and in favor of Israel's national interest has been adopted by the USA Congress. Considering that the national interests of the two states mostly overlap in the Middle East, claiming that the USA is a state under the control of Israel is due to antisemitism. In the study it is explained how the power of the Israel lobby in the USA is exaggerated. The study consists of three parts. In the

first part, examples for people who exaggerate the power of the Israel lobby are given, in the second part, the activities of the Arab lobby and Arabists are explained and in the third part, the power of the Israel lobby is evaluated. The study is an original study as it reveals that exaggerating the power of the Israel lobby is antisemitism.

Keywords: Israeli lobby, Israel, USA, Arabists, Antisemitism.

NEO-KLASİK REALİZM'DE KONTROL DEĞİŞKENİ: ERMENİ DİASPORASI ÖRNEĞİ

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Dilek CANYURT

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, - [0000-0001-8509-6141](tel:0000-0001-8509-6141)

ÖZET

Uluslararası İlişkiler disiplini içerisinde en temel teorilerden bir tanesi realist paradigmadır. Bu paradigma uluslararası aktörlerin sadece devletlerden oluştuğunu kabul etmektedir. Realistler, uluslararası sistem içerisinde herhangi bir düzenleyici ve kural koyucu üstün güç bulunmadığı için ortamın anarşik olduğunu iddia etmektedir. Bu ortamda her bir devlet kendi çıkarına odaklanmıştır. Ayrıca her bir devlet rasyonel davranmakta ve daha çok güç sahibi olmaya çalışmaktadır. Her devletin en önemli odak noktası, var olma sorunudur. Realist paradigmaya zaman içerisinde birtakım eleştiriler olmuş ve realist geleneğin devamı olan neo-realist paradigma ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu yaklaşım realizmin temel varsayımlarını kabul etmekle birlikte uluslararası sistemin yapısı ve bu sistemin devletlere olan etkileri üzerine odaklanmaktadır. Ayrıca uluslararası aktör olarak devletlerin yansıra devlet dışı aktörlerin de varlığını kabul etmektedirler. Ayrıca neo-realistler sistemin güç dağılımına odaklanmaktadırlar. Realist geleneğin devamı niteliğindeki bir diğer yaklaşım olan ve neo-realizme bir eleştiri olarak ortaya atılan neo-klasik realizm ise uluslararası sistemin devletlerin dış politika yapımında bağımsız değişken olduğunu iddia etmektedir. Ancak neo-realizmden farklı olarak devletlerin sadece sistemden etkilenmediklerini devletlerin iç politik durumlarının da belirleyici olduğunu iddia etmektedirler. Buna da dış politikayı etkileyen ara değişken adını vermişlerdir. Dış politikanın ise bağımlı değişken olduğunu iddia etmekte ve diğer bütün uluslararası ilişkiler teorilerini kapsayacak şekilde açıklamalarda bulunabileceklerini öne sürmektedirler. Bu çalışmada ise neo-klasik realizmin dış politika oluşumunda etkili olduğunu ifade ettiği değişkenlerden farklı bir değişkenin varlığı öne sürülecektir. Neo-klasik realistlerin bir aktör olarak kabul ettiği devlet dışı aktörlerin, devletlerin dış politikalarını doğrudan etkileyebildiği varsayımından hareketle bu değişkene kontrol değişkeni denilecektir. Kontrol değişkeni deneysel çalışmalarda kullanılan ve bağımlı değişkeni bağımsız değişken gibi etkileyebilen değişkenler için kullanılan bir tabirdir. Bu çalışmada bu terim ödünç alınarak yeni bir kavramsallaştırma yapılacaktır. Bu kavramsallaştırma da analitik bir örnekle açıklanacak, Ermeni diasporasının Ermenistan dış politikasına olan etkilerinin sistem veya iç politik unsurlarla açıklanamayacağı gösterilecektir.

Ermenistan örneği ile neo-klasik realizmde yer verilmemiş olan kontrol değişkeni kavramı ortaya konulacak ve böylece teoriye mütevazı bir açılım getirilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Neo-klasik realizm, Diaspora, Ermenistan Dış Politikası, Kontrol değişkeni

THE CONTROL VARIABLE IN NEO-CLASSICAL REALISM: THE CASE OF THE ARMENIAN DIASPORA

One of the core theories within the discipline of International Relations is the realist paradigm. This paradigm accepts that international actors consist only of states. Realists claim that the environment is anarchic since there is no superior power that regulates and rules in the international system. In this environment, each state is focused on its own interests. In addition, each state acts rationally and tries to gain more power. The most important focal point of each state is the problem of existence. The realist paradigm has been criticized over time and the neo-realist paradigm, which is the continuation of the realist tradition, has emerged. While this approach accepts the basic assumptions of realism, it focuses on the structure of the international system and its effects on states. Neo-realists also recognize the existence of non-state actors in addition to states as international actors. Addition the paradigm focus on the distribution of power in the system. Neo-classical realism, which is another approach that is a continuation of the realist tradition and has been put forward as a criticism of neo-realism, claims that the international system is an independent variable in the foreign policy-making of states. However, unlike neo-realism, they argue that states are not only affected by the system, but also the domestic political situation of the states is determinative. They call this an intermediate variable affecting foreign policy. They claim that foreign policy is the dependent variable and that they can make explanations in a way to cover all other international relations theories. In this study, the existence of a variable different from the variables that neo-classical realism states to be effective in foreign policy formation will be put forward. Based on the assumption that non-state actors, which neo-classical realists recognise as actors, can directly influence the foreign policies of states, this variable will be called the control variable. Control variable is a term used in experimental studies for variables that can affect the dependent variable just like the independent variable. In this study, a new conceptualisation will be made by borrowing this term. This conceptualisation will be explained with an analytical example

and it will be shown that the effects of the Armenian diaspora on Armenia's foreign policy cannot be explained by systemic or domestic political factors. With the example of Armenia, the concept of control variable, which is not included in neo-classical realism, will be introduced, and thus a modest opening will be attempted to be brought to the theory.

Key Words : Neo-realism, Diaspora, Armenian foreign policy, Control variable.

COOPERATIVE LEARNING: A CASE STUDY ON TEAMWORK THROUGH COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Priyadharshini Ahrumugam

Department of Communication & Liberal Arts, Sunway University, Malaysia

Abstract:

Cooperative groups through much research have been recognized to churn remarkable achievements instead of solitary or individualistic efforts. Based on Johnson and Johnson's model of cooperative learning, the five key components of cooperation are positive interdependence, face-to-face promotive interaction, individual accountability, social skills, and group processing. In 2011, the Malaysian Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) introduced the Holistic Student Development policy with the aim to develop morally sound individuals equipped with lifelong learning skills. The Community Service project was included in the improvement initiative. The purpose of this study is to assess the relationship of team-based learning in facilitating particularly students' positive interdependence and face-to-face promotive interaction. The research methods involve in-depth interviews with the team leaders and selected team members, and a content analysis of the undergraduate students' reflective journals. A significant positive relationship was found between students' progressive outlook towards teamwork and the highlighted two components. The key findings show that students have gained in their individual learning and work results through teamwork and interaction with other students. The inclusion of Community Service as a MOHE subject resonates with cooperative learning methods that enhances supportive relationships and develops students' social skills together with their professional skills.

Keywords: Community service, cooperative learning, positive interdependence, teamwork.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF UTILIZATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY BUSINESS EDUCATION STUDENTS IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITIES

Titus Amodu Umoru

Department of Business Education, Kwara State University, Malete-Ilorin, Nigeria

Abstract:

Global economy today is full of sophistication. All over the world, business and marketing practices are undergoing unprecedented transformation. In realization of this fact, the federal government of Nigeria has put in place a robust transformation agenda in order to put Nigeria in a better position to be a competitive player and in the process transform all sectors of its economy. New technologies, especially the Internet, are the driving force behind this transformation. However, technology has inadvertently affected the way businesses are done thus necessitating the acquisition of new skills. In developing countries like Nigeria, citizens are still battling with effective application of those technologies. Obviously, students of business education need to acquire relevant business knowledge to be able to transit into the world of work on graduation from school and compete favorably in the labor market. Therefore, effective utilization of social media by both teachers and students can help extensively in empowering students with the needed skills. Social media which is a group of Internet-based applications built on the ideological foundations of Web 2.0, that allow the creation and exchange of user generated content, and if incorporated into the classroom experience may be the needed answer to unemployment and poverty in Nigeria as beneficiaries can easily connect with existing and potential enterprises and customers, engage with them and reinforce mutual business benefits. Challenges and benefits of social media use in education in Nigeria universities were revealed in this study.

Keywords: Challenges, opportunities, utilization, social media, business education.

MOBILE COLLABORATION LEARNING TECHNIQUE ON STUDENTS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS

Amah Nnachi Lofty, Oyefeso Olufemi, Ibiam Udu Ama

Department of Biochemistry, Ebonyi State University, P.M.B 053, Abakaliki, Nigeria

Abstract:

New and more powerful communications technologies continue to emerge at a rapid pace and their uses in education are widespread and the impact remarkable in the developing societies. This study investigates Mobile Collaboration Learning Technique (MCLT) on learners' outcome among students in tertiary institutions of developing nations (a case of Nigeria students). It examines the significance of retention achievement scores of students taught using mobile collaboration and conventional method. The sample consisted of 120 students using Stratified random sampling method. Five research questions and hypotheses were formulated, and tested at 0.05 level of significance. A student achievement test (SAT) was made of 40 items of multiple-choice objective type, developed and validated for data collection by professionals. The SAT was administered to students as pre-test and post-test. The data were analyzed using t-test statistic to test the hypotheses. The result indicated that students taught using MCLT performed significantly better than their counterparts using the conventional method of instruction. Also, there was no significant difference in the post-test performance scores of male and female students taught using MCLT. Based on the findings, the following submissions was made that: Mobile collaboration system be encouraged in the institutions to boost knowledge sharing among learners, workshop and training should be organized to train teachers on the use of this technique, schools and government should consistently align curriculum standard to trends of technological dictates and formulate policies and procedures towards responsible use of MCLT.

Keywords: Education, communication, learning, mobile collaboration, technology.

COMPLEXITY LEADERSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Prabhakar Venugopal Gantasala

New York Institute of Technology

Abstract:

Complex environments triggered by globalization have necessitated new paradigms of leadership – Complexity Leadership that encompass multiple roles that leaders need to take upon. Success of Higher Education institutions depends on how well leaders can provide adaptive, administrative and enabling leadership. Complexity Leadership seems all the more relevant for institutions that are knowledge-driven and thrive on Knowledge creation, Knowledge storage and retrieval, Knowledge Sharing and Knowledge applications. Discussed in this paper are the elements of Globalization and the opportunities and challenges that are brought forth by globalization. The Complexity leadership paradigm in a knowledge-based economy and the need for such a paradigm shift for higher education institutions is presented. Further, the paper also discusses the support the leader requires in a knowledge-driven economy through knowledge management initiatives.

Keywords: Globalization, Complexity Leadership, Knowledge Management.

EDUCATIONAL PLAN AND PROGRAM OF THE SUBJECT MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT

Rade Ciric, Sasa Mandic

Higher Education Technical School of Professional Studies in Novi Sad, Skolska 1, Serbia

Abstract:

Students of Higher Education Technical School of Professional Studies in Novi Sad follow the subject 'Maintenance of Electric Power Equipment' at the Electrotechnical Department. This paper presents educational plan and program of the subject Maintenance of Electric Power Equipment. The course deals with the problems of preventive and investing maintenance of transformer stations (TS), performing and maintenance of grounding of TS and pillars, as well as tracing and detection the location of the cables failure. There is a special elaborated subject concerning the safe work conditions for the electrician during network maintenance, as well as the basics of making and keeping technical documentation of the equipment.

Keywords: Educational plan and program, electric power equipment, maintenance, technical documentation, safe work.

TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PRINCIPALS' INTERPERSONAL EMOTIONALLY INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOURS AFFECTING THEIR JOB SATISFACTION

Prakash Singh

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University in Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Abstract:

For schools to be desirable places in which to work, it is necessary for principals to recognise their teachers' emotions, and be sensitive to their needs. This necessitates that principals are capable to correctly identify their emotionally intelligent behaviours (EIBs) they need to use in order to be successful leaders. They also need to have knowledge of their emotional intelligence and be able to identify the factors and situations that evoke emotion at an interpersonal level. If a principal is able to do this, then the control and understanding of emotions and behaviours of oneself and others could improve vastly. This study focuses on the interpersonal EIBs of principals affecting the job satisfaction of teachers. The correlation coefficients in this quantitative study strongly indicate that there is a statistical significance between the respondents' level of job satisfaction, the rating of their principals' EIBs and how they believe their principals' EIBs will affect their sense of job satisfaction. It can be concluded from the data obtained in this study that there is a significant correlation between the sense of job satisfaction of teachers and their principals' interpersonal EIBs. This means that the more satisfied a teacher is at school, the more appropriate and meaningful a principal's EIBs will be. Conversely, the more dissatisfied a teacher is at school the less appropriate and less meaningful a principal's interpersonal EIBs will be. This implies that the leaders' EIBs can be construed as one of the major factors affecting the job satisfaction of employees.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, teachers' emotions, teachers' job satisfaction, principals' emotionally intelligent behaviours.

DESIGNING SOCIAL MEDIA INTO HIGHER EDUCATION COURSES

Thapanee Seechaliao

Educational Technology and Communications Department, Faculty of Education,
Mahasarakham University, Thailand

Abstract:

This research paper presents guiding on how to design social media into higher education courses. The research methodology used a survey approach. The research instrument was a questionnaire about guiding on how to design social media into higher education courses. Thirty-one lecturers completed the questionnaire. The data were scored by frequency and percentage. The research results were the lecturers' opinions concerning the designing social media into higher education courses as follows: 1) Lecturers deem that the most suitable learning theory is Collaborative Learning. 2) Lecturers consider that the most important learning and innovation Skill in the 21st century is communication and collaboration skills. 3) Lecturers think that the most suitable evaluation technique is authentic assessment. 4) Lecturers consider that the most appropriate portion used as blended learning should be 70% in the classroom setting and 30% online.

Keywords: Instructional design, social media, courses, higher education.

TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT–CURRENT PRACTICES IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Shanthi Thomas

Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Jalan Tungku Link, Gadong, BE 1410, Bandar Seri Begawan,
Negara Brunei Darussalam

Abstract:

This research paper presents the current practices of teacher professional development, perceived as beneficial by teachers themselves, in a private secondary school in Brunei Darussalam. This is part of the findings of a larger qualitative study on teacher empowerment, using ethnographic methods for data collection, i.e. participant observation, interviews and document analysis. The field work was carried out over a period of six months in 2013. An analysis of the field data revealed multiple pathways of teacher professional development existing in the school. The results indicate that school leaders, the teacher community in the school, students, and the teachers themselves were the agents in a school that facilitated teacher empowerment. Besides contributing to the knowledge base on teacher professional development, the results of this study provide directions for educational policy makers in their efforts to enhance professional development in secondary schools of similar characteristics. For school leaders and the teacher community, these findings offer guidelines for maximizing the opportunities for these professional development practices, by strengthening collegiality and by using the existing structures optimally for the benefit of all concerned.

Keywords: Colleagues and the wider teacher community, school leaders, self-driven professional development, teacher professional development.

CREATING ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITIES: THE SWEDISH APPROACH OF TRANSFORMATION

Fawaz Saad, Hamid Alalwany

Innovation and Entrepreneurship Institute at UQU and with the Intellectual Property Office at
the University

Abstract:

Sweden has succeeded to maintain a high level of growth and development and has managed to sustain highly ranked position among the world's developed countries. In this regard, Swedish universities are playing a vital role in supporting innovation and entrepreneurship at all levels and developing Swedish knowledge economy. This paper is aiming to draw on the experiences of two leading Swedish universities, addressing their transformation approach to create entrepreneurial universities and fulfilling their objectives in the era of knowledge economy. The objectives of the paper include: 1) Introducing the Swedish higher education and its characteristics. 2) Examining the infrastructure elements for innovation and Entrepreneurship at two of the Swedish entrepreneurial universities. 3) Addressing the key aspects of support systems in the initiatives of both Chalmers and Gothenburg universities to support innovation and advance entrepreneurial practices. The paper will contribute to two discourses: 1) Examining the relationship between support systems for innovation and entrepreneurship and the Universities' policies and practices. 2) Lessons for University leaders to assist the development and implementation of effective innovation and entrepreneurship policies and practices.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial university, Chalmers university, Gothenburg university, innovation and entrepreneurship policies, entrepreneurial transformation.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO A BASIC MATH SKILLS QUIZ IN STATISTICS COURSES IN LEBANON

Hiba Naccache

Faculty of Education, Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon

Abstract:

The present research investigated whether gender differences affect performance in a simple math quiz in statistics course. Participants of this study comprised a sample of 567 statistics students in two different universities in Lebanon. Data were collected through a simple math quiz. Analysis of quantitative data indicated that there wasn't a significant difference in math performance between males and females. The results suggest that improvements in student performance may depend on improved mastery of basic algebra especially for females. The implications of these findings and further recommendations were discussed.

Keywords: Gender, education, math, statistics.

VOICES AND PICTURES FROM AN ONLINE COURSE AND A FACE TO FACE COURSE

Eti Gilad, Shosh Millet

Achva Academic College, Shikmim Post, 9800 Israel

Abstract:

In light of the technological development and its introduction into the field of education, an online course was designed in parallel to the 'conventional' course for teaching the "Qualitative Research Methods". This course aimed to characterize learning-teaching processes in a 'Qualitative Research Methods' course studied in two different frameworks. Moreover, its objective was to explore the difference between the culture of a physical learning environment and that of online learning. The research monitored four learner groups, a total of 72 students, for two years, two groups from the two course frameworks each year. The courses were obligatory for M.Ed. students at an academic college of education and were given by one female-lecturer. The research was conducted in the qualitative method as a case study in order to attain insights about occurrences in the actual contexts and sites in which they transpire. The research tools were open-ended questionnaire and reflections in the form of vignettes (meaningful short pictures) to all students as well as an interview with the lecturer. The tools facilitated not only triangulation but also collecting data consisting of voices and pictures of teaching and learning. The most prominent findings are: differences between the two courses in the change features of the learning environment culture for the acquisition of contents and qualitative research tools. They were manifested by teaching methods, illustration aids, lecturer's profile and students' profile.

Keywords: Face to face course, online course, qualitative research, vignettes.

LEARNERS' PERCEPTIONS OF TERTIARY LEVEL TEACHERS' CODE SWITCHING: A VIETNAMESE PERSPECTIVE

Hoa Pham

Curtin University, Kent Street, Bentley, Perth, Western Australia, 6102, Australia

Abstract:

The literature on language teaching and second language acquisition has been largely driven by monolingual ideology with a common assumption that a second language (L2) is best taught and learned in the L2 only. The current study challenges this assumption by reporting learners' positive perceptions of tertiary level teachers' code switching practices in Vietnam. The findings of this study contribute to our understanding of code switching practices in language classrooms from a learners' perspective. Data were collected from student participants who were working towards a Bachelor degree in English within the English for Business Communication stream through the use of focus group interviews. The literature has documented that this method of interviewing has a number of distinct advantages over individual student interviews. For instance, group interactions generated by focus groups create a more natural environment than that of an individual interview because they include a range of communicative processes in which each individual may influence or be influenced by others - as they are in their real life. The process of interaction provides the opportunity to obtain the meanings and answers to a problem that are "socially constructed rather than individually created" leading to the capture of real-life data. The distinct feature of group interaction offered by this technique makes it a powerful means of obtaining deeper and richer data than those from individual interviews. The data generated through this study were analysed using a constant comparative approach. Overall, the students expressed positive views of this practice indicating that it is a useful teaching strategy. Teacher code switching was seen as a learning resource and a source supporting language output. This practice was perceived to promote student comprehension and to aid the learning of content and target language knowledge. This practice was also believed to scaffold the students' language production in different contexts. However, the students indicated their preference for teacher code switching to be constrained, as extensive use was believed to negatively impact on their L2 learning and trigger cognitive reliance on the L1 for L2 learning. The students also perceived that when the L1 was used to a great extent, their ability to develop as autonomous learners was negatively impacted. This study found that teacher code switching was supported in certain contexts by learners, thus suggesting that there is a need for the widespread assumption about the monolingual teaching approach to be reconsidered.

Keywords: Code switching, L1 use, L2 teaching, Learners' perception.

INFORMATION CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN TEACHING PRACTICE

Yang Meng, James L. Patnao

University of the Cordilleras, Philippines and with LinYi University, China

Abstract:

With the rapid development of information technology and the impact of the epidemic environment, the traditional teaching model can no longer meet the requirements of the development of the times. The development of teaching mechanisms is the inevitable trend of the future development of higher education. We must further promote the informatization of higher education in teaching practice, let modern information technology penetrate and practice in classroom teaching, and provide promising opportunities for the high-quality development of higher education. This article, mainly through the distribution of questionnaires to teachers of colleges and universities, aims to understand the degree of informatization in the teaching of colleges and universities. And on the basis of domestic and foreign scholars' research on higher education informatization, it analyzes the existing problems, and finds the optimal solution based on the needs of education and teaching development. According to the survey results, most college teachers will use information technology in teaching practice, but the information technology teaching tools used by teachers are relatively simple, and most of them use only slides. In addition, backward informatization infrastructure and less informatization training are the main challenges facing the current teaching informatization construction. If colleges and universities can make good use of information technology and multimedia technology and combine it with traditional teaching, it will definitely promote the development of college education and further promote the modernization and informatization of higher education.

Keywords: Higher education, teaching practice, informatization construction, e-education.

INTEGRATING HOTS ACTIVITIES WITH GEOGEBRA IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' PREPARATION

Wajeeh Daher, Nimer Baya'a

Al-Qasemi Academic College of Education, Israel

Abstract:

High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) are suggested today as essential for the cognitive development of students and as preparing them for real life skills. Teachers are encouraged to use HOTS activities in the classroom to help their students develop higher order skills and deep thinking. So it is essential to prepare preservice teachers to write and use HOTS activities for their students. This paper describes a model for integrating HOTS activities with GeoGebra in pre-service teachers' preparation. This model describes four aspects of HOTS activities and working with them: activity components, preparation procedure, strategies and processes used in writing a HOTS activity and types of the HOTS activities. In addition, the paper describes the pre-service teachers' difficulties in preparing and working with HOTS activities, as well as their perceptions regarding the use of these activities and GeoGebra in the mathematics classroom. The paper also describes the contribution of a HOTS activity to pupils' learning of mathematics, where this HOTS activity was prepared and taught by one pre-service teacher.

Keywords: Higher order thinking, HOTS activities, pre-service teachers, teachers' preparation.

A FLIPPED CLASSROOM APPROACH FOR NON-SCIENCE MAJORS

Nidhi Gadura

Queensborough Community College, CUNY. Bayside, NY 11364 USA

Abstract:

To ensure student success in a non-majors biology course, a flipped classroom pedagogical approach was developed and implemented. All students were assigned online lectures to listen to before they come to class. A three hour lecture was split into one hour of online component, one hour of in class lecture and one hour of worksheets done by students in the classroom. This deviation from a traditional 3 hour in class lecture has resulted in increased student interest in science as well as better understanding of difficult scientific concepts. A pre and post survey was given to measure the interest in the subject and grades were used to measure the success rates. While the overall grade average did not change dramatically, students reported a much better appreciation of biology. Also, students overwhelmingly like the use of worksheets in class to help them understand the concepts. They liked the fact that they could listen to lectures at their own pace on line and even repeat if needed. The flipped classroom approach turned out to work really well our non-science majors and the author is ready to implement this in other classrooms.

Keywords: Flipped classroom, non-science majors, pedagogy, technological pedagogical model.

THE TECHNO-PEDAGOGICAL PIVOT: DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING A DIGITAL WRITING TOOL

Justin D. Olmanson, Katrina S. Kennett, Bill Cope

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68503 USA

Abstract:

In educational technology, the idea of innovation is usually tethered to contemporary technological inventions and emerging technologies. Yet, using long-known technologies in ways that are pedagogically or experimentally new can reposition them as emerging educational technologies. In this study we explore how a subtle pivot in pedagogical thinking led to an innovative education technology. We describe the design and implementation of an online writing tool that scaffolds students in the evaluation of their own informational texts. We think about how pathways to innovation can emerge from pivots, namely a leveraging of longstanding practices in novel ways has the potential to cultivate new opportunities for learning. We first unpack Infowriter in terms of its design, then we describe some results of a study in which we implemented an intervention which included our designed application.

Keywords: Design, innovation, learning, technology, writing.

ANALYSIS OF SUITABILITY OF ONLINE ASSESSMENT BY MAINTAINING CRITICAL THINKING

Mohamed Chabi, Mohammad Shahid Jamil, Mahmoud I Syam

Department of Mathematics, Foundation Programme, Qatar

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to determine whether paper assessment especially in the subject mathematics will ever be completely replaced by online assessment using Learning Management System and Content Management System such as blackboard. Testing students has moved from the traditional scribbling and sketching on paper towards working online on a screen and keyboard. It is found that online assessment by using selective types of questions like multiple choices, true or false and final answer questions don't reflect the actual understanding of students in solving the problems and teachers can't determine the weakness points of students. In addition, it is showed that OBMCQs are a very good tool for self-assessment and when teachers are testing for knowledge and facts. But when it comes to the skills, OBMCQs are poor tools for measuring the ability to apply knowledge to complex math problem.

Keywords: Paper assessment, online assessment, learning management system, content management system.

FACTORS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AND ACQUISITION AT BISHA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Khalid Albishi

Chairman of General Studies Department at Bisha College of Technology, Saudi
Arabia

Abstract:

This paper participates in giving new vision and explains the learning and acquisition processes of English language by analyzing a certain context. Five important factors in English language acquisition and learning are discussed and suitable solutions are provided. The factors are compared with the learners' linguistic background at Bisha College of Technology BCT attempting to link the issues faced by students and the research done on similar situations. These factors are phonology, age of acquisition, motivation, psychology and courses of English. These factors are very important; because they interfere and affect specific learning processes at BCT context and general English learning situations.

Keywords: Acquisition, age, factors, language, learning.

MOTIVATING THE INDEPENDENT LEARNER AT THE ARAB OPEN UNIVERSITY, KUWAIT

Hassan A. Sharafuddin, Chekra A. Allani

Arab Open University, Kuwait

Abstract:

Academicians at the Arab Open University have always voiced their concern about the efficacy of the blended learning process. Based on 75% independent study and 25% face-to-face tutorial, it poses the challenge of the predisposition to adjustment. Being used to the psychology of traditional educational systems, AOU students cannot be easily weaned from being spoonfed. Hence they lack the motivation to plunge into self-study. For better involvement of AOU students into the learning practices, it is imperative to diagnose the factors that impede or increase their motivation. This is conducted through an empirical study grounded upon observations and tested hypothesis and aimed at monitoring and optimizing the students' learning outcome. Recommendations of the research will follow the findings.

Keywords: Academic performance, blended learning, educational psychology, independent study, pedagogy.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE IN ONLINE MATHEMATICS LEARNING

Haohao Wang

Mathematics Department of Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, MO
63701 USA

Abstract:

Technology, multimedia in Open Educational Resources, can contribute positively to student performance in an online instructional environment. Student performance data of past four years were obtained from an online course entitled Applied Calculus (MA139). This paper examined the data to determine whether multimedia (independent variable) had any impact on student performance (dependent variable) in online math learning, and how students felt about the value of the technology. Two groups of student data were analyzed, group 1 (control) from the online applied calculus course that did not use multimedia instructional materials, and group 2 (treatment) of the same online applied calculus course that used multimedia instructional materials. For the MA139 class, results indicate a statistically significant difference ($p = .001$) between the two groups, where group 1 had a final score mean of 56.36 (out of 100), group 2 of 70.68. Additionally, student testimonials were discussed in which students shared their experience in learning applied calculus online with multimedia instructional materials.

Keywords: Online learning, Open Educational Resources, Multimedia, Technology.

MEANINGFUL GENERAL EDUCATION REFORM: INTEGRATING CORE CURRICULA AND INSTITUTIONAL VALUES

Michael W. Markowitz

Holy Family University, Philadelphia, PA 19114 USA

Abstract:

A central element of higher education today is the “core” or “general education” curriculum: that configuration of courses that often encompasses the essence of liberal arts education. Ensuring that such offerings reflect the mission and values of the institution is a challenge faced by most college and universities, often more than once. This paper presents an action model of program planning designed to structure the processes of developing, implementing and revising core curricula in a manner consistent with key institutional goals and objectives. Through presentation of a case study from a university in the United States, the elements of needs assessment, stakeholder investment and collaborative compromise are shown as key components of a planning strategy that can produce a general education program that is comprehensive, academically rigorous, assessable, and mission consistent. The paper concludes with recommendations for both the implementation and evaluation of such programs in practice.

Keywords: Academic assessment, academic program planning, curriculum development, general education reform.

APPLICATIONS OF BIG DATA IN EDUCATION

Faisal Kalota

CIS faculty member at the Higher College of Technology at the Dubai Men's Campus in
UAE

Abstract:

Big Data and analytics have gained a huge momentum in recent years. Big Data feeds into the field of Learning Analytics (LA) that may allow academic institutions to better understand the learners' needs and proactively address them. Hence, it is important to have an understanding of Big Data and its applications. The purpose of this descriptive paper is to provide an overview of Big Data, the technologies used in Big Data, and some of the applications of Big Data in education. Additionally, it discusses some of the concerns related to Big Data and current research trends. While Big Data can provide big benefits, it is important that institutions understand their own needs, infrastructure, resources, and limitation before jumping on the Big Data bandwagon.

Keywords: Analytics, Big Data in Education, Hadoop, Learning Analytics.

USING FACEBOOK AS AN ALTERNATIVE LEARNING TOOL IN MALAYSIAN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS: A STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING APPROACH

Ahasanul Haque, Abdullah Sarwar, Khaliq Ahmad

Management at the Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences, International Islamic
University Malaysia

Abstract:

Networking is important among students to achieve better understanding. Social networking plays an important role in the education. Realizing its huge potential, various organizations, including institutions of higher learning have moved to the area of social networks to interact with their students especially through Facebook. Therefore, measuring the effectiveness of Facebook as a learning tool has become an area of interest to academicians and researchers. Therefore, this study tried to integrate and propose new theoretical and empirical evidences by linking the western idea of adopting Facebook as an alternative learning platform from a Malaysian perspective. This study, thus, aimed to fill a gap by being among the pioneering research that tries to study the effectiveness of adopting Facebook as a learning platform across other cultural settings, namely Malaysia. Structural equation modeling was employed for data analysis and hypothesis testing. This study finding has provided some insights that would likely affect students' awareness towards using Facebook as an alternative learning platform in the Malaysian higher learning institutions. At the end, future direction is proposed.

Keywords: Learning Management Tool, Social Networking, Education, Malaysia.

FOCUSING ON THE UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR IMPROVING CHILDREN'S POTENTIALS IN SCIENCE: CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Osagiede Mercy Afe

Principal Lecturer with the Department of Primary Education Studies, College of
Education, Agbor, Delta state, Nigeria

Abstract:

After the internet explosion in the 90's, technology was immediately integrated into the school system. Technology which symbolizes advancement in human knowledge was seen as a setback by many educators. Efforts have been made to help stem this erroneous believes and help educators realize the benefits of technology and ways of implementing it in the classrooms especially in the sciences. This advancement created a constantly expanding gap between the pupil's perception on the use of technology within the learning atmosphere and the teacher's perception and limitations hence, the focus of this paper is on the need to refocus on the use of Science and Technology in enhancing children's potentials in learning at school especially in Science for sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper recommended measures for facilitating the sustenance of science and technology in Nigerian schools so as to enhance the potentials of our children in Science and Technology for a better tomorrow.

Keywords: Children's potential, Educational system, ICT, Sustainable development.

TRANSNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION: DEVELOPING A TRANSNATIONAL STUDENT SUCCESS 'SIGNATURE' FOR PRE-CLINICAL MEDICAL STUDENTS – AN ACTION RESEARCH PROJECT

W. Maddison

Head of Student Development & Wellbeing at the Royal College of Surgeons in
Ireland, Medical University of Bahrain

Abstract:

This paper describes an Action Research project which was undertaken to inform professional practice in order to develop a newly created Centre for Student Success in the specific context of transnational medical and nursing education in the Middle East. The objectives were to enhance the academic performance, persistence, integration and personal and professional development of a multinational study body, in particular in relation to pre-clinical medical students, and to establish a comfortable, friendly and student-driven environment within an Irish medical university recently established in Bahrain. The outcomes of the project resulted in the development of a specific student success 'signature' for this particular transnational higher education context.

Keywords: Global-Local, pre-clinical medical students, student success, transnational higher education, Middle East.

COLLABORATIVE TEAM WORK IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY

Swapna Bhargavi Gantasala

New York Institute of Technology UAE

Abstract:

If teamwork is the key to organizational learning, productivity and growth, then, why do some teams succeed in achieving these, while others falter at different stages? Building teams in higher education institutions has been a challenge and an open-ended constructivist approach was considered on an experimental basis for this study to address this challenge. For this research, teams of students from the MBA program were chosen to study the effect of teamwork in learning, the motivation levels among student team members, and the effect of collaboration in achieving team goals. The teams were built on shared vision and goals, cohesion was ensured, positive induction in the form of faculty mentoring was provided for each participating team and the results have been presented with conclusions and suggestions.

Keywords: Collaboration, Leadership, Motivation, Reinforcement Teamwork.

THE ANALYSIS OF TEACHER TALK IN "LEARNER-CENTERED" TEACHING MODE

Haiyan Wang

College of Foreign Languages, Qingdao University of Science and Technology,
Qingdao 266061, China

Abstract:

Being main teaching media and major source of comprehensive target language input, teacher talk plays an important role in learners' second-language acquisition. Under the trend of "learner-centered" teaching mode, some researchers think that the best teacher talk means less. But the author holds that, in Chinese second language classroom, it is not advisable to lay too much stress on the formal students' participation, which requires the teacher to say as little as possible and the student to say as much as possible. The emphasis should be put on how to raise teacher talk's quality.

Keywords: Comprehensive language input, "learner-centered" teaching mode, teacher talk, teacher talk's quality.

ON THE CONSTRUCTIVIST TEACHING OF EXTENSIVE READING FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

Haiyan Wang

College of Foreign Languages, Qingdao University of Science and Technology,
Qingdao 266061, China

Abstract:

Constructivism, the latest teaching and learning theory in western countries which is based on the premise that cognition (learning) is the result of "mental construction", lays emphasis on the learner's active learning. Guided by constructivism, this thesis discusses the teaching plan and its application in extensive reading course. In extensive reading classroom, emphasis should be laid on the activation of students' prior knowledge, grasping the skills of fast reading and the combination of reading and writing to check extracurricular reading. With three factors supplementing each other, students' English reading ability can be improved effectively.

Keywords: Constructivism, extensive reading, constructivist teaching.

VIRTUAL SCIENCE HUB: AN OPEN SOURCE PLATFORM TO ENRICH SCIENCE TEACHING

Enrique Barra, Aldo Gordillo, Juan Quemada

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

Abstract:

This paper presents the Virtual Science Hub platform. It is an open source platform that combines a social network, an e-learning authoring tool, a videoconference service and a learning object repository for science teaching enrichment. These four main functionalities fit very well together. The platform was released in April 2012 and since then it has not stopped growing. Finally we present the results of the surveys conducted and the statistics gathered to validate this approach.

Keywords: E-learning, platform, authoring tool, science teaching.

ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: THE UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR PRE-DEGREE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE

Eni I. Eni, James Okon, Ashang J. Ashang

Federal College of Education, Obudu, Cross River State, Nigeria.

Abstract:

The pre-degree program of the University of Calabar was introduced to help increase access to tertiary Education in science related courses. Its main objective was to provide access to candidates from educationally less developed states (ELDS) and states within its catchment area. An impact evaluation of the program was conducted, from where the aspect of providing access to University Education was reported here. Two research questions were formulated; ex-post-facto research design and purposive sampling technique were adopted for the study. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics in terms of frequencies and percentages. The result of data analysis showed that the pre-degree program of the University of Calabar has provided educational access to Nigerians especially those from educationally less developed states in science related courses. It was therefore recommended that the program be sustained and further be improved upon to facilitate its continued provision of access to University Education in Nigeria.

Keywords: Educationally Less Developed States, Higher Education, Pre-Degree program, University of Calabar,

THE COOPERATIVE LEARNING MANAGEMENT IN THE COURSE OF PRINCIPLES OF MATHEMATICS FOR GRADUATE LEVEL

Komon Paisal

Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, 1 U-tong
Nok Road, Dusit ,Bangkok 10300, Thailand

Abstract:

The aim of this research was to create collaborative learning activities in the course of Principles of Mathematics for graduate level by investigating the students' ability in proving the mathematics principles as well as their attitudes towards the activities. The samples composed of 2 main group; lecturers and students. The lecturers consisted of 3 teachers who taught the course of Principles of Mathematics at Rajabhat Suan Sunandha University in the academic year 2012. The students consisted of 32 students joining the cooperative learning activities in the subject of Principles of Mathematics in the academic year 2012. The research tools included activity plan for cooperative learning, testing on mathematics with the reliability of 0.8067 and the attitude questionnaires reported by the students. The results showed that: 1) the efficiency of the developed cooperative learning activities was 69.76/ 68.57 which was lower than the set criteria at 70/70. 2) The students joining the cooperative learning activities were able to prove the principles of mathematics at the average of 70%. 3) The students joining the cooperative learning activities reported moderate attitude towards the activities.

Keywords: Instructional Design, Pedagogical, Teaching/ Learning Strategies.

RELATIONSHIP OF ARM ACUPRESSURE POINTS AND THAI TRADITIONAL MASSAGE

Boonyarat Chaleephay

Suan Sunandha Rajaphat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract:

The purpose of this research paper was to describe the relationship of acupressure points on the anterior surface of the upper limb in accordance with Applied Thai Traditional Massage (ATTM) and the deep structures located at those acupressure points. There were 2 population groups; normal subjects and cadaver specimens. Eighteen males with age ranging from 20-40 years old and seventeen females with ages ranging from 30-97 years old were studied. This study was able to obtain a fundamental knowledge concerning acupressure point and the deep structures that related to those acupressure points. It might be used as the basic knowledge for clinically applying and planning treatment as well as teaching in ATTM.

Keywords: Acupressure point (AP), Applied Thai Traditional Medicine (ATTM), Paresthesia, Numbness.

RUBRIC IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Azmanirah Ab Rahman, Jamil Ahmad, Ruhizan Muhammad Yasin

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, 86400 Parit Raja, BatuPahat, Johor, Malaysia

Abstract:

Rubric is a very important tool for teachers and students for a variety of purposes. Teachers use the rubric for evaluating student work while students use rubrics for self-assessment. Therefore, this paper was emphasized scoring rubric as a scoring tool for teachers in an environment of Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) in Malaysia Vocational College. A total of three teachers in the fields of electrical and electronics engineering were interviewed to identify how the use of rubrics practiced since vocational transformation implemented in 2012. Overall holistic rubric used to determine the performance of students in the skills area.

Keywords: Rubric, Vocational Education.

DRUG USE KNOWLEDGE AND ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG USE BEHAVIOR

Pimporn Thongmuang

lecturer at College of Allied Health Science, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University,
Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract:

The import value of Antimicrobial drugs reached approximately fifteen million Baht in 2010, considered as the highest import value of all modern drugs, and this value is rising every year. Antimicrobials are considered the hazardous drugs by the Ministry of Public Health (No. 10). This research was conducted in order to investigate the past knowledge of drug use and Antimicrobial drug use behavior. A total of 757 students were selected as the samples out of a population of 1,800 students. This selected students had the experience of Antimicrobial drugs use a year ago. A questionnaire was utilized in this research. The findings put on the view that knowledge gained by the students about proper use of Antimicrobials drugs was not brought into practice. This suggests that the education procedure regarding drug use needs adjustment. And therefore the findings of this research are expected to be utilized as guidelines for educating people about the proper use of Antimicrobials drugs. At a broader perspective, correct drug use behavior of the public may potentially reduce drug cost of the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand.

Keywords: Drug Use Knowledge, Antimicrobial Drugs, Drug Use Behavior.

A DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE LESSONS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEARNING PROCESS OF MASTER'S DEGREE STUDENTS MAJORING IN CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION AT SUAN SUNANDHA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

Chaiwat Waree

Faculty of Education, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, 10300, Thailand

Abstract:

The purposes of the research were to develop online lessons to strengthen the learning process of Master's degree students majoring in Curriculum and Instruction at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University; to achieve the efficiency criteria of 80/80; and to study the satisfaction of students who use online lessons to strengthen the learning process of Master's degree students majoring in Curriculum and Instruction at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. The sample consisted of 40 university students studying in semester 1, academic year 2012. The sample was determined by Purposive Sampling. Selected students were from the class which the researcher was the homeroom tutor. The tutor was responsible for the teaching of learning process. Tools used in the study were online lessons, 60-point performance test, and evaluation test of satisfaction of students on online lessons. Data analysis yielded the following results; 83.66/88.29 efficiency of online lessons measured against the criteria; the comparison of performance before and after taking online lessons using t-test yielded 29.67. The statistical significance was at 0.05; the average satisfaction level of forty students on online lessons was 4.46 with standard deviation of 0.68.

Keywords: Online Lessons, Curriculum and Instruction.

COLLABORATIVE ONLINE LEARNING FOR LECTURERS

Lee Bih Ni, Emily Doreen Lee, Wee Hui Yean

Authors are independent education researcher in Sibü, Sarawak, Malaysia

Abstract:

This paper was prepared to see the perceptions of online lectures regarding collaborative learning, in terms of how lecturers view online collaborative learning in the higher learning institution. The purpose of this study was conducted to determine the perceptions of online lectures about collaborative learning, especially how lecturers see online collaborative learning in the university. Adult learning education enhance collaborative learning culture with the target of involving learners in the learning process to make teaching and learning more effective and open at the university. This will finally make students learning that will assist each other. It is also to cut down the pressure of loneliness and isolation might felt among adult learners. Their ways in collaborative online was also determined. In this paper, researchers collect data using questionnaires instruments. The collected data were analyzed and interpreted. By analyzing the data, researchers report the results according the proof taken from the respondents. Results from the study, it is not only dependent on the lecturer but also a student to shape a good collaborative learning practice. Rational concepts and pattern to achieve these targets be clear right from the beginning and may be good seen by a number of proposals submitted and include how the higher learning institution has trained with ongoing lectures online. Advantages of online collaborative learning show that lecturers should be trained effectively. Studies have seen that the lecturer aware of online collaborative learning. This positive attitude will encourage the higher learning institution to continue to give the knowledge and skills required.

Keywords: Collaborative Online Learning, Lecturers' Training.

A DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALIZED EDUTAINMENT CONTENTS THROUGH STORYTELLING

Min Kyeong Cha, Ju Yeon Mun, Seong Baeg Kim

Department of Computer Education, Jeju National University, Jeju-city , Jeju Special
Self-Governing Province, Korea

Abstract:

Recently, ‘play of learning’ becomes important and is emphasized as a useful learning tool. Therefore, interest in edutainment contents is growing. Storytelling is considered first as a method that improves the transmission of information and learner's interest when planning edutainment contents. In this study, we designed edutainment contents in the form of an adventure game that applies the storytelling method. This content provides questions and items constituted dynamically and reorganized learning contents through analysis of test results. It allows learners to solve various questions through effective iterative learning. As a result, the learners can reach mastery learning.

Keywords: Storytelling, edutainment, mastery learning, computer operating principle.

VOICE IN PRE-SERVICE TEACHER DEVELOPMENT

Pintipa Seubsang, Suttipong Boonphadung

Faculty of Education, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, BKK, Thailand

Abstract:

Recently, Thai education system is engaged in serious and promising reforms. One of the crucial elements in most of these educational reforms is the teacher professional development. Teachers today are under growing pressure to perform. However, most new teachers are not adequately prepared to meet the expectation. Consequently, this paper seeks to investigate the opinion of mentor teachers and university supervisors about professional development in the aspect of learning management skill of the preservice teachers in Rajabhat Universities, then compare the opinion between the mentor teachers and university supervisors about professional development in the aspect of learning management skill of the pre-service teachers. The study involved a cohort of 40 university supervisors and 77 mentor teachers. The research concludes by showing that mentor teachers viewed pre-service teacher as a professional teacher with an effective learning management skill. However, in the perspective of the university supervisor, pre-service teachers still have inadequate learning management skill.

Keywords: Learning management, Professional development, Pre-service teacher.

DEVELOPING STUDENT TEACHERS TO BE PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS

Suttipong Boonphadung

Faculty of Education, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, BKK, Thailand

Abstract:

Practicum placements are an critical factor for student teachers on Education Programs. How can student teachers become professionals? This study was to investigate problems, weakness and obstacles of practicum placements and develop guidelines for partnership in the practicum placements. In response to this issue, a partnership concept was implemented for developing student teachers into professionals. Data were collected through questionnaires on attitude toward problems, weaknesses, and obstacles of practicum placements of student teachers in Rajabhat universities and included focus group interviews. The research revealed that learning management, classroom management, curriculum, assessment and evaluation, classroom action research, and teacher demeanor are the important factors affecting the professional development of Education Program student teachers. Learning management plan and classroom management concerning instructional design, teaching technique, instructional media, and student behavior management are another important aspects influencing the professional development for student teachers.

Keywords: Developing student teacher, Partnership concepts, Professional teachers.

A TRAINING COURSE DEVELOPMENT TO PROMOTE LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF 2ND YEAR, FACULTY OF EDUCATION STUDENTS USING MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES THEORY

Chaiwat Waree, Kalanyoo Petcharaporn

Faculty of Education, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, 10300, Thailand

Abstract:

This research aims to develop and evaluate a training course to promote learning activities of 2nd year, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, faculty of education students using multiple intelligences theory. The process is divided into two phases: Phase 1 development of training course to promote learning activities consisting of principles, objectives of the course, structure, training duration, content, training materials, training activities, media training, monitoring, measurement and evaluation quality of the course. Phase 2 evaluation efficiency of training course was to use the improved curriculum with experimental group which is 2nd year, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, faculty of education students was drawn randomly 152 students. The experimental pattern was randomized Control Group Pre-Test Post-Test Design, Analysis Data by t-Test with the software SPSS for Windows. Research has shown that: 1). the ability of teaching and learning according to the theory of multiple intelligences after training is higher than before training significantly in statistic at .01 level, 2). The satisfaction of students to the training courses was overall at the highest level.

Keywords: A training course, learning activities, multiple intelligences.

LEARNING STYLES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN BANGKOK: THE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE RELEVANT INSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT

Chaiwat Tantarangsee

Assistant Professor in English Language Program, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat
University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract:

The purposes of this study are 1) to identify learning styles of university students in Bangkok, and 2) to study the frequency of the relevant instructional context of the identified learning styles. Learning Styles employed in this study are those of Honey and Mumford, which include 1) Reflectors, 2) Theorists, 3) Pragmatists, and 4) Activists. The population comprises 1383 students and 5 lecturers. Research tools are 2 questionnaires – one used for identifying students- learning styles, and the other used for identifying the frequency of the relevant instructional context of the identified learning styles. The research findings reveal that 32.30 percent - are Activists, while 28.10 percent are Theorists, 20.10 are Reflectors, and 19.50 are Pragmatists. In terms of the relevant instructional context of the identified 4 learning styles, it is found that the frequency level of the instructional context is totally in high level. Moreover, 2 lists of the context being conducted most frequently are 'Lead'in activity to review background knowledge,- and 'Information retrieval report.' And these two activities serve the learning styles of theorists and activists. It is, therefore, suggested that more instructional context supporting the activists, the majority of the population, learning best by doing, as well as emotional learning situation should be added.

Keywords: Instructional Context, Learning Styles, Learning Style Preference, and Learning Style Questionnaire.

THE LINK BETWEEN DISTRIBUTED LEADERSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH

Maria Eliophotou Menon

University of Cyprus, Nicosia 1678, Cyprus

Abstract:

School leadership is commonly considered to have a significant influence on school effectiveness and improvement. Effective school leaders are expected to successfully introduce and support change and innovation at the school unit. Despite an abundance of studies on educational leadership, very few studies have provided evidence on the link between leadership models, and specific educational and school outcomes. This is true of a popular contemporary approach to leadership, namely, distributed leadership. The paper provides an overview of research findings on the effect of distributed leadership on educational outcomes. The theoretical basis for this approach to leadership is presented, with reference to methodological and research limitations. The paper discusses research findings and draws their implications for educational research on school leadership.

Keywords: Distributed leadership, educational outcomes, leadership research.

THE EFFICACY OF NEUROLOGICAL IMPRESS METHOD AND REPEATED READING ON READING FLUENCY OF CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES IN OYO STATE, NIGERIA

A. O. Oladele

Federal College of Education (Special), Oyo, Oyo State, Nigeria

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to find out the effectiveness of neurological impress method and repeated reading technique on reading fluency of children with learning disabilities. Thirty primary four pupils in three public primary schools participated in the study. There were two experimental groups and a control. This research employed a 3 by 2 factorial matrix and the participants were taught for one session. Two hypotheses were formulated to guide the research. T-test was used to analyse the data gathered, and data analysis revealed that pupils exposed to the two treatment strategies had improvement in their reading fluency. It was recommended that the two strategies used in the study can be used to intervene in reading fluency problems in children with learning disabilities.

Keywords: Learning disabilities, neurological impress method, repeated reading, reading fluency.

E- CAMPUS AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PEDAGOGICAL TOOL FOR ONLINE SUPPORT

Shireen Panchoo

University of Technology, Mauritius, La Tour Koenig, Mauritius

Abstract:

The Internet and the ever growing applications enable communities to share and collaborate through common platforms. However, this growing pattern is not witnessed yet even for elearning. This paper is based on a doctoral research which aimed at researching the ways students interact in an online campus and the supports that they look for and require. Content analysis, based on the Panchoo/Jaillet methodology, was done on four synchronous meetings between a tutor and his ten students. The UNIV-Rct ecampus, analogical to a physical campus, was found to be user friendly and the students enrolled in a master-s course faced no difficulties in using it. In addition to the environmental aspects, the pedagogical implementation of the course has driven the students to interact and collaborate significantly and this has contributed to overcome the problems faced by the distance learners. This completely online model was found to be fruitful in helping distant learners fight their loneliness and brave their difficulties in a socioconstructivism approach.

Keywords: Content analysis, e-campus, interaction, online supports, pedagogy.

CONFIRMING THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL USING REMOTE ASSESSMENT IN E-LEARNING

Olaf Hallan Graven, Lachlan MacKinnon

Buskerud University College, Kongsberg NORWAY

Abstract:

One major issue that is regularly cited as a block to the widespread use of online assessments in eLearning, is that of the authentication of the student and the level of confidence that an assessor can have that the assessment was actually completed by that student. Currently, this issue is either ignored, in which case confidence in the assessment and any ensuing qualification is damaged, or else assessments are conducted at central, controlled locations at specified times, losing the benefits of the distributed nature of the learning programme. Particularly as we move towards constructivist models of learning, with intentions towards achieving heutagogic learning environments, the benefits of a properly managed online assessment system are clear. Here we discuss some of the approaches that could be adopted to address these issues, looking at the use of existing security and biometric techniques, combined with some novel behavioural elements. These approaches offer the opportunity to validate the student on accessing an assessment, on submission, and also during the actual production of the assessment. These techniques are currently under development in the DECADE project, and future work will evaluate and report their use..

Keywords: E-learning, remote identification, assessment.

THE ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION IN EXPLAINING STUDENTS- WILLINGNESS TO USE SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS

Anne Sorebo, Oystein Sorebo

Department of economics and social sciences, Buskerud University College,
Hønefoss, Norway

Abstract:

The present study was designed to test the influence of intrinsic ICT-motivation, perceived usefulness and ease of use on business students- willingness to use a particular software package. A questionnaire was completed by 196 business students in Norway. We found that 34% of the variance in the students- willingness to use the software could be explained by the three proposed antecedents. Intrinsic ICT-motivation seems to be the most important predictor of students- satisfaction willingness to use the software package.

Keywords: Spreadsheet, business students, technology acceptance, intrinsic motivation.

ARABIC AND ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF AL-MAJIRI SCHOOLS

Abdul Ganiy A. S. Oladosu

Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, University of Ilorin, Nigeria

Abstract:

The AL-MAJIRI school system is a variant of private Arabic and Islamic schools which cater for the religious and moral development of Muslims. In the past, the system produced clerics, scholars, judges, religious reformers, eminent teachers and great men who are worthy of emulation, particularly in northern Nigeria. Gradually, the system lost its glory but continued to discharge its educational responsibilities to a certain extent. This paper takes a look at the activities of the AL-MAJIRI schools. The introduction provides background information about Nigeria where the schools operate. This is followed by an overview of the Nigerian educational system, the nature and the features of the AL-MAJIRI school system, its weaknesses and the current challenges facing the schools. The paper concludes with emphasis on the urgent need for a comprehensive reform of the curriculum content of the schools. The step by step procedure required for the reform is discussed.

Keywords: AL-MAJIRI, Arabic and Islamic schools, Nigeria.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING BEHAVIOUR AMONG ACADEMIC STAFF AT A PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN MALAYSIA

Noor Asilah Nordin, Normala Daud, Wan Umme Kalsom Meor Osman

faculty member with the Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi
MARU, Malaysia.

Abstract:

This study applied Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) to explain the knowledge sharing behaviour among academic staff at a Public Higher Education Institution (HEI) in Malaysia. The main objectives of this study are; to identify the components that influence knowledge sharing behaviour and to determine the levels of knowledge sharing behaviour among academic staff. A total of 200 respondents were participated in answering questionnaires. The findings of this study revealed that level of perceiving and implementing knowledge sharing behaviour among academic staff at a Public HEI in Malaysia exist but not openly or strongly practiced. The findings were discussed and recommendations for the future research were also addressed.

Keywords: Attitude, Knowledge Sharing Behaviour, Perceived Behavioural Control, Subjective Norm

THE TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Altynai Zhaitapova, Aizhan Satyvaldiyeva

Kazakh National University after Al-Farabi, Kazakhstan

Abstract:

In this article the authors investigate the main tendencies of development of the management in the education system of the Republic of Kazakhstan: problems, solutions and development of the education system of Kazakhstan in the realities of globalization.

Keywords: Change management, education, globalization, innovations management systems, quality of education.

REAL TIME CONTROL LEARNING GAME - SPEED RACE BY LEARNING AT THE WHEEL - DEVELOPMENT OF DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM

Konstantinos Kalovrektis, Chryssanthi Palazi

Department of Informatics, University of Piraeus, Greece

Abstract:

Schools today face ever-increasing demands in their attempts to ensure that students are well equipped to enter the workforce and navigate a complex world. Research indicates that computer technology can help support learning, implementation of various experiments or learning games, and that it is especially useful in developing the higher-order skills of critical thinking, observation, comprehension, implementation, comparison, analysis and active attention to activities such as research, field work, simulations and scientific inquiry. The ICT in education supports the learning procedure by enabling it to be more flexible and effective, create a rich and attractive training environment and equip the students with knowledge and potential useful for the competitive social environment in which they live. This paper presents the design, the development, and the results of the evaluation analysis of an interactive educational game which using real electric vehicles - toys (material) on a toy race track. When the game starts each student selects a specific vehicle toy. Then students are answering questionnaires in the computer. The vehicles' speed is related to the percentage of right answers in a multiple choice questionnaire (software). Every question has its own significant value depending of the different level of questionnaire. Via the developed software, each right or wrong answers in questionnaire increase or decrease the real time speed of their vehicle toys. Moreover the rate of vehicle's speed increase or decrease depends on the difficulty level of each question. The aim of the work is to attract the student's interest in a learning process and also to improve their scores. The developed real time game was tested using independent populations of students of age groups: 8-10, 11-14, 15-18 years. Standard educational and statistical analysis tools were used for the evaluation analysis of the game. Results reveal that students using the developed real time control game scored much higher (60%) than students using a traditional simulation game on the same questionnaire. Results further indicate that student's interest in repeating the developed real time control gaming was far higher (70%) than the interest of students using a traditional simulation game.

Keywords: Real time game, sensor, learning games, LabVIEW

ANALYSIS AND CATEGORIZATION OF E-LEARNING ACTIVITIES BASED ON MEANINGFUL LEARNING CHARACTERISTICS

Arda Yunianta, Norazah Yusof, Mohd Shahizan Othman, Dewi Octaviani

Faculty of Computer Science and Information Systems, University Teknologi
Malaysia, Skudai Johor Bahru Malaysia

Abstract:

Learning is the acquisition of new mental schemata, knowledge, abilities and skills which can be used to solve problems potentially more successfully. The learning process is optimum when it is assisted and personalized. Learning is not a single activity, but should involve many possible activities to make learning become meaningful. Many e-learning applications provide facilities to support teaching and learning activities. One way to identify whether the e-learning system is being used by the learners is through the number of hits that can be obtained from the e-learning system's log data. However, we cannot rely solely to the number of hits in order to determine whether learning had occurred meaningfully. This is due to the fact that meaningful learning should engage five characteristics namely active, constructive, intentional, authentic and cooperative. This paper aims to analyze the e-learning activities that is meaningful to learning. By focusing on the meaningful learning characteristics, we match it to the corresponding Moodle e-learning activities. This analysis discovers the activities that have high impact to meaningful learning, as well as activities that are less meaningful. The high impact activities is given high weights since it become important to meaningful learning, while the low impact has less weight and said to be supportive e-learning activities. The result of this analysis helps us categorize which e-learning activities that are meaningful to learning and guide us to measure the effectiveness of e-learning usage.

Keywords: e-learning system, e-learning activity, meaningful learning characteristics, Moodle

EXPLANATORY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEARNING MOTIVATION AND LEARNING PERFORMANCE

Chih Chin Yang

Department of Microelectronics Engineering, National Kaohsiung Marine University,
Taiwan,

Abstract:

In this paper, the relationship between learning motivation and learning performance is explored by using exchange theory. The relationship is concluded that external performance can raise learning motivation and then increase learning performance. The internal performance should be not completely neglected and the external performance should be not attached important excessively. The parents need self-study and must be also reeducated. The existing education must be improved in raise of internal performance. The incorrect learning thinking will mislead the students, parents, and educators of next generation, when the students obtain good learning performance in the learning environment with excess stimulants. Over operation of external performance will result abnormal learning thinking and violating learning goal. Learning is not only to obtain performance. Learning quality and learning performance will be limited as without learning motivation. The best learning motivation is, the best learning performance is. The learning for reward is not good for learning performance. Strategies of promoting life-long learning are including the encouraging for learner, establishment of good interaction learning environment, and the advertisement of the merit and the importance of life-long learning, which can let the learner with the correct learning motivation.

Keywords: exchange theory, learning motivation, learning performance, learning quality

TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATED EDUCATION – SHAPING THE PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUNG

R. Ramli, S. Sameon

Department of Information Systems, College of information Technology of Universiti
Tenaga Nasional, Malaysia

Abstract:

There has been a strong link between computermediated education and constructivism learning and teaching theory.. Acknowledging how well the constructivism doctrine would work online, it has been established that constructivist views of learning would agreeably correlate with the philosophy of open and distance learning. Asynchronous and synchronous communications have placed online learning on the right track of a constructive learning path. This paper is written based on the social constructivist framework, where knowledge is constructed from social communication and interaction. The study explores the possibility of practicing this theory through incorporating online discussion in the syllabus and the ways it can be implemented to contribute to young people-s personality and social development by addressing some aspects that may contribute to the social problem such as prejudice, ignorance and intolerance.

Keywords: Educational Technology, Internet, Personal Development, Student Exchange

THE EFFECT OF CONTRIVED SUCCESS IN CALCULATION TASKS ON THE SELF-EFFICACY OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Akitoshi Uchida, Kazuo Mori

Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Koganei, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract:

This study examines whether contrived success on a task closely related to school subjects would promote students' self-efficacy. In our previous study, junior high school students who experienced contrived success on anagram tasks raised their sense of self-efficacy and kept it high for a year. We tried to replicate that study, substituting calculation tasks for the anagrams. One hundred eighteen junior high school students participated in this study, 18 of whom were surreptitiously given easier tasks than their classmates. Those students with easier tasks outperformed their peers and thereby raised their sense of self-efficacy. However, elevated self-efficacy did not persist, falling to the starting level after only three months.

Keywords: self-efficacy, contrived success, junior high school students, calculation tasks

STRUCTURE OF DOCTORAL STUDENTS- RESEARCH COMPETENCES IN SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT

I. Bolgzda, E. Olehnovica

Sustainable Education in Daugavpils University, Latvia

Abstract:

Qualification of doctoral students- and the candidates for a scientific degree is evaluated by the ability to solve scientific ideas in an innovative way, consequently, being a potential of research and science they play a significant role in the sustainability context of the society. The article deals with the analysis of the results of the pilot project, the aim of which has been to study the structure of doctoral students- research competences in the sustainability context. With the existence of variety of theories on research competence development, their analysis focuses on the attained aim approach. Three competence groups have been identified in this study: informative, communicative and instrumental. Within the study the doctoral students and candidates for a scientific degree (N=64) made their self-assessment of research competences. The study results depict their present research competence development level and its dynamics according to the aim to attain.

Keywords: competence structure, doctoral students, researchactivity, sustainability.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS AMONG UNIVERSITY OF MADEIRA (PORTUGAL) STUDENTS

Hélder Spínola

Research and Development Centre in Education of the University of Madeira (CIE-
UMa), Campus da Penteada, Portugal.

Abstract:

Sustainable development is highly dependent on the implementation of environmental education programs, which has as its ultimate goal to produce environmentally literate citizens that undertake environmentally friendly actions. Efforts on environmental education along past years are now perceived on the increase of citizens awareness on European countries and, particularly, in Portugal. However, we still have a lack of information on the prevalence of specific behaviors that contributes to sustainability, influenced by a new attitude toward the environment. The determination of pro-environmental behaviors prevalence in higher education students is an important approach to understand to which extend the next leading generation is, in practice, committed with the goals of sustainable development. Therefore, present study evaluates the prevalence of a specific set of behaviors (water savings, energy savings, environmental criteria on shopping, and mobility) on the University of Madeira students and discusses their commitment with sustainable development.

Keywords: Pro-environmental behaviors, sustainable development, environmental education, higher education students

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS AMONG UNIVERSITY OF MADEIRA (PORTUGAL) STUDENTS

Hélder Spínola

Research and Development Centre in Education of the University of Madeira (CIE-
UMa), Campus da Penteada, Portugal.

Abstract:

Sustainable development is highly dependent on the implementation of environmental education programs, which has as its ultimate goal to produce environmentally literate citizens that undertake environmentally friendly actions. Efforts on environmental education along past years are now perceived on the increase of citizens awareness on European countries and, particularly, in Portugal. However, we still have a lack of information on the prevalence of specific behaviors that contributes to sustainability, influenced by a new attitude toward the environment. The determination of pro-environmental behaviors prevalence in higher education students is an important approach to understand to which extend the next leading generation is, in practice, committed with the goals of sustainable development. Therefore, present study evaluates the prevalence of a specific set of behaviors (water savings, energy savings, environmental criteria on shopping, and mobility) on the University of Madeira students and discusses their commitment with sustainable development.

Keywords: Pro-environmental behaviors, sustainable development, environmental education, higher education students

ENHANCING LEARNING EXPERIENCES IN OUTCOMEBASED HIGHER EDUCATION: A STEP TOWARDS STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING

K. Kumpas

Educational Science Department, Tallinn University, Narva mnt 25, Tallinn, 10120,
Estoni

Abstract:

Bologna process has influenced enhancing studentcentered learning in Estonian higher education since 2009, but there is no information about what helps or hinders students to achieve learning outcomes and how quality of student-centered learning might be improved. The purpose of this study is to analyze two questions from outcome-based course evaluation questionnaire which is used in Estonian Entrepreneurship University of Applied Sciences. In this qualitative research, 384 students from 22 different courses described what helped and hindered them to achieve learning outcomes. The analysis showed that the aspects that hinder students to achieve learning outcomes are mostly personal: time management, family and personal matters, motivation and non-academic activities. The results indicate that students-learning is commonly supported by school, where teacher, teaching and characteristics of teaching methods help mostly to achieve learning outcomes, also learning material, practical assignments and independent study was brought up as one of the key elements.

Keywords: Learning outcomes, learning quality, student-centered learning

KEY FACTORS OF CURRICULUM INNOVATION IN LANGUAGE TEACHER EDUCATION

Liliana Măță

“Vasile Alecsandri” University of Bacău, Romania

Abstract:

The focus of the study is to understand the factors of curriculum innovation from the perspective of Language teacher education. The overall aim of the study is to investigate Language educators- perceptions of factors of curriculum innovation. In the theoretical framework the main focus is on discussion about different curriculum approaches for language teacher education and limiting and facilitating factors of innovation. In order to achieve the aim of the study, an observational research is employed. The empirical basis of the study consists of questionnaire with sixty-three language teachers from eight Romanian higher education institutions. The findings reveal variation in Language teachers- conceptions of the dominant factors of curricular innovation.

Keywords: curriculum innovation, factors, Language teacher education

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF E-LEARNING COURSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH STUDENT SATISFACTION

Susana Lemos, Neuza Pedro

Instituto de Educação da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Abstract:

The purpose of the research is to characterize the levels of satisfaction of the students in e-learning post-graduate courses, taking into account specific dimensions of the course which were considered as benchmarks for the quality of this type of online learning initiative, as well as the levels of satisfaction towards each specific indicator identified in each dimension. It was also an aim of this study to understand how these dimensions relate to one another. Using a quantitative research approach in the collection and analysis of the data, the study involves the participation of the students who attended on e-learning course in 2010/2011. The conclusions of this study suggest that online students present relatively high levels of satisfaction, which points towards a positive experience during the course. It is possible to note that there is a correlation between the different dimensions studied, consequently leading to different improvement strategies. Ultimately, this investigation aims to contribute to the promotion of quality and the success of e-learning initiatives in Higher Education.

Keywords: e-learning, higher education, quality, students satisfaction

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TEACHERS- SELF-EFFICACY INSTRUMENT FOR HIGH SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER

Yi-Hsiang Pan

Graduate Institute of Physical Education, National Taiwan Sport University, Taoyuan

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to develop a “teachers’ self-efficacy scale for high school physical education teachers (TSES-HSPET)” in Taiwan. This scale is based on the self-efficacy theory of Bandura [1], [2]. This study used exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses to test the reliability and validity. The participants were high school physical education teachers in Taiwan. Both stratified random sampling and cluster sampling were used to sample participants for the study. 350 teachers were sampled in the first stage and 234 valid scales (male 133, female 101) returned. During the second stage, 350 teachers were sampled and 257 valid scales (male 143, female 110, 4 did not indicate gender) returned. The exploratory factor analysis was used in the first stage, and it got 60.77% of total variance for construct validity. The Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of internal consistency was 0.91 for sumscale, and subscales were 0.84 and 0.90. In the second stage, confirmatory factor analysis was used to test construct validity. The result showed that the fit index could be accepted ($\chi^2 (75) = 167.94$, $p < .05$, RMSEA = 0.07, SRMR = 0.05, GFI = 0.92, NNFI = 0.97, CFI = 0.98, PNFI = 0.79). Average variance extracted of latent variables were 0.43 and 0.53, which composite reliability are 0.78 and 0.90. It is concluded that the TSES-HSPET is a well-considered measurement instrument with acceptable validity and reliability. It may be used to estimate teachers’ self-efficacy for high school physical education teachers.

Keywords: teaching in physical education, teacher's self-efficacy, teacher's belief

A VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR DEAF CHILDREN: DESIGN AND EVALUATION

Nicoletta Adamo-Villani

Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Graphics Technology at Purdue University, USA

Abstract:

The object of this research is the design and evaluation of an immersive Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) for deaf children. Recently we have developed a prototype immersive VR game to teach sign language mathematics to deaf students age K- 4 [1] [2]. In this paper we describe a significant extension of the prototype application. The extension includes: (1) user-centered design and implementation of two additional interactive environments (a clock store and a bakery), and (2) user-centered evaluation including development of user tasks, expert panel-based evaluation, and formative evaluation. This paper is one of the few to focus on the importance of user-centered, iterative design in VR application development, and to describe a structured evaluation method.

Keywords: 3D Animation, Virtual Reality, Virtual Learning Environments, User-Centered Design, User-centered Evaluation.

DIGITAL NARRATIVE AS A CHANGE AGENT TO TEACH READING TO MEDIA-CENTRIC STUDENTS

Robert F. Kenny

College of Foreign Languages, Qingdao University of Science and Technology, China

Abstract:

Because today-s media centric students have adopted digital as their native form of communication, teachers are having increasingly difficult time motivating reluctant readers to read and write. Our research has shown these text-averse individuals can learn to understand the importance of reading and writing if the instruction is based on digital narratives. While these students are naturally attracted to story, they are better at consuming them than creating them. Therefore, any intervention that utilizes story as its basis needs to include instruction on the elements of story making. This paper presents a series of digitally-based tools to identify potential weaknesses of visually impaired visual learners and to help motivate these and other media-centric students to select and complete books that are assigned to them

Keywords: Cognitive tempo, digital narratives, digital Booktalk

THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPACT OF INSTRUCTIONAL IMMEDIACY ON COGNITION AND LEARNING IN ONLINE CLASSES

Glenda A. Gunter

Mathematics Department of Southeast Missouri State University, USA

Abstract:

Current research has explored the impact of instructional immediacy, defined as those behaviors that help build close relationships or feelings of closeness, both on cognition and motivation in the traditional classroom and online classroom; however, online courses continue to suffer from higher dropout rates. Based on Albert Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory, four primary relationships or interactions in an online course will be explored in light of how they can provide immediacy thereby reducing student attrition and improving cognitive learning. The four relationships are teacher-student, student-student, and student-content, and student-computer. Results of a study conducted with inservice teachers completing a 14-week online professional development technology course will be examined to demonstrate immediacy strategies that improve cognitive learning and reduce student attrition. Results of the study reveal that students can be motivated through various interactions and instructional immediacy behaviors which lead to higher completion rates, improved self-efficacy, and cognitive learning.

Keywords: Distance Learning, Self-Efficacy, Instructional immediacy, Student achievement.

ACCOUNTING RESEARCH FROM THE GLOBALIZATION PERSPECTIVE

Paul Diaconu, Nicoleta Coman

Faculty of Accounting and Information Systems, Bucharest, Romana No 6 Sector 1,
Romania

Abstract:

This paper explores the idea of globalisation and considers accounting-s role in that process in order to develop new spaces for accounting research. That-s why in this paper we are looking for questions not necessary for answers. Adopting an 'alternative' view of accounting it-s related to the fact that we sees accounting as social and evolutionist process, that pays heed to those voices arguing for greater social and environmental justice, and that draws attention to the role of accounting researchers in the process of globalisation. The paper defines globalisation and expands the globalisation and accounting research agenda introducing in this context the harmonization process in accounting. There are the two main systems which are disputing the first stage of being the benchmark: GAAP and IFRS. Each of them has his pluses and minuses on being the selected one. Due to this fact a convergence of the two, joining the advantages and disadvantages of the two should be the solution for an unique international accounting solution. Is this idea realizable, what steps has been made until now, what should be done in the future. The paper is emphasising the role of the cultural differences in the process of imposing of an unique international accounting system by the global organizations..

Keywords: Investors, capital markets, international accounting.

**DEVELOPMENT, DISPLACEMENT AND REHABILITATION: AN ACTION
ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON KOVVADA RESERVOIR IN WEST
GODAVARI AGENCY OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA**

Ram Babu Mallavarapu

Research Scholar at the Centre for Regional Studies, University of Hyderabad,
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, 500 046, India

Abstract:

This paper discusses the issue of tribal development, displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement policies, and implementation in the agency (scheduled / tribal) areas of the West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State, India. This study is based on action anthropological approach, conducted among the displaced tribal communities i.e. Konda Reddis and Nayakapods of this region, under the 'Kovvada Reservoir' Project. These groups are traditionally shifting cultivators and popularly known as the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the government records. This paper also focuses on the issues of tribal displacement and land alienation due to construction of the Kovvada reservoir, without proper rehabilitation and resettlement, although there are well defined guidelines, procedures and norms for the rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). It is necessary to begin with, to provide an overview of the issues in tribal development and policies related to displacement and rehabilitation in the Indian context as a background to the Kovvada Reservoir Project, the subject of this study.

Keywords: Tribal development, displacement, rehabilitation & resettlement policies, and practice.

IMPROVING TEACHER PROFESIONALISM THROUGH CERTIFICATION PROGRAM: AN INDONESIA CASE STUDY

Triyanto

lecturer in Civic Education Dept., Faculty of Education, Universitas Sebelas Maret,
Indonesia

Abstract:

Government of Indonesia held a certification program to enhance the professionalism of teachers by using portfolio assessment. This research discusses about the effectiveness of certification programs to enhance the professionalism of teacher in Indonesia. Portfolio assessment method has drawbacks. The certified teachers do not show significant performance improvement. Therefore, the government changes the portfolio assessment method to the education and training for teachers.

Keywords: Profesionalism, Teacher, Certification, Indonesia

TRUSTWORTHY IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION

Abdolhamid Fetanat, Mehdi Naghian Feshaareki

National University Of Malaysia, Bangi, 43600 MALAYSIA

Abstract:

In open settings, the participants in virtual organization are autonomous and there is no central authority to ensure the felicity of their interactions. When agents interact in such settings, each relies upon being able to model the trustworthiness of the agents with whom it interacts. Fundamentally, such models must consider the past behavior of the other parties in order to predict their future behavior. Further, it is sensible for the agents to share information via referrals to trustworthy agents. In this article, trust is a bet on the future contingent actions of others" and enumerates six major factors supporting it: (1) reputation, (2) performance, (3) appearance, (4) accountability, (5) precommitment, and (6) contextual facilitation.

Keywords: Trustworthy, trust, virtual organization.

THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL CRISIS IN THE THEORY OF VITTORIO GUIDANO

Mauricio Otaíza Morales

Technical University of Ostrava, Faculty of Economics, Department of Management,
Czech Republic

Abstract:

This work shows a basic philosophical difficulty in the constructivist foundations of the cognitive posrationalist psychology of Vittorio Guidano. This is a difficulty caused by the problem of the existential crisis. It will be analyzed how Guidano-s suggestions about this problem depend on felt experience. Then it will appear how Guidano-s philosophy and psychotherapy must turn towards a phenomenological approach. Finally, some references are given about Eugen Gendlin-s philosophy which could be considered as a radical way to confront these questions.

Keywords: Cognitive posrationalist psychology of VittorioGuidano, Epistemological crisis, Existential crisis, Experience asdirectly felt.

MOBILITY ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION OF RABAT-SALÉ-ZEMMOUR- ZAER

F. Ghaiti

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Abstract:

In this paper, we present the 2006 survey study origin destination and price that we carried out during 2006 fall in the area in the Moroccan region of Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer. The survey concerns the people-s characteristics, their displacements behavior and the price that they will be able to pay for a tramway ticket. The main objective is to study a set of relative features to the households and to their displacement's habits and to their choices among public and privet transport modes. A comparison between this survey results and that of the 1996's is made. A pricing scheme is also given according to the tram capacity. (The Rabat-Salé tramway is under construction right now and it will be operational beginning 2010).

Keywords: Matrix O/D, Theory of pricing, Urban transport survey.

STUDY ON DIVERSIFIED DEVELOPMENTS IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES-IN CASE OF UNIVERSITY CAMPUS -

Kuriko Iwai, Michihiro Kita

Osaka University, environmental management of facilities and , Japan.

Abstract:

This study aims to clarify constructions which enable to improve socio-cultural values of environments and also to obtain new knowledge on selecting development plans. CVM is adopted as a method of evaluation. As a case of the research, university campus (CP; the following) is selected on account of its various environments, institutions and many users. Investigations were conducted from 4 points of view, total value and utility value of whole CP environments, values of each environment existing in CP or development plan assumed in CP. Furthermore, respondents- attributes were also investigated. In consequence, the following is obtained. 1) Almost all of total value of CP is composed of utility value of direct use. 2) Each of environment and development plans whose value is the highest is clarified. 3) Moreover, development plan to improve environmental value the most is specified.

Keywords: CVM, Development Plans, University Campus, Improvement of Environments Value.

IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE – GOOGLE VS BAIDU

Linda, Sau-ling LAI

Associate Professor at the Macao Polytechnic Institute, Rua de Luis Gonzaga Gomes, Macao
SAR, China

Abstract:

This paper compares the search engine marketing strategies adopted in China and the Western countries through two illustrative cases, namely, Google and Baidu. Marketers in the West use search engine optimization (SEO) to rank their sites higher for queries in Google. Baidu, however, offers paid search placement, or the selling of engine results for particular keywords to the higher bidders. Whereas Google has been providing innovative services ranging from Google Map to Google Blog, Baidu remains focused on search services – the one that it does best. The challenges and opportunities of the Chinese Internet market offered to global entrepreneurs are also discussed in the paper

Keywords: Search Engine, Web analytics, Google, Baidu

APPRECIATING, INTERPRETING AND UNDERSTANDING POSTERS VIA LEVELS OF VISUAL LITERACY

Mona Masood, Zakiah Zain

Centre for Instructional Technology and Multimedia, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Abstract:

This study was conducted in Malaysia to discover how meaning and appreciation were construed among 35 Form Five students. Panofsky-s theory was employed to discover the levels of reasoning among students when various types of posters were displayed. The independent variables used were posters that carried explicit and implicit meanings; the moderating variable was students- visual literacy levels while the dependent variable was the implicit interpretation level. One-way ANOVA was applied for the data analysis. The data showed that before students were exposed to Panofsky-s theory, there were differences in thinking between boys, who did not think abstractly or implicit in comparison to girls. The study showed that students- visual literacy in posters depended on the use of visual texts and illustration. This paper discuss further on posters with text only have a tendency to be too abstract as opposed to posters with visuals plus text.

Keywords: explicit visual, implicit visual, visual interpretation, visual literacy

E-LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS GENERAL FRAMEWORK

Hamed Fawareh

Zarqa University, Zarqa, Jordan.

Abstract:

The recent development in learning technologies leads to emerge many learning management systems (LMS). In this study, we concentrate on the specifications and characteristics of LMSs. Furthermore, this paper emphasizes on the feature of e-learning management systems. The features take on the account main indicators to assist and evaluate the quality of e-learning systems. The proposed indicators based of ten dimensions.

Keywords: E-Learning, System Requirement, Social Requirement, Learning Management System.

THE PROJECT EVALUATION TO DEVELOP THE COMPETENCIES, CAPABILITIES, AND SKILLS IN REPAIRING COMPUTERS OF PEOPLE IN JOMPLUAK LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, BANG KHONTHI DISTRICT, SAMUT SONGKRAM PROVINCE

Wilailuk Meepracha

Sunandha Rajabhat University 1 UThong Nok Road, Dusit Bangkok 10300, Thailand

Abstract:

The results of the study on the project evaluation to develop the competencies, capabilities, and skills in repairing computers of people in Jompluak Local Municipality, Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkram Province showed that the overall result was good (4.33). When considering on each aspect, it was found that the highest one was on process evaluation (4.60) followed by product evaluation (4.50) and the least one was on feeding factor (3.97). When considering in details, it was found that: 1) the context aspect was high (4.23) with the highest item on the arrangement of the training situation (4.67) followed by the appropriateness of the target (4.30) and the least aspect was on the project cooperation (3.73). 2) The evaluation of average overall primary factor or feeding factor showed high value (4.23) while the highest aspect was on the capability of the trainers (4.47) followed by the suitable venue (4.33) while the least aspect was on the insufficient budget (3.47). 3) The average result of process evaluation was very high (4.60). The highest aspect was on the follow-up supervision (4.70) followed by responsibility of each project staffs (4.50) while the least aspect was on the present situation and the problems of the community (4.40). 4) The overall result of the product evaluation was very high (4.50). The highest aspect was on the diversity of the activities and the community integration (4.67) followed by project target achievement (4.63) while the least aspect was on continuation and regularity of the activities (4.33). The trainees reported high satisfaction on the project management at very high level (43.33%) while 40% reported high level and 16.67% reported moderate level. Suggestions for the project were on the additional number of the computer sets (37.78%) followed by longer training period especially on computer skills (43.48%).

Keywords: Project evaluation, competency development, the capability on computer repairing and computer skills.

INVESTIGATING INTERFERENCE ERRORS MADE BY AZZAWIA UNIVERSITY 1ST YEAR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH IN LEARNING ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

Aimen Mohamed Almaloul

Aimen Almaloul is with the Abo-Issa Faculty of Education, Zawia University, Libya

Abstract:

The main focus of this study is investigating the interference of Arabic in the use of English prepositions by Libyan university students. Prepositions in the tests used in the study were categorized, according to their relation to Arabic, into similar Arabic and English prepositions (SAEP), dissimilar Arabic and English prepositions (DAEP), Arabic prepositions with no English counterparts (APEC), and English prepositions with no Arabic counterparts (EPAC).

The subjects of the study were the first year university students of the English department, Sabrata Faculty of Arts, Azzawia University; both males and females, and they were 100 students. The basic tool for data collection was a test of English prepositions; students are instructed to fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions and to put a zero (0) if no preposition was needed. The test was then handed to the subjects of the study.

The test was then scored and quantitative as well as qualitative results were obtained. Quantitative results indicated the number, percentages and rank order of errors in each of the categories and qualitative results indicated the nature and significance of those errors and their possible sources. Based on the obtained results the researcher could detect that students made more errors in the EPAC category than the other three categories and these errors could be attributed to the lack of knowledge of the different meanings of English prepositions. This lack of knowledge forced the students to adopt what is called the strategy of transfer.

Keywords: Foreign language acquisition, foreign language learning, interference system, interlanguage system, mother tongue interference.

Entrepreneur Universal Education System: Future Evolution

Khaled Elbehiery, Hussam Elbehiery

Devry University, CO 80126 USA, October 6 University (O6U), GIZA

Abstract:

The success of education is dependent on evolution and adaptation, while the traditional system has worked before, one type of education evolved with the digital age is virtual education that has influenced efficiency in today's learning environments. Virtual learning has indeed proved its efficiency to overcome the drawbacks of the physical environment such as time, facilities, location, etc., but despite what it had accomplished, the educational system over all is not adequate for being a productive system yet. Earning a degree is not anymore enough to obtain a career job; it is simply missing the skills and creativity. There are always two sides of a coin; a college degree or a specialized certificate, each has its own merits, but having both can put you on a successful IT career path. For many of job-seeking individuals across world to have a clear meaningful goal for work and education and positively contribute the community, a productive correlation and cooperation among employers, universities alongside with the individual technical skills is a must for generations to come. Fortunately, the proposed research "Entrepreneur Universal Education System" is an evolution to meet the needs of both employers and students, in addition to gaining vital and real-world experience in the chosen fields is easier than ever. The new vision is to empower the education to improve organizations' needs which means improving the world as its primary goal, adopting universal skills of effective thinking, effective action, effective relationships, preparing the students through real-world accomplishment and encouraging them to better serve their organization and their communities faster and more efficiently.

Keywords: Virtual education, academic degree, certificates, internship, amazon web services, Microsoft Azure, Google cloud platform, hybrid models.

Guidelines for Developing, Supervising, Assessing and Evaluating Capstone Design Project of BSc in Electrical and Electronic Engineering Program

Muhibul Haque Bhuyan

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (EEE), Southeast University, Bangladesh

Abstract:

Inclusion of any design project in an undergraduate electrical and electronic engineering curriculum and producing creative ideas in the final year capstone design projects have received numerous comments at the Board of Accreditation for Engineering and Technical Education (BAETE) several times by the mentors and visiting program evaluator team members at different public and private universities in Bangladesh. To eradicate this deficiency which is needed for getting the program accreditation, a thorough change was required in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering (EEE) for its BSc in EEE program at Southeast University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. We suggested making changes in the course curriculum titles and contents, emphasizing to include capstone design projects, question setting, examining students through other standard methods, selecting and retaining Outcome-Based Education (OBE)-oriented engineering faculty members, improving laboratories through purchasing new equipment and software as well as developing new experiments for each laboratory courses, and engaging the students to practical designs in various courses and final year projects. This paper reports on capstone design project course objectives, course outcomes, mapping with the program outcomes, cognitive domain of learning, assessment schemes, guidelines, suggestions and recommendations for supervision processes, assessment strategy, and rubric setting, etc. It is expected that this will substantially improve the capstone design projects offering, supervision, and assessment in the undergraduate EEE program to fulfill the arduous requirements of BAETE accreditation based on OBE.

Keywords: Course outcome, capstone design project, assessment and evaluation, electrical and electronic engineering.

Computer Aided Language Learning System for Arabic for Second Language Learners

Osama Abufanas

Software Engineering Department, Faculty of Information Technology, Misurata University,
Misurata, Libya

Abstract:

This paper aims to build an Arabic learning language tool using Flash CS4 professional software with action script 3.0 programming language, based on the Computer Aided Language Learning (CALL) material. An extra intention is to provide a primary tool and focus on learning Arabic as a second language to adults. It contains letters, words and sentences at the first stage. This includes interactive practices, which evaluates learners' comprehension of the Arabic language. The system was examined and it was found that the language structure was correct and learners were satisfied regarding the system tools. The learners found the system tools efficient and simple to use. The paper's main conclusion illustrates that CALL can be applied without any hesitation to second language learners

Keywords: Arabic Language, Computer Aided Language Learning (CALL), Learner, Material.

Academic Performance of Engineering Students: The Role of Abilities & Learning Style

Sumita Chowhan

C. Sumita is with the Department of Psychology, Jain University, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Abstract:

Abilities are important for academic success. Yet, abilities cannot be the whole story. Styles might be one source of unexplained variation. A style is a preferred way of using ones abilities. Students are thought to be incompetent not because they are lacking in abilities, but because their styles do not match the academic course chosen. The purpose of the study was to determine the role of abilities and learning styles in prediction of academic performance and their adjustment. Participants were 272 engineering students. The tools used are Myers Briggs Type Indicator, Culture Fair Intelligence Test and Student Problem Checklist. The statistical procedures employed were t-test, correlations and stepwise regressions. The analyses of the data indicated that although abilities are better predictors of academic performance, learning styles also shown a significant relationship. The study also indicates that if students learning styles matches to their chosen academic course, they tend to show better performance and less adjustment problems.

Keywords: Abilities, Academic Performance, Adjustment, Learning Styles.

Pay Differentials and Employee Retention in the State Colleges of Education in the South-South

Emmanuel U. Ingwu

E. U. Ingwu thanks the Nigeria's Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) for their financial assistance. E. U. Ingwu is with the Faculty of Education, Cross River University of Technology, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria

Abstract:

The study examined the influence of pay differentials on employee retention in the State Colleges of Education in the South-South Region of Nigeria. 275 subjects drawn from members of the wage negotiating teams in the Colleges were administered questionnaires constructed for study. Analysis of Variance revealed that the observed pay differentials significantly influenced retainership, $f(5,269) = 6.223, P < 0.05$. However, the Multiple Classification Analysis and Post-Hoc test indicated that employees in two of the Colleges with slightly lower and higher pay levels may probably remain with their employers while employees in other Colleges with the least and highest pay levels suggested quitting. Based on these observations, the influence of pay on employee retention seems inconclusive. Generally, employees in the colleges studied are dissatisfied with current pay levels. Management should confront these challenges by improving pay packages to encourage employees to remain and be dedicated to duty.

Keywords: Employee, Influence, Pay differentials, Retention.

Pre-Service Teachers' Assessment of Information Technology Application to Instruction

Adesanya Anuoluwapo Olusola

Sponsor and Financial support by Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TET Fund) sponsorship programme, Nigeria.

Anuoluwapo Olusola Adesanya is with Primary Education Department, School of Education, Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu-Ijebu, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract:

Technology has moved into the classroom, and it becomes difficult talking of achievement in and attitude to learning without making mention of it. The use of technology makes learning easy, real and practical as it motivates learners, sustains their interest and improves their attitude to learning. This study, therefore examined the pre-service teachers' assessment of information technology application to instruction. The use of technology emphasizes and encourages active learning in the classroom. The study involved 100 pre-service teachers in the selected two (2) Colleges of Education, Nigeria. Purposive random sampling was used in selecting the participants and ex-post facto design was adopted the in which there is no manipulation of variables. Two valid and reliable instruments were used for data collection: Access Point ICT facilities and Application of ICT. The study established that pre-service teachers have less access to ICT facilities and Application of ICT in the college, apart from those students having the access outside the college. Also fewer pre-service teachers used ICT facilities on weekly and monthly bases. It was concluded that the establishment of students' resources centres and Campus wide wireless connectivity must be implemented so as to improve and enhance students' achievement in and attitude to learning. The time and attention devoted to learning activities and strategic specialized ICT skills and requisite entrepreneur skills should be increased so as to have easy access to information sources and be able to apply it in teaching process.

Keywords: Computer, ICT Application, Learning Facilities, Pre-Service Teachers.

Determination of Skills Gap between School-Based Learning and Laboratory-Based Learning in Omar Al-Mukhtar University

Aisha Othman, Crinela Pislaru, Ahmed Impes

University of Huddersfield, School of Computing & Engineering, Huddersfield HD1 3DH,
UK

Abstract:

This paper provides an identification of the existing practical skills gap between school-based learning (SBL) and laboratory based learning (LBL) in the Computing Department within the Faculty of Science at Omar Al-Mukhtar University in Libya. A survey has been conducted and the first author has elicited the responses of two groups of stakeholders, namely the academic teachers and students.

The primary goal is to review the main strands of evidence available and argue that there is a gap between laboratory and school-based learning in terms of opportunities for experiment and application of skills. In addition, the nature of experimental work within the laboratory at Omar Al-Mukhtar University needs to be reconsidered. Another goal of our study was to identify the reasons for students' poor performance in the laboratory and to determine how this poor performance can be eliminated by the modification of teaching methods. Bloom's taxonomy of learning outcomes has been applied in order to classify questions and problems into categories, and the survey was formulated with reference to third year Computing Department students. Furthermore, to discover students' opinions with respect to all the issues, an exercise was conducted. The survey provided questions related to what the students had learnt and how well they had learnt. We were also interested in feedback on how to improve the course and the final question provided an opportunity for such feedback.

Keywords: Bloom's taxonomy, e-learning, Omar Al-Mukhtar University.

The HDH Model for the Development of Creative Structural Thinking and Its Applications to Other Systems

Mosseri Avraham

David Azrieli School of Architecture, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Abstract:

Teaching structures and structural design in architectural studies is considered a difficult mission due to complex reasons and circumstances. This article proposes a new conceptual model (HDH) for teaching structures and structural design in architectural studies. Because of its systems-thinking orientation it is also relevant and applicable to other fields and systems. The HDH model was developed in order to encourage the integration of science and art, especially in relation to structures, in architectural studies.

Keywords: Structural Thinking, Conceptual Design, Teaching Structures, Systems Thinking.

Effectiveness of ICT Training Workshop for Tutors of Allama Iqbal Open University, Pakistan

Muhammad Javid Qadir, Abdul Hameed

University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of ICT training workshop of tutors of Allama Iqbal Open University Pakistan. The study was delimited to tutors of Multan region. The total sample comprised of 100 tutors. All the tutors who participated in ICT training workshop in Multan region were taken as sample in the study. A questionnaire having two parts, based on five point rating scale was developed by the researcher. Part one was about the competency level of computer skills while Part two was based on items related to training delivery, structure and content. Part One of questionnaire had five levels of competency about computer skills. The questionnaire was personally administered and collected back by the researcher himself on the last day of workshop. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics. Through this study it was found that majority of the tutors strongly agreed that training enhanced their computer skills. Majority of the respondents consider themselves to be generally competent in the use of computer. They also agreed that there was appropriate infrastructure and technical support in lab during training workshop. Moreover, it was found that the training imparted the knowledge of pedagogy of using computers for distance education.

Keywords: ICT, Tutors, AIOU.

Knowledge Management Factors Affecting the Level of Commitment

Abbas Keramati, Abtin Boostani, Mohammad Jamal Sadeghi

University of tehran. Iran

Abstract:

This paper examines the influence of knowledge management factors on organizational commitment for employees in the oil and gas drilling industry of Iran. We determine what knowledge factors have the greatest impact on the personnel loyalty and commitment to the organization using collected data from a survey of over 300 full-time personnel working in three large companies active in oil and gas drilling industry of Iran. To specify the effect of knowledge factors in the organizational commitment of the personnel in the studied organizations, the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is used. Findings of our study show that the factors such as knowledge and expertise, in-service training, the knowledge value and the application of individuals' knowledge in the organization as the factor "learning and perception of personnel from the value of knowledge within the organization" has the greatest impact on the organizational commitment. After this factor, "existence of knowledge and knowledge sharing environment in the organization"; "existence of potential knowledge exchanging in the organization"; and "organizational knowledge level" factors have the most impact on the organizational commitment of personnel, respectively.

Keywords: Knowledge management, organizational commitment, loyalty, **drilling industry, principle component analysis.**

COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND UNDERSTANDING SEMIOTICS IN DESIGN

Manoj Majhi, Debkumar Chakrabaty

Dept. of Design, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Guwahati, Assam, India

Abstract:

The objective of the paper was to understand the use of an important element of design, namely color in a Semiotic system. Semiotics is the study of signs and sign processes, it is often divided into three branches namely (i) Semantics that deals with the relation between signs and the things to which they refer to mean, (ii) Syntactics which addresses the relations among signs in formal structures and (iii) Pragmatics that relates between signs and its effects on they have on the people who use them to create a plan for an object or a system referred to as design. Cubism with its versatility was the key design tool prevalent across the 20th century. In order to analyze the user's understanding of interaction and appreciation of color through the movement of Cubism, an exercise was undertaken in Dept. of Design, IIT Guwahati. This included tasks to design a composition using color and sign process to the theme 'Between the Lines' on a given tessellation where the users relate their work to the world they live in, which in this case was the college campus of IIT Guwahati. The findings demonstrate impact of the key design element color on the principles of visual perception based on image analysis of specific compositions.

Keywords: Color in Semiotics, Cubism and novice designer, visual perception, multimedia and communication.

STUDENT SATISFACTION DATA FOR WORK BASED LEARNERS

Rosie Borup, Hanifa Shah

Principal Lecturer at Staffordshire University, UK

Professor of Information Systems at Birmingham City University, UK

Abstract:

This paper aims to describe how student satisfaction is measured for work-based learners as these are non-traditional learners, conducting academic learning in the workplace, typically their curricula have a high degree of negotiation, and whose motivations are directly related to their employers- needs, as well as their own career ambitions. We argue that while increasing WBL participation, and use of SSD are both accepted as being of strategic importance to the HE agenda, the use of WBL SSD is rarely examined, and lessons can be learned from the comparison of SSD from a range of WBL programmes, and increased visibility of this type of data will provide insight into ways to improve and develop this type of delivery. The key themes that emerged from the analysis of the interview data were: learners profiles and needs, employers drivers, academic staff drivers, organizational approach, tools for collecting data and visibility of findings. The paper concludes with observations on best practice in the collection, analysis and use of WBL SSD, thus offering recommendations for both academic managers and practitioners.

Keywords: Student satisfaction data, work based learning, employer engagement, NSS.

AN EVALUATION OF THE USABILITY OF IT FACULTY EDUCATIONAL PORTAL AT UNIVERSITY OF BENGHAZI

Nasser M. Amaitik, Mohammed J. El-Sahli

Department at Faculty of Information Technology, University of Benghazi, PO Box 1308,
Benghazi, Libya

Abstract:

Evaluation of educational portals is an important subject area that needs more attention from researchers. A university that has an educational portal which is difficult to use and interact by teachers or students or management staff can reduce the position and reputation of the university. Therefore, it is important to have the ability to make an evaluation of the quality of e-services the university provide to improve them over time. The present study evaluates the usability of the Information Technology Faculty portal at University of Benghazi. Two evaluation methods were used: a questionnaire-based method and an online automated tool-based method. The first method was used to measure the portal's external attributes of usability (Information, Content and Organization of the portal, Navigation, Links and Accessibility, Aesthetic and Visual Appeal, Performance and Effectiveness and educational purpose) from users' perspectives, while the second method was used to measure the portal's internal attributes of usability (number and size of HTML files, number and size of images, load time, HTML check errors, browsers compatibility problems, number of bad and broken links), which cannot be perceived by the users. The study showed that some of the usability aspects have been found at the acceptable level of performance and quality, and some others have been found otherwise. In general, it was concluded that the usability of IT faculty educational portal generally acceptable. Recommendations and suggestions to improve the weakness and quality of the portal usability are presented in this study.

Keywords: Automated tools-based evaluation, Educational portals, Evaluation criteria, Questionnaire-based evaluation, Usability evaluation.

CREATING A SPACE FOR TEACHING PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS TO ENGINEERING STUDENTS THROUGH ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

Mimi N. A. Mohamed

Fakulti Sains Teknologi dan Pembangunan Insan, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia,
86400 Parit Raja, Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia

Abstract:

The complexity of teaching English in higher institutions by non-native speakers within a second/foreign language setting has created continuous discussions and research about teaching approaches and teaching practises, professional identities and challenges. In addition, there is a growing awareness that teaching English within discipline-specific contexts adds up to the existing complexity. This awareness leads to reassessments, discussions and suggestions on course design and content and teaching approaches and techniques. In meeting expectations teaching at a university specified in a particular discipline such as engineering, English language educators are not only required to teach students to be able to communicate in English effectively but also to teach soft skills such as problem solving skills. This paper is part of a research conducted to investigate how English language educators negotiate with the complexities of teaching problem solving skills through English language teaching at a technical university. This paper reports the way an English language educator identified himself and the way he approached his teaching in this institutional context.

Keywords: English Language Teaching, Teacher Agency, Problem Solving Skills, Professional Identities.

HIMMAPAN CREATURES: THE TACTILE TEXTURE DESIGNED FOR THE BLIND

Chantana Insra

Faculty of Fine and Applied Arts, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract:

The main purpose of this research aimed to create tactile texture designed media for the blind used for extra learning outside classrooms in order to enhance imagination of the blind about Himmaman creatures, furthermore, the main objective of the research focused on improving the visual disabled perception to be equal to normal people. The target group of the research is blinded students studying in The Bangkok school for the blind between grade 4-6 in the second semester of 2011 who are able to read the braille language. The research methodology consisted of the field study and the documentary study related to the blind, tactile texture designed media and Himmaman creatures. 10 pictures of tactile texture designed media were created in the designing process which began after the analysis had conducted based the primary and secondary data. The works had presented to experts in the visual disabled field who evaluated the works. After approval, the works used as prototype to teach the blind. Keywords Blind, Himmaman Creatures, Tactile Texture.

Keywords: Blind, Himmaman Creatures, Tactile Texture.

TEACHING ENGLISH UNDER THE LMD REFORM: THE ALGERIAN EXPERIENCE

Naouel Abdellatif Mami

Sétif 2 University, El Hidhab. Algeria

Abstract:

Since its independence in 1962, Algeria has struggled to establish an educational system tailored to the needs of the population it may address. Considering the historical connection with France, Algeria has always looked at the French language as a cultural imperative until late in the seventies. After the Arabization policy of 1971 and the socioeconomic changes taking place worldwide, the use of English as a communicating vehicle started to gain more space within globalized Algeria. Consequently, disparities in the use of French started to fade away at the cross-roads leaving more space to the teaching of English as a second foreign language. Moreover, the introduction of the Bologna Process and the European Credit Transfer System in Higher Education has necessitated some innovations in the design and development of new curricula adapted to the socioeconomic market. In this paper, I will try to highlight the important historical dimensions Algeria has taken towards the implementation of an English language methodology and to the status it acquired from second foreign language, to first foreign language to “the language of knowledge and sciences”. I will also propose new pedagogical perspectives for a better treatment of the English language in order to encourage independent and autonomous learning.

Keywords: Teaching English as a foreign language, Globalization, post-colonial Algeria. the educational system.

METHODS OF FORMING INFORMATIONAL CULTURE STUDENTS**Altynbek Moshkalov**

National Pedagogical University named by Abay, Kazakhstan, Almaty

Abstract:

Along with the basic features of students' culture information, with its widely usage oriented on implementation of the new information technologies in educational process that determines the search for ways of pointing to the similarity of interdisciplinary connections content, aims and objectives of the study. In this regard, the article questions about students' information culture, and also presented information about the aims and objectives of the information culture process among students. In the formation of a professional interest in relevant information, which is an opportunity to assist in informing the professional activities of the essence of effective use of interactive methods and innovative technologies in the learning process. The result of the experiment proves the effectiveness of the information culture process of students in training the system of higher education based on the credit technology. The main purpose of this paper is a comprehensive review of students' information culture.

Keywords: Information culture, methods of information culture of students, educational system of the credit technology, distance learning, information of interest, information and communication technologies and tools.

ONLINE COLLABORATION LEARNING: A WAY TO ENHANCE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AT KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

Jaflah H. Al-Ammary

University of Bahrain, Kingdom of Bahrain, Sukair

Abstract:

The increasing recognition of the need for education to be closely aligned with team playing, project based learning and problem solving approaches has increase the interest in collaborative learning among university and college instructors. Using online collaboration learning in learning can enhance the outcome and achievement of students as well as improve their communication, critical thinking and personnel skills. The current research aims at examining the effect of OCL on the student's achievement at Kingdom of Bahrain. Numbers of objectives were set to achieve the aim of the research include: investigating the current situation regarding the collaborative learning and OCL at the Kingdom of Bahrain by identifying the advantages and effectiveness of OCL as a learning tool over traditional learning, examining the factors that affect OCL as well as examining the impact of OCL on the student's achievement. To achieve these objectives, quantitative method was adopted. Two hundred and thirty one questionnaires were distributed to students in different local and private universities at Kingdom of Bahrain. The findings of the research show that most of the students prefer to use FTFCL in learning and that OCL is already adopted in some universities especially in University of Bahrain. Moreover, the most factors affecting the adopted OCL are perceived readiness, and guidance and support.

Keywords: Collaborative learning, perceived readiness, student achievement.

MOTIVATION FACTORS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

Sheila R. Bonito

Faculty of Management and Development Studies, University of the Philippines Open
University, Manila, Philippines

Abstract:

This study describes the relationship between motivation factors and academic performance among distance education students enrolled in a postgraduate nursing course. Students ($n=96$) participated in a survey that assesses student's motivational orientations from a cognitive perspective using a selfadministered questionnaire based on Pintrich-s Motivation Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MLSQ). Results showed students- motivational factors are highest on task value (6.44, 0.71); followed by intrinsic goal orientation (6.20, 0.76), control beliefs (6.02, 0.89); extrinsic goal orientation (5.85, 1.13); self-efficacy for learning and performance (5.62, 0.84), and finally, test anxiety (4.21, 1.37). Weak positive correlations were found between academic performance and intrinsic goal orientation ($r=0.13$), extrinsic goal orientation ($r=0.04$), task value ($r=0.09$), control beliefs ($r=0.02$), and self-efficacy ($r=0.05$), while there was weak negative correlation with test anxiety ($r=-0.04$). Conclusions from the study indicate the need to focus on improving tasks and targeting intrinsic goal orientations of students to courses since these were positively correlated with academic performance and downplay the use of tests since these were negatively correlated with academic performance.

Keywords: Motivation factors, academic performance, distance education

PHARMACOLOGY APPLIED LEARNING PROGRAM IN PRECLINICAL YEARS – STUDENT PERSPECTIVES

Amudha Kadirvelu, Sunil Gurtu, Sivalal Sadasivan

Tan Sri Jeffrey Cheah School of Medicine and Health Sciences Monash University Sunway
Campus, Malaysia

Abstract:

Pharmacology curriculum plays an integral role in medical education. Learning pharmacology to choose and prescribe drugs is a major challenge encountered by students. We developed pharmacology applied learning activities for first year medical students that included realistic clinical situations with escalating complications which required the students to analyze the situation and think critically to choose a safe drug. Tutor feedback was provided at the end of session. Evaluation was done to assess the students- level of interest and usefulness of the sessions in rational selection of drugs. Majority (98 %) of the students agreed that the session was an extremely useful learning exercise and agreed that similar sessions would help in rational selection of drugs. Applied learning sessions in the early years of medical program may promote deep learning and bridge the gap between pharmacology theory and clinical practice. Besides, it may also enhance safe prescribing skills.

Keywords: Medical education, pharmacology curriculum, applied learning, safe prescribing.

TOWARD A MODEL FOR KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT IN VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS: STRATEGIES FOR STUDENT OWNERSHIP

N.B. Adams

Department of Educational Leadership and Technology at Southeastern Louisiana University.

Abstract:

This article discusses the concept of student ownership of knowledge and seeks to determine how to move students from knowledge acquisition to knowledge application and ultimately to knowledge generation in a virtual setting. Instructional strategies for fostering student engagement in a virtual environment are critical to the learner-s strategic ownership of the knowledge. A number of relevant theories that focus on learning, affect, needs and adult concerns are presented to provide a basis for exploring the transfer of knowledge from teacher to learner. A model under development is presented that combines the dimensions of knowledge approach, the teacher-student relationship with regards to knowledge authority and teaching approach to demonstrate the recursive and scaffolded design for creation of virtual learning environments.

Keywords: Virtual learning environments, learning theory, teaching model, online learning.

THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF OPEN LEARNING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION IN MALAWI

Andrew Chimpololo

University of Malawi

Abstract:

Open and distance learning is a fairly new concept in Malawi. The major public provider, the Malawi College of Distance Education, rolled out its activities only about 40 years ago. Over the years, the demand for distance education has tremendously increased. The present government has displayed positive political will to uplift ODL as outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy as well as the National Education Sector Plan. A growing national interest in education coupled with political stability and a booming ICT industry also raise hope for success. However, a fragile economy with a GNI per capita of -US\$ 200 over the last decade, poor public funding, erratic power supply and lack of expertise put strain on efforts towards the promotion of ODL initiatives. Despite the challenges, the nation appears determined to go flat out and explore all possible avenues that could revolutionise education access and equity through ODL.

Keywords: challenges, distance education, Malawi, openlearning, prospects.

BETWEEN POLICY OPTIONS AND TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS: MEASURING THE SUSTAINABLE IMPACTS ON DISTANCE LEARNING

Subramaniam Chandran

Vinayaka Missions University, India

Abstract:

This paper examines the interplay of policy options and cost-effective technology in providing sustainable distance education. A case study has been conducted among the learners and teachers. The emergence of learning technologies through CD, internet, and mobile is increasingly adopted by distance institutes for quick delivery and cost-effective factors. Their sustainability is conditioned by the structure of learners and well as the teaching community. The structure of learners in terms of rural and urban background revealed similarity in adoption and utilization of mobile learning. In other words, the technology transcended the rural-urban dichotomy. The teaching community was divided into two groups on policy issues. This study revealed both cost-effective as well as sustainability impacts on different learners groups divided by rural and urban location.

Keywords: Distance Education, Mobile Learning, Policy, Technology

ACADEMIC STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF THE VALUE OF THE ELEMENTS OF AN ONLINE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Stuart Palmer, Dale Holt

Deakin University Institute of Teaching and Learning, Australia

Abstract:

Based on 276 responses from academic staff in an evaluation of an online learning environment (OLE), this paper identifies those elements of the OLE that were most used and valued by staff, those elements of the OLE that staff most wanted to see improved, and those factors that most contributed to staff perceptions that the use of the OLE enhanced their teaching. The most used and valued elements were core functions, including accessing unit information, accessing lecture/tutorial/lab notes, and reading online discussions. The elements identified as most needing attention related to online assessment: submitting assignments, managing assessment items, and receiving feedback on assignments. Staff felt that using the OLE enhanced their teaching when they were satisfied that their students were able to access and use their learning materials, and when they were satisfied with the professional development they received and were confident with their ability to teach with the OLE.

Keywords: Academic staff, Distance education, Evaluation, Online learning environment.

USING THE STUDENTS-AS-CUSTOMERS CONCEPT IN TECHNOLOGY DISCIPLINES: STUDENTS- PERSPECTIVES

Boonlert Watjatrakul

Department of Information Technology, Faculty of Science and Technology, Assumption
University, Thailand

Abstract:

Educational institutions increasingly adopt the students-as-customers concept to satisfy their students. Understanding students- perspectives on the use of this business concept in educational institutions is necessary for the institutions to effectively align these perspectives with their management practice. The study investigates whether students in technology and business disciplines have significantly different attitudes toward using the students-as-customers concept in educational institutions and explores the impact of treating students as customers in technology disciplines under students- perspectives. The results from quantitative and qualitative data analyses show that technology students, in contrast to business students, fairly disagree with educational institutions to treat students as customers. Treating students as customers in technology disciplines will have a negative influence on teaching performance, instructor-student relationships and educational institutions- aim, but a positive influence on service quality in educational institutions. The paper discusses the findings and concludes with implications and limitations of the study.

Keywords: Education, information technology, students-ascustomers, technology disciplines.

USING WEBLOG TO PROMOTE CRITICAL THINKING – AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

Huay Lit Woo, Qiyun Wang

National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Abstract:

Weblog is an Internet tool that is believed to possess great potential to facilitate learning in education. This study wants to know if weblog can be used to promote students- critical thinking. It used a group of secondary two students from a Singapore school to write weblogs as a means of substitution for their traditional handwritten assignments. The topics for the weblogging are taken from History syllabus but modified to suit the purpose of this study. Weblogs from the students were collected and analysed using a known coding system for measuring critical thinking. Results show that the topic for blogging is crucial in determining the types of critical thinking employed by the students. Students are seen to display critical thinking traits in the areas of information sourcing, linking information to arguments and viewpoints justification. Students- criticalness is more profound when the information for writing a topic is readily available. Otherwise, they tend to be less critical and subjective. The study also found that students lack the ability to source for external information suggesting that students may need to be taught information literacy in order to widen their use of critical thinking skills.

Keywords: Affordance, blog, critical thinking, perception, weblog.

THE EXPERIENCES OF SOUTH-AFRICAN HIGH-SCHOOL GIRLS IN A FAB LAB ENVIRONMENT

Nomusa Dlodlo, Ronald Noel Beyers

Social and Political Sciences Institute of Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal

Abstract:

This paper reports on an effort to address the issue of inequality in girls- and women-s access to science, engineering and technology (SET) education and careers through raising awareness on SET among secondary school girls in South Africa. Girls participated in hands-on high-tech rapid prototyping environment of a fabrication laboratory that was aimed at stimulating creativity and innovation as part of a Fab Kids initiative. The Fab Kids intervention is about creating a SET pipeline as part of the Young Engineers and Scientists of Africa Initiative. The methodology was based on a real world situation and a hands-on approach. In the process, participants acquired a number of skills including computer-aided design, research skills, communication skills, teamwork skills, technical drawing skills, writing skills and problem-solving skills. Exposure to technology enhanced the girls- confidence in being able to handle technology-related tasks.

Keywords: Girls, design engineering, gender, science, women.

EXPLORING SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING AMONG CHILDREN

Mariani Md Nor, Y. Saeednia

University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 50603 Malaysia

Abstract:

Self-directed learning (SDL) was developed initially for adult learning. Guglielmino constructed a scale to measure SDL. Recent researchers have applied this concept to children. Although there are sufficient theoretical evidences to present the possibility of applying this concept to children, empirical evidences were not provided. This study aimed to examine the quality of SDL and construct a scale to measure SDL among young children. A modified scale of Guglielmino-s scale was constructed and piloted with 183 subjects of age 9. Findings suggest that the qualities of SDL in young ages are apparently congruent with that of adults.

Keywords: SCLR, Self-Directed Learning, Young Children.

THE STATE, LOCAL COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE PRACTICES: PROSPECTS OF CHANGE

Gaysu R. Arvind

Department of Education, University of Delhi - India

Abstract:

In policy discourse of 1990s, more inclusive spaces have been constructed for realizing full and meaningful participation of common people in education. These participatory spaces provide an alternative possibility for universalizing elementary education against the backdrop of a history of entrenched forms of social and economical exclusion; inequitable education provisions; and shrinking role of the state in today-s neo-liberal times. Drawing on case-studies of bottom-up approaches to school governance, the study examines an array of innovative ways through which poor people gained a sense of identity and agency by evolving indigenous solutions to issues regarding schooling of their children. In the process, state-s institutions and practices became more accountable and responsive to educational concerns of the marginalized people. The deliberative participation emerged as an active way of experiencing deeper forms of empowerment and democracy than its passive realization as mere bearers of citizen rights.

Keywords: Deliberative Forum, Inclusive Spaces, Participatory Governance, People's Agency

INTELLIGENT MOBILE SEARCH ORIENTED TO GLOBAL E-COMMERCE

Abdelkader Dekdouk

Département d'Informatique Université d'Oran, Essenia, B. P. 1524 El-M'nouar Oran,
Algeria

Abstract:

In this paper we propose a novel approach for searching eCommerce products using a mobile phone, illustrated by a prototype eCoMobile. This approach aims to globalize the mobile search by integrating the concept of user multilingualism into it. To show that, we particularly deal with English and Arabic languages. Indeed the mobile user can formulate his query on a commercial product in either language (English/Arabic). The description of his information need on commercial products relies on the ontology that represents the conceptualization of the product catalogue knowledge domain defined in both English and Arabic languages. A query expressed on a mobile device client defines the concept that corresponds to the name of the product followed by a set of pairs (property, value) specifying the characteristics of the product. Once a query is submitted it is then communicated to the server side which analyses it and in its turn performs an http request to an eCommerce application server (like Amazon). This latter responds by returning an XML file representing a set of elements where each element defines an item of the searched product with its specific characteristics. The XML file is analyzed on the server side and then items are displayed on the mobile device client along with its relevant characteristics in the chosen language.

Keywords: Mobile computing, search engine, multilingual global eCommerce, ontology, XML.

IS MANAGEMENT SCIENCE DOING ENOUGH TO IMPROVE HEALTHCARE?

Lalit Garg, Sally McClean, Maria Barton

School of Computing and Information Engineering, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern
Ireland

Abstract:

Healthcare issues continue to pose huge problems and incur massive costs. As a result there are many challenging problems still unresolved. In this paper, we will carry out an extensive scientific survey of different areas of management and planning in an attempt to identify where there has already been a substantial contribution from management science methods to healthcare problems and where there is a clear potential for more work to be done. The focus will be on the read-across to the healthcare domain from such approaches applied generally to management and planning and how the methods can be used to improvement patient care. We conclude that, since the healthcare domain significantly differs from traditional areas of management and planning, in some cases there is a need to modify the approaches so as to incorporate the complexities of healthcare, and fully exploit the potential for improvement.

Keywords: Management science, management and planning, transforming services, healthcare.

MCRM-S NEW OPPORTUNITIES OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Cheng Fang Hsu, Shinn-Jong Lin

Department of Business Administration, She-Te University, Taiwan

Abstract:

This paper aims at a new challenge of customer satisfaction on mobile customer relationship management. In this paper presents a conceptualization of mCRM on its unique characteristics of customer satisfaction. Also, this paper develops an empirical framework in conception of customer satisfaction in mCRM. A single-case study is applied as the methodology. In order to gain an overall view of the empirical case, this paper accesses to invisible and important information of company in this investigation. Interview is the key data source form the main informants of the company through which the issues are identified and the proposed framework is built. It supports the development of customer satisfaction in mCRM; links this theoretical framework into practice; and provides the direction for future research. Therefore, this paper is very useful for the industries as it helps them to understand how customer satisfaction changes the mCRM structure and increase the business competitive advantage. Finally, this paper provides a contribution in practice by linking a theoretical framework in conception of customer satisfaction in mCRM for companies to a practical real case.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction; mCRM; MobileCommunication.

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PHU KRADUENG NATIONAL PARK

Chutarat Boontho

Rajamangala University of Technology, Isan Khon Kaen Campus, Thailand

Abstract:

The purposes of this study were as follows to evaluate the economic value of Phu Kradueng National Park by the travel cost method (TCM) and the contingent valuation method (CVM) and to estimate the demand for traveling and the willingness to pay. The data for this study were collected by conducting two large scale surveys on users and non-users. A total of 1,016 users and 1,034 non-users were interviewed. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis, logistic regression model and the consumer surplus (CS) was the integral of demand function for trips. The survey found, were as follows: 1) Using the travel cost method which provides an estimate of direct benefits to park users, we found that visitors- total willingness to pay per visit was 2,284.57 bath, of which 958.29 bath was travel cost, 1,129.82 bath was expenditure for accommodation, food, and services, and 166.66 bath was consumer surplus or the visitors -net gain or satisfaction from the visit (the integral of demand function for trips). 2) Thai visitors to Phu Kradueng National Park were further willing to pay an average of 646.84 bath per head per year to ensure the continued existence of Phu Kradueng National Park and to preserve their option to use it in the future. 3) Thai non-visitors, on the other hand, are willing to pay an average of 212.61 bath per head per year for the option and existence value provided by the Park. 4) The total economic value of Phu Kradueng National Park to Thai visitors and non-visitors taken together stands today at 9,249.55 million bath per year. 5) The users- average willingness to pay for access to Phu Kradueng National Park rises from 40 bath to 84.66 bath per head per trip for improved services such as road improvement, increased cleanliness, and upgraded information. This paper was needed to investigate of the potential market demand for bio prospecting in Phu Kradueng national Park and to investigate how a larger share of the economic benefits of tourism could be distributed income to the local residents.

Keywords: Contingent Valuation Method, Travel Cost Method, Consumer surplus.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROCESS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY

Seyed Mohammad Reza Hosseini

Islamic Azad University, Aliabad Katool Branch, Iran.

Abstract:

The new institutional Economics helps generalization and expansion of new classic by adding the institution theories to Economic. It is clear that the appropriate institution is among the factors that lead to success in Economic programs. If the institutional are appropriate, the society will save the source and when we make use of time to apply the program, there will be welfare and average revenue product will also increase. In Economy, one should not expect the real manifestation of Economic programs only with a model for estimating and predicting rather institutions of the same purpose and along with production are needed to form the process of growth and development costs. In this research, the institution role in transaction costs, financial markets, distribution of revenue and capital and its influence on the process of growth and development are investigated so that handicaps and problems of Iran Economic Institutions can be recognized. In other words, incapability, non productivity and ambiguity of the institution in Iran Economic are some of the factors that handicap Economic growth and development. For example, Iran government as an important institution while having 20 ministries, 83 organizations and 60 years of programming could not go along the growth and development but why?

Keywords: Institution, New institutional economics, Transaction costs.

PROPOSING A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF CUSTOMER KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF CKM TOOLS IN BRITISH DOTCOMS

Mehdi Shami Zanjani, Roshanak Rouzbehani, Hosein Dabbagh

Department of IT Management, School of Management, University of Tehran, No. 136, Jalale
Ale-Ahmad Ave, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

Although current competitive challenges induced by today-s digital economy place their main emphasis on organizational knowledge, customer knowledge has been overlooked. On the other hand, the business community has finally begun to realize the important role customer knowledge can play in the organizational boundaries of the corporate arena. As a result, there is an emerging market for the tools and utilities whose objective is to provide the intelligence for knowledge sharing between the businesses and their customers. In this paper, we present a conceptual model of customer knowledge management by identifying and analyzing the existing tools in the market. The focus will be upon the emerging British dotcom industry whose customer based B2C behavior has been an influential part of the knowledge based intelligence tools in existence today.

Keywords: Customer knowledge, customer knowledge management, knowledge management, B2C E-commerce.

ETAX FILING AND SERVICE QUALITY: THE CASE OF THE REVENUE ONLINE SERVICE

Regina Connolly, Frank Bannister

Department of Information Management, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan,

Abstract:

This paper describes an ongoing study into the quality of service provided by the Irish Revenue Commissioners- online tax filing and collection system. The Irish Revenue On-Line Service (ROS) site has won several awards. In this study, a version of the widely use SERVQUAL measuring instrument, adapted for use with online services, has been modified for the specific case of ROS. In this paper, the theory behind this instrument is set out, the particular problems of evaluating revenue collecting online are examined and the rationale for this approach is explained.

Keywords: E-service quality, revenue online system, online tax filing system.

DESIGN AN ELECTRONIC MARKET FRAMEWORK USING JADE ENVIRONMENT

Mohammad Ali Tabarzad, Caro Lucas

Center of Excellence: Control and Intelligent Processing, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

The daily growing use of agents in software environments, because of many reasons such as independence and intelligence is not a secret anymore. One of such environments in which there is a prominent job for the agents would be emarketplaces in which a user is able to give those agents the responsibility of buying and selling, instead of searching the emarketplace himself. Making up a framework which has sufficient attention to the required roles and their relations, is the first step of achieving such e-markets. In this paper, we suggest a framework in order to establish such e-markets and we will continue investigating the roles such as seller or buyer and the relations in JADE environment in details.

Keywords: Framework, software agents, e-commerce, e-market.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS ANALOGIES FOR SOFTWARE RISK

Masood Uzzafer

University of Nottingham, Malaysia Campus, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Abstract:

A dynamic software risk assessment model is presented. Analogies between dynamic financial analysis and software risk assessment models are established and based on these analogies it suggested that dynamic risk model for software projects is the way to move forward for the risk assessment of software project. It is shown how software risk assessment change during different phases of a software project and hence requires a dynamic risk assessment model to capture these variations. Further evolution of dynamic financial analysis models is discussed and mapped to the evolution of software risk assessment models.

Keywords: Software Risk Assessment, Software ProjectManagement, Software Cost, Dynamic Modeling.

AN EVALUATION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF WI-FI ADOPTION IN MALAYSIAN INSTITUTIONS

Subrahmanyam Kodukula, Nurbiya Maimaiti

KDU College, Jalan SS 22/41, Damansara Jaya, 47400, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia

Abstract:

There have been many variations of technologies that helped educators in teaching & learning. From the past research it is evident that Information Technology significantly increases student participation and interactivity in the classrooms. This research started with a aim to find whether adoption of Wi-Fi environment by Malaysian Higher Educational Institutions (HEI) can benefit students and staff equally. The study was carried out in HEI-s of Klang Valley, Malaysia and the data is gathered through paper based surveys. A sample size of 237 units were randomly selected from 5 higher educational institutions in the Klang Valley using the Stratified Random sampling method and from the analysis of the data, it was found that the implementation of wireless technologies in HEIs have created lot of opportunities and also challenges.

Keywords: Wired Technologies, Wireless Classroom, HEI, Dense User Environment.

TOWARDS A SYSTEMATIC, COST-EFFECTIVE APPROACH FOR ERP SELECTION

Hassan Haghighi, Omid Mafi

Faculty of Electrical and Computer Engineering Shahid Beheshti University Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

Existing experiences indicate that one of the most prominent reasons that some ERP implementations fail is related to selecting an improper ERP package. Among those important factors resulting in inappropriate ERP selections, one is to ignore preliminary activities that should be done before the evaluation of ERP packages. Another factor yielding these unsuitable selections is that usually organizations employ prolonged and costly selection processes in such extent that sometimes the process would never be finalized or sometimes the evaluation team might perform many key final activities in an incomplete or inaccurate way due to exhaustion, lack of interest or out-of-date data. In this paper, a systematic approach that recommends some activities to be done before and after the main selection phase is introduced for choosing an ERP package. On the other hand, the proposed approach has utilized some ideas that accelerates the selection process at the same time that reduces the probability of an erroneous final selection.

Keywords: enterprise resource planning, evaluation and selection of ERP packages, organizational readiness for employing ERP, evaluation lists.

INFLUENCE OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND JOB INVOLVEMENT TO ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE APPLIED BY EMPLOYEES ON BANK X

Sri Suwarsi, Nadia Budianti

Bandung Islamic University, Dept. of Management, Bandung Indonesia.

Abstract:

As one of the big government bank, Bank X is paying attention its performance, so that it can compete. One of them is the existence of organizational culture which recognized with term TIPEC (Trust, Integrity, Professionalism, Costumer Focus, and Excellence). In application of organizational culture, it is needed the existence of employee involvement (job involvement). It can be influenced by various factors, such as Locus of Control. Related to above mentioned, the problems are how employee tendency of Locus of Control, how job involvement, how organizational culture applied by employees and how influence of Locus of Control and job involvement to the organizational culture applied by employees. Researchers collected data with questioner spreading, and respondents number of 30 people. After that, the data were analyzed with SPSS software constructively. The influence of Locus of Control and job involvement to the application of organizational culture was strong, i.e. 58.3%.

Keywords: Organizational culture, bank, employee locus of control, job involvement.

DYNAMIC INTERACTION NETWORK TO MODEL THE INTERACTIVE PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Laura Lukmanto, Harya Widiputra, Lukas

Faculty of Information and Technology Swiss German University, BSD City, Indonesi

Abstract:

Studies in economics domain tried to reveal the correlation between stock markets. Since the globalization era, interdependence between stock markets becomes more obvious. The Dynamic Interaction Network (DIN) algorithm, which was inspired by a Gene Regulatory Network (GRN) extraction method in the bioinformatics field, is applied to reveal important and complex dynamic relationship between stock markets. We use the data of the stock market indices from eight countries around the world in this study. Our results conclude that DIN is able to reveal and model patterns of dynamic interaction from the observed variables (i.e. stock market indices). Furthermore, it is also found that the extracted network models can be utilized to predict movement of the stock market indices with a considerably good accuracy.

Keywords: complex dynamic relationship, dynamic interaction network, interactive stock markets, stock market interdependence.

FUTURES TRADING: DESIGN OF A STRATEGY

Jan Zeman

Department of Adaptive Systems, Institute of Information Theory and Automation, Prague,
Czech Republic

Abstract:

The paper describes the futures trading and aims to design the speculators trading strategy. The problem is formulated as the decision making task and such as is solved. The solution of the task leads to complex mathematical problems and the approximations of the decision making is demanded. Two kind of approximation are used in the paper: Monte Carlo for the multi-step prediction and iteration spread in time for the optimization. The solution is applied to the real-market data and the results of the off-line experiments are presented.

Keywords: futures trading, decision making

THE IMPACT OF SUBSEQUENT STOCK MARKET LIBERALIZATION ON THE INTEGRATION OF STOCK MARKETS IN ASEAN-4 + SOUTH KOREA

Noor Azryani Auzairy, Rubi Ahmad

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Abstract:

To strengthen the capital market, there is a need to integrate the capital markets within the region by removing legal or informal restriction, specifically, stock market liberalization. Thus the paper is to investigate the effects of the subsequent stock market liberalization on stock market integration in 4 ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore) and Korea from 1997 to 2007. The correlation between stock market liberalization and stock market integration are to be examined by analyzing the stock prices and returns within the region and in comparison with the world MSCI index. Event study method is to be used with windows of ± 12 months and $T-7 + T$. The results show that the subsequent stock market liberalization generally, gives minor positive effects to stock returns, except for one or two countries. The subsequent liberalization also integrates the markets short-run and long-run.

Keywords: ASEAN, event method, stock market integration, stock market liberalization.

INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN RUSSIAN ECONOMY

Mingaleva Zhanna, Kapuskina Tatiana

Faculty of Economics, Perm State University, 15, Bukireva street, Perm, Russia

Abstract:

The article touches upon questions of information security in Russian Economy. It covers theoretical bases of information security and causes of its development. The theory is proved by the analysis of business activities and the main tendencies of information security development. Perm region has been chosen as the bases for the analysis, being the fastest developing region that uses methods of information security in managing its economy. As a result of the study the authors of the given article have formulated their own vision of the problem of information security in various branches of economy and stated prospects of information security development and its growing role in Russian economy

Keywords: security of business, management of information security, institutional analyses.

A SURVEY ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT AND E COMMERCE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG LOGISTICS SERVICE PROVIDERS IN JOHOR

Mohd Iskandar bin Illyas Tan, Iziati Saadah bt Ibrahim

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Abstract:

Logistics is part of the supply chain processes that plans, implements, and controls the efficient and effective forward and reverse flow and storage of goods, services, and related information between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet customer requirements. This research aims to investigate the current status and future direction of the use of Information Technology (IT) for logistics, focusing on Supply Chain Management (SCM) and E-Commerce adoption in Johor. Therefore, this research stresses on the type of technology being adopted, factors, benefits and barriers affecting the innovation in SCM and ECommerce technology adoption among Logistics Service Providers (LSP). A mailed questionnaire survey was conducted to collect data from 265 logistics companies in Johor. The research revealed that SCM technology adoption among LSP was higher as they had adopted SCM technology in various business processes while they perceived a high level of benefits from SCM adoption. Obviously, ECommerce technology adoption among LSP is relatively low.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Johor, Logistics Service Providers, Supply Chain Management.

FROM MICRO TO NANOSYSTEMS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF INFLUENCES ON INNOVATION TEAMS

Norbert Burger, Thorsten Staake

Information Management research group, ETH Zurich, CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland

Abstract:

What influences microsystems (MEMS) and nanosystems (NEMS) innovation teams apart from technology complexity? Based on in-depth interviews with innovators, this research explores the key influences on innovation teams in the early phases of MEMS/NEMS. Projects are rare and may last from 5 to 10 years or more from idea to concept. As fundamental technology development in MEMS/NEMS is highly complex and interdisciplinary by involving expertise from different basic and engineering disciplines, R&D is rather a 'testing of ideas' with many uncertainties than a clearly structured process. The purpose of this study is to explore the innovation teams- environment and give specific insights for future management practices. The findings are grouped into three major areas: people, know-how and experience, and market. The results highlight the importance and differences of innovation teams- composition, transdisciplinary knowledge, project evaluation and management compared to the counterparts from new product development teams.

Keywords: Innovation teams, early phases, Microsystems, Nanosystems, technology developments.

THE IMPACT OF PRODUCT PACKAGE INFORMATION ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARD GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS

Yu-Syuan Chang, Li-Chun Huang

National Taiwan University of Bio-industry Communication and Development

Abstract:

Genetically modified (GM) technology in food production continued to generate controversies. Consumers were concerned with the GM foods about the healthy and environmental risks. While consumers- acceptance was a critical factor affecting how widely this technology be used. According to the research review, consumers- lack of information was one of the reasons to explain consumers- low acceptance toward GM foods. The objective for this study wanted to find out would informative product package affect consumers- behavior toward GM foods. An experiment was designed to investigate consumer behavior toward different product package information. The results indicated that the product package information influenced consumer product trust toward GM foods. Compared with the traceability production system information, the information about the GM rice was approved by authorized organizations could increase consumers product trust in GM foods. Consumers in Taiwan saw the information provided by authorized organizations more credible than other information.

Keywords: product package information, genetically modified food, consumer product trust, risk perception, benefit perception.

ECOLABELING AND GREEN CERTIFICATION FOR EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT – AN ANALYSIS

A. Ramachandran

School of Industrial Fisheries, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Fine Arts
Avenue, Cochin-682 016, India

Abstract:

Nowadays there is a growing environmental concern and the business communities have slowly started recognising environmental protection and sustainable utilization of natural resources into their marketing strategies. This paper discusses the various Ecolabeling and Certification Systems developed world over to regulate and introduce Fair Trade in Ornamental Fish Industry. Ecolabeling and green certification are considered as part of these strategies implemented partly out of compulsion from the National and International Regulatory Bodies and Environmental Movements. All the major markets of ornamental fishes like European Union, USA and Japan have started putting restrictions on the trade to impose ecolabeling as a non tariff barrier like the one imposed on seafood and aqua cultured products. A review was done on the available Ecolabeling and Green Certification Schemes available at local, national and international levels for fisheries including aquaculture and ornamental fish trade and to examine the success and constraints faced by these schemes during its implementation. The primary downside of certification is the multiplicity of ecolabels and cost incurred by applicants for certification, costs which may in turn be passed on to consumers. The studies reveal serious inadequacies in a number of ecolabels and cast doubt on their overall contribution to effective fisheries management and sustainability. The paper also discusses the initiative taken in India to develop guidelines for Green Certification of Fresh water ornamental fishes.

Keywords: Ecolabeling in fisheries, Fair trade, Green Certification, Sustainable Ornamental fish trade.

APPLICATION OF FEED-FORWARD NEURAL NETWORKS AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELS IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PREDICTION

E. Giovanis

Royal Holloway University of London, department of Economics, Egham, UK

Abstract:

In this paper we present an autoregressive model with neural networks modeling and standard error backpropagation algorithm training optimization in order to predict the gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of four countries. Specifically we propose a kind of weighted regression, which can be used for econometric purposes, where the initial inputs are multiplied by the neural networks final optimum weights from input-hidden layer after the training process. The forecasts are compared with those of the ordinary autoregressive model and we conclude that the proposed regression-s forecasting results outperform significant those of autoregressive model in the out-of-sample period. The idea behind this approach is to propose a parametric regression with weighted variables in order to test for the statistical significance and the magnitude of the estimated autoregressive coefficients and simultaneously to estimate the forecasts.

Keywords: Autoregressive model, Error back-propagation Feed-Forward neural networks, , Gross Domestic Product

DETERMINING THE ONLINE PURCHASING LOYALTY FOR THAI HERBAL PRODUCTS

Chummanond Natchaya, Rotchanakitumnuai Siriluck

Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Department of Management Information Systems,
Thammasat University, Thailand

Abstract:

The objective of this study is to identify the factors that influence the online purchasing loyalty for Thai herbal products. Survey research is used to gather data from Thai herb online merchants to assess factors that have impacts on enhancing loyalty. Data were collected from 300 online customers who had experience in online purchasing of Thai Herbal products. Prior experience consists of data from previous usage of online herbs, herb purchase and internet usage. E-Quality data consists of information quality, system quality, service quality and the product quality of Thai herbal products sold online. The results suggest that prior experience, Equality, attitude toward purchase and trust in online merchant have major impacts on loyalty. The good attitude and E-Quality of purchasing Thai herbal product online are the most significant determinants affecting loyalty.

Keywords: e-Commerce, Thai herb, E-Quality, satisfaction, loyalty.

A STUDY OF PANEL LOGIT MODEL AND ADAPTIVE NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM IN THE PREDICTION OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS PERIODS

E. Giovanis

Royal Holloway University of London, department of Economics, UK,

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to present two different approaches of financial distress pre-warning models appropriate for risk supervisors, investors and policy makers. We examine a sample of the financial institutions and electronic companies of Taiwan Security Exchange (TSE) market from 2002 through 2008. We present a binary logistic regression with paned data analysis. With the pooled binary logistic regression we build a model including more variables in the regression than with random effects, while the in-sample and out-sample forecasting performance is higher in random effects estimation than in pooled regression. On the other hand we estimate an Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) with Gaussian and Generalized Bell (Gbell) functions and we find that ANFIS outperforms significant Logit regressions in both in-sample and out-of-sample periods, indicating that ANFIS is a more appropriate tool for financial risk managers and for the economic policy makers in central banks and national statistical services.

Keywords: ANFIS, Binary logistic regression, Financialdistress, Panel data

PRIORITIZING SERVICE QUALITY DIMENSIONS: A NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH

A. Golmohammadi, B. Jahandideh

Industrial Engineering Department, Amirkabir University of Technology, Iran

Abstract:

One of the determinants of a firm's prosperity is the customers- perceived service quality and satisfaction. While service quality is wide in scope, and consists of various dimensions, there may be differences in the relative importance of these dimensions in affecting customers- overall satisfaction of service quality. Identifying the relative rank of different dimensions of service quality is very important in that it can help managers to find out which service dimensions have a greater effect on customers- overall satisfaction. Such an insight will consequently lead to more effective resource allocation which will finally end in higher levels of customer satisfaction. This issue –despite its criticality- has not received enough attention so far. Therefore, using a sample of 240 bank customers in Iran, an artificial neural network is developed to address this gap in the literature. As customers- evaluation of service quality is a subjective process, artificial neural networks –as a brain metaphor- may appear to have a potentiality to model such a complicated process. Proposing a neural network which is able to predict the customers- overall satisfaction of service quality with a promising level of accuracy is the first contribution of this study. In addition, prioritizing the service quality dimensions in affecting customers- overall satisfaction –by using sensitivity analysis of neural network- is the second important finding of this paper.

Keywords: service quality, customer satisfaction, relative importance, artificial neural network.

DURATION ANALYSIS OF NEW FIRMS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY

Jesus Orbe, Vicente Nunez-Anton

Econometr'ia y Estad'istica, University of the Basque Country, Avda. Lehendakari Agirre 83,
48015 Bilbao, Spain

Abstract:

This paper studies the duration or survival time of commercial banks active in the Moscovian three month Rouble deposits market, during the 1994-1997 period. The privatization process of the Russian commercial banking industry, after the 1988 banking reform, caused a massive entry of new banks followed by a period of high rates of exit. As a consequence, many firms went bankrupt without refunding their deposits. Therefore, both for the banks and for the banks-depositors, it is of interest to analyze which are the significant characteristics that motivate the exit or the closing of the bank. We propose a different methodology based on penalized weighted least squares which represents a very general, flexible and innovative approach for this type of analysis. The more relevant results are that smaller banks exit sooner, banks that enter the market in the last part of the study have shorter durations. As expected, the more experienced banks have a longer duration in the market. In addition, the mean survival time is lower for banks which offer extreme interest rates.

Keywords: Banking, censored, duration, Kaplan-Meier.

ENHANCING CUSTOMER LOYALTY TOWARDS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THAI MOBILE SERVICE PROVIDERS

Wichai Onlaor, Siriluck Rotchanakitumnui

Management Information Systems Department, Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy,
Thammasat University, Bangkok 10200, Thailand.

Abstract:

The aim of this research is to develop the understanding of corporate social responsibility (CSR) from consumers- perspective toward Thai mobile service providers. Based on the survey from 400 mobile customers, the result shows that four dimensions of CSR of Thai mobile service providers consist of economic, legal, ethical and philanthropic responsibility. These four CSR factors have positive impacts on enhancing customer satisfaction except one item of economic responsibility - profitability to shareholders. Ethical dimension has the strongest impact on customer satisfaction. Economic, legal, ethical, philanthropic responsibility and customer satisfaction have major impact on loyalty, whilst philanthropic component mostly affects loyalty.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, PriceFairness, Service Quality, Privacy Concern, CustomerSatisfaction, Customer Loyalty

THE SERVICE FAILURE AND RECOVERY IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Jun Luo, Weiguo Zhang., Dabin Qin

College of Economics and Business Administration, Chongqing University, China

Abstract:

It is important to retain customer satisfaction in information technology services. When a service failure occurs, companies need to take service recovery action to recover their customer satisfaction. Although companies cannot avoid all problems and complaints, they should try to make up. Therefore, service failure and service recovery have become an important and challenging issue for companies. In this paper, the literature and the problems in the information technology services were reviewed. An integrated model of profit driven for the service failure and service recovery was established in view of the benefit of customer and enterprise. Moreover, the interaction between service failure and service recovery strategy was studied, the result of which verified the matching principles of the service recovery strategy and the type of service failure. In addition, the relationship between the cost of service recovery and customer's cumulative value of service after recovery was analyzed with the model. The result attributes to managers in deciding on appropriate resource allocations for recovery strategies.

Keywords: service failure, service recovery, information technology services

OPERATIONAL RISK – SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Milan Rippel, Petr Teply

PhD student at Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

Abstract:

This paper focuses on operational risk measurement techniques and on economic capital estimation methods. A data sample of operational losses provided by an anonymous Central European bank is analyzed using several approaches. Loss Distribution Approach and scenario analysis method are considered. Custom plausible loss events defined in a particular scenario are merged with the original data sample and their impact on capital estimates and on the financial institution is evaluated. Two main questions are assessed – What is the most appropriate statistical method to measure and model operational loss data distribution? and What is the impact of hypothetical plausible events on the financial institution? The g&h distribution was evaluated to be the most suitable one for operational risk modeling. The method based on the combination of historical loss events modeling and scenario analysis provides reasonable capital estimates and allows for the measurement of the impact of extreme events on banking operations.

Keywords: operational risk, scenario analysis, economic capital, loss distribution approach, extreme value theory, stress testing

THE APPLICATION OF REAL OPTIONS TO CAPITAL BUDGETING

George Yungchih Wang

National Kaohsiung University of Applied Science, Taiwan

Abstract:

Real options theory suggests that managerial flexibility embedded within irreversible investments can account for a significant value in project valuation. Although the argument has become the dominant focus of capital investment theory over decades, yet recent survey literature in capital budgeting indicates that corporate practitioners still do not explicitly apply real options in investment decisions. In this paper, we explore how real options decision criteria can be transformed into equivalent capital budgeting criteria under the consideration of uncertainty, assuming that underlying stochastic process follows a geometric Brownian motion (GBM), a mixed diffusion-jump (MX), or a mean-reverting process (MR). These equivalent valuation techniques can be readily decomposed into conventional investment rules and “option impacts”, the latter of which describe the impacts on optimal investment rules with the option value considered. Based on numerical analysis and Monte Carlo simulation, three major findings are derived. First, it is shown that real options could be successfully integrated into the mindset of conventional capital budgeting. Second, the inclusion of option impacts tends to delay investment. It is indicated that the delay effect is the most significant under a GBM process and the least significant under a MR process. Third, it is optimal to adopt the new capital budgeting criteria in investment decision-making and adopting a suboptimal investment rule without considering real options could lead to a substantial loss in value.

Keywords: real options, capital budgeting, geometric Brownian motion, mixed diffusion-jump, mean-reverting process

ROLE OF INVESTMENT IN THE COURSE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN

Maqbool Hussain Sial, Maaida Hussain Hashmi, Sofia Anwar

Department of Economics, University of Sargodha Pakista

Abstract:

The present research was focused to investigate the role of investment in the course of economic growth with reference to Pakistan. The study analyzed the role of the public and private investment and impact of the political and macroeconomic uncertainty on economic growth of Pakistan by using the vector autoregressive approach (VAR). In long-run both public and private investment showed a positive impact on economic growth but the growth was largely driven by private investment as compared to public investment. Government consumption expenditure, economic uncertainty and political instability hampered the economic growth of Pakistan. In short-run the private investment positively influences the growth but there was negative and insignificant effect of the public investment and government consumption expenditure on the growth. There was a positive relationship found between economic uncertainty (proxy for inflation) and GDP in short run.

Keywords: Investment, Government Consumption, Growth, Co-integration, Pakistan.

A FRAMEWORK OF MONTE CARLO SIMULATION FOR EXAMINING THE UNCERTAINTY-INVESTMENT RELATIONSHIP

George Yungchih Wang

National Kaohsiung University of Applied Science, Taiwan

Abstract:

This paper argues that increased uncertainty, in certain situations, may actually encourage investment. Since earlier studies mostly base their arguments on the assumption of geometric Brownian motion, the study extends the assumption to alternative stochastic processes, such as mixed diffusion-jump, mean-reverting process, and jump amplitude process. A general approach of Monte Carlo simulation is developed to derive optimal investment trigger for the situation that the closed-form solution could not be readily obtained under the assumption of alternative process. The main finding is that the overall effect of uncertainty on investment is interpreted by the probability of investing, and the relationship appears to be an invested U-shaped curve between uncertainty and investment. The implication is that uncertainty does not always discourage investment even under several sources of uncertainty. Furthermore, high-risk projects are not always dominated by low-risk projects because the high-risk projects may have a positive realization effect on encouraging investment.

Keywords: real options, geometric Brownian motion, mixeddiffusion-jump process, mean-reverting process, jump amplitudeprocess

THE EXCLUSION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS IN E-AUCTIONS – IS AN E-AUCTION REALLY AN AUCTION AT ALL?

Trish O'Sullivan

Business Law, Massey University, Auckland, New Zealand.

Abstract:

This paper considers the exclusion of consumer rights by the New Zealand Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 in e-auctions. The paper asserts that the absence of an individual auctioneer conducting each e-auction means that e-auctions may not be auctions at all. The paper also questions the justification for excluding consumer rights in e-auctions because the rationale for excluding consumer rights in traditional auctions does not fit with e-auctions due to the significant differences in the sale processes. The paper recommends reform by way of statutory amendment.

Keywords: auction, auctioneer, consumer rights, e-auction.

A HYPERMAP FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

James K. Ho

University of Illinois at Chicago, USA

Abstract:

We present a prototype interactive (hyper) map of strategic, tactical, and logistic options for Supply Chain Management. The map comprises an anthology of options, broadly classified within the strategic spectrum of efficiency versus responsiveness, and according to logistic and cross-functional drivers. They are exemplified by cases in diverse industries. We seek to get all these information and ideas organized to help supply chain managers identify effective choices for specific business environments. The key and innovative linkage we introduce is the configuration of competitive forces. Instead of going through seemingly endless and isolated cases and wondering how one can borrow from them, we aim to provide a guide by force comparisons. The premise is that best practices in a different industry facing similar forces may be a most productive resource in supply chain design and planning. A prototype template is demonstrated.

Keywords: Competitive forces, strategic innovation, supplychain management.

THE PATH TO WEB INTELLIGENCE MATURITY

Zeljko Panian

Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Abstract:

Web intelligence, if made personal, can fuel the process of building communications around the interests and preferences of each individual customer or prospect, by providing specific behavioral insights about each individual. To become fully efficient, Web intelligence must reach a stage of a high-level maturity, passing throughout a process that involves five steps: (1) Web site analysis; (2) Web site and advertising optimization; (3) Segment targeting; (4) Interactive marketing (online only); and (5) Interactive marketing (online and offline). Discussing these steps in detail, the paper uncovers the real gold mine that is personal-level Web intelligence.

Keywords: Web intelligence, web analytics, information technology (IT), interactive marketing

E-COMMERCE ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY

Amitrajit Sarkar

Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology, Christchurch, New Zealand

Abstract:

The use of Electronic Commerce (EC) technologies enables Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to improve their efficiency and competitive position. Much of the literature proposes an extensive set of benefits for organizations that choose to adopt and implement ECommerce systems. Factors of Business –to-business (B2B) E-Commerce adoption and implementation have been extensively investigated. Despite enormous attention given to encourage Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to adopt and implement E-Commerce, little research has been carried out in identifying the factors of Business-to-Consumer ECommerce adoption and implementation for SMEs. To conduct the study, Tornatsky and Fleischer model was adopted and tested in four SMEs located in Christchurch, New Zealand. This paper explores the factors that impact the decision and method of adoption and implementation of ECommerce systems in automobile industry. Automobile industry was chosen because the product they deal with i.e. cars are not a common commodity to be sold online, despite this fact the eCommerce penetration in automobile industry is high. The factors that promote adoption and implementation of E-Commerce technologies are discussed, together with the barriers. This study will help SME owners to effectively handle the adoption and implementation process and will also improve the chance of successful E-Commerce implementation. The implications of the findings for managers, consultants, and government organizations engaged in promoting E-Commerce adoption and implementation in small businesses and future research are discussed.

Keywords: E-Commerce in SMEs, E-Commerce in automobile industry, B2C E-Commerce, E-Commerce adoption and Implementation, E-Commerce Website Implementation, E-Commerce Models.

STOCHASTIC MIXED 0-1 INTEGER PROGRAMMING APPLIED TO INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS UNDER UNCERTAINTY

Y. Wu

Management, University of Southampton, University Road, Highfield, Southampton, UK

Abstract:

Today-s business has inevitably been set in the global supply chain management environment. International transportation has never played such an important role in the global supply chain network, because movement of shipments from one country to another tends to be more frequent than ever before. This paper studies international transportation problems experienced by an international transportation company. Because of the limited fleet capacity, the transportation company has to hire additional trucks from two countries in advance. However, customer-s shipment information is uncertain, and decisions have to be made before accurate information can be obtained. This paper proposes a stochastic mixed 0-1 programming model to solve the international transportation problems under uncertain demand. A series of experiments demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed stochastic model.

Keywords: Global supply chain management, international transportation, stochastic programming.

THE ROLE OF INTERNAL FUNCTION OF ORGANIZATION FOR THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Aries Susanty

Universitas Diponegoro, Jalan Prof. Sudarto, Tembalang, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract:

The inability to implement the principles of good corporate governance (GCG) as demonstrated in the surveys is due to a number of constraints which can be classified into three; namely internal constraints, external constraints, and constraints coming from the structure of ownership. The issues in the internal constraints mentioned are related to the function of several elements of the company. As a business organization, corporation is unable to achieve its goal to successfully implement GCG principles since it is not support by its internal elements-functions. Two of several numbers of internal elements of a company are ethical work climate and leadership style of the top management. To prove the correlation between internal function of organization (in this case ethical work climate and transformational leadership) and the successful implementation of GCG principles, this study proposes two hypotheses to be empirically tested on thirty surveyed organizations; eleven of which are state-owned companies and nineteen are private companies. These thirty corporations are listed in the Jakarta Stock Exchange. All state-owned companies in the samples are those which have been privatized. The research showed that internal function of organization give support to the successful implementation of GCG principle. In this research we can prove that : (i) ethical work climate has positive significance of correlation with the successful implementation of social awareness principle (one of principles on GCG) and, (ii) only at the state-owned companies, transformational leadership have positive significance effect to forming the ethical work climate.

Keywords: Good Corporate Governance Principles, Ethical Work Climate, Transformational Leadership

CORPORATE FRAUD: AN ANALYSIS OF MALAYSIAN SECURITIES COMMISSION ENFORCEMENT RELEASES

Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique, Jamal Roudaki, Murray B. Clark, Norhayati Alias

University Technology MARA, Malaysia and currently studying her PhD at Lincoln
University, Faculty of Commerce, New Zealand

Abstract:

Economic crime (i.e. corporate fraud) has a significant impact on business. This study analyzes the fraud cases reported by the Malaysian Securities Commission. Frauds involving market manipulation and/or illegal share trading are the most common types of fraud reported over the 6 years analyzed. The highest number of frauds reported involved investment and fund holding companies. Alarming the results indicate quite a high number of frauds cases are committed by management. The higher number of Chinese perpetrators may be due to fact that they are the dominant group in Malaysian business. The result also shows that more than half of companies involved with fraud are privately held companies in the investment/fund/finance sector. The results of this study highlight general characteristic of perpetrators (person and company) that commit fraud which could help the regulators in their monitoring and enforcement activities. To investors, this would help in analyzing their business investment or portfolio risk.

Keywords: Corporate fraud, economic crime, fraudcharacteristic, perpetrators

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL PROBLEMS: THE CASE OF IRAN

Ghaffari, H., Changi Ashtiani, A., Younessi, A.

Payame Noor University (PNU), Ashtian, Iran,

Abstract:

There are three distinct stages in the evolution of economic thought, namely: 1. in the first stage, the major concern was to accelerate economic growth with increased availability of material goods, especially in developing economies with very low living standards, because poverty eradication meant faster economic growth. 2. in the second stage, economists made distinction between growth and development. Development was seen as going beyond economic growth, and bringing certain changes in the structure of the economy with more equitable distribution of the benefits of growth, with the growth coming automatic and sustained. 3. the third stage is now reached. Our concern is now with “sustainable development”, that is, development not only for the present but also of the future. Thus the focus changed from “sustained growth” to “sustained development”. Sustained development brings to the fore the long term relationship between the ecology and economic development. Since the creation of UNEP in 1972 it has worked for development without destruction for environmentally sound and sustained development. It was realised that the environment cannot be viewed in a vacuum, it is not separate from development, nor is it competing. It suggested for the integration of the environment with development whereby ecological factors enter development planning, socio-economic policies, cost-benefit analysis, trade, technology transfer, waste management, educational and other specific areas. Industrialisation has contributed to the growth of economy of several countries. It has improved the standards of living of its people and provided benefits to the society. It has also created in the process great environmental problems like climate change, forest destruction and denudation, soil erosion and desertification etc. On the other hand, industry has provided jobs and improved the prospects of wealth for the industrialists. The working class communities had to simply put up with the high levels of pollution in order to keep up their jobs and also to save their income. There are many roots of the environmental problem. They may be political, economic, cultural and technological conditions of the modern society. The experts concede that industrial growth lies somewhere close to the heart of the matter. Therefore, the objective of this paper is not to document all roots of an environmental crisis but rather to discuss the effects of industrial growth and development. We have come to the conclusion that although public intervention is often unnecessary to ensure that perfectly competitive markets will function in society's best interests, such intervention is necessary when firms or consumers pollute.

Keywords: Development, Environment, Industrial Development, Iran, Occupational problems, Pollution.

BENCHMARKING CLEANER PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE OF COAL-FIRED POWER PLANTS USING TWO-STAGE SUPER-EFFICIENCY DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Shao-lun Zeng, Yu-long Ren

College of Economics & Business Administration, Chongqing University, Chongqing
400030, China.

Abstract:

Benchmarking cleaner production performance is an effective way of pollution control and emission reduction in coal-fired power industry. A benchmarking method using two-stage super-efficiency data envelopment analysis for coal-fired power plants is proposed – firstly, to improve the cleaner production performance of DEA-inefficient or weakly DEA-efficient plants, then to select the benchmark from performance-improved power plants. An empirical study is carried out with the survey data of 24 coal-fired power plants. The result shows that in the first stage the performance of 16 plants is DEA-efficient and that of 8 plants is relatively inefficient. The target values for improving DEA-inefficient plants are acquired by projection analysis. The efficient performance of 24 power plants and the benchmarking plant is achieved in the second stage. The two-stage benchmarking method is practical to select the optimal benchmark in the cleaner production of coal-fired power industry and will continuously improve plants- cleaner production performance.

Keywords: benchmarking, cleaner production performance, coal-fired power plant, super-efficiency data envelopment analysis

STRATEGY ANALYSIS AND CREATION BY SIMULATION IN THE GENERAL GAME

Gábor Szűcs, Gábor Neszveda, Xin Fang

Department of Telecommunications and Media Informatics, Budapest University of
Technology and Economics, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract:

In this paper the General Game problem is described. In this problem the competition or cooperation dilemma occurs as the two basic types of strategies. The strategy possibilities have been analyzed for finding winning strategy in uncertain situations (no information about the number of players and their strategy types). The winning strategy is missing, but a good solution can be found by simulation by varying the ratio of the two types of strategies. This new method has been used in a real contest with human players, where the created strategies by simulation have reached very good ranks. This construction can be applied in other real social games as well.

Keywords: competition, cooperation, finding good strategy, General Game

A SIMULATION MODEL FOR BID PRICE DECISION MAKING

R. Sammoura

Industrial Engineering and Management Department, Beirut Arab University, Lebanon

Abstract:

In Lebanon, public construction projects are awarded to the contractor submitting the lowest bid price based on a competitive bidding process. The contractor has to make a strategic decision in choosing the appropriate bid price that will offer a satisfactory profit with a greater probability to win. A simulation model for bid price decision making based on the lowest bid price evaluation is developed. The model, built using Crystal Ball decision engineering software, considers two main factors affecting the bidding process: the number of qualified bidders and the size of the project. The validity of the model is tested on twelve separate projects. The study also shows how to use the model to conduct risk analysis and help any specific contractor to decide on his bid price with associated certainty level in a scientific method.

Keywords: Bid price, Competition, Decision making, Simulation.









