

# ABSTRACT BOOK



TUNCELİ  
24 - 26 MAYIS 2024

## MUNZUR 6. ULUSLARARASI SOSYAL BİLİMLER KONGRESİ



MUNZUR  
6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES  
May 24- 26, 2024 – TUNCELİ

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*MUNZUR 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES  
MAY 24-26, 2024  
TUNCELI*

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Fakültemiz Tıbbi Biyokimya Anabilim Dalı'nda görevli öğretim üyesi Prof. Dr. Hülya ÇİÇEK'in Yükseköğretim Genel Kurulunun 15.06.2023 tarihli, 10 sayılı oturumunda alınan 2023.10.183 sayılı kararı gereğince Doçentlik Başvuru Şartlarında bulunan ve doçent olacak adaylardan istenen "Diğer uluslararası/ ulusal bilimsel toplantının düzenleme komitesinde resmi olarak görevlendirilmiş üniversite akademisyen temsilcisi bulunması zorunludur." maddesi gereğince, Academy Global Conference & Journals tarafından yapılan kongrelerin düzenleme kurullarında yolluksuz ve yevmiyesiz olarak görevlendirilme talebi ile ilgili dilekçesi ekte gönderilmiştir

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Yükseköğretim Genel Kurulunun 15.06.2023 tarihli, 10 sayılı oturumunda alınan 2023.10.183 sayılı kararı gereğince Doçentlik Başvuru Şartlarında bulunan ve doçent olacak adaylardan istenen "Diğer uluslararası/ ulusal bilimsel toplantının düzenleme komitesinde resmi olarak görevlendirilmiş üniversite akademisyen temsilcisi bulunması zorunludur." maddesi gereğince, Academy Global Conference & Journals tarafından yapılan kongrelerin düzenleme kurullarında yolluksuz ve gündeliksiz olarak Rektörlük makamının oluru ile görevlendirilmem hususunda gereğini bilgilerinize arz ederim.

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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZBAŞ	1	BİYOLOJİK ÇEŞİTLİLİK KONUSU İÇİN TASARLANAN OYUN HAKKINDA ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GÖRÜŞLERİ	Melike VARLIK Prof. Dr. Güldem DÖNEL AKGÜL, Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi Adem KENAN Mustafa DAĞDELEN
		2	DOLAŞIM SİSTEMİ İÇİN TASARLANAN EĞİTSEL DİJİTAL OYUN HAKKINDA FEN BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN GÖRÜŞLERİ	Prof. Dr. Güldem DÖNEL AKGÜL Melike VARLIK Dr. Mehmet ALİ PINAR Mustafa DAĞDELEN
		3	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTION LEVELS OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEMOCRACY AND ORGANIZATIONAL SYNERGY	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Aysel DELİKTAŞ DEMİR Prof. Dr., Mehmet ÖZBAŞ
		4	EVALUATION of STUDENT PERFORMANCE in UNIVERSITIES that ACCEPT STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL APTITUDE TEST WITH ALTERNATIVE MEASUREMENT and EVALUATION METHODS	Arş. Gör. Bahtiyar DİLDEĞMEZ Levent KANDEMİR Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZBAŞ
		5	DİL FARKINDALIĞINA İLİŞKİN ÇALIŞMALARIN İNCELENMESİ: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME ÇALIŞMASI	Doktora Öğrencisi Serkan ÖZDEMİR Doç. Dr. İbrahim Seçkin AYDIN
		6	LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EDEBİYATA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI VE OKUMA KÜLTÜRÜNE YÖNELİK BAKIŞ AÇILARININ İNCELENMESİ: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME ÇALIŞMASI	Doktora Öğr. Coşkan Tugay GÖKSU Doç. Dr. İbrahim Seçkin AYDIN
		7	SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YAŞAM BOYU ÖĞRENME EĞİLLİMLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA	Resul ÇOBAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Didem YAVUZ SÖYLER Prof. Dr. Oğuzhan ALTUNGÜL
		8	INVESTIGATION OF SPORTS VIOLENCE AND UNWANTED BEHAVIOR OF STUDENTS AT HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Çisil EDİS, Prof. Dr. Mehmet ACET, Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Özlem EKİZOĞLU

MUNZUR 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES MUNZUR 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES The ArtTown 2nd INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION MAY 24 - 26, 2024 TUNCELİ Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224 24 Mayıs / May 24, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Arş. Gör. Dr. Ebru ERDOĞAN	1	ÖRGÜTSEL SESSİZLİĞİN İŞ TATMİNİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Abdurrahman AKMAN Öğr. Gör. Umut GÜLOĞLU
		2	ÖĞRENCİLERİN İNTERNET VE CEP TELEFONU ALIŞKANLIKLARINA GENEL BAKIŞ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Abdurrahman AKMAN
		3	KORONAVİRÜS KORKUSUNUN PLANSIZ SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ	Leyla Dilara YAŞAR Kahraman ÇATI
		4	REKLAMLARIN HAFIZALARDA YER EDİNMELEİNDE KULLANILAN ARKETİPLER ÜZERİNE İÇERİK ANALİZİ	Leyla Dilara YAŞAR Kahraman ÇATI
		5	MOTIVATIONAL TOOLS OF CURRENT LEADERSHIP APPROACHES ON EMPLOYEES	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Mukaddes GÜLER
		6	Deprem Korkusunun Tüketici Davranışına Etkisi	Arş. Gör. Dr. Ebru ERDOĞAN
		7	Dürtüsel ve Kompulsif Satın Alma Davranışları Üzerinde Kişilik Özelliklerinin Etkisinin Değerlendirilmesi	Arş. Gör. Dr. Ebru ERDOĞAN
		8	PROZAC LİDERLİK: İŞ DÜNYASINA TOZPEMBE BİR BAKIŞ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Merve Seda KARCIOĞLU

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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Prof. Dr. Munise Aksöz	1	TV HABERLERİNDE MAGAZİNLEŞME OLGUSU	Öğr. Gör. İlkay UĞUR Doç. Ufuk UĞUR
		2	ZEKİ DEMİRKUBUZ SİNEMASINDA ÜÇLEME FİMLER	Öğr. Gör. İlkay UĞUR Doç. Ufuk UĞUR
		3	MUNZURLARA KARIŞAN FOTOĞRAF SANATÇISI YUSUF ZİYA ADEMİHAN: ŞAIR VE GAZETECİ KİŞİLİĞİ ÜZERİNE GÖRÜŞLER	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İhsan Gülüş
		4	CREATIVE LITERARY WORK: FROM NEWSPAPER ARTICLE TO FOLK TALE - FROM FOLK TALE TO LEGEND	Prof. Dr. Munise Aksöz
		5	THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON EATING BEHAVIORS	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Rabia BÖLÜKBAŞ Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gizem Sultan KAMAN
		6	THE IMPACT OF CONSUMER VALUES AND LIFESTYLE ON RESTAURANT CHOICE	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Rabia BÖLÜKBAŞ Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gizem Sultan KAMAN

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HALL / SALON 4	Doç. Dr., Hüccet VURAL	1	BİNGÖL KENT MERKEZİ AKUSTİK KARAKTERİNİN VE ALINMASI GEREKEN BİYOTİK ÖNLEMLERİN BELİRLENMESİ	Doç. Dr., Hüccet VURAL Lisans öğrencisi, Fatoş ÖZTEKİN Lisans öğrencisi, Dilan SÖKMEN
		2	BİNGÖL KENT MERKEZİNİN GÜRÜLTÜ DÜZEYİ VE ÇEVRESEL GÜRÜLTÜ KAYNAKLARI ÜZERİNE KULLANICI DEĞERLENDİRMESİ	Doç. Dr., Hüccet VURAL Lisans öğrencisi, Serda ARSLAN Lisans öğrencisi, Çiçek ARMAN
		3	ELAZIĞ / KEBAN HACI MUSTAFA ASLAN KONAĞININ KORUMA SORUNLARI VE YENİDEN İŞLEVLENDİRİLMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Muhammet KURUCU Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Ayşe KARAKAŞ
		4	CHANGES IN THE OPTIMUM WATER CONTENT OF BENTONITE CLAY REINFORCED WITH FIBER IN DIFFERENT RATIOS	Dr. Yasemin ASLAN TOPÇUOĞLU Prof. Dr. Zülfü GÜROCAK
		5	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF REINFORCEMENT METAL IN THE OVERLAP AREA OF ADHESIVE JOINTS	Makine Mühendisi, Selahattin TOPÇUOĞLU Prof. Dr. Murat Yavuz SOLMAZ
		6	Geography-Geology Relationship in Terms of Common Scientific Approaches: Sedimentary Environment Studies Example	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi NURCAN AVŞIN
		7	GÜZELCEHİSAR (BARTIN) BASALT COLUMNS: MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND ECOTOURISM RESOURCE VALUE	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi NURCAN AVŞIN
		8	ESNEK KAPLAMALARIN BAKIMINDA ÇATLAK TAMİRATI VE MALİYET KARŞILAŞTIRMASI	İnşaat Yüksek Mühendisi, Hakan ERGAN Araştırma Görevlisi Doktor, Onur ŞAHİN
		9	YERİNDE SOĞUK GERİ DÖNÜŞÜM ASFALT KAPLAMA VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK	İnşaat Yüksek Mühendisi, Hakan ERGAN Araştırma Görevlisi Doktor, Onur ŞAHİN
		10	PERDELERİ-ÇERÇEVELİ BETONARME SİSTEMLİ İŞYERİ YAPILARINDA ASMA KATIN YAPISAL DAVRANIŞA ETKİSİ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Lisans Öğrencisi, Berkay GÜLTEKİN

		10	PERDELERİ DIŞ AKSLARDA YERLEŞTİRİLMİŞ OLAN BETONARME YAPILARDA ASMA KATIN YAPISAL DAVRANIŞA ETKİSİ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Lisans Öğrencisi, Mümin GÜNDOĞDU
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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Assis. Prof. Dr. Olimpia Abe,	1	TRUST DYNAMICS AND LEARNING BEHAVIORS IN VIRTUAL TEAM ENVIRONMENTS	Prof. Dr. Indiramma M., K. R. Anandakumar
		2	ENHANCED AUTOMATED DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE AND SOBRIETY	Dr. Palaniappan Abbamonte
		3	RHETORICAL STRATEGIES IN COGNITIVE SCIENCE DISCOURSE: ANALYSIS OF COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCES (2004) IN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION	Lucia Ramaswamy Assis. Prof. Dr. Olimpia Matarazzo
		4	MORAL REASONING AND BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS IN ADULTHOOD	Nigro Antunes, Matarazzo Abbamonte,
		5	INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN MORAL DECISION-MAKING	A. Hassad Arthur
		6	EFFECTS OF PROBABILITY AND INSTRUCTION ON SYLLOGISTIC CONDITIONAL REASONING	Assis. Prof. Dr. Olimpia Abe, Ivana Minoru
		7	ANALYZING KANJI CHARACTER RECOGNITION PROCESSES USING EEG SIGNALS	Hiroshi Matarazzo Baldassarre Nakayama
		8	INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS IN HEALTH, SOCIAL, AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND JUSTIFICATIONS	Rossi Yan
		9	A COGNITIVE FRAMEWORK FOR CLASSIFYING FREQUENCY SIGNALS	Rui Coito Fernando V.



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HALL / SALON 6	Prof. Dr. Juliana Bo	1	A SIMULATION OF BASIC CONSCIOUSNESS PROCESSES	Nabila Charkaoui
		2	INVESTIGATING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LIFE AND ITS PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN RECOVERING ADDICTS: AN INDIAN CONTEXT	Fouzia Koonmee Alsabah Anjali Koutstaal
		3	ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE IN INCENTIVE DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THAILAND'S PUBLIC SECTOR	Assis. Prof . Dr. Kalayanee Shaikh,
		4	GENDER VARIATIONS IN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY AND ADAPTIVE RECOLLECTION	A. Aizpurua, Ghosh
		5	CULTURAL ANXIETY'S EFFECT ON STUDENTS: A STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AT WUHAN UNIVERSITY	Nadeem Roundy Shan Panova
		6	HEALING OR HARMING: ADDRESSING THE RE-VICTIMIZATION OF VICTIMS	Prof. Dr. Juliana Bo
		7	UNDERSTANDING ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH NARRATIVE THEORY: THE CASE OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS	Philip T. Akhtar
		8	COMPARING ATTACHMENT STYLES OF NURSERY-RAISED CHILDREN VERSUS FAMILY-RAISED CHILDREN IN IRAN	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Narges Bouri
		9	A NOVEL METRIC FOR HERDING BEHAVIOR: DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATIONS	Abdelfettah Amirat Dr. Razeghi Amina
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HALL / SALON 7	Assis. Prof. Dr. Saule Nassif	1	ASSESSMENT OF TRAFFIC CONDITIONS AND PREFERRED ENTERTAINMENT FOR DISTRACTION	Yoon-Hyuk Choi
		2	A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL DEFECTIONS IN INDIA	Dr. Diya Vien Lec. Prafulla C. Shashkova
		3	THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF RUSSIA: LIMITATIONS ON CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND BANKING SECRECY	A. V. Mishra
		4	RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN INDONESIA	Sarkar Triyanto, Permata Hartanto
		5	THE NECESSITY FOR NATIONAL SPACE LAWS IN SPACEFARING COUNTRIES	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Rima Yang Naveed
		6	HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ARMED CONFLICTS	Antonios Caixia Maniatis
		7	FORENSIC ANALYSIS OF SALIVA STAINS ON EVIDENCE AFTER LAUNDERING	Assis. Prof. Dr. Saule Nassif
		8	OVERCOMING OBSTACLES IN COLLECTING DIGITAL EVIDENCE FOR COURT ACCEPTANCE	Lilian Mussabekova Noronha
		9	THE EUROPEAN UNION'S ROLE IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	Yrfet Georgiev
		10	ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION WAVES IN EUROPE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shkrelı Deliversky

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HALL / SALON 8	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amaize Adebomi	1	ADVANCING GENDER EQUITY IN ISLAM THROUGH CONTEXTUAL INTERPRETATIONS	Dr. Ali Akbar
		2	BA'ALBAKĪ'S IMPACT ON LEBANESE WOMEN WRITERS IN THE MID-20TH CENTURY	Khaled Ismelina Igbaria Farouk
		3	HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS THROUGH THE LENS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS	Mella Farma Rahayu
		4	THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION	Aleksandra Chiniaeva
		5	EISENHOWER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS: INITIAL AND LONG-TERM COMMUNICATION IMPACTS	B. Kuiper
		6	ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY IN FRAGILE STATES DURING ASYMMETRIC CONFLICTS	Dr. Luna Shamieh
		7	DEVELOPING A CREDIBILITY SCALE FOR NEW MEDIA: A MULTIFACETED APPROACH	Hanaa Schiffauerova
		8	GENDER DISPARITIES IN ACADEMIC OUTPUT, FUNDING, AND COLLABORATION	Ashkan Ebadi Assis .Prof. Dr. Andrea Saleh
		9	THE SWISS SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY AND ITS ROLE IN SUPPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Jawad Oyewumi,
		10	CHALLENGES TO MARITAL EXPECTATIONS AMONG HEARING-IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS IN OYO STATE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amaize Adebomi Sunday Alzeer

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HALL / SALON 1	Doç. Dr. Rabia GÖÇMEN	1	THE USE OF SPIRULINA IN LIVESTOCK	Doç. Dr. Rabia GÖÇMEN
		2	EFFECT OF BANANA PLANT WASTE ON SOME PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOIL	Doç. Dr. İlknur GÜMÜŞ
		3	İĞDIR'DA ORGANİK KIRMIZI ET TÜKETİMİNE İLİŞKİN SOSYO-EKONOMİK GÖSTERGELER	Arş. Gör. Dr. İbrahim Hakkı KADIRHANOĞULLARI Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hasan BİÇİM
		4	DETERMINATION OF POMOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME EARLY APRICOT VARIETIES UNDER MUT (MERSİN) ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyma ARIKAN
		5	CHARACTERIZATION OF BREAD WHEAT (TRITICUM AESTIVUM L.) LANDRACES FOR DEEP SOWING	Mahir Mikailoğlu Hüsnü AKTAŞ
		6	INVESTIGATION OF SOME PHENOLICS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF TWO DIFFERENT PLANTAGOS GROWN IN İĞDIR REGION	Araştırmacı, Yakup Kadri TEKEL Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Mehmet Salih NAS
		7	ENDEMİK SİLİFKE DİKENLİ FARESİ ACOMYS CILICICUS (MAMMALIA: RODENTIA) UN POPULASYON BİYOLOJİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI	Ayşe Yeni KAYLAN Prof. Dr. Ferhat MATUR
		8	Philonotis fontana (Hedw.) Brid TAKSONUNUN GLUTATYON İÇERİKLERİ	Doç. Dr. Yeliz ÇAKIR SAHİLLİ Doç. Dr. Mevlüt ALATAŞ
		9	Orta Öğretim Düzeyinde Sigara Dumanının Bitkilerdeki Fotosentez Üzerine Morfolojik Etkileri	Doç. Dr. Mevlüt ALATAŞ Doç. Dr. Yeliz ÇAKIR SAHİLLİ

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HALL / SALON 2	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Seda Gozde TOKATLI	1	NATO'NUN ÖRGÜTSEL DEĞİŞİMİ : 75. YAŞINDA	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Seda Gozde TOKATLI
		2	YAPAY ZEKA DESTEKLİ PAZARLAMA İLETİŞİMİ: E-TİCARETTE YAPAY ZEKA KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE İNCELEME	Sevtap GÜNEŞ Doç. Dr. Sevim KOÇER
		3	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF ORGAN TRANSPLANT CENTERS ON ORGAN DONATION	MSc., Mehmet Zeki ER Assist. Prof., Dilruba İZGÜDEN
		4	BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM SÜRECİNDE ÖNEMLİLİK KAVRAMI AÇISINDAN DENETİM KANITLARININ OLUŞTURULMASI VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM KANITLARI STANDARDI (BDS 500) AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRME	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehtap BULUT DENİZ Prof. Dr. Yusuf Cahit ÇUKACI
		5	YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT POLICIES IN TURKEY (2000-2023)	Prof. Dr. Bahar Burtan DOĞAN Seyir Ahmet YILMAZ

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<b>HALL / SALON 3</b>	<b>Que-Nhu DUONG</b>	1	CURRENT STATUS OF GREEN TOURISM AMONG YOUNG TOURISTS FROM CAN THO CITY, VIETNAM	Quoc-Khanh NGUYEN Thai-Quy NGUYEN Que-Nhu DUONG Nam-Khang Tri NGUYEN
		2	The Dialectic of Religion and Politics in the Reality of Contemporary Iraq	Dr. Najm Al-Deen M. Yaseen Reakany
		3	THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AGRICULTURE-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Mina Mahbod
		4	CLIMATE CHANGE AND RURAL MENTAL HEALTH: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION	Mina Mahbod
		5	CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING: EFFECTS, AND CHANGES FOR COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL LIFE	Mina MAHBOD Amir PARNIAN
		6	SHAPING EDUCATION GOVERNANCE: APPLYING TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP TO ENHANCE TEACHER PROFESSIONALISM	Nuniek Rahmatika Suyatno Dody HARTANTO
		7	EXPLORING THE EFFICACY OF DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION IN ENHANCING LITERACY SKILLS AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS	Hindun Yafa CHOTIJAH SUPARMAN Dian Arta KUSUMANINGTYAS
		8	UNVEILING THE IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN MUHAMMADIYAH SCHOOLS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY	Ummu Qurrota A'YUN Dwi SULISWORO Ika MARYANI

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HALL / SALON 4	Associate Prof. Dr. Muhammet Aydın	1	Omar bin Abdul Aziz's reforms and his administrative efficiency according to the method of the Prophet.	Yüksek lisans öğrencisi, Ahlam İBRAHİM Prof. Dr. Adil ŞEN
		2	The Relationship between Religious Discourse and Context in Nasr Hamid Abu Zayd	Associate Prof. Dr. Muhammet Aydın
		3	Human Action and Responsibility in Ibn Humam	Associate Prof. Dr. Muhammet Aydın
		4	Dialogue and discussion method in conversation skills for non-Arabic speakers	Doç.Dr, Ahmed ALDYAB
		5	Methods to improve the speech of non-native Arabic speakers and Arabic learners	Doç.Dr, Ahmed ALDYAB
		6	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EARLY MĀTURĪDĪ THOUGHT IN THE CONTEXT OF MĀTURĪDĪ'S KĪTĀB AL-TAWHĪD AND HAKĪM AL-SAMARQANDĪ'S SAWĀD AL-AZAM	Dr.Öğr. Üyesi Samet Yahya BAL



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HALL / SALON 5	Dr. Dorota Rucińska	1	EXPLORING IRISH IDENTITY: MANIFESTATIONS OF 'IRISHNESS' IN THE WORKS OF WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS AND SEAMUS HEANEY	Rafik Massoudi
		2	DISASTER TOURISM: EXPLORING DARK TOURISM THROUGH NATURAL CALAMITIES	Dr. Dorota Rucińska
		3	THE INTERPLAY OF DEMOCRATIZATION AND MARKET LIBERALIZATION ON ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS IN INDONESIA	Ahmad Naghizadeh
		4	CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC TRANSFORMATION DURING THE MODERNIZATION ERA OF KING RAMA VI	Weena Eiamprapai
		5	CREATING INNOVATIVE EVENTS THROUGH A DECONSTRUCTIVIST LENS	Maryam Kim Mahmood Khoirul
		6	IDENTITY RECONSTRUCTION: NARRATIVE (IN)CONSISTENCY DURING TRANSITIONAL PERIODS	Katerina Umam Antoniou
		7	IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES ON ENHANCING INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES: A STUDY OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN SOUTH KOREA	Dr. Soungwan Memarian,
		8	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAPITAL ACCUMULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, AND SOUTH AFRICA	Prof. Dr. Abubakar Shakeela
		9	STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING WATER CRISIS IN TOURISM-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES	Dikko Aishath

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<b>HALL / SALON 6</b>	<b>Assis. Prof. Bruno Aboutaleb</b>	1	EXAMINING THE IMPACTS OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES ON WOMEN'S LIVES IN NEW DELHI: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE STUDY	Zairunisha
		2	ADDRESSING THE ABUSE OF LEGAL AUTHORITY IN SOCIETY	PHD . Student Niroobakhsh Ojo
		3	EXPLORING SOCIAL STRUCTURES, INVOLUNTARY RELATIONSHIPS, AND URBAN POVERTY DYNAMICS	Mahmood Ibraheem
		4	FACILITATING KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER THROUGH THE TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TEXTS	Ahmed Tajudeen Alaoui
		5	INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE OF ISLAMIC ARTS ON WEAVING PATTERNS IN OMAN	Ahmed Al-Zadjali Zahra
		6	APPROACHES TO MANAGING COMPLEXITY IN COMPLEX SYSTEM DESIGN: PARADIGMS, FORMALISMS, AND TRANSFORMATIONS	Hycham Barere Assis. Prof. Bruno Aboutaleb
		7	EUROPE'S ROLE IN PROMOTING LIBERTY, SECURITY, AND JUSTICE: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE	Dr. Sarah Monsuez
		8	UNDERSTANDING OUT-MIGRATION METHODOLOGIES IN GEORGIA	Lec. Dr. Lnenicka Shorena
		9	A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF OPEN DATA PORTALS AS EMERGING PUBLIC E-SERVICES	Assis. Prof. Dr. Martin Tsiklauri

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HALL / SALON 7	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ruiz Bhim	1	THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES ON INNOVATION PERFORMANCE	Lovorka Galetic, Zeljko Vukelic
		2	A COMBINED PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION AND NELDER-MEAD ALGORITHM FOR CALIBRATING THE NELSON-SIEGEL-SVENSSON MODEL	Sofia Aboulaich Rachid Ellaia, Rajae Ayouche
		3	THE EFFECTS OF OIL PRICE FLUCTUATIONS ON RENEWABLE ENERGY INVESTMENT	Osamah A. Alsayegh
		4	LEAN HEALTHCARE: CHALLENGES AND FACILITATORS IN THE COLOMBIAN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	Erika Singh Ortiz Nestor
		5	IDENTIFYING BARRIERS TO LEAN IMPLEMENTATION IN INDIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ruiz Bhim
		6	ENHANCING LOCAL PRODUCTS: THE ONE VILLAGE ONE PRODUCT APPROACH AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wardoyo Sabauri,
		7	ANALYZING THE DECLINE OF ENGINEERING FIRMS DURING THE FINANCIAL CRISIS	Dr. Humairoh Levan
		8	CONSUMER BEHAVIOR MODELS: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN DECISION MAKING	Dr. Mikel Vukelic Assis. Prof. DR. López Galetic,
		9	DEVELOPING AN AUDIT QUALITY FRAMEWORK FOR AN EMERGING MARKET	Lec. Dr. Zeljko Lovorka Alonso

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HALL / SALON 8	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bita Kummamuru	1	COMPETENCE-BASED EDUCATION FOR PURCHASING PROFESSIONALS IN AUSTRIA	Volker Koch
		2	FORMULATING AN AUDIT QUALITY FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPING MARKETS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bita Kummamuru Azadeh Tahriri Arash Maddahi,
		3	FACTORS INFLUENCING PROFITABILITY IN INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES UNDER THE NEW INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGIME	Shilpi Tyagi, D. K. Nauriyal
		4	EFFECTS OF MOTIVATION, TRUST, AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES ON KNOWLEDGE SHARING VIA EMAIL	Dr. Said Lotfi Al Saifi
		5	ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING EARNINGS RESPONSE COEFFICIENT IN EMERGING MARKETS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bita Kummamuru Zeynab Abdullah Aghel
		6	CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS IN ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS OF KUWAITI FIRMS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Haya Y Alobaid
		7	SUPPLY CHAIN PLANNING WITH A FOCUS ON RISK AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS	Ghanima Al-Sharrah, Haitham M. Lababidi, Yusuf I. Ali
		8	ETHICAL GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN NETWORK MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS	Venugopal Mashayekhi,
		9	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL REPORTING TRANSPARENCY AND INVESTMENT EFFICIENCY: INSIGHTS FROM IRAN	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bita Kummamuru Hamid Kalhornia

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HALL / SALON 1	Doç. Dr. Ayşegül AYYILDIZ	1	THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ATTITUDES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS THE PARTICIPATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH INTELLEKTUEL DISABILITIES IN SPORTS ACTIVITIES.	Murat CANPOLAT Prof.Dr. Mehmet ACET, Dr. öğretim üyesi Özlem EKİZOĞLU
		2	INVESTIGATION OF THE PERSPECTIVES OF STUDENTS STAYING IN CDI DORMITORIES ON THE CONCEPT OF CDI	AYŞE ŞİMŞEK Doç. Dr. SİNAN YALÇIN
		3	EVALUATION OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL 4TH GRADE MATHEMATICS COURSE CURRICULUM IN TERMS OF ACHIEVEMENT AND CONTENT DIMENSIONS ACCORDING TO THE HAMMOND EVALUATION MODEL	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Hilal ÇETİN Prof.Dr., Şenel ELALDI
		4	ATTITUDES AND SELF-EFFICACY OF 7TH GRADE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS SPEAKING SKILLS	ESRA BİRCAN MANAY Doç. Dr. ALİ TÜRKEL Doç. Dr. BEHSAT SAVAŞ
		5	VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS AS A SYSTEM TO MEET THE NEED FOR INTERMEDIATE STAFF IN INDUSTRY: A RESEARCH ON THE PROS AND CONS OF THE SYSTEM	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi ÜNAL ULU Dr. Öğretim Üyesi BANU AÇIKGÖZ
		6	4. SINIF SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERSİ KAZANIMLARININ DEĞERLER AÇISINDAN CIPP MODELİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Mevlûde Sümeyye POLAT Prof. Dr. Şenel ELALDI
		7	FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS' PROBLEMS IN CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT AND STUDENT MOTIVATION	GONCA ATMACA Doç. Dr. SİNAN YALÇIN
		8	ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KALİTE KÜLTÜRÜNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ	Doç. Dr. Ayşegül AYYILDIZ
		9	SANAL GERÇEKLİĞİN EĞİTİMDE KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GÖRÜŞLERİ	Doç. Dr. Ayşegül AYYILDIZ

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HALL / SALON 2	Doç. Dr. Yavuz ÇOBANOĞLU	1	ALEVI PLACES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: I AM SEEN, THEREFORE I AM!	Doç. Dr. Yavuz ÇOBANOĞLU
		2	HAPTONOMY AND CHAKRAS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi., Hilal ÖZBEK Öğr. Gör., Esmâ KIR
		3	HAPTONOMY AND STRESS MANAGEMENT	Öğr. Gör., Esmâ KIR Dr. Öğr. Üyesi., Hilal ÖZBEK
		4	06 ŞUBAT 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ MERKEZLİ DEPREM SONRASI ÇOCUK ALANINDA YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARIN İNCELENMESİ	Dr.Öğr. Üy, Mukadder ÖZKAN BARDAKCI
		5	ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI TRAVMALARININ BENLİK SAYGISI İLE İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	Psk. Baturhan TUĞRUL Psk. Alara CÖMERT GÖÇMEN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Deniz İŞİKER BEDİR
		6	LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLER ÜZERİNDEN TÜRKİYE'DE ROMANLARI (GYPSY) KONU EDİLEN AKADEMİK ÇALIŞMALAR AİT BİBLİYOGRAFİK BİR İNCELEME	Doktorant, MAHMUT SAMİ KÖKTAŞ Doç. Dr., HARUN CEYLAN
		7	TÜRKİYE'DE SOSYAL HİZMET ALANINDA HAZIRLANAN ÇOCUK TEMALİ LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOGRAFİK İNCELEMESİ	NİSA NUR ŞAHİN Doç. Dr., HARUN CEYLAN

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HALL / SALON 3	Doç. Dr. Nazan GÜRARSLAN BAŞ	1	YENİDOĞANDA TARAMA PROGRAMLARI	Seda AYDIN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Yılmaz ALTUNER
		2	CİNSEL YOLLA BULAŞAN HASTALIKLARIN ÖNEMİ HEMŞİRE VE EBENİN ROLLERİ	Seda AYDIN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ayşe ÇUVADAR
		3	İLAÇLARIN ORTODONTİK DİŞ HAREKETİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ	Arş. Gör. Seda ERTÜRK ACARBULUT Prof. Dr. Dr. Mehmet İrfan KARADEDE
		4	OMEGA 3	Doç. Dr. İbrahim AKTAŞ
		5	FE DEFICIENCY ANEMIA AND CARE IN PREGNANCY	Hande Barış Yılmaz Altuner
		6	THE EFFECT OF AROMATHERAPY ON PAIN DURING BIRTH AND MIDWIFERY APPROACHES	Hande Barış Ayşe Çuvadar
		7	THE IMPORTANCE OF AVIDITY TEST IN DISTINGUISHING TOXOPLASMA DURING PREGNANCY	Zehra AKIN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Yılmaz ALTUNER
		8	DOĞUM VE HAPTONOMİ	Uzm. Ebe Selin Nur ALTUN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hilal ÖZBEK
		9	HAPTONOMİ VE NEFES EGZERSİZİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hilal ÖZBEK Uzm. Ebe Selin Nur ALTUN
		10	DEPREM VE ÇOCUKLAR ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ	Doç. Dr. Nazan GÜRARSLAN BAŞ



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HALL / SALON 4	Assoc.Prof.Dr., Zeynep ÖZKURT	1	ENHANCING SIGNAL RECONSTRUCTION: LEVERAGING NONCONVEX PENALTY FUNCTIONS AND ITERATIVE METHODS	Assoc. Prof. Alireza Hosseini
		2	STEEPEST DESCENT DIFFERENTIAL INCLUSION NEURAL NETWORK FOR NONSMOOTH CONVEX OPTIMIZATION	Assoc. Prof. Alireza Hosseini
		3	THE DIEUDONN'E DETERMINANT ON LEIBNIZ ALGEBRAS	Assoc.Prof.Dr., Zeynep ÖZKURT
		4	APPLICATIONS OF THE DIEUDONNE DETERMINANT	Assoc.Prof.Dr., Zeynep ÖZKURT
		5	APPLICATION OF GCN MODEL TO SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS IN A POTENTIAL ISTANBUL EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO	Kubra Nur Canbay
		6	SMARTPHONE-BASED GONIOMETRIC SOLUTION FOR TRAINING SAFETY MONITORING	Kubra Nur Canbay
		7	Design and Interactive Use of Parabola Graphs with DMLOs: An Innovative Approach to Exploring Mathematics	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali BABAPOUR GOLEZANİ Prof. Dr. Yasin SOYLU
		8	Vertex and Roots of a Parabola: Dynamic Presentation with DMLOs	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali BABAPOUR GOLEZANİ Prof. Dr. Yasin SOYLU
		9	MAKİNE ÖĞRENİMİ VE YAPAY ZEKA TEKNİKLERİ İLE DISLEKSİ TANISINDA YENİ UFUKLAR: RANDOM FOREST ALGORİTMASININ GÜCÜ	Nihle Nur BOZKURT Dr.Öğr.Cem ÖZKURT

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HALL / SALON 5	Assis. Prof. Dr. Jiří Barta	1	COORDINATED CONTROL OF NETWORKED AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES WITH COMMUNICATION RANGE CONSTRAINTS	Toru Murayama, Akinori Nagano, Zhi-Wei Luo
		2	SECURE MULTIMEDIA DATA PROTECTION THROUGH SPREAD SPECTRUM IMAGE WATERMARKING	Dr. Tirtha S. Das, Dr. Ayan Daewook Assoc. Prof. Dr. Subir K. Sarkar
		3	ENSURING SECURE COMMUNICATIONS FOR MOBILE AGENTS IN MULTI-AGENT ENVIRONMENTS	Olumide Galičić Shukor Abd Razak, Michael Akinori
		4	THE INFLUENCE OF ELECTRONIC GUEST RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT (E-GRM) ON BRAND LOYALTY: A STUDY OF CROATIAN HOTELS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Marina Laškarin, DR. Vlado Ogunnusi,
		5	OPTIMIZED RELAY COMMUNICATIONS FOR EFFICIENT VIDEO STREAMING	Jung Ah Park, Zhijie Zhao, Young Suh, Joern Doug
		6	DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF SECURITY-FOCUSED COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Jiří Barta
		7	DIGITAL DOOR LOCK SECURITY: INTRABODY COMMUNICATION WITH VARIOUS GROUND CONFIGURATIONS	PHD Kim, Simeon Sau, Dr. Gilwon Yoon
		8	NUMERICAL TREATMENT OF MATRIX DIFFERENTIAL MODELS USING MATRIX SPLINES	Kholod M. Abualnaja
		9	APPLICATION OF INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY CROSS ENTROPY MEASURE IN DECISION MAKING FOR MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS	Shikha Maheshwari, Amit Srivastava

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HALL / SALON 6	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sanjeev Kumar	1	A COMPACT VIA-LESS ULTRA-WIDEBAND MICROSTRIP FILTER BY UTILIZING OPEN-CIRCUIT QUARTER WAVELENGTH STUBS	Muhammad Yasir Wadood Fatemeh Babaeian
		2	RECEIVED SIGNAL STRENGTH INDICATOR BASED LOCALIZATION OF BLUETOOTH DEVICES USING TRILATERATION: AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE	Muhammad Irfan Aziz Thomas Owens Uzair Khaleeq Uz Zaman
		3	12X12 MIMO TERMINAL ANTENNAS COVERING THE WHOLE LTE AND WIFI SPECTRUM	Mohamed Sanad Noha Hassan
		4	DEVELOPMENT OF MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE AND ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS BASED ON COMPUTERIZED MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR A FERTILIZER PLANT	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sanjeev Kumar
		5	AGENT/GROUP/ROLE ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL TO SIMULATE AN INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEM	Noureddine Seddari Assoc. Prof. Mohamed Belaoued Assis. Prof. Dr. Salah Bougueroua
		6	OPTIMIZING LOGISTICS FOR COURIER ORGANIZATIONS WITH CONSIDERATIONS OF CONGESTIONS AND PICKUPS: A COURIER DELIVERY SYSTEM IN AMMAN AS CASE STUDY	Nader A. Al Theeb Zaid Abu Manneh Ibrahim Al-Qadi
		7	REVISED TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL FRAMEWORK FOR M-COMMERCE ADOPTION	Prof. Dr. Manish Gupta

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HALL / SALON 7	Prof. Dr. KIRANMAI Kaewnopparat	1	DESIGNING COMPREHENSIVE ONLINE HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEMS	Åsa Smedberg
		2	INTEGRATING PERVASIVE COMPUTING INTO HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS	Elham Rastegari Amirmasood Rahmani Saeed Setayeshi
		3	DEVELOPING A SECURITY ARCHITECTURE FOR HOME-BASED MEDICAL CARE USING SENSOR NETWORKS	S.S.Mohanavalli Sheila Shirvani
		4	INVESTIGATING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT FACTORS IN ESFAHAN UNIVERSITY'S MEDICAL COLLEGE	Alireza Anand Shadi Draa Ebrahimi
		5	ANALYSIS OF A NEURAL NETWORK MODEL FOR DETECTING ATRIOVENTRICULAR HEART BLOCK IN ECG SIGNALS	Dr. Salama Meghriche, Dr. Amer Mehrabani Mohammed Boulemden
		6	EVALUATING THE NEUROGENIC POTENTIAL OF CLITORIA TERNATEA ROOT EXTRACT FOR ENHANCING LEARNING AND MEMORY	Assis. Prof. Dr. S.RAI Nattha
		7	VALIDATION AND APPLICATION OF AN OPTIMIZED RP-HPLC-FLUORESCENT DETECTION METHOD FOR NORFLOXACIN	Mahmood Ahmad, Ghulam Murtaza Sonia Kaewnopparat Muhammad Asadullah Madni
		8	FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES CONTAINING LACTOBACILLUS	Sanae Khiljee Prof. Dr. KIRANMAI Kaewnopparat

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HALL / SALON 8	Assoc. Prof. DR. Dini Ubandawaki	1	NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF MATRIX DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING MATRIX SPLINES	Kholod M. Abualnaja
		2	OPTIMIZING AIRPORT CHECK-IN PROCESSES THROUGH INTEGRATED IP AND SIMULATION METHODS	Mussabekova Saule
		3	UTILIZATION OF INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY CROSS ENTROPY IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC DECISION MAKING	Assis. Prof. Dr. Khadija Andrew
		4	SYNTHESIS AND ANALYSIS OF POLYANILINE (PANI)-PLATINUM NANOCOMPOSITES	Fahad Alanazi Ali Jones
		5	ESTIMATING THE MEAN OF SELECTED POPULATIONS	Dewi Heniarti Umar
		6	A NOVEL MODIFICATION OF NONLINEAR CONJUGATE GRADIENT METHODS WITH GLOBAL CONVERGENCE	Assoc. Prof. DR. Dini Ubandawaki
		7	FINDINGS ON GENERALIZED HIGHER RANK NUMERICAL RANGES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yezekyan Khodr
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HALL / SALON 1	Öğr. Gör. Büşra TUNÇ	1	MARKA ETİKETİ SÖKÜM SİSTEMİ	Öğrenci, Recep YONDEMİR Öğrenci, Semanur OCAK Öğrenci, Sema Nur YETKİN Öğr. Gör. Dr., Mustafa BUĞDAY
		2	SÜRTÜNME KAYNAĞI YÖNTEMİ İLE Ti6Al4V-Inconel 600 MALZEMELERİNİN BİRLEŞTİRİLMESİNDE Cu ve Ni ARA TABAKASININ ROLÜ	Doç. Dr. Ertuğrul ÇELİK Öğr. Gör. Büşra TUNÇ
		3	BRONZ-NİKEL-KOBALT MATRİSLİ KOMPOZİTLERDE SiC ORANLARININ MİKROYAPI VE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERE ETKİSİ	Doç. Dr. Ertuğrul ÇELİK Öğr. Gör. Büşra TUNÇ
		4	GÜNEŞ ENERJİ SİSTEMLERİ YAPAY ZEKÂ ÇALIŞMALARI	Fatih HOŞOĞLU Fatma PAPATYA Doç. Dr. Mehmet DAŞ Prof. Dr. Ebru AKPINAR
		5	GÜNEŞ ENERJİLİ SERA TİPİ GIDA KURUTMA SİSTEMİNDE KONVEKTİF ISI TRANSFERİ KATSAYININ YAPAY ZEKÂ YÖNTEMLERİ İLE MODELLENMESİ	Fatma PAPATYA Doç. Dr. Mehmet DAŞ Prof. Dr. Ebru AKPINAR
		6	INVESTIGATION OF PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE METHODS IN HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANTS	Mechanical Engineer Emre KARATAŞ Assoc.Prof.Dr.Gökhan KAHRAMAN
		7	YOĞUNLAŞTIRICILI PARABOLİK GÜNEŞ KOLLEKTÖRÜNÜN DENEYSEL PERFORMANSININ İNCELENMESİ	Arş. Gör. Gizem Gül KATIRCIOĞLU Doç. Dr. Mehmet DAŞ Prof. Dr. Ebru AKPINAR

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HALL / SALON 2	Arş. Gör. Burak ATİK	1	Effect of pH on biodegradability for polycaprolactone produced by MEW	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yusuf Burak BOZKURT Arş. Gör. Burak ATİK Arş. Gör. Yeşim Seçer KAVASOĞLU Doç. Dr. Halim KOVACI Doç. Dr. Yakup UZUN Prof. Dr. Ayhan ÇELİK
		2		
		3	THE INFLUENCE OF DESIGN PATTERNS ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF MEW-PRODUCED PCL SAMPLES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yusuf Burak BOZKURT Arş. Gör. Yeşim Seçer KAVASOĞLU Arş. Gör. Burak ATİK Doç. Dr. Halim KOVACI Doç. Dr. Yakup UZUN Prof. Dr. Ayhan ÇELİK
		4	3Y-ZRO2 SERAMİKLERİNE BOR NİTRÜR (BN) KATKISININ ETKİSİ: MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLER VE TRİBOLOJİK DAVRANIŞLAR	Makine Mühendisi, Oğuz Emre ÇAYDAN Prof. Dr. Bülent AKTAŞ YÖK 100/2000 Doktora Bursiyeri, Esmenur ORUÇ ULAŞ YÖK 100/2000 Doktora Bursiyeri, Ruken DAŞ
		5	EVALUATION OF YOLO V3 AND SSD 300 ALGORITHMS IN OBJECT DETECTION WITH IMAGE PROCESSING TECHNIQUE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tijen ÖVER ÖZÇELİK Std. Aybuke ŞAHİN
		6	EVALUATION OF CNN AND YOLO V4 DEEP LEARNING ALGORITHMS IN OBJECT DETECTION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tijen ÖVER ÖZÇELİK Std. Çiğdem UYKUN



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HALL / SALON 3	Öğr. Gör. Hakan YILDIZ	1	TEKSTİL ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIK SULARINDA OLUŞAN BOYARMADDELER: AKTİF KARBON KULLANIMINDAKİ EĞİLİMLER VE BOŞLUKLAR	Öğr. Gör. Hakan YILDIZ
		2	ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL BACKGROUND RADIATION LEVELS OF EGE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS	Beyzanur ÖZKAN Doç. Dr. Buket CANBAZ ÖZTÜRK
		3	SONO-FOTOSENSİTİZER AMAÇLI YENİ HİDRAZON TÜREVİ FTALOSİYANİNLERİN SENTEZLENMESİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU	Dilara ABDULLAHOĞLU Kevser CELEP Doç. Dr. Ömer Tahir GÜNKARA Doç. Dr. Göknur YAŞA ATMACA
		4	LİYOTROPİK HEKZAGONAL SIVI KRİSTAL FAZA TUZ VE POLİMER ETKİSİNİN POM VE FTIR YÖNTEMLERİ KULLANILARAK ARAŞTIRILMASI	YL Öğrencisi, Perihan UZMAN Doç. Dr. Özgür MASALCI
		5	HETARİL SUBTİTUE YENİ KUMARİN TÜREVLERİNİN SENTEZİ	Vahap Efe ÇİÇEKÇİ Prof. Dr. Çiğdem YOLAÇAN Prof. Dr. Feray AYDOĞAN
		6	BİOAKTİF YENİ KUMARİN TÜREVLERİNİN SENTEZİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU	Ahmet Duran KABADAYI Prof. Dr. Çiğdem YOLAÇAN Prof. Dr. Feray AYDOĞAN

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HALL / SALON 4	Assis. Prof. Dr. Goran Djukanovic	1	A STUDY OF GENERAL ATTACKS ON ELLIPTIC CURVE DISCRETE LOGARITHM PROBLEM OVER PRIME FIELD AND BINARY FIELD	Tun Myat Aung Ni Ni Hla
		2	INTEGRATED ACOR/IACOMV-R-SVM ALGORITHM	Hiba Basim Alwan Ku Ruhana Ku-Mahamud
		3	SOLAR-INDUCTED CLUSTER HEAD RELOCATION ALGORITHM	Assis. Prof. Dr. Goran Djukanovic Prof. Dr. Goran Popovic
		4	AUTOMATED JAVA TESTING: JUNIT VERSUS ASPECTJ	Manish Jain, Dinesh Gopalani
		5	EFFECT OF MODIFICATION AND EXPANSION ON EMERGENCE OF COOPERATION IN DEMOGRAPHIC MULTI-LEVEL DONOR-RECIPIENT GAME	Tsuneyuki Namekata Yoko Namekata
		6	EFFECT OF MODIFICATION AND EXPANSION ON EMERGENCE OF COOPERATION IN DEMOGRAPHIC MULTI-LEVEL DONOR-RECIPIENT GAME	Dr. Tsuneyuki Namekata Dr. Yoko Namekata
		7	MODELING AND ANALYZING THE WAP CLASS 2 WIRELESS TRANSACTION PROTOCOL USING EVENT-B	Phd. Can. Rajaa Filali Assoc. Prof. Mohamed Bouhdadi

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HALL / SALON 5	prof. Dr. Yen Chung-Ruey	1	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DIACYLGLYCEROL ACYLTRANSFERASE TYPE- 2 (GAT2) GENES FROM THREE EGYPTIAN OLIVE CULTIVARS	Yahia I. Mohamed Ahmed I. Marzouk Mohamed A. Yacout
		2	EFFECT OF VARIOUS POLLEN SOURCES TO ABILITY FRUIT SET AND QUALITY IN 'LONG RED B' WAX APPLE	Dr. Nguyen Minh Tuan prof. Dr. Yen Chung-Ruey
		3	ELECTROCHEMICAL PERFORMANCE OF CARBON NANOTUBE BASED SUPERCAPACITOR	Jafar Khan Kasi Ajab Khan Kasi Muzamil Bokhari
		4	INHIBITORY EFFECT OF HELICHRYSUM ARENARIUM ESSENTIAL OIL ON THE GROWTH OF FOOD CONTAMINATED MICROORGANISMS	Assoc. prof. Dr. Ali Mohamadi Sani
		5	STATISTICAL MODELING FOR PERMEABILIZATION OF A NOVEL YEAST ISOLATE FOR B-GALACTOSIDASE ACTIVITY USING ORGANIC SOLVENTS	Shweta Kumari Parmjit S. Panesar Manab B. Bera
		6	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION FIBRINOLYTIC PROTEASE ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI FROM HIBISCUS LEAVES IN SHAH ALAM	Mohd Sidek Ahmad Zainon Mohd Noor Zaidah Zainal Ariffin
		7	INFLUENCE OF THE FIELD TYPE (MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN) ON THE CUPRIC STATUS OF LAMBS	lecture Mouna Mallem, Assis. Prof. Dr. Majid Tlidjane

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HALL / SALON 6	Prof. Dr. Elena Chernyshkova	1	COGNITIVE BEHAVIOUR THERAPY TO TREAT SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER: A PSYCHOLOGY CASE	Dr. Yasmin Binti Othman Mydin Assis. Prof. Mohd. Fadzillah Abdul Razak
		2	SERIOUS GAME FOR AUTISM CHILDREN: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	Helmi Adly Mohd Noor Faaizah Shahbodin Naim Che Pee
		3	IMPACT OF PERSONALITY AND LONELINESS ON LIFE: ROLE OF ONLINE FLOW EXPERIENCES	Asmita Shukla Soma Parija
		4	DYNAMIC OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AT THE CONTEXT OF REFLECTIVE PROCESS	Prof. Dr. Elena Chernyshkova
		5	HOW DOES PSYCHOANALYSIS HELP IN RECONSTRUCTING POLITICAL THOUGHT? AN EXERCISE OF INTERPRETATION	Lecture Subramaniam Chandran
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		7	COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES: THE CASE OF THE BAMILEKE REGION OF CAMEROON	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ngonu Mindzeng Terencia
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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	M.H.Kargarnovin	1	ASYMPTOTIC STABILIZATION OF AN ACTIVE MAGNETIC BEARING SYSTEM USING LMI-BASED SLIDING MODE CONTROL	Abdul Rashid Husain, Mohamad Noh Ahmad, Abdul Halim Mohd. Yatim
		2	DESIGN OF A 5-JOINT MECHANICAL ARM WITH USER-FRIENDLY CONTROL PROGRAM	Amon Tunwannarux, Supanunt Tunwannarux
		3	OPTIMAL CALCULATION OF PARTIAL TRANSMISSION RATIOS OF FOUR-STEP HELICAL GEARBOXES FOR GETTING MINIMAL GEARBOX LENGTH	Vu Ngoc Pi
		4	FUZZY WAVELET PACKET BASED FEATURE EXTRACTION METHOD FOR MULTIFUNCTION MYOELECTRIC CONTROL	Rami N. Khushaba, Adel Al-Jumaily
		5	VIBRATION BASE IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACT FORCE USING GENETIC ALGORITHM	R. Hashemi, M.H.Kargarnovin
		6	FRACTURE TOUGHNESS CHARACTERIZATION OF CARBON-EPOXY COMPOSITE USING ARCAN SPECIMEN	M. Nikbakht, N. Choupani
		7	UNIFIED FUSION APPROACH WITH APPLICATION TO SLAM	Xinde Li, Xinhuan Huang, Min Wang
		8	AN EXAMPLE OF OPEN ROBOT CONTROLLER ARCHITECTURE - FOR POWER DISTRIBUTION LINE MAINTENANCE ROBOT SYSTEM -	Yingxin He, Kyouichi Tatsuno
		9	A STUDY OF THE DAMAGES TO HISTORICAL MONUMENTS DUE TO CLIMATIC FACTORS AND AIR POLLUTION AND OFFERING SOLUTIONS	Shoureshe Kanani, Hassan Zandi

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HALL / SALON 7	Dr. Vilasinee Jintalikhitdee	1	EXAMINING FURTHER PREDICTORS OF INTENT IN TYPE 2 DIABETES DIETARY BEHAVIOR	Omondi Walingo, G. M. Mbagaya
		2	HOW LEARNING STYLES IMPACT IDEA GENERATION CHALLENGES	Yunos Yee, J. Md , Othman Hassan, T. K. Tee, M. M. Mohamad
		3	THE IMPACT OF A COGNITIVE-BEHAVORAL THERAPY (CBT) AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL SELF-CONCEPT MODULE-BASED DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM ON RESILIENCE AND AGGRESSION IN AT-RISK YOUTH IN MALAYSIA	Mohammad Mohamed, Arip Shah , Aslina Aziz Ahmad,
		4	THE LIFESTYLE OF CIVIL SERVANTS WITHIN THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD BUREAU: A THA WASUKRI, BANGKOK CASE STUDY	Dr. Vilasinee Jintalikhitdee, Saowapa Phaithayawat
		5	IMPACT OF TRATAKA PRACTICE ON ANXIETY LEVELS IN TEENAGERS	Pushp Vaishnav Rajpoot Pushpa Lata
		6	EXPLORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUFFICIENCY ECONOMY PHILOSOPHY BY URBAN COMMUNITY LEADERS IN DUSIT DISTRICT, BANGKOK METROPOLITAN AREA: A STUDY OF PERFORMANCES AND ACTIVITIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Phusit Phukamchanoad
		7	HOW NEUROPLASTICITY OFFERS A RENEWED START TO LIFE	Leila Ahmadi, Ezatollah Maleki
		8	EXPLORING PEER-BASED INTERVENTIONS FOR ADDRESSING SOCIAL COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES IN ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH	Cole Christine
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## BİYOLOJİK ÇEŞİTLİLİK KONUSU İÇİN TASARLANAN OYUN HAKKINDA ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GÖRÜŞLERİ

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### Özet

Biyolojik çeşitlilik yaşadığımız biyosferin en önemli dinamiklerinden biridir. Canlı çeşitliliği genetik çeşitliliği, ekolojik çeşitliliği ve sürdürülebilirliği etkilemektedir. Küresel ısınmanın etkisi ile dünyamızda her geçen gün farklı iklimsel değişikliklere şahit oluyoruz. Bu değişimden etkilenen önemli öğelerden biride biyolojik çeşitlilik oluyor maalesef. Gelecek nesillere konunun kapmalı bir şekilde aktarılması önem arz ediyor. Bu çalışmanın amacı fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının biyolojik çeşitlilik için tasarlanan eğitsel dijital oyun hakkında görüşlerini almaktır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenoloji deseni kullanılmıştır. Çalışma grubu, amaçlı örneklem yöntemlerinden biri olan ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın örneklemini 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında yükseköğrenimine devam eden 40 öğretmen adayı oluşturmuştur. Veri toplama aracı olarak açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verilerinin analizi sonucu oyunun dikkat çekici olduğu, konuyu anlaşılır kıldığı, canlıların öğrenilmesine yardımcı olduğu, çeşitliliğin artırılmasında fayda olacağı, dijital ortamlar yerine gerçek ortamların tercih edilmesi gerektiği, oyunun renklerinin daha canlı olması gerektiği şekilde görüşler bildirmişlerdir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Biyolojik çeşitlilik, fen eğitimi, dijital oyun.

## DOLAŞIM SİSTEMİ İÇİN TASARLANAN EĞİTSEL DİJİTAL OYUN HAKINDA FEN BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

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### ÖZET

Günümüzde dijital ortamların geliştirilmesi ve her geçen gün daha fazla yaygınlaşması eğitim ortamlarında da kullanılarak eğitimin daha anlamlı bir şekilde yürütülmesine olanak sağlamıştır. Özellikle eğitim ortamlarında kullanılan oyunların dijitalleşmesiyle dijital oyunlara yönelik yapılan çalışmalar artmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı Scratch programı ile tasarlanan, fen eğitiminde kullanılabilir eğitsel dijital oyun hakkında fen bilgisi öğretmenlerinin görüşlerini incelemektir. Çalışma 10 fen bilgisi öğretmeni ile yürütülmüştür. Tüm katılımcılara materyal hakkındaki görüşleri yarı yapılandırılmış sorular ile elde edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda akademisyenler, öğretmenler ve öğretmen adaylarının Scratch programı ile tasarlanan eğitsel dijital oyunun olumlu birçok özelliğini belirtmişlerdir. Ancak oyunun tam olarak derslerde kullanılabilmesi için geliştirilmesi gereken yönleri olduğunu belirtmişlerdir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital oyun, Görüş, Fen eğitimi.

## ÖĞRETMENLERİN ÖRGÜTSEL DEMOKRASİ VE ÖRGÜTSEL SİNERJİ ALGI DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

### INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTION LEVELS OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEMOCRACY AND ORGANIZATIONAL SYNERGY

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#### ÖZET

Örgütsel demokrasi eğitim yönetimi alanında, katılımıcılığı, şeffaflığı ve adil karar alma süreçlerini vurgulayarak, öğrenim ortamlarını daha etkili, kapsayıcı ve demokratik hale getirmeyi amaçlar. Bu yaklaşım, öğrencilerin, öğretmenlerin, yöneticilerin ve diğer paydaşların örgüt içinde daha etkin ve memnun bir şekilde çalışmalarına olanak tanır. eğitim yönetimi alanında örgütsel sinerji, paydaşların bir araya gelerek güçlü bir ekip oluşturmalarını, işbirliği yapmalarını ve ortak hedeflere ulaşmak için birlikte çalışmalarını vurgular. Bu, eğitim kurumlarının daha etkili ve sürdürülebilir bir şekilde başarı elde etmelerine olanak tanır.

Akademik literatürdeki incelemeler, örgütsel demokrasi ve örgütsel sinerji konularında birçok çalışmanın yapıldığını göstermektedir. Araştırmacılar ve çalışmalarda genellikle, örgütsel demokrasi ve örgütsel sinerji kavramlarının birbirleriyle ilişkisi, etkileşim düzeyi, demografik faktörlere göre gösterdiği farklılıklar, diğer örgütsel değişkenlerle olan ilişkiler ve etkileri ele alınmıştır. Çalışanların bireysel hedeflerine ulaşmanın yanı sıra, örgüt içindeki prensip ve amaçlara ulaşmada da örgütsel demokrasinin ve örgütsel sinerjinin önemi büyüktür. Her iki kavramın örgüt içinde çeşitli faktörlerle etkileşim içinde olmasına rağmen, bu iki kavramın genellikle birbirleriyle güçlü bir etkileşim içinde olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

Örgütsel demokrasi, örgütün daha çok çoğulcu anlayışlarla yönetimini ve aynı zamanda yönetişimin uygulamalarının ne kadar önemli bir durum olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Örgütsel sinerji ise işbirliği ve ekip anlayışıyla eşgüdümlü yönetimi gerekli kılmaktadır. Örgütsel demokrasi ve örgütsel sinerji ikisi birlikte örgütte paylaşımcı ve dağıtımcı liderliği,

grup dinamiğinin etkisini vurgulamaktadırlar. Bu arařtırmada öğretmenlerin örgütsel demokrasi düzeyleri ile örgütsel sinerji düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıřtır. Farklı arařtırmalarda örgütsel demokrasinin, örgütsel adalet, örgütsel güven, örgütsel vatandaşlık, yöneticilerin sergiledikleri liderlik stilleri, iletişim gibi konular ile ilişkisi arařtırılabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Öğretmen, Örgütsel Demokrasi, Örgütsel Sinerji

## **ABSTRACT**

Organizational democracy aims to make learning environments more effective, inclusive and democratic by emphasizing participation, transparency and fair decision-making processes in the field of education management. This approach allows students, teachers, administrators and other stakeholders to work more effectively and satisfactorily within the organization. Organizational synergy in the field of education management emphasizes that stakeholders come together to form a strong team, collaborate and work together to achieve common goals. This allows educational institutions to achieve success more effectively and sustainably.

Reviews in the academic literature show that many studies have been conducted on organizational democracy and organizational synergy. Researchers and studies generally deal with the concepts of organizational democracy and organizational synergy, their relationship with each other, their level of interaction, their differences according to demographic factors, their relationships with other organizational variables, and their effects. In addition to achieving the individual goals of employees, organizational democracy and organizational synergy are of great importance in achieving the principles and goals within the organization. Although both concepts interact with various factors within the organization, it has been observed that these two concepts generally interact strongly with each other.

Organizational democracy reveals the management of the organization with more pluralistic understandings and also how important the practices of governance are. Organizational synergy requires coordinated management with cooperation and team mentality. Organizational democracy and organizational synergy both emphasize sharing and distributed leadership in the organization and the effect of group dynamics. This research aimed to examine the relationship between teachers' organizational democracy levels and organizational synergy levels. In different studies, the relationship between organizational democracy and issues such as

organizational justice, organizational trust, organizational citizenship, leadership styles exhibited by managers, and communication can be investigated.

**Key Words :** Teacher, Organizational Democracy, Organizational Synergy



## ÖZEL YETENEK SINAVI İLE ÖĞRENCİ ALAN ÜNİVERSİTELERDE ÖĞRENCİ PERFORMANSININ ALTERNATİF ÖLÇME DEĞERLENDİRME YÖNTEMLERİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

### EVALUATION of STUDENT PERFORMANCE in UNIVERSITIES that ACCEPT STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL APTITUDE TEST WITH ALTERNATIVE MEASUREMENT and EVALUATION METHODS

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#### ÖZET

Özel yetenek sınavlarıyla öğrenci alan orta ve yükseköğretim okullarında, öğrencilerin okul yaşantıları sürecinde elde ettikleri başarı düzeyinin saptanmasının, onların öznel performanslarının tam anlamıyla değerlendirilmesine bağlı olduğu açıktır. Ancak üniversite öğrenimlerine özel yetenek sınavlarıyla geçiş yapan öğrencilerin performans ölçümlerinin alternatif ölçme değerlendirme yaklaşımlarıyla yapılamadığına ilişkin önemli problemler mevcuttur. Öğrencilerin üniversitelere özel yetenek sınavlarıyla girişleri sağlanmış olsa bile üniversite öğrenimleri sürecinde ya da sonrasında yapılan değerlendirmelerde geleneksel ölçme değerlendirme yöntemlerinin kullanılmaya devam edildiği görülmektedir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, yükseköğretimde öğrenim gören ve bulunduğu akademik birimlere özel yetenek sınavı ile giren öğrencilerin üniversite performanslarının alternatif ölçme değerlendirme yöntemleri ile değerlendirilmesine ilişkin durumların incelenmesidir. Alternatif ölçme değerlendirme yöntemleri, öğrencinin kendi hızında ve süreç bazlı performans ölçümünü dikkate almaktadır. Bu yaklaşım aynı zamanda öğrencinin bulunduğu öğrenim kademesindeki okulun tür ve alanına göre, hangi yönde başarı sergilediğine odaklanmaktadır. Yapılandırmacı; hatta yeniden yapılandırmacı öğrenme stratejilerinin egemen olduğu 21. Yüzyılın bilişim çağında, öğrenciler için yapılan ölçme değerlendirme sınavlarının; başta üniversite sınavları olmak üzere daha çok geleneksel ya da klasik sınavlar olduğu görülmektedir. Üniversitelerde, yapılandırmacı öğrenme yaklaşımı için gereksinim duyulan alternatif ölçme değerlendirme sınavlarına yeterince yer verilmediği görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, düzeyine göre betimsel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Betimsel tarama modeli, var olan bir durumu, olabildiğince yakından inceleyen araştırma modeli olarak literatürde yer almaktadır. Araştırma sürecinde nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması kullanılacaktır. Durum çalışması, bilimsel sorulara ve problem durumlarına cevap aramak amaçlı kullanılan bir yöntemdir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Özel Yetenek Sınavları, Yükseköğretim, Öğrenci, Alternatif Ölçme Değerlendirme.

## ABSTRACT

In secondary and higher education schools that admit students through special aptitude exams, it is clear that the determination of the level of success achieved by students during their school life depends on the full evaluation of their subjective performances. However, there are significant problems related to the fact that the performance measurements of students who transfer to university education through special aptitude exams cannot be carried out with alternative measurement and evaluation approaches. Even if students are admitted to universities through special aptitude exams, it is seen that traditional assessment and evaluation methods continue to be used in the evaluations made during or after their university education.

The aim of this study is to examine the situations related to the evaluation of the university performance of students who are studying in higher education and who enter the academic units with special aptitude exams with alternative assessment and evaluation methods. Alternative assessment and evaluation methods take into account the student's self-paced and process-based performance measurement. This approach also focuses on the direction in which the student exhibits success according to the type and field of the school at the level of education. In the information age of the 21st century, which is dominated by constructivist and even reconstructivist learning strategies, it is seen that the measurement and evaluation exams for students are mostly traditional or classical exams, especially university exams. In universities, it is seen that alternative assessment and evaluation exams required for constructivist learning approach are not sufficiently included.

In this study, descriptive survey model was used according to its level. The descriptive survey model is included in the literature as a research model that examines an existing situation as closely as possible. Case study, one of the qualitative research methods, will be used in the research process. Case study is a method used to seek answers to scientific questions and problem situations.

**Keywords:** Special Talent Exams, Higher Education, Student, Alternative Measurement and Evaluation.

## DİL FARKINDALIĞINA İLİŞKİN ÇALIŞMALARIN İNCELENMESİ: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME ÇALIŞMASI

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### ÖZET

Bu araştırmada sistematik derleme yöntemi kullanılarak öğrencilerin dil farkındalığı ile dil becerileri arasındaki ilişki belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırma için seçilen çalışmalar, sistematik inceleme yöntemine bağlı olarak belirli kriterler aracılığıyla araştırmaya dahil edilmiştir. Araştırmada 440 çalışmaya ulaşılmış olup kriterlere bağlı olarak bu sayı 37'ye düşürülmüştür. Araştırma sonucunda özellikle fonolojik ve morfolojik farkındalık alanında yapılan çalışmaların öğrencilerin dil becerilerini olumlu yönde etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Fonolojik farkındalıkla ilgili yapılan çalışmaların ağırlık noktasını “okul öncesi eğitimi” ve “ilk okuma-yazma süreci” oluştururken morfolojik farkındalık ile ilgili çalışmaların odak noktasını “okuma becerisi” oluşturmaktadır. Semantik farkındalık ile ilgili çalışmaların daha çok iki dilli-çok dilli sınıf ortamlarındaki dil becerileri ile ilgili olduğu gözlenmiştir. Öte yandan dilin gramer kurallarını anlama, cümleleri analiz etme ve dilin yapısal özelliklerini fark etme becerisini olumlu yönde etkileyen sözdizimsel farkındalıkla ilgili çalışmalarda, sözdizimsel farkındalık ve okuma becerisi arasında yüksek korelasyonlu bir ilişki olmadığı gözlemlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Fonolojik farkındalık, morfolojik farkındalık, semantik farkındalık, sözdizimsel farkındalık

## LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EDEBİYATA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI VE OKUMA KÜLTÜRÜNE YÖNELİK BAKIŞ AÇILARININ İNCELENMESİ: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME ÇALIŞMASI

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### ÖZET

Bu araştırmada sistematik derleme yöntemi kullanılarak lise öğrencilerinin edebiyat kavramına yönelik tutumları ve okuma kültürüne yönelik bakış açıları ile ilgili çalışmaların değerlendirilmesi ve söz konusu tutum ve bakış açılarının varsa ilişkilerine yönelik çıkarımlarda bulunulması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma için seçilen çalışmalar, sistematik inceleme yöntemine bağlı olarak belirli kriterler aracılığıyla belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada 724 çalışmaya ulaşılmıştır. Sistematik derleme çalışması kriterlerine bağlı olarak bu sayı 39'a düşürülmüştür. Araştırmanın sonucunda lise öğrencilerinin edebiyat kavramına yönelik tutumlarının okuma kültürüne yönelik bakış açılarıyla benzer doğrultuda olduğu görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda edebiyata yönelik olumlu tutumun okuma kültürüne yönelik bakış açısını olumlu yönde etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** edebiyata yönelik tutum, okuma kültürü, okuma kültürüne yönelik bakış açısı, ortaöğretim.

## SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YAŞAM BOYU ÖĞRENME EĞİLİMLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

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### ÖZET

Bu araştırmada; Spor Bilimleri Fakültesindeki öğrencilerin yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimlerini incelemek amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışma ilişkisel tarama yöntemi ile yapılmış nicel bir çalışmadır. Çalışmanın evreni Fırat üniversitesi spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinden oluşmakta örnekleme ise 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılı bahar döneminde rastlantısal örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmiş 222 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışmada öğrencilerin kişisel bilgilerini belirlemek için araştırmacının hazırladığı kişisel bilgi formu ve Gür Erdoğan ve Arsal'ın geliştirdiği yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimleri ölçeğinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmada betimleyici istatistiklerden yüzde, frekans, minimum, maximum, standart sapma ve aritmetik ortalama kullanılmış olup değişkenler arasındaki farklılaşmayı incelemek içinde ikili gruplarda t-testi çoklu gruplarda ise anova testinden yararlanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak; öğrencilerin yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimi ölçeğinden almış oldukları puanların genel toplamda ve ölçeğin alt boyutlarında yüksek düzeyde olduğu görülmüştür. Cinsiyet, spor yapma, sınıf düzeyi ve yaş değişkeninin yaşam boyu öğrenme eğilimi ölçeğinin genel toplam puanında ve diğer iki alt boyutunda her hangi bir farklılaşmaya sebep olmadığı görülmüştür. Ancak bölüm değişkeni ölçeğin genel toplam puanında ve gelişime açıklık alt boyutunda farklılaşmaya sebep olurken öğrenmeye isteklilik alt boyutunda her hangi bir farklılaşmaya sebep olmadığı görülmüştür.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Spor Bilimleri, Öğrenme, Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme Eğilimi

## LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE SPORDA ŞİDDET VE İSTENMEYEN DAVRANIŞLARIN BAZI DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

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### ÖZET

Bu araştırma, lise düzeyinde öğrenimine devam eden öğrencilerin sporda şiddet ve istenmeyen davranışlarının bazı değişkenlere göre incelenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmaya, İzmir ilinin Torbalı ilçesinde lise düzeyinde öğrenim gören 192 kadın ve 126 erkek olmak üzere toplam gönüllü 318 öğrenci katılmıştır. Aydın (2019), tarafından geliştirilen Sporda Şiddet ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Ölçe; 33 sorudan, 6 alt boyuttan (medyada şiddet, spor müsabakalarında şiddet, sporda güvenlik, bayanların spora katılımı, spor ahlakı ve şiddet, okullarda ve evde şiddet) ve 5'li likertten oluşmaktadır. Veriler normal dağılım göstermediğinde Mann Whitney U testi ve Kruskal Wallis testi ile analiz edilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, araştırmaya katılan lise öğrencilerinin cinsiyetlerine göre sporda şiddet görüşlerinin tüm alt boyutunda anlamlı farklılık olduğu ve tüm alt boyutlarda erkek öğrencilerin ortalamaları kadınlara göre daha yüksek olduğu görülmektedir. Aile gelirleri de arttıkça spor müsabakalarında şiddet konusuna ilişkin görüşlerinde de artış olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ancak desteklediği takımlar ise katılımcıların sporda şiddet konusuna ilişkin görüşlerine bir etki yaratmadığı bulgulanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelime:** Lise, öğrenciler, şiddet, spor.

### INVESTIGATION OF SPORTS VIOLENCE AND UNWANTED BEHAVIOR OF STUDENTS AT HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES

This research was carried out to examine the violence and undesirable behaviors in sports of students who continue their education at high school level according to some variables. A total of 318 volunteer students, 192 female and 126 male, studying at high school level in Torbalı district of İzmir province, participated in the research. The Violence in Sports scale developed by Aydın (2019) was used. Measure; It consists of 33 questions, 6 subscales (violence in the media, violence in sports competitions, safety in sports, women's participation in sports, sports ethics and violence, violence in schools and at home) and a 5-point Likert scale. When the data did not show normal distribution, they were analyzed with the Mann Whitney U test and the Kruskal Wallis test.

As a result, it is seen that there is a significant difference in all sub-dimensions of the views of violence in sports according to the gender of the high school students participating in the research, and the averages of male students are higher than females in all sub-dimensions. It has been determined that as family income increases, their views

on violence in sports competitions also increase. However, it was found that the teams it supported did not have an impact on the participants' views on violence in sports.

**Key words:** High school, students, violence, sports.

## ÖĞRENCİLERİN İNTERNET VE CEP TELEFONU ALIŞKANLIKLARINA GENEL BAKIŞ

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### ÖZET

Bu makalede üniversite öğrencilerinin internet ve cep telefonu alışkanlıkları incelenmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmada öğrencilerinin internet ve cep telefonu alışkanlıkları cinsiyet, sınıf, okuduğu alan ve bağlı olduğu birime göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi'nde ön lisans düzeyinde kayıtlı öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini gönüllük esasına göre araştırmaya katılan 291 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplamak için anket tekniğinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmada ölçeğin geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik analizi yapılmıştır. Verilerin normallik analizi, t-testi, ANOVA testi analizi yapılmıştır. Analizler sonucunda internet ve cep telefonu alışkanlıkları öğrencilerin cinsiyet ve bağlı oldukları birime göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılık gösterirken, okudukları alan ve sınıf düzeylerine göre anlamlı farklılık göstermediği görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** internet, cep telefonu kullanımı, üniversite öğrencileri, alışkanlık



## ÖRGÜTSEL SESSİZLİĞİN İŞ TATMİNİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

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### ÖZET

Bu makalede çalışanların örgütsel sessizlik nedenlerinin iş tatmini algıları üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Çalışanların örgütsel sessizlik nedenleri ve iş tatmini düzeylerinin cinsiyet, medeni durum, görev yaptığı sektör, eğitim düzeyi, yaş, kıdem ve toplam çalışma yılı gibi değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği araştırılmıştır. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemi olan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni Osmaniye ili genelinde özel güvenlik görevlisi olarak çalışan kimseler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örnekleme gönüllük esasına göre araştırmaya katılan 416 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplamak için anket tekniğinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmada ölçeğin geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik analizi, normallik analizi, korelasyon analizi, t-testi, ANOVA testi analizi ve çok değişkenli regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Analizler sonucunda çalışan kişilerin örgütsel sessizlik nedenlerinin iş tatminini etkilediği tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada örgütsel sessizlik nedenlerinin cinsiyet, medeni durum, görev yaptığı sektöre göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılıklar bulunmuştur. İş tatmini düzeylerinde medeni duruma göre istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılık bulunmuştur. Örgütsel sessizlik ve iş tatmini düzeylerinin eğitim düzeyi, yaş, kıdem ve toplam çalışma yılı gibi değişkenlere göre anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmemiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** örgütsel sessizlik, çalışan sessizliği, iş tatmini

## KORONAVİRÜS KORKUSUNUN PLANSIZ SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, koronavirüs salgını korkusunun plansız satın alma eğilimine etkisinin olup olmadığını belirlemektir. Ayrıca bu çalışmada katılımcıların sahip oldukları sosyo-demografik özelliklere göre koronavirüs korkularının ve plansız satın alma eğilimlerinin farklılık gösterip göstermediği de belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini, Türkiye’de yaşayan 18 yaş üstü bireyler oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcıların 298’ini kadınlar 161’ini de erkekler oluştururken, toplam 459 katılımcı çalışmaya destek olmuştur. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmış ve veriler online anket tekniğiyle toplanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizi, SPSS Statistics 26 programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmada öncelikli olarak koronavirüs korkusu ve plansız satın alma ölçeklerinin boyutları ortaya çıkarılmaya çalışılmıştır. Koronavirüs korkusu ölçeği tek boyut, plansız satın alma ölçeği ise, “plansız satın alma öncesi” ve “plansız satın alma anı” olarak iki boyut olarak belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların demografik özelliklerine göre yaşanan koronavirüs korkusu ve plansız satın alma davranışlarının farklılık gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, koronavirüs korkusunun plansız satın alma davranışı üzerinde etkili olduğu da belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Koronavirüs, Koronavirüs Korkusu, Plansız Satın Alma

## REKLAMLARIN HAFIZALARDA YER EDİNMELEİNDE KULLANILAN ARKETİPLER ÜZERİNE İÇERİK ANALİZİ

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Artan rekabet ortamında işletmeler insanların ilgilerini çekebilmek için oldukça albenili, dikkat çekici ve akılda kalıcı reklam üretmeye başlamışlardır. Bu akılda kalıcılık reklamlar markaların hedefledikleri satışlara ulaşmaları konusunda oldukça faydalı olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada global pazar araştırma şirketi Ipsos'un 2019 ve 2020 yılında Türkiye'de yapmış olduğu çalışmalarda elde etmiş olduğu verilerde insanlar tarafından en çok hatırlanan on reklamın içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Araştırma için gerekli veriler, sosyal medya paylaşım sitesi olan "youtube.com" adresinden elde edilmiştir. Reklamlarda oynayan ünlü ya da ünü olmayan kişilerin arketip özellikleri analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmada insanların diğer reklamlara oranlara en çok hatırladıkları reklamların hatırlanmasının altında yatan nedenlerin tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca bu reklamlarda kullanılan arketiplerin özellikleri incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak 2019 ve 2020 yıllarında insanların dikkatlerini çekmeyi başarmış reklamlarda kullanılan kişilere ait "kahraman, yardımsever, sıradan insan, masum insan, kral, sihirbaz ve bilge" arketiplerin kullanıldığının ve etkili olduğunun sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Reklam, Arketip Özellik, İçerik Analizi

## ÇALIŞANLAR ÜZERİNDE GÜNCEL LİDERLİK YAKLAŞIMLARININ MOTİVASYON ARAÇLARI

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### ÖZET

Örgütlerin küresel çapta rekabet ortamında ayakta kalabilmesi için insan faktörüne her zamankinden daha fazla önem vermesi gerekmektedir. Özellikle çalışanların daha fazla üretken ve verimli olabilmesi için gerekli tedbirler alınmalıdır. Bu noktada yönetim alanında çalışanın iyi bir şekilde örgüte fayda sağlayabilmesi ve işini iyi yapabilmesi yönünde motive edilebilmesi, yöneticinin liderlik vasfını kullanabilmesine bağlı olmaktadır. Liderlik, bireyleri kendi istekleri doğrultusunda hareket edebilmelerini sağlama sanatı olarak kritik bir görev üstlenmektedir. Bugüne kadar yapılmış birçok çalışma liderin kişilik özellikleri, üyelerine olan davranışları ve buldukları ortamlar açısından inceleyerek sonuçlar ortaya çıkarmıştır. Ancak modern liderlik teorileri kapsamında ortaya atılan birçok liderlik tarzı güncel anlamda çalışmaların merkezinde yer almaktadır. Her örgüt kendi bünyesinde bulunduğu şartlar doğrultusunda farklı liderlik tarzlarının ortaya çıkmasına sebep olabilmektedir. Bu farklılık liderin çalışanlarını motive ederken kullanabileceği motivasyon araçlarını da yansıtmaktadır. Bu çalışmada literatür taraması yöntemi kullanılarak karizmatik, dönüşümcü, etkileşimci, hizmetkâr, otantik, çevik ve etik liderlik tarzlarının özellikleri doğrultusunda en etkili şekilde kullanılacak motivasyon araçları açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu, birden fazla liderlik tarzını birleştirerek işletme yöneticilerine ve bu alanda araştırma yapmak isteyenlere rehberlik sağlayan önemli bir çalışmadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Liderlik, motivasyon, motivasyon araçları.

### MOTIVATIONAL TOOLS OF CURRENT LEADERSHIP APPROACHES ON EMPLOYEES

#### ABSTRACT

Organisations need to give more importance to the human factor than ever before in order to survive in a globally competitive environment. In particular, necessary measures should be taken for employees to be more productive and efficient. At this point, in the field of management, the ability of the employee to benefit the organisation in a good way and to be motivated to do his/her job well depends on the manager's ability to use leadership qualities. Leadership assumes a critical role as the art of enabling individuals to act in line with their own wishes. Many studies to date have revealed results by examining the personality traits of leaders, their behaviours towards their members and the environments in which they work.

However, many leadership styles put forward within the scope of modern leadership theories are at the centre of current studies. Each organisation may lead to the emergence of different leadership styles in line with its own conditions. This difference is also reflected in the motivational tools that leaders can use to motivate their employees. In this study, by using the literature review method, the motivational tools that can be used most effectively in line with the characteristics of charismatic, transformational, transactional, servant, authentic, agile and ethical leadership styles are tried to be explained. This is an important study that provides guidance to business managers and those who want to do research in this field by combining more than one leadership style.

**Keywords:** Leadership, motivation, motivation tools.

## DEPREM KORKUSUNUN TÜKETİCİ DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİ

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### ÖZET

İnsanlık tarihi boyunca meydana gelen depremler, ekonomik ve fiziksel zararların yanı sıra hayatta kalanları duygusal ve psikolojik olarak derinden etkilemektedir. Depremi bireyler üzerinde etkilerini ve izlerini anlamak için ilk aldım, bu konuları değerlendirecek bir bakış açısına sahip olmaya çalışmaktır. Afetler veya acil durumlar, gelişen sonuçlar hakkında belirsizlik yaratır. Bu belirsizlik durumu kişide kaygıyı artırır ve artan endişe korkuya yol açar. Araştırmalar, geriye dönük olarak bildirilen doğal afetlere karşı en yaygın psikolojik tepkinin korku olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca korku, insanların tüketim bağlamlarını nasıl deneyimlediğini ve bunlara nasıl tepki verdiğini etkilemektedir. Bu araştırmada, 6 Şubat depreminin bireylerde yaratmış olduğu doğal afetten kaynaklı korkulu olay deneyiminin tüketici alışveriş davranışını nasıl etkilediği ele alınıp değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Deprem, Deprem Korkusu, Tüketim, Motivasyon, Alışveriş Davranışı.

## DÜRTÜSEL VE KOMPULSİF SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞLARI ÜZERİNDE KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ETKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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### ÖZET

Tüketici satın alma süreci üç spesifik davranış olarak kategorize edilebilir. Bu davranışlar rasyonel, dürtüsel ve kompulsif satın alma davranışlarıdır. Kompulsif satın alma, sürekli ve tekrarlayan bir satın alma davranışı olarak ifade edilmektedir. Ayrıca kompulsif satın alma, ihtiyaç duyulmayan ya da karşılanamayacak miktarların satın alınmasına yol açar. Dürtüsel satın alma ise hızlı karar vermeyi ve ürünü hemen satın alma eğilimini içeren kasıtsız bir davranış olarak ifade edilmektedir. Her iki davranış da aşırı, gereksiz ve istenmeyen satın alımlara yol açmaktadır. Araştırmalarda dürtüsel ve kompulsif satın alma davranışını etkileyebilecek üç temel unsur ifade edilmektedir. Bu unsurlar; tüketicilerin psikolojik ruh halleri, tüketicilerin kişilik özellikleri ve çevresel faktörlerdir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, dürtüsel ve kompulsif satın alma davranışlarında bulunan kişilerin belirli bazı ortak kişilik özelliklerine sahip olup olmadığını incelemek ve bu ortak özelliklerin tüketicilerin satın alma davranışları üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dürtüsel Satın Alma, Kompulsif Satın Alma, Kişilik Özellikleri, Davranış.

## PROZAC LİDERLİK: İŞ DÜNYASINA TOZPEMBE BİR BAKIŞ

### PROZAC LEADERSHIP: A ROSY VIEW OF THE BUSINESS WORLD

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#### ÖZET

Pozitif düşünce; olumlu bakış açısı, bardağın dolu tarafını görme ve iyimserlikle alakalı olan bir kavramdır. Pozitif düşünceye sahip olan bir birey, iş yaşamında da yaşanan olaylara ve durumlara olumlu bakış açısıyla yaklaşmaktadır. İş yaşamında iyimser, gelişim ve başarı odaklı hareket eden, kötü olay veya durumlardan iyi sonuçlar çıkarabilen, tehdit veya kriz durumlarını fırsat olarak görebilen liderlik tarzı, pozitif liderlik olarak ifade edilmektedir. Bu pozitif liderliğin aşırıya kaçması; gerçeklerin görülememesine, görülse bile yok sayılmasına neden olmakta bu da acı gerçeklerle geç te olsa karşı karşıya kalınmasına sebep olmaktadır. İşte aşırıya kaçan bu pozitif liderlik tarzına Collinson (2012), 'Prozac liderlik' adını vermiştir. Bu çalışmada da Prozac liderliğe ilişkin kavramsal bir bakış açısı sunmak amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçtan hareketle çalışmada pozitif düşünce, pozitif liderlik ve Prozac liderlik kavramlarına ilişkin ifadeler ortaya konmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Pozitif düşünce, pozitif liderlik, Prozac liderlik

#### ABSTRACT

Positive thinking is a concept related to a positive perspective, seeing the glass half full and optimism. An individual with positive thinking approaches events and situations in business life with a positive perspective. Positive leadership is defined as a leadership style that is optimistic, development and success-oriented in business life, that can draw good results from bad events or situations, and that can see threats or crisis situations as opportunities. When this positive leadership is taken to the extreme, it causes the realities not to be seen, and even if they are seen, they are ignored, which leads to a late confrontation with harsh realities. Collinson (2012) has named this extreme positive leadership style as 'Prozac leadership'. This study aims to provide a conceptual perspective on Prozac leadership. Based on this purpose, statements related to the concepts of positive thinking, positive leadership and prozac leadership were put forward in the study.

**Key words:** Positive thinking, positive leadership, Prozac leadership



## ZEKİ DEMİRKUBUZ SİNEMASINDA ÜÇLEME FİLMLER

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### ÖZET

Sinema, tarihi boyunca görsel imgeler yardımıyla anlamlar üretmektedir. İçinde bulunduğu dönemin koşullarından etkilenmekte ve bir ülkenin kültürünün izlerini taşıyarak evrensel bir sanat izlenimi vermektedir. Ortaya çıktığı dönemlerden itibaren gerçeklik olgusunu ele alan sinema, gelişen toplumların ve teknolojik ilerlemelerin etkisiyle bu olgunun algılanmasında etkili bir rol üstlenmektedir. 2000’li yıllardan sonra bir değişime giren Türkiye’de bağımsız filmlerin sayısı artış göstermektedir. Karamsarlık, yalnızlık, kadercilik ve boğuk atmosferlerin ön plana çıktığı sinemamızda Zeki Demirkubuz hem anlatım hem de biçim olarak kendini ön planda gösteren yönetmenlerden biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Sinema kurallarının ve üretim sürecinin dışında kalmaya çalışan Demirkubuz, suç, vicdan, kötülük, iradesizlik, suçluluk, sadakat gibi temaları filmlerinde kullanmaktadır. Dostoyevski gibi kurtuluşun acıda ve kötülükte olduğuna inanır. Kötülük ve suç, vicdan gerektirmektedir. Karakterleri bir yönüyle kötü insanlardır

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Sinema, Üçleme, Zeki Demirkubuz

## TV HABERLERİNDE MAGAZİNLEŞME OLGUSU

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### ÖZET

Kitle iletişimi ve bu iletişim biçimine egemen olan anlayış, toplumsal, kültürel, ekonomik ve politik yapılara bağlıdır. En genç kitle iletişim araçlarından biri olan televizyonda, yapısal özellikleri nedeniyle inanırlılığı güçlü olan bir araçtır. Televizyon, görsel-işitsel özellikleri nedeniyle, ilk yıllardan itibaren nesnellik, dürüstlük, yansızlık ve açıklık gibi konularda izleyiciyi en fazla doyuran iletişim aracı olmuştur. Kitle iletişiminin en önemli toplumsal görevlerinden birisi de ‘haber iletmedir. Haberler, insanlara yaşadıkları dünyaya ait gerçekleri algılamaları konusunda önemli referans noktaları oluştururlar. Televizyon öncesi dönemde, sanayileşmeyle beraber, denizcilikte ve kara taşımacılığındaki gelişmeler sonucu, üretilen mallar ve enformasyon, kısaca ‘meta’ diyebileceğimiz ‘ekonomik değerlerin’ serbest dolaşımı hızlanmıştır. Sanayi kapitalizmine geçiş ile beraber Braudel’in ‘yenilmez düşman’ dediği ‘coğrafi mesafe’ yenilmeye başlanmış, metanın dolaşımı hızlanarak sanayi sermayesinin dönüşümü artırılmış, bilgi ve haber, lüks meta olmaktan çıkmış ve ekonomi politikteki yansımaları da sanayi ürünlerinin ticaretteki düzenliliğini ve karlılığını artırmıştır. Toplumsal yapıda kentlerin ve işgücünün oluşması ile beraber fabrikalar kurulmuş ve insanlar toplu yaşamaya, kitle olmaya başlamışlardır. Teknolojik gelişmelerle beraber kitlelere bilgiyi aktaracak, kitlelerin üzerinde etkili olabilecek kitle iletişim araçları da gelişmiştir. Bu gelişmeler, kitle kültürünün oluşmasına da katkıda bulunmuştur. Kitle iletişim araçları, zamanla gelişen bu kitle kültürünü hem oluşturmuş hem de yansıtmıştır. “İnsanlar artık dünyayı sadece televizyonları başında görebilmekte ve işyerlerindeki zamanlarından arta kalan kısımlarda kapısını dünyaya kapadığı zaman seyrettiği bu ikame dünya karşısında, gerçek dünyanın hayaletinin tüketicisi olmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Haber, İletişim, Magazin, Kültür

**MUNZURLARA KARIŞAN FOTOĞRAF SANATÇISI YUSUF ZİYA ADEMHAN:  
ŞAIR VE GAZETECİ KİŞİLİĞİ ÜZERİNE GÖRÜŞLER**

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışma, 33 yıl önce fotoğraf çekmek için çıktığı Munzurlardan bir daha geri dönmeyen ve tüm aramalara rağmen bulunamayan Yusuf Ziya Ademhan'ın şair ve gazeteci kişiliğini konu edinmiştir. Kadrajlarında Munzurlardan Fırat vadilerine, Fırat vadilerinden gökyüzünün şeffaf fonlarında Munzurların kâh karlı, kâh yeşilli dokusu ile “su akar yatağını bulur” atasözünü doğrularcasına Fırat'ın doğayla dansını yansıtan Ademhan, aynı zamanda taşlama şiirleri ve eleştirel haber ve yazılarıyla da basında yer edinmiş, nevi şahsına münhasır bir şair ve gazetecidir. Özellikle doğa fotoğrafları ile izleyenleri Munzurlarda ve Fırat vadilerinde adeta yolculuğa çıkararak Ademhan, 33 yıl (bazı kaynaklara göre 32 yıl) önce bir yaz günü yine fotoğraf çekmek için çıktığı Munzur yaylalarından bir daha geri dönmemiştir. Ademhan'ın özellikle görev aldığı dergi ve gazetelerin içerik analizi yöntemiyle derlenen bu çalışmanın, hem kayboluşunun 33. yılı anısına, hem de fotoğraf sanatçılığının yanı sıra şair ve gazetecilik yönlerinin daha yakından tanınmasına ve basın dünyasına katkılarına atıf olması bakımından önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Munzurlar, Fırat, Şair, Gazeteci, Yusuf Ziya Ademhan.

## YARATICI EDEBİYAT ÇALIŞMASI:

### GAZETE HABERİNDEN SÖYLENCEYE - SÖYLENCEDEN MENKİBEYE

#### CREATIVE LITERARY WORK: FROM NEWSPAPER ARTICLE TO FOLK TALE - FROM FOLK TALE TO LEGEND

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### ÖZET

Farklı eğitim kurumlarında farklı seviyelerde edebiyat dersleri işlenmektedir. Edebiyat derslerini ezber derslerden çıkartıp yaratıcı, uygulamalı ve en önemlisi de kalıcı öğrenmeyi sağlayacak ders işleme yöntemleri ve teknikleri ile gerçekleştirmek gerekir. Özellikle öğrencilerin katılımlarının sağlandığı kendi yaratıcılıklarını kullanabildikleri, uygulamalı dersler bu anlamda çok önem taşımaktadır. Bunun için bu çalışmada uygulamalı edebiyat dersinin nasıl yapılabileceğine yönelik bir örnek gösterilmiştir. Örnekleme için söylence ve menkıbe edebiyat türü seçilerek öğrencilerle bir uygulama gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Öğrencilerle bu uygulamanın yapılabilmesi için aşama aşama gidilmiştir. İlk önce öğrencilere önce söylence, arkasından menkıbe için metin örnekleri verilmiş ve okumaları istenmiştir. Okuma eylemleri bittikten sonra metin içerisinde dikkatlerini çeken anlatım özelliklerine işaret edilmiştir. “Metinde ne var?” ve “Metinden hangi bilgileri edinebiliriz?” gibi sorulara yanıt bulmaları istenmiştir. Öğrencilerin söyledikleri özellikler tahtaya yazıldıktan sonra eksik olan özellikler tamamlanmıştır. Bu çalışma şekli her iki tür için yapıldıktan sonra tahtaya yazılmış olan özellikleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Daha sonraki aşamada ise kendilerinin seçtikleri bir gazete haberini söylencenin özelliklerini kullanarak söylenceye çevirmeleri istenmiştir. Bu uygulamayı yaptıktan sonra yazdıkları söylenceleri tekrardan ele alarak bu sefer menkıbe özelliklerini kullanarak menkıbe anlatısı yaratmaları istenmiştir. Böylelikle öğrenciler ilk başta öğrendikleri iki türün özelliklerini kendileri kullanarak, kendilerine ait metinler yaratmış ve böylelikle de türlerin özelliklerini ezberleme yerine kullanarak uygulayarak öğrenmişleridir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Söylence, Menkıbe, Uygulamalı Edebiyat, Yaratıcı Edebiyat Ders.

### ABSTRACT

Different levels of literature courses are taught in different educational institutions. It is necessary to implement teaching methods and techniques that will move literature courses away from rote memorization towards creative, applied, and most importantly, lasting learning. Especially, applied lessons where students are engaged and able to use their creativity are crucial in this regard. Therefore, this study presents an example of how an applied literature lesson can be conducted. For illustration, the genres of folk tale and legend were selected, and an exercise was carried out with the students.

To conduct this exercise with the students, steps were taken gradually. First, text examples were given to the students for both folk tale and hagiography, and they were asked to read them. After the reading activities, attention was drawn to narrative features that caught their attention in the text. Questions like "What is in the text?" and "What information can we obtain from the text?" were asked. The features mentioned by the students were written on the board, and any missing features were completed. This method of work was done for both genres, and the features written on the board were compared. In the next stage, students were asked to convert a newspaper article of their choice into a folk tale using the characteristics of folk tales. After completing this exercise, they were asked to reconsider their written folk tales and this time create a legend narrative using the characteristics of hagiography. Thus, students

have learned the characteristics of the two genres by applying them themselves and creating their own texts, rather than memorizing the characteristics of the genres by rote.

**Keywords:** Folk Tale, Legend, Applied Literature, Creative Literature Course.

## YEME DAVRANIŞLARINDA MÜZİĞİN ETKİSİ

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### Özet

Bireylerin yeme davranışlarını etkileyen birçok faktör bulunmaktadır. Bu faktörler arasında onları işitsel olarak etkileyen müzik kavramı bu davranışları etkilemede önemli bir paya sahiptir. Bu çalışmanın amacı bireylerin yeme davranışlarında müziğin etkisinin belirlenmesi, literatürün yeme davranışlarında müziğin etkisi kapsamında taranması ve mevcut durumun ortaya konulmasıdır. Tüketici tercihlerinin farklılaşması, tüketim alışkanlıklarının değişmesi ve rekabetin artması ile bireylerin yeme davranışlarında müziğin etkisinin bilinmesi açısından bu çalışma ilgili literatüre katkı sağlayacaktır. Çalışmada müziğin uygun kullanıldığı durumlarda bireylerin ruh halini, algılamalarını, yemek seçimlerini ve yeme hızlarını etkilediği gibi bulgulara ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** birey davranışı, yeme davranışı, müzik

### THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON EATING BEHAVIORS

#### Abstract

There are many factors that affect individuals' eating behaviors. Among these factors, the concept of music, which affects them aurally, has an important share in influencing these behaviors. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of music on individuals' eating behaviors, to review the literature within the scope of the effect of music on eating behaviors and to reveal the current situation. This study will contribute to the relevant literature in terms of knowing the effect of music on individuals' eating behaviors with the differentiation of consumer preferences, change in consumption habits and increase in competition. In the study,

it was found that when music is used appropriately, it affects individuals' mood, perceptions, eating choices and eating speed.

**Keywords:** individual behavior, eating behavior, music

## **TRUST DYNAMICS AND LEARNING BEHAVIORS IN VIRTUAL TEAM ENVIRONMENTS**

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Abstract:

Trust management and Reputation models are becoming integral part of Internet based applications such as CSCW, E-commerce and Grid Computing. Also the trust dimension is a significant social structure and key to social relations within a collaborative community. Collaborative Decision Making (CDM) is a difficult task in the context of distributed environment (information across different geographical locations) and multidisciplinary decisions are involved such as Virtual Organization (VO). To aid team decision making in VO, Decision Support System and social network analysis approaches are integrated. In such situations social learning helps an organization in terms of relationship, team formation, partner selection etc. In this paper we focus on trust learning. Trust learning is an important activity in terms of information exchange, negotiation, collaboration and trust assessment for cooperation among virtual team members. In this paper we have proposed a reinforcement learning which enhances the trust decision making capability of interacting agents during collaboration in problem solving activity. Trust computational model with learning that we present is adapted for best alternate selection of new project in the organization. We verify our model in a multi-agent simulation where the agents in the community learn to identify trustworthy members, inconsistent behavior and conflicting behavior of agents.

Keywords: Collaborative Decision making, Trust, Multi Agent System (MAS), Bayesian Network, Reinforcement Learning.



## **ENHANCED AUTOMATED DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE AND SOBRIETY**

**Dr. Palaniappan Abbamonte**

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Kingdom

Abstract:

In this paper, several improvements are proposed to previous work of automated classification of alcoholics and nonalcoholics. In the previous paper, multiplayer-perceptron neural network classifying energy of gamma band Visual Evoked Potential (VEP) signals gave the best classification performance using 800 VEP signals from 10 alcoholics and 10 non-alcoholics. Here, the dataset is extended to include 3560 VEP signals from 102 subjects: 62 alcoholics and 40 non-alcoholics. Three modifications are introduced to improve the classification performance: i) increasing the gamma band spectral range by increasing the pass-band width of the used filter ii) the use of Multiple Signal Classification algorithm to obtain the power of the dominant frequency in gamma band VEP signals as features and iii) the use of the simple but effective knearest neighbour classifier. To validate that these two modifications do give improved performance, a 10-fold cross validation classification (CVC) scheme is used. Repeat experiments of the previously used methodology for the extended dataset are performed here and improvement from 94.49% to 98.71% in maximum averaged CVC accuracy is obtained using the modifications. This latest results show that VEP based classification of alcoholics is worth exploring further for system development.

Keywords: Alcoholic, Multilayer-perceptron, Nearest neighbour, Gamma band, MUSIC, Visual evoked potential.

**RHETORICAL STRATEGIES IN COGNITIVE SCIENCE DISCOURSE: ANALYSIS  
OF COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCES (2004) IN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION**

**Lucia Ramaswamy**

**Assis. Prof. Dr. Olimpia Matarazzo**

Department of Psychology, Second University of Naples

**Abstract:**

In recent years linguistic research has turned increasing attention to covert/overt strategies to modulate authorial stance and positioning in scientific texts, and to the recipients' response. This study discussed some theoretical implications of the use of rhetoric in scientific communication and analysed qualitative data from the authoritative *The Cognitive Neurosciences III* (2004) volume. Its genre-identity, status and readability were considered, in the social interactive context of contemporary disciplinary discourses – in their polyphony of traditional and new, emerging genres. Evidence was given of the ways its famous authors negotiate and shape knowledge and research results – explicitly appraising team work and promoting faith in the fast-paced progress of Cognitive Neuroscience, also through experiential metaphors – by presenting a set of examples, ordered according to their dominant rhetorical quality.

**Keywords:** Appraisal, disciplinary discourses, experientialmetaphors, genre, identity, knowledge, readability, rhetoric, strategies, theoretical implications.

## MORAL REASONING AND BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS IN ADULTHOOD

**Nigro Antunes, Matarazzo Abbamonte,**

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### **Abstract:**

This study aimed at assessing whether and to what extent moral judgment and behaviour were: 1. situation-dependent; 2. selectively dependent on cognitive and affective components; 3. influenced by gender and age; 4. reciprocally congruent. In order to achieve these aims, four different types of moral dilemmas were construed and five types of thinking were presented for each of them – representing five possible ways to evaluate the situation. The judgment criteria included selfishness, altruism, sense of justice, and the conflict between selfishness and the two moral issues. The participants were 250 unpaid volunteers (50% male; 50% female) belonging to two age-groups: young people and adults. The study entailed a 2 (gender) x 2 (age-group) x 5 (type of thinking) x 4 (situation) mixed design: the first two variables were betweensubjects, the others were within-subjects. Results have shown that: 1. moral judgment and behaviour are at least partially affected by the type of situations and by interpersonal variables such as gender and age; 2. moral reasoning depends in a similar manner on cognitive and affective factors; 3. there is not a gender polarity between the ethic of justice and the ethic of care/ altruism; 4. moral reasoning and behavior are perceived as reciprocally congruent even though their congruence decreases with a more objective assessment. Such results were discussed in the light of contrasting theories on morality.

**Keywords:** Contextual-pragmatic approach to morality, ethic of care, ethic of justice, Kohlbergian approach, moral behaviour, moral reasoning.

## **EFFECTS OF PROBABILITY AND INSTRUCTION ON SYLLOGISTIC CONDITIONAL REASONING**

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### **Abstract:**

This article presents the development of a neural network cognitive model for the classification and detection of different frequency signals. The basic structure of the implemented neural network was inspired on the perception process that humans generally make in order to visually distinguish between high and low frequency signals. It is based on the dynamic neural network concept, with delays. A special two-layer feedforward neural net structure was successfully implemented, trained and validated, to achieve minimum target error. Training confirmed that this neural net structure descends and converges to a human perception classification solution, even when far away from the target.

**Keywords:** Neural Networks, Signal Classification, Adaptative Filters, Cognitive Neuroscience

## **EFFECTS OF PROBABILITY AND INSTRUCTION IN SYLLOGISTIC CONDITIONAL REASONING**

**Olimpia Matarazzo, Ivana Baldassarre**

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### **Abstract:**

The main aim of this study was to examine whether people understand indicative conditionals on the basis of syntactic factors or on the basis of subjective conditional probability. The second aim was to investigate whether the conditional probability of  $q$  given  $p$  depends on the antecedent and consequent sizes or derives from inductive processes leading to establish a link of plausible cooccurrence between events semantically or experientially associated. These competing hypotheses have been tested through a  $3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  mixed design involving the manipulation of four variables: type of instructions ("Consider the following statement to be true", "Read the following statement" and condition with no conditional statement); antecedent size (high/low); consequent size (high/low); statement probability (high/low). The first variable was between-subjects, the others were within-subjects. The inferences investigated were Modus Ponens and Modus Tollens. Ninety undergraduates of the Second University of Naples, without any prior knowledge of logic or conditional reasoning, participated in this study. Results suggest that people understand conditionals in a syntactic way rather than in a probabilistic way, even though the perception of the conditional probability of  $q$  given  $p$  is at least partially involved in the conditionals- comprehension. They also showed that, in presence of a conditional syllogism, inferences are not affected by the antecedent or consequent sizes. From a theoretical point of view these findings suggest that it would be inappropriate to abandon the idea that conditionals are naturally understood in a syntactic way for the idea that they are understood in a probabilistic way.

**Keywords:** Conditionals, conditional probability, conditional syllogism, inferential task.

## ANALYZING KANJI CHARACTER RECOGNITION PROCESSES USING EEG SIGNALS

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### **Abstract:**

The frontal area in the brain is known to be involved in behavioral judgement. Because a Kanji character can be discriminated visually and linguistically from other characters, in Kanji character discrimination, we hypothesized that frontal event-related potential (ERP) waveforms reflect two discrimination processes in separate time periods: one based on visual analysis and the other based on lexical access. To examine this hypothesis, we recorded ERPs while performing a Kanji lexical decision task. In this task, either a known Kanji character, an unknown Kanji character or a symbol was presented and the subject had to report if the presented character was a known Kanji character for the subject or not. The same response was required for unknown Kanji trials and symbol trials. As a preprocessing of signals, we examined the performance of a method using independent component analysis for artifact rejection and found it was effective. Therefore we used it. In the ERP results, there were two time periods in which the frontal ERP waveforms were significantly different between the unknown Kanji trials and the symbol trials: around 170ms and around 300ms after stimulus onset. This result supported our hypothesis. In addition, the result suggests that Kanji character lexical access may be fully completed by around 260ms after stimulus onset.

**Keywords:** Character discrimination, Event-related Potential, IndependentComponent Analysis, Kanji, Lexical access.

**INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS IN  
HEALTH, SOCIAL, AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES: HISTORICAL  
PERSPECTIVES AND JUSTIFICATIONS**

**Rossi Yan**

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**Abstract:**

There is widespread emphasis on reform in the teaching of introductory statistics at the college level. Underpinning this reform is a consensus among educators and practitioners that traditional curricular materials and pedagogical strategies have not been effective in promoting statistical literacy, a competency that is becoming increasingly necessary for effective decision-making and evidence-based practice. This paper explains the historical context of, and rationale for reform-oriented teaching of introductory statistics (at the college level) in the health, social and behavioral sciences (evidence-based disciplines). A firm understanding and appreciation of the basis for change in pedagogical approach is important, in order to facilitate commitment to reform, consensus building on appropriate strategies, and adoption and maintenance of best practices. In essence, reform-oriented pedagogy, in this context, is a function of the interaction among content, pedagogy, technology, and assessment. The challenge is to create an appropriate balance among these domains.

**Keywords:** Reform-oriented, reform, introductory statistics, health, behavioral sciences, evidence-based, psychology, teaching, learning.

## **A COGNITIVE FRAMEWORK FOR CLASSIFYING FREQUENCY SIGNALS**

**Rui Coito, Fernando V**

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.



## **A SIMULATION OF BASIC CONSCIOUSNESS PROCESSES**

**Nabila Charkaoui**

Professor of Psychology, Oxford University, book: Consciousness, lost and found,  
Neuropsychology of Cognitive Function, Blindsight: A Case Study and Implications.

Abstract:

Interest in Human Consciousness has been revived in the late 20th century from different scientific disciplines. Consciousness studies involve both its understanding and its application. In this paper, a computational model of the minimum consciousness functions necessary in my point of view for Artificial Intelligence applications is presented with the aim of improving the way computations will be made in the future. In section I, human consciousness is briefly described according to the scope of this paper. In section II, a minimum set of consciousness functions is defined - based on the literature reviewed - to be modelled, and then a computational model of these functions is presented in section III. In section IV, an analysis of the model is carried out to describe its functioning in detail.

Keywords: Consciousness, perception, attention.

## **INVESTIGATING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LIFE AND ITS PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN RECOVERING ADDICTS: AN INDIAN CONTEXT**

**Fouzia Koonmee Alsabah ,Anjali Koutstaal**

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Abstract:

The present study was done primarily to address two major research gaps: firstly, development of an empirical measure of life meaningfulness for substance users and secondly, to determine the psychosocial determinants of life meaningfulness among the substance users. The study is classified into two phases: the first phase which dealt with development of Life Meaningfulness Scale and the second phase which examined the relationship between life meaningfulness and social support, abstinence self efficacy and depression. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used for framing items. A Principal Component Analysis yielded three components: Overall Goal Directedness, Striving for healthy lifestyle and Concern for loved ones which collectively accounted for 42.06% of the total variance. The scale and its subscales were also found to be highly reliable. Multiple regression analyses in the second phase of the study revealed that social support and abstinence self efficacy significantly predicted life meaningfulness among 48 recovering inmates of a de-addiction center while level of depression failed to predict life meaningfulness.

Keywords: Perceived Life meaningfulness, Social Support, Abstinence Self Efficacy, Depression, Substance Use.

**ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE IN INCENTIVE DISTRIBUTION  
WITHIN THAILAND'S PUBLIC SECTOR**

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Abstract:

An incentive for performance, as one subsystem of a new performance management system, has been implemented in the Thai public sector since 2004. This research investigates the development of organizational justice in the incentive allocation by comparing the roles of distributive and procedural justice on national personnel-s attitudinal outcomes (incentive satisfaction and job performance) between 2 periods, i.e. 2006 and 2008. The data were collected via self-administered questionnaires completed by national government officers and employees. They were stratified using multistage sampling with 2,600 usable samples or 72.0% response rate in 2006, and 1,969 usable samples or 59.3% in 2008. The findings are: (1) There is no difference in means between the two periods relating to distributive justice, procedural justice, incentive satisfaction and job performance. (2) Distributive justice and procedural justice played more important roles in predicting incentive satisfaction and job performance in 2008 than in 2006.

Keywords: Distributive justice, incentive allocation, procedural justice, Thai public sector.

## **GENDER VARIATIONS IN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY AND ADAPTIVE RECOLLECTION**

**A. Aizpurua, Ghosh**

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Abstract:

In this study, we examined gender differences in: (1) a flexible remembering task, that asked for episodic memory decisions at an item-specific versus category-based level, and (2) the retrieval specificity of autobiographical memory during free recall. Differences favouring women were found on both measures. Furthermore, a significant association was observed, across gender groups, between level of specificity in the autobiographical memory interview and sensitivity to gist on the flexible remembering task. These results suggest that similar cognitive processes may partially contribute to both the ability for specific autobiographical recall and the capacity for inhibition of gist-information on the flexible remembering task.

Keywords: autobiographical memory, flexible remembering, gender, specificity.

**CULTURAL ANXIETY'S EFFECT ON STUDENTS: A STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL  
STUDENTS AT WUHAN UNIVERSITY**

**Nadeem Roundy, Shan Panova**

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China

Abstract:

This article illustrates that how non similar culture become a cause of constant anxiety among international students in China. For that, a survey was carried out among international students of Wuhan University, China. The association among non similar culture, non familiarity of Chinese culture, self finance students and food problem is looked at through a regression line, and in the light of empirical results, a model is anticipated which elucidates these results. Some suggestions were directed at the end which will help to mitigate the anxiety among prospective students in Chinese universities.

Keywords: Anxiety, international students, non similar culture, Wuhan University

## **HEALING OR HARMING: ADDRESSING THE RE-VICTIMIZATION OF VICTIMS**

**Prof. Dr. Juliana Bo**

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Abstract:

Severe symptoms, such as dissociation, depersonalization, self-mutilation, suicidal ideations and gestures, are the main reasons for a person to be diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and admitted to an inpatient Psychiatric Hospital. However, these symptoms are also indicators of a severe traumatic history as indicated by the extensive research on the topic. Unfortunately patients with such clinical presentation often are treated repeatedly only for their symptomatic behavior, while the main cause for their suffering, the trauma itself, is usually left unaddressed therapeutically. All of the highly structured, replicable, and manualized treatments lack the recognition of the uniqueness of the person and fail to respect his/her rights to experience and react in an idiosyncratic manner. Thus the communicative and adaptive meaning of such symptomatic behavior is missed. Only its pathological side is recognized and subjected to correction and stigmatization, and the message that the person is damaged goods that needs fixing is conveyed once again. However, this time the message would be even more convincing for the victim, because it is sent by mental health providers, who have the credibility to make such a judgment. The result is a revolving door of very expensive hospitalizations for only a temporary and patchy fix. In this way the patients, once victims of abuse and hardship are left invalidated and thus their re-victimization is perpetuated in their search for understanding and help. Keywordsborderline personality disorder (BPD), complex PTSD, integrative treatment of trauma, re-victimization of trauma victims.

Keywords: borderline personality disorder (BPD), complex PTSD, integrative treatment of trauma, re-victimization of trauma victims.

**UNDERSTANDING ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH NARRATIVE  
THEORY: THE CASE OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS**

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Abstract:

This paper examines the influence of communication form on employee uncertainty during mergers and acquisitions (M&As). Specifically, the author uses narrative theory to analyze how narrative organizational communication affects the three components of uncertainty – decreased predictive, explanatory, and descriptive ability. It is hypothesized that employees whose organizations use narrative M&A communication will have greater predictive, explanatory, and descriptive abilities than employees of organizations using non-narrative M&A communication. This paper contributes to the stream of research examining uncertainty during mergers and acquisitions and argues that narratives are an effective means of managing uncertainty in the mergers and acquisitions context.

Keywords: Narrative Theory, Mergers and Acquisitions, Employee Uncertainty.

## **A NOVEL METRIC FOR HERDING BEHAVIOR: DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATIONS**

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### Abstract:

If price and quantity are the fundamental building blocks of any theory of market interactions, the importance of trading volume in understanding the behavior of financial markets is clear. However, while many economic models of financial markets have been developed to explain the behavior of prices -predictability, variability, and information content- far less attention has been devoted to explaining the behavior of trading volume. In this article, we hope to expand our understanding of trading volume by developing a new measure of herding behavior based on a cross sectional dispersion of volumes betas. We apply our measure to the Toronto stock exchange using monthly data from January 2000 to December 2002. Our findings show that the herd phenomenon consists of three essential components: stationary herding, intentional herding and the feedback herding.

Keywords: Herding behavior, market return, trading volume.



## **ASSESSMENT OF TRAFFIC CONDITIONS AND PREFERRED ENTERTAINMENT FOR DISTRACTION**

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### Abstract:

Studies on the distribution of traffic demands have been proceeding by providing traffic information for reducing greenhouse gases and reinforcing the road's competitiveness in the transport section, however, since it is preferentially required the extensive studies on the driver's behavior changing routes and its influence factors, this study has been developed a discriminant model for changing routes considering driving conditions including traffic conditions of roads and driver's preferences for information media. It is divided into three groups depending on driving conditions in group classification with the CART analysis, which is statistically meaningful. And the extent that driving conditions and preferred media affect a route change is examined through a discriminant analysis, and it is developed a discriminant model equation to predict a route change. As a result of building the discriminant model equation, it is shown that driving conditions affect a route change much more, the entire discriminant hit ratio is derived as 64.2%, and this discriminant equation shows high discriminant ability more than a certain degree.

Keywords: CART analysis, Diversion, Discriminant model, Driving conditions, and preferred media

## **A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL DEFECTIONS IN INDIA**

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**Lec. Prafulla C. Shashkova**

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Abstract:

In a parliamentary system, party discipline is the impulse; when it falls short, the government usually falls. Conceivably, the platform of Indian politics suffers with innumerable practical disorders. The politics of defection is one such species entailing gross miscarriage of fair conduct turning politics into a game of thrones (powers). This practice of political nomadism can trace its seed in the womb of British House of Commons. Therein, if a legislator was found to cross the floor, the party considered him disloyal. In other words, the legislator lost his allegiance to his former party by joining another party. This very phenomenon, in practice has a two way traffic i.e. ruling party to the opposition party or vice versa. The democracies like USA, Australia and Canada were also aware of this fashion of swapping loyalties. There have been several instances of great politicians changing party allegiance, for example Winston Churchill, Ramsay McDonald, William Gladstone etc. Nevertheless, it is interesting to cite that irrespective of such practice of changing party allegiance, none of the democracies in the west ever desired or felt the need to legislatively ban defections. But, exceptionally India can be traced to have passed anti-defection laws. The politics of defection had been a unique popular phenomenon on the floor of Indian Parliamentary system gradually gulping the democratic essence and synchronization of the Federation. This study is both analytical and doctrinal, which tries to examine whether representative democracy has lost its essence due to political nomadism. The present study also analyzes the classical as well as contemporary pulse of floor crossing amidst dynastic politics in a representative democracy. It will briefly discuss the panorama of defections under the Indian federal structure in the light of the anti-defection law and an attempt has been made to add valuable suggestions to streamline remedy for the still prevalent political defections.

Keywords: Constitutional law, defection, democracy, political anti-trust.

## **THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF RUSSIA: LIMITATIONS ON CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND BANKING SECRECY**

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MGIMOUiversity, Moscow Region Bar Lawyer, Honorary Consul for St.  
Vincent and the Grenadines

Abstract:

The aim of the present article is to analyze the position of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation on the matter of restricting the constitutional rights of citizens to inviolability of professional and banking secrecy in effecting controlling activities. The methodological ground of the present Article represents the dialectic scientific method of the socio-political, legal and organizational processes with the principles of development, integrity, and consistency, etc. The consistency analysis method is used while researching the object of the analysis. Some public-private research methods are also used: the formally-logical method or the comparative legal method, are used to compare the understanding of the 'secrecy' concept. The aim of the present article is to find the root of the problem and to give recommendations for the solution of the problem. The result of the present research is the author's conclusion on the necessity of the political will to improve Russian legislation with the aim of compliance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is also necessary to establish a clear balance between the constitutional rights of the individual and the limit of these rights when carrying out various control activities by public authorities. Attempts by the banks to "overdo" an anti-money laundering law under threat of severe sanctions by the regulators actually led to failures in the execution of normal economic activity. Therefore, individuals face huge problems with payments on the basis of clearing, in addition to problems with cash withdrawals. The Bank of Russia sets requirements for banks to execute Federal Law No. 115-FZ too high. It is high place to attract political will here. As well, recent changes in Russian legislation, e.g. allowing banks to refuse opening of accounts unilaterally, simplified banking activities in the country. The article focuses on different theoretical approaches towards the concept of "secrecy". The author gives an overview of the practices of Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America on the matter of restricting the constitutional rights of citizens to inviolability of professional and banking secrecy in effecting controlling activities. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation basing on the Constitution of the Russian Federation has its special understanding of the issue, which should be supported by further legislative development in the Russian Federation.

Keywords: Bank secrecy, banking information, constitutional court, control measures, financial control, money laundering, restriction of constitutional rights.

**RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN  
INDONESIA**

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**Permata Hartanto**

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Abstract:

Indonesia is a legal state. The consequence of this status is the recognition and protection of the existence of indigenous peoples. This paper aims to describe the dynamics of legal recognition and protection for indigenous peoples within the framework of Indonesian law. This paper is library research based on literature. The result states that although the constitution has normatively recognized the existence of indigenous peoples and their traditional rights, in reality, not all rights were recognized and protected. The protection and recognition for indigenous people need to be strengthened.

Keywords: Indigenous peoples, customary law, state law, state of law.

## **THE NECESSITY FOR NATIONAL SPACE LAWS IN SPACEFARING COUNTRIES**

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### Abstract:

The need for national space legislation is pivotal, particularly in light of the fact that in recent years space activities have grown immensely both in volume and diversity. Countries are progressively developing capabilities in space exploration and scientific discoveries, market their capabilities to manufacture satellites, provide launch services from their facilities and are looking to privatize and commercialize their space resources. Today, nations are also seeking to comprehend the technological and financial potential of the private sector and are considering to share their financial burdens with them and to limit their exposures to risks, but they are lagging behind in legal framework in this regard. In the perspective of these emerging developments, it is therefore, felt that national space legislation should be enacted with the goal of building and implementing a vibrant and transparent legal framework at the national level to hasten investments and to ensure growth in this capital intensive - highly yield strategic sector. This study looks at (I) the international legal framework that governs space activities; (II) motivation behind making national space laws; and (III) the need for national space legislation. The paper concludes with some recommendations with regards to the conceivable future direction for national space legislation, in particular space empowered sub-areas for countries.

Keywords: International conventions, national legislation, space faring nation, space law.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ARMED CONFLICTS**

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Abstract:

The main purpose of this paper is to determine the impact of both International Humanitarian Law and anti-piracy International Law on Constitutional Law. International Law is endowed with a rich set of norms on the protection of private individuals in armed conflicts and copes with the diachronic crime of maritime piracy, which may be considered as a private war in the high seas. Constitutional Law has been traditionally geared at two generations of fundamental rights. The paper will aim at answering the question “Which is the profile of 3G constitutional rights, particularly in the light of International Humanitarian Law?”

Keywords: Constitution, Humanitarian International Law, Piracy, 3G fundamental rights.

## **FORENSIC ANALYSIS OF SALIVA STAINS ON EVIDENCE AFTER LAUNDERING**

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Abstract:

Recent advances in genetics have allowed increasing acutely the capacities of the formation of reliable evidence in conducting forensic examinations. Thus, traces of biological origin are important sources of information about a crime. Currently, around the world, sexual offenses have increased, and among them are those in which the criminals use various detergents to remove traces of their crime. A feature of modern synthetic detergents is the presence of biological additives - enzymes. Enzymes purposefully destroy stains of biological origin. To study the nature and extent of the impact of modern washing powders on saliva stains on the physical evidence, specially prepared test specimens of different types of tissues to which saliva was applied have been examined. Materials and Methods: Washing machines of famous manufacturers of household appliances have been used with different production characteristics and advertised brands of washing powder for test washing. Over 3,500 experimental samples were tested. After washing, the traces of saliva were identified using modern research methods of forensic medicine. Results: The influence was tested and the dependence of the use of different washing programs, types of washing machines and washing powders in the process of establishing saliva trace and identify of the stains on the physical evidence while washing was revealed. The results of experimental and practical expert studies have shown that in most cases it is not possible to draw the conclusions in the identification of saliva traces on physical evidence after washing. This is a consequence of the effect of biological additives and other additional factors on traces of saliva during washing. Conclusions: On the basis of the results of the study, the feasibility of saliva traces of the stains on physical evidence after washing is established. The use of modern molecular genetic methods makes it possible to partially solve the problems arising in the study of unlaundered evidence. Additional study of physical evidence after washing facilitates detection and investigation of sexual offenses against women and children.

Keywords: Saliva research, modern synthetic detergents, laundry detergents, forensic medicine.

## **OVERCOMING OBSTACLES IN COLLECTING DIGITAL EVIDENCE FOR COURT ACCEPTANCE**

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**Abstract:**

Cybercrime investigation demands an appropriated evidence collection mechanism. If the investigator does not acquire digital proofs in a forensic sound, some important information can be lost, and judges can discard case evidence because the acquisition was inadequate. The correct digital forensic seizing involves preparation of professionals from fields of law, police, and computer science. This paper presents important challenges faced during evidence collection in different perspectives of places. The crime scene can be virtual or real, and technical obstacles and privacy concerns must be considered. All pointed challenges here highlight the precautions to be taken in the digital evidence collection and the suggested procedures contribute to the best practices in the digital forensics field.

**Keywords:** Digital evidence, digital forensic processes and procedures, mobile forensics, cloud forensics.



## THE EUROPEAN UNION'S ROLE IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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**Abstract:**

The article deals with one of the most significant issues concerning the functioning of the public sector in the European Union. The objectives of good governance were formulated by the EU itself and also the Scholars in reaction to the discussion that started a decade ago and concerned the role of the government in 21st century, the future of integration processes and globalization challenges in Europe. Currently, the concept of good governance is mainly associated with the improvement of management of public policies in the European Union, concerning both domestic and EU policies. However, it goes beyond the issues of state capacity and effectiveness of management. Good governance relates also to societal participation in the public administration and verification of decisions made in public authorities' (including public administration). Indirectly, the concept and practice of good governance are connected to societal legitimisation of public bodies in the European Union.

**Keywords:** Good governance, Government, European law, European Union.

## **ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION WAVES IN EUROPE**

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Abstract:

Fight against migrant smuggling has been put as a priority issues at the European Union policy agenda for more than a decade. The trafficked person, who has been targeted as the object of criminal exploitation, is specifically unique for human trafficking. Generally, the beginning of human trafficking activities is related to profit from the victim's exploitation. The objective of this paper is to present measures that could result in the limitation of corruption mainly through analyzing the existing legislation framework against corruption in Europe. The analysis is focused on exploring the multiple origins of factors influencing migration processes in Europe, as corruption could be characterized as one of the most significant reasons for refugees to flee their countries. The main results show that law enforcement must turn the focus on the financing of the organized crime groups that are involved in migrant smuggling activities. Corruption has a significant role in managing smuggling operations and in particular when criminal organizations and networks are involved. Illegal migrants and refugees usually represent significant sources of additional income for officials involved in the process of boarding protection and immigration control within the European Union borders.

Keywords: Corruption, influence, human smuggling, legislation, migration.

## TÜKETİCİ DEĞERLERİNİN VE YAŞAM TARZININ RESTORAN TERCİHİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

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### Özet

Restoranlar bireylerin dışarıda yeme içme ihtiyacını gideren önemli sektörlerden biridir. Restoran sayısındaki artışla birlikte bireyler restoran tercihinde bulunurken daha seçici davranmaktadırlar. Farklı tüketici tercihlerinin, değişen tüketim alışkanlıklarının, artan rekabetin olduğu bir dönemde restoran işletmelerinin güncel bilgi ve farkındalık kazanarak gelişebilmeleri önem arz etmektedir. Tüketiciler bu kapsamda nerede yemek yiyeceğine karar verirken restoranlarla ilgi birçok faktörü göz önünde bulundurmaktadır. Alan yazın incelendiğinde ambiyans, fiyat, konum, menü çeşitliliği, gıda türü ve kalitesi, besin içeriği, konum, menü çeşitliliği gibi özellikler üzerinde durulduğu görülmektedir. Tüketici tercihlerine etki eden bu faktörlerin yanında onların sahip olduğu değer ve yaşam tarzının da bu seçimde önemli bir rol oynayabileceği düşünülmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı tüketici değerleri ve yaşam tarzının restoran tercihi üzerine etkisini belirlemektir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** değerler, yaşam tarzı, restoran, restoran tercihi

### THE IMPACT OF CONSUMER VALUES AND LIFESTYLE ON RESTAURANT CHOICE

#### Abstract

Restaurants are one of the important sectors that fulfill individuals' need for eating and drinking out. With the increase in the number of restaurants, individuals are more selective when choosing a restaurant. In a period of different consumer preferences, changing consumption habits and increasing competition, it is important for restaurant businesses to know the

developments by gaining up-to-date information and awareness. Consumers consider many factors related to restaurants when deciding where to eat in this cash register. When the literature is examined, it is seen that features such as ambiance, price, location, menu variety, food type and quality, food content, location, menu variety are emphasized. In addition to these factors that affect consumer preferences, it is thought that their values and lifestyle may also play an important role in this choice. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of consumer values and lifestyle on restaurant preference.

**Keywords:** values, lifestyle, restaurant, restaurant preference

## NATO'NUN ÖRGÜTSEL DEĞİŞİMİ : 75. YAŞINDA

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### ÖZET

1949 yılında Batı ittifakının güvenlik şemsiyesi olarak Sovyetler Birliği karşısında inşa edilen askeri örgüt olan NATO bu yıl 75. yaşına girdi. NATO yıllar içerisinde kendisine çeşitli misyonlar ve stratejik planlar benimseyerek, uluslararası sistem içerisinde yaşanan değişimine ayak uydurmaya çalışmış bir örgüttür. Soğuk Savaş sonrası dönemde iki kutuplu yapının sona ermesiyle tek kutuplu düzeninde inşası sürecinde NATO'nun gerekliliği sorgulanmaya başlanmış, görev tanımında çeşitli revizyonlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu yeni düzende güvenlik tehditlerin yön değiştirmesiyle bir diğer ifadeyle devlet odaklı güvenlik anlayışı yerine insani güvenliği ön plana çıkararak dış politika anlayışı hakim olmuştur. Yeni dünya düzeninde devletlerin düşmanlarını direk olarak tanımlayamadığı asimetrik tehditlerde (siber, yapay zeka, devlet dışı örgütler, göç, hibrit güvenlik)önemli artışlar meydana gelmiştir. NATO'nun değişen güvenlik ortamı içerisinde yeni stratejik planlar inşa ederek kolektif savunma ruhunu devam ettirmiş, üye devletlere yönelik gelebilecek herhangi bir saldırı karşısında çeşitli önlemleri almaya başlamıştır. NATO, 75 yıllık geçmişinde üyeler arasındaki iniş-çıkışlara ve görüş ayrılıklarına rağmen varlığını sürdürebilmiş bir ittifaktır. Küresel güvenliğin sağlanamadığı günümüzde NATO'nun bu denli çeşitli misyonlar üstlenmesi, bölge güvenliği için üye sayılarını her geçen gün arttırarak genişlemeye devam etmesi veya ülkelerin NATO bütçesine her yıl katkı sağlaması yadsınamaz. Kolektif savunma amacı ile kurulan NATO tarihin en başarılı savunma örgütüdür. Özellikle, 2001 siyasi krizi ve 2008 ekonomik krizi tek kutuplu yapısal düzende süper güç olarak tanımlanan ABD'nin gücünde büyük değişime yol açmıştır. Bu yaşanan güç boşluğunu ise sistem içerisindeki yükselişini devam ettiren Çin başarılı bir şekilde doldurmuştur. NATO üye devletleri arasında yaşanan mali krizler, transatlantik ilişkiler yaşanan inişli çıkışlı ilişkiler her ne kadar önemli konular arasında yer alsada örgüt yeni jeopolitik meydan okumalar ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Günümüzde, Ukrayna'daki savaşın gidişatı, Ortadoğu'da yeniden şekillenecek dengeler ve ABD-Çin rekabetinin alacağı yön NATO'nun geleceğini de hiç kuşkusuz etkileyecektir. Bu çalışma, NATO'nun uzun yıllar içerisinde yaşadığı örgütsel değişimi ortaya koymayı, genişleme politikasına neden olan faktörleri ve değişen stratejik belgelerini ele alarak yıllar içerisinde yaşadığı bu değişimi ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** NATO, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, Uluslararası Örgütler

## YAPAY ZEKA DESTEKLİ PAZARLAMA İLETİŞİMİ: E-TİCARETTE YAPAY ZEKA KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE İNCELEME

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada yapay zekanın pazarlama iletişiminde nasıl devrim yarattığı ve özellikle e-ticaret sektöründe nasıl dönüştürücü bir güç haline geldiği ele alınmaktadır. Makale de yapay zeka kavramı, tarihsel gelişimi, pazarlama iletişiminin temel unsurları ve yapay zekanın bu unsurlar üzerindeki etkisi incelenmektedir. Araştırmada amaçlı örneklem yöntemiyle seçilen Trendyol ve Hepsiburada'nın web sitelerinde yapay zekanın pazarlama iletişim uygulamalarında kullanımını incelenmektedir. Araştırmanın yöntemi içerik analizidir. Bu çalışmada e-ticaret firmalarının kurumsal web siteleri içerik analizi yöntemiyle şu kategorilerde analiz edilmiştir: Yapay zekanın kişiselleştirilmiş içerik ve deneyimler yaratma, hedef kitle segmentasyonu yapma, chatbot ve sanal asistanlar aracılığıyla müşteri hizmetlerini iyileştirme, müşteri deneyimini kişiselleştirmek, verimliliği artırmak ve otomatik müşteri hizmetleri sağlamak gibi çeşitli alanlarda kullanımını incelenmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** yapay zeka, e ticaret, pazarlama iletişimi

## ORGAN NAKLİ MERKEZLERİNİN ORGAN BAĞIŞINA ETKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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### ÖZET

Organ nakli; çeşitli hastalıkların tedavisinde, canlı ve kadavra vericilerden sağlanan, nakil için bağış gönüllülüğü esas olan bir yöntemdir. Dünya genelinde ve Türkiye özelinde organ bağışının istenen düzeyde olmadığı görülmekte ve bağış oranlarının yükseltilmesi insan hayatı açısından önem taşımaktadır. Çalışmada, Isparta’da Haziran 2015-Ocak 2020 tarihleri arasında hizmet veren Organ Nakli Merkezi’nin kurulduğu bölgede kadavra organ bağışına etkisinin olup olmadığının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda Isparta ilinde SDÜ Organ Nakli Merkezi hizmete başlamadan önceki 5 yıl (2010 Haziran-2015 Haziran-DI) ve merkezin hizmeti sonlandıktan sonraki 4 yıl (2020 Ocak-2024 Ocak-DII) ile hizmet verdiği 2015 Haziran- 2020 Ocak dönemindeki-(DIII) 4 yıl 6 aylık süreçler için il genelinde bulunan üçüncü basamak yoğun bakıma sahip tüm hastanelerin beyin ölümü tanı ve aile organ bağış verileri retrospektif olarak incelenmiştir. Tüm veriler ele alındığında merkezin faaliyet gösterdiği süreç ile göstermediği süreç zamansal fark da göz önüne alınarak kıyaslamaya tabi tutulmuştur. Organ nakil merkezinin bulunduğu Isparta ilindeki hastanelerde; DI aralığında toplam 69 beyin ölümü tespiti ve 26 aile izni (%37,68) alındığı, nakil merkezinin hizmet verdiği dönemde (DII aralığı) ise toplamda 73 beyin ölümü tespiti yapıldığı ve 36 aileden organ bağış izni (%49,32) alındığı görülmektedir. Organ nakil merkezinin hizmetinin durdurulduğu DIII aralığında ise 49 beyin ölümü tespiti yapıldığı ve sadece 9 aileden organ bağış izni (%18,74) alındığı görülmektedir. Sonuç olarak; organ nakli merkezlerinin beyin ölümü tanı sürecini kolaylaştırdığı ve daha çok organ bağışı alınmasına katkı sağladığı tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Beyin Ölümü, Organ Bağışı, Organ Nakli Merkezi

## EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF ORGAN TRANSPLANT CENTERS ON ORGAN DONATION

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### ABSTRACT

Organ transplant; it is a method in the treatment of various diseases, provided by living and cadaveric donors, and voluntary donations are essential for transplantation. It is seen that organ donation is not at the desired level worldwide and in Turkey specifically, and increasing donation rates is important for human life. The study aimed to determine whether the Organ Transplant Center, which served between June 2015 and January 2020 in Isparta, had an effect on cadaver organ donation in the region where it was established. In this context; 5 years before SDU Organ Transplantation Center started operating in Isparta province (June 2010-June 2015-DI); and 4 years after the center's service ends (January 2020-January 2024-DII); and the brain death diagnosis and family organ donation data of all hospitals with tertiary intensive care throughout the province for the 4 year and 6 month period between June 2015 and January 2020, during which the center served (DIII), were retrospectively examined. Considering all the data; the period in which the center was active and the period in which it was not were compared, taking into account the temporal difference. In hospitals in Isparta province, where the organ transplant center is located; A total of 69 brain death determinations and 26 family permissions (37.68%) were obtained during the DI interval; it is seen that during the period when the transplant center was in service (DII interval), a total of 73 brain deaths were detected and organ donation permission was obtained from 36 families (49.32%). It is seen that in the DIII interval, where the service of the organ transplantation center was stopped, 49 brain deaths were detected and organ donation permission was obtained from only 9 families (18.74%). In conclusion; it has been determined that organ transplantation centers facilitate the brain death diagnosis process and contribute to more organ donations.

**Keywords:** Brain Death, Organ Donation, Organ Transplant Center.



**BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM SÜRECİNDE ÖNEMLİLİK KAVRAMI AÇISINDAN  
DENETİM KANITLARININ OLUŞTURULMASI VE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM  
KANITLARI STANDARDI (BDS 500) AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRME**

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**ÖZET**

Bağımsız Denetim Standardı, denetçinin denetim görüşünün dayanağı olan sonuçları elde edebilmesi, yeterli ve uygun denetim kanıtına ulaşabilmesi amacıyla finansal tabloların denetimi sırasında nelerin denetimin kanıtını oluşturduğunu açıklar (BDS 500, paragraf 1).

İşletmeler tarafından finansal tablolar aracılığıyla sunulan bilgilerin doğru olup olmadığı ancak denetçinin denetim faaliyeti için topladığı denetim kanıtları aracılığıyla olmaktadır. Denetçi, finansal tabloları incelerken önemlilik kavramını dikkate alarak değerlendirilmede bulunmalıdır. Önemlilik kavramını dikkate alan sorumlu denetçi, denetim sonunda sunduğu raporu doğrulayacak düzeyde uygun ve yeterli denetim kanıtına ulaşmalıdır.

Bu çalışmada, bağımsız denetim sürecinde önemlilik kavramının denetim kanıtlarının oluşturulması üzerine etkisi Bağımsız Denetim Kanıtları Standardı açısından teorik olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bağımsız Denetim, Denetim Kanıtı, Önemlilik.

**CREATION OF AUDIT EVIDENCE IN TERMS OF THE CONCEPT OF  
MATERIALITY IN THE INDEPENDENT AUDIT PROCESS AND EVALUATION IN  
TERMS OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDIT EVIDENCE STANDARD (IAS 500)**

**ABSTRACT**

The Independent Auditing Standard explains what constitutes audit evidence during the audit of financial statements so that the auditor can reach conclusions that form the basis for her opinion and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence (BDS 500, paragraph 1).

Whether the information presented by businesses through financial statements is accurate or not can only be determined through the audit evidence collected by the auditor for the audit activity. The auditor must make an evaluation by taking into account the concept of materiality when examining the financial statements. Taking the concept of materiality into consideration, the responsible auditor must obtain appropriate and sufficient audit evidence to verify the report presented at the end of the audit.

In this study, the effect of the concept of materiality on the creation of audit evidence in the independent audit process was evaluated theoretically in terms of the Independent Audit Evidence Standard.

**Keywords:** Independent Audit, Audit Evidence, Materiality.

## TÜRKİYE’DE GENÇ İŞSİZLİK VE İSTİHDAM POLİTİKALARI (2000-2023)

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### ÖZET

Genç işsizliğiyle mücadelede uluslararası düzeyde birçok politika ve programın uygulamaya konulması, işgücü piyasalarının karşılaştığı bu büyük soruna çözüm bulma çabalarının bir göstergesidir. Aktif İşgücü Piyasası Programları (AİPP) ve çeşitli teşvik programları, gençlerin işgücü piyasasına entegrasyonunu kolaylaştırmayı ve iş bulma süreçlerini hızlandırmayı amaçlar. Aktif istihdam politikaları, işsizlikle mücadelede önemli bir araç olarak görülüyor. Bu politikalar genellikle iş arayanların iş bulmalarını kolaylaştırmak, işgücü piyasasına katılımlarını artırmak ve uzun süreli işsizliği azaltmak amacıyla tasarlanır. Aktif istihdam politikalarının etkinliği, bu politikaların tasarımına, uygulanış şekline ve hedef kitlenin ihtiyaçlarına ne kadar iyi yanıt verdiğine bağlı olarak değişmektedir. Etkinliğin değerlendirilmesi, genellikle iş bulma oranlarında görülen iyileşmeler, işsizlik sürelerinin kısalması ve işgücü piyasasına katılım oranlarının artması gibi çıktılar üzerinden yapılmaktadır. Çalışmamızda, Türkiye’de genç işsizlik ve eksik istihdam sorunu zaman serisi analiziyle ilişkilendirilerek, işsizlik olgusunun ekonomideki yapısal sorunlara yol göstermeye çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İstihdam, Genç İşsizlik, Aktif İstihdam Politikaları.

## YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT POLICIES IN TURKEY (2000-2023)

### ABSTRACT

The implementation of many policies and programs at the international level to combat youth unemployment is an indication of efforts to find a solution to this major problem faced by labor markets. Active Labor Market Programs (ALMP) and various incentive programs aim to facilitate the integration of young people into the labor market and accelerate their employment processes. Active employment policies are seen as an important tool in the fight against unemployment. These policies are generally designed to make it easier for job seekers to find employment, increase their participation in the labor market, and reduce long-term unemployment. The effectiveness of active employment policies varies depending on the design of these policies, the way they are implemented, and how well they respond to the needs of the target audience. Evaluation of effectiveness is generally made through outputs such as improvements in job finding rates, shortening of unemployment periods and increased participation rates in the labor market. In our study, we tried to guide the unemployment

phenomenon to structural problems in the economy by associating the problem of youth unemployment and underemployment in Turkey with time series analysis.

**Key Words:** Employment, Youth Unemployment, Active Employment Policies.

## **CURRENT STATUS OF GREEN TOURISM AMONG YOUNG TOURISTS FROM CAN THO CITY, VIETNAM**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Green tourism is a concern of tourists, especially young tourists. This study, therefore, aims to evaluate the current status of green tourism among young tourists from Can Tho City, Vietnam. Data was collected through a structured questionnaire, with 289 respondents aged 18 to 29, residing in Can Tho and planning to travel within the next 6 months. Convenience sampling and descriptive statistics were used to achieve the research objective. The study's findings indicate that young tourists from Can Tho exhibit a relatively low awareness of green tourism. However, upon gaining an understanding of green tourism principles, nearly 70% of the respondents expressed their intent to adopt green practices for their upcoming trips. Moreover, despite limited knowledge about green tourism, tourists have demonstrated various environmental conservation behaviors during their travels, such as responsible waste disposal, efficient water usage, and carrying personal items to minimize their environmental impact. An Giang, Kien Giang and Da Lat are among the top four destinations for past and forthcoming trips for the respondents. These findings present encouraging prospects for the advancement of green tourism among young Vietnamese tourists.

**Keywords:** Green tourism, young tourists, green tourism awareness, Can Tho, Vietnam.

## جدلية الدين والسياسة في واقع العراق المعاصر

(دراسة حول إشكالية علاقة الدين بالدولة في العراق بعد عام 2003)

### THE DIALECTIC OF RELIGION AND POLITICS IN THE REALITY OF CONTEMPORARY IRAQ

(A study on the problematic relationship between religion and the state in Iraq after 2003)

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**Summary:** The research problem revolves around one of the most serious challenges that faced Iraq in its quest to build its modern state according to the concepts, standards, and foundations of the modern state as stated in the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, which extends its roots to the emergence of the modern Iraqi state in the early 1920s, and to the style and method in which Through it, the pillars and components of this state were formulated, which still pose a threat to the present and future of Iraq as a state and society, namely the problem stemming from the issue of religion's interference in the state and its affairs in Iraq, this interference which constitutes the core of an old problem in Arab-Islamic political thought, Its roots extend back about a century throughout most of the Arab region. It formed the basis of the dispute between the Islamic and secular trends, as it formed the basis of the dispute between the Islamic and secular trends, which still exists and continues to this day. Indeed, today it has become more powerful and present, due to the major political transformations that most Arab countries witnessed, and in Iraq before 2003, as well as After this history, due to the overwhelming presence of the Islamic movement and its dominance over the joints of governance and authority in most of these countries, most notably Iraq, of course

**أولاً: إشكالية البحث:**

تدور إشكالية البحث حول واحدة من أخطر التحديات التي واجهت العراق في سعيه بناء دولته الحديثة وفق مفاهيم و معايير و أسس الدولة الحديثة كما جاءت في معاهدة وستفاليا عام 1648، والتي تمتد بجذورها إلى نشأة الدولة العراقية الحديثة في بدايات عشرينيات القرن الماضي، وإلى الأسلوب والطريقة التي تم بها صياغة وتشكيل أركان ومكونات هذه الدولة، والتي لا تزال تشكل خطراً على حاضر و مستقبل العراق دولة و مجتمعاً، ألا وهي المشكلة النابعة من مسألة تدخل الدين في الدولة و شؤونها في العراق، هذا التدخل

الذي يشكل جوهر إشكالية قديمة في الفكر السياسي العربي الإسلامي، تمتد بجذورها إلى حوالى قرن من الزمان في جلّ المنطقة العربية. وقد شكلت أساس الخلاف ما بين التيارين الإسلامي والعلماني، حيث شكلت أساس الخلاف ما بين التيارين الإسلامي والعلماني، لا يزال قائماً ومستمراً إلى اليوم، لا بل أصبح اليوم أكثر قوة وحضوراً، بفعل التحولات السياسية الكبيرة التي شهدتها معظم البلدان العربية، وفي العراق قبل عام 2003، وكذلك بعد هذا التأريخ بسبب الحضور الطاغي للتيار الإسلامي وهيمنته على مفاصل الحكم والسلطة في غالبية هذه البلدان وفي مقدمتها العراق بطبيعة الحال.

**ثانياً: أهمية هذا البحث:**

**تتجسد أهمية هذه الدراسة بالمعطيات التالية:**

- يسعى هذا البحث إلى إلقاء الضوء على واحدة من أهم التحديات التي واجهت العراق في سعيه بناء دولته الحديثة منذ نشأته وحتى يومنا هذا، وتزداد هذه الأهمية اليوم بفعل الحضور الطاغي للتيار الديني الإسلامي على مختلف مفاصل الدولة والحكم منذ عام 2003 ولحد الآن.
- كما تكمن هذه الأهمية أيضاً في كونه يبحث في واحدة من أهم المسائل التي لاتزال حاضرة حتى يومنا هذا في العراق و غيرها من البلدان العربية، وهي العلاقة بين الديني والسياسي أو علاقة الدين بالدولة، وما تفرع عنه من ثنائيات جدلية حول العلاقة بين الإسلام والدولة والإسلام والديمقراطية كنظام سياسي واجتماعي، وباعتبار الإسلام دين غالبية أبناء البلدان العربية.
- من هنا جاء إختيارنا لهذه المسألة (المشكلة) ، بهدف البحث في طبيعتها ومساراتها والمعوقات التي تقف في طريق معالجتها، لنصل إلى إمكانية معالجتها بصورة واقعية وموضوعية، نقادياً لآثارها الخطرة على حاضر ومستقبل العراق دولة ومجتمعاً.

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## **EXPLORING THE EFFICACY OF DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION IN ENHANCING LITERACY SKILLS AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research endeavors to investigate the effectiveness of differentiated instruction in enhancing literacy skills among elementary students, with a multifaceted examination of educators' responses to diverse learning needs, utilization of technology to promote digital literacy, and the mitigation of challenges such as resource constraints and societal barriers. The research methodology utilized in this article centers around a comprehensive literature review, which delves into existing studies and scholarly articles to assess the effectiveness of differentiated instruction in bolstering literacy skills among elementary school students. This method entails a systematic examination and analysis of pertinent literature, aimed at synthesizing findings, identifying prevailing trends, and gaining deeper insights into various aspects such as teachers' pedagogical approaches, adaptation to diverse learning needs, integration of technology for digital literacy, and the challenges encountered in promoting literacy. The findings of this study underscore the critical importance of responsive and inclusive instructional approaches in promoting literacy development among diverse student populations. Moreover, they highlight the ongoing need for support and professional development opportunities to enable teachers to effectively implement differentiation practices in their classrooms. Through a comprehensive examination of these factors, this research contributes to our understanding of effective literacy instruction and informs efforts to improve educational outcomes for all students.



**Keywords:** Differentiated Instruction, Educational Effectiveness, Elementary Students, Literacy Skills.

## UNVEILING THE IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN MUHAMMADIYAH SCHOOLS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

Transformational educational leadership plays a crucial role in the development of Muhammadiyah Schools as Islamic educational institutions focus on empowerment and social change. This research aims to explore the practices and impacts of transformational educational leadership in Muhammadiyah schools. Employing a qualitative approach, data were collected through in-depth interviews with school principals, teachers, and staff in several Muhammadiyah schools in specific regions. Data analysis reveals that transformational educational leadership in Muhammadiyah schools is characterized by a strong commitment to strengthening Islamic identity, enhancing educational quality, and fostering positive social change. School leaders act as agents of change, inspiring and empowering staff and students to achieve broader educational goals. They adopt inclusive and participatory approaches, grounded in Islamic values, in decision-making and school policy development. The impact of transformational educational leadership is reflected in academic improvement, character development, and the cultivation of Islamic values-based character. Additionally, building an inclusive and empowering school culture fosters harmonious relationships among schools, students, teachers, and the community. This study provides a deeper understanding of the role and practices of transformational educational leadership in Muhammadiyah schools. Practical implications underscore the importance of strengthening leadership and credibility based on Islamic values to enhance educational quality and make positive contributions to society.

**Keywords:** *Islamic Values, Muhammadiyah Schools, School Culture, Social Change, Transformative Education*

إصلاحات عمر بن عبد العزيز وكفاءته الإدارية وفق منهج النبوة<sup>1</sup>

## OMAR BİN ABDUL AZİZ'S REFORMS AND HIS ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY ACCORDING TO THE METHOD OF THE PROPHET.

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### الملخص

عمر بن عبد العزيز، خامس الخلفاء الراشدين، تميز بفترة حكمه القصيرة والتي استمرت من عام 99 هـ إلى 101 هـ، لكنه استطاع خلالها أن يقدم نموذجًا فريدًا في الإصلاح الإداري والمالي مستندًا إلى منهج النبوة. كانت إصلاحات عمر بن عبد العزيز شاملة، حيث ركز على تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية وإعادة توزيع الثروة بشكل منصف. أمر بإعادة الأراضي والأموال التي تم الاستيلاء عليها بغير حق إلى أصحابها، مما ساهم في رفع المظالم عن الناس. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، عمل على تنظيم وإصلاح نظام الزكاة، حيث أمر بجمعها وتوزيعها بشكل عادل على الفقراء والمحتاجين، مما أدى إلى تقليل الفجوة بين الأغنياء والفقراء. وفيما يخص الإدارة المالية، طبق سياسات مالية صارمة لضبط النفقات وزيادة الإيرادات بطرق مشروعة. قام بإلغاء العديد من الضرائب غير الشرعية التي كانت تثقل كاهل المواطنين، واستبدالها بنظام ضرائب أكثر عدلاً وشفافية. كما أمر بتحسين إدارة الأوقاف وتوجيهها لخدمة المصلحة العامة، مما ساعد في تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية. لم تقتصر إصلاحات عمر بن عبد العزيز على الجانب المالي والإداري فقط، بل شملت أيضًا تحسين النظام القضائي، حيث سعى لتطبيق العدالة بشكل نزيه ومستقل. أمر بتعيين قضاة معروفين بالتقوى والنزاهة، وأشرف بنفسه على حل العديد من القضايا لضمان تحقيق العدل. بفضل هذه الإصلاحات، استطاع عمر بن عبد العزيز أن يحقق توازنًا فريدًا بين العدالة والرفاهية الاقتصادية، مكرسًا بذلك نموذجًا في الحكم الرشيد والإدارة الفعالة وفق منهج النبوة، مما جعله رمزًا للإصلاح والعدالة في التاريخ الإسلامي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تاريخ إسلامي، عمر بن عبد العزيز، إصلاحات.

<sup>1</sup> Bu çalışma, Eskişehir Osmangazi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü'nde Ahlam IBRAHİM tarafından hazırlanmakta olan *اصلاحات عمر بن عبد العزيز وحسن إدارته على منهج النبوة* başlıklı yüksek lisans tezi temel alınarak hazırlanmıştır.

**Abstract:**

Omar bin Abdul Aziz, the fifth Rightly Guided Caliph, was distinguished by his short rule, which lasted from 99 AH to 101 AH, but during which he was able to present a unique model of administrative and financial reform based on the method of the Prophet. Omar bin Abdulaziz's reforms were comprehensive, as he focused on achieving social justice and redistributing wealth equitably. He ordered the return of the lands and funds that had been wrongfully seized to their owners, which contributed to resolving the grievances of the people. In addition, he worked to organize and reform the zakat system, ordering its collection and distribution fairly among the poor and needy, which reduced the gap between the rich and the poor. Regarding financial management, he implemented strict financial policies to control expenditures and increase revenues in legitimate ways. He abolished many illegal taxes that burdened citizens, and replaced them with a more fair and transparent tax system. He also ordered improving the management of endowments and directing them to serve the public interest, which helped achieve economic and social development. Omar bin Abdulaziz's reforms were not limited to the financial and administrative aspects only, but also included improving the judicial system, as he sought to administer justice fairly and independently. He ordered the appointment of judges known for their piety and integrity, and personally supervised the resolution of many cases to ensure justice was done. Thanks to these reforms, Omar bin Abdul Aziz was able to achieve a unique balance between justice and economic prosperity, thus establishing a model of good governance and effective management in accordance with the method of the Prophet, which made him a symbol of reform and justice in Islamic history.

**Keywords:** Islamic history, Omar bin Abdul Aziz, reforms.

## İBNÜ'L HÜMÂM'DA İNSAN FİİLİ VE SORUMLULUĞU

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### Öz

Kelam ilmi İslam inanç esaslarını tespit eden, çağın koşullarına göre yeniden yorumlayan ve gelebilecek iddialara ikna edici şekilde nakli ve akli deliller kullanarak cevaplar üretmeyi hedefleyen bir disiplindir. Bu bildiride İslam'ın ortodoksi yorumlarından kabul edilen Mâtürîdîliğin önemli isimlerinden birisi olan İbnü'l-Hümâm'a ve onun çarpıcı düşüncelerine yer vermeyi amaçladık. Kendisinin aynı ekol içinde yer almakla birlikte mezhebin düşünce sınırlarını genişleten yorumlara ulaştığı bilinmektedir. İnsanın eylem yapabilme kudreti, kapasitesi ve bunlarla bağlantılı olan teklif yani sorumluluğu ve özgürlüğü gibi başlıklar kelam ilminin gündemini meşgul eden konulardır. Sünni blok bu konuda Mu'tezileye karşı teo-sentrik denilen Allah merkezli bir dil ve teoloji üretmiştir. Fakat bu dilin insanın yetkinliğini, sorumluluğunu ve özgürlüğünü pasif hale getirdiği anlaşılmış olmalı ki, aynı çizgideki bilginler yaptıkları çözümlerle bu sorunu aşmaya çalışmışlardır. Söz gelimi İbnü'l-Hümâm bu tür girişimde bulunan sıra dışı bilginlerden birisidir. Kendisi cüz'î irade/ azm-i musammem kavramsallaştırmasıyla konuya farklı bir boyut kazandırmıştır. Sonuçta eylemler yine Allah'a havale edilmekte yani yaratma bakımından O'na izafe edilmekte fakat kesb etme bakımından da insana izafe edilmektedir. Bir de cüz'î iradenin yaratılmamışlığını da dile getirmek suretiyle konuya farklı bir açılım getirmiştir. Böylece insanın eylemlerinde yetkinliği teslim edilmekte ve insanın sorumluluğu ve özgürlüğü anlamlı bir zemine kavuşmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kelâm, İbnü'l-Hümâm, Mâtürîdîlik, İnsan, Eylem.

## HUMAN ACTION AND RESPONSIBILITY IN IBN HUMAM

### Abstract

Kalam science is a discipline that determines the principles of Islamic belief, reinterprets them according to the conditions of the age, and aims to produce answers to possible claims using convincing transfer and rational evidence. In this paper, we aimed to include Ibn al-Humam, one of the important names of Maturidiism, which is considered one of the orthodoxy interpretations of Islam, and his striking thoughts. Although he is within the same school, it is known that he reached interpretations that expanded the boundaries of thought of the sect. Topics such as man's power and capacity to act and the related offer, that is, his responsibility and freedom, are the issues that occupy the agenda of the science of theology. The Sunni bloc has produced a God-centered language and theology, called theo-centric, against Mu'tazila on this issue. However, it must have been understood that this language makes human competence, responsibility and freedom passive, and scholars in the same line have tried to overcome this problem with their analyses. For example, Ibn al-Humam is one of the extraordinary scholars who took this kind of initiative. He added a different dimension to the subject with his conceptualization of partial will/ azm-i musammem. As a result, actions are again attributed to God, that is, they are attributed to Him in terms of creation, but they are also attributed to humans in terms of acquisition. He also brought a different perspective to the subject by expressing that partial will was not created. In this way, man's competence in his actions is delivered and man's responsibility and freedom gain a meaningful basis.

**Keywords:** Kalâm, Ibn al-Humam, Maturidi, Human, Action.

## NASR HÂMİD EBÛ ZEYD'DE DİNSEL SÖYLEM VE BAĞLAM İLİŞKİSİ

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### Öz

Dini metinlerin anlaşılması ve yorumlanması eskiden olduğu gibi günümüzde de önemini devam ettirmektedir. Din bilgileri dini metinlerin doğru anlaşılması ve yorumlanmasına dair yeni yaklaşımlar ve metodolojiler üzerinde düşünülmektedirler. Nasr Hâmîd Ebû Zeyd de bu çabanın peşinde olan ve oldukça üretken olan düşünürlerden birisidir. Kendisi Kur'an'ın doğru anlaşılması ve yorumlanması konularında ciddi düşünsel çaba içerisinde bulunmuş, içinde bulunduğu geleneğe delil ve gerekçelere dayalı eleştirilerde bulunmuş ve alternatif çözümlerde bulunmuştur. Ebû Zeyd önce beş dinsel enstrümanı zikreder: Düşünce ile dinin özdeşleştirilmesi. Olguların tek bir esasa indirgenmesi. Geleneğin ve selefın otoritesine dayanmak. Tekçilik ve kesin fikirlilik. Tarihsel boyutun yok edilmesi/anakronizm. Çalışmamızın ana konusuna gelince Ebû Zeyd, dinsel söylemlerde bağlamın önemli anlam aparatı olduğunu fakat söz konusu bağlamın ihlal edilmesinin dini düşünceye zarar verdiğini belirtmektedir. Çünkü dini metinler, çerçevesi içerisinde şekillenmiş oldukları kültürel yapıdan hiçbir şekilde ayrı olan metinler değildir. Bundan dolayı dini metinlerin anlaşılmasında ve yorumlanmasında bağlamlarından bağımsız ele alınmaları gerekir. Dinsel söylemde bağlamın ihlal edilmesinin sonuçlarından söz eden Ebû Zeyd söz gelimi hâkimiyet terimiyle düşüncesini örneklendirmektedir. Hâkimiyet terimine mana verilirken bağlamından hareket edilmediğinde oldukça işlevsel ve araçsal bir konuma yerleştirilebildiğini de göstermektedir. Sorun sadece siyasal alanla sınırlı da değildir. Toplumsal bilincin derinliklerine kadar sirayet etmektedir. Böylece bu ilke aileden başlayarak bütün toplumsal kurumlara hâkim olmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Dini Söylem, Ebû Zeyd, Dil, Bağlam, Anlam.

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE AND CONTEXT IN NASR HÂMID EBÛ ZEYD**

### **Abstract**

Understanding and interpreting religious texts continues to be important today as it was in the past. Religious scholars are considering new approaches and methodologies for the correct understanding and interpretation of religious texts. Nasr Hâmid Ebû Zeyd is one of the thinkers who pursue this effort and are quite productive. He made serious intellectual efforts to understand and interpret the Quran correctly, criticized the tradition he was in, based on evidence and justification, and found alternative analyses. Abu Zayd first mentions five religious instruments: Identification of thought and religion. Reduction of facts to a single principle. Relying on the authority of tradition and predecessors. Monism and strict-mindedness. Destruction of historical dimension/anachronism. As for the main subject of our study, Abu Zeyd states that context is an important meaning apparatus in religious discourses, but violating the context in question damages religious thought. Because religious texts are not texts that are in any way separate from the cultural structure within which they are shaped. Therefore, religious texts should not be considered independently of their context in understanding and interpreting them. Abu Zayd, who talks about the consequences of violating the context in religious discourse, exemplifies his thought with the term domination, for example. It also shows that when the meaning of the term dominance is not taken from its context, it can be placed in a very functional and instrumental position. The problem is not limited to the political sphere. It permeates deep into social consciousness. Thus, this principle dominates all social institutions, starting from the family.

**Keywords:** Religious Discourse, Abu Zayd, Language, Context, Meaning.



## ANA DİLİ ARAPÇA OLMAYAN KONUŞMALARINI GELİŞTİRME YÖNTEMLERİ

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### Özet:

Hiç şüphe yok ki herhangi bir dili öğrenmek pek çok beceriye bağlıdır; bunlardan en önemlileri: okuma becerisi, dinleme becerisi, anlama becerisi, yazma becerisi ve konuşma becerisidir. Bazı uzmanlar bu becerilerin öneminden şu şekilde bahsettiler: Kimisi anadili Arapça olmayanlara Arapça dilini öğretmede en önemli beceri okuma becerisidir demiştir. Kimisi en önemli becerinin yazma becerisi olduğunu söylemiştir. Kimisi ise dinleme becerisini en önemli bulmuştur. Bana göre bu becerilerden birisi önemli, diğerleri önemsiz diyemeyiz. Çünkü anadili Arapça olmayanlara Arapça öğretmek tüm bu becerilerin birleşimine bağlıdır ve bu becerileri birbirinden ayıramayız. Ancak bu becerilerden birini kullanıp diğer becerileri de geliştirebileceğimizi söyleyebiliriz. Konuşma becerisi sayesinde örneğin okuma becerisini geliştirebiliriz. Konuşma becerisi sayesinde anlama ve dinleme becerisini geliştirebiliriz. Bu araştırma, öğrencinin Arapça dilinde konuşmasını geliştirebileceği konuşma yöntemlerini göstermekte ve açıklığa kavuşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: konuşma becerisi, Arap dili, üslup, eğitim.

### **Methods to improve the speech of non-native Arabic speakers and Arabic learners**

#### Summary:

There is no doubt that learning any language depends on many skills, the most important of which are: reading skill, listening skill, comprehension skill, writing skill, and conversation skill. Some specialists and teachers have spoken about the importance of some of these skills. Some of them said: The reading skill is the most important in teaching the Arabic language to non-native speakers, and some of them said: The writing skill is the most important. Some of them said: Listening skill is the most important. In my opinion, we cannot say that this skill is important and others are not important, because teaching the Arabic language to non-native speakers depends on the combination of all these skills and we cannot separate these skills from each other. But we can say that we can use one of these skills and develop other skills through it. Through the conversation skill, we can develop the reading skill, for example. Through the skill of conversation, we can develop the skill of understanding and listening. This research shows and clarifies the conversational methods through which the student can develop his conversation in the Arabic language.

Keywords: conversation skill, Arabic language, style, education.

## ARAPÇA KONUŞAMAYANLAR İÇİN KONUŞMA BECERİLERİNDE DİYALOG VE TARTIŞMA YÖNTEMİ

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**Özet:**

Ana dili Arapça olmayanlara Arapça öğretmek; dinleme, okuma, anlama, yazma ve konuşma becerileri olmak üzere çeşitli becerilere bağlıdır. Her becerinin, çalışma ve faaliyetleri için birçok yöntem vardır. Nasıl ki okuma becerisi, dinleme becerisi, yazma becerisi yöntemleri/ metotları varsa, konuşma becerisinin de öğrencinin zihinsel seviyesi ve kabiliyetine göre/ uygun olarak konuşmasını geliştirebileceği yöntemleri/ metotları vardır. Arap dilinin, anadili Arapça olmayanlara konuşma becerisi olmadan öğretilmesi mümkün değildir. Öğrenci, okuma-yazmayı öğrenip konuşmayı öğrenemiyorsa bu büyük bir eksiklik/ büyük bir eksiklik sayılır. Çünkü dilin asıl amacı başkalarıyla iletişim kurmaktır ve konuşma olmadan iletişim gerçekleşemez. Bundan dolayı/ dolayısıyla bu araştırma; Arapça konuşamayan öğrencinin, Arapça konuşması ve konuşmasını geliştirmesi için konuşma dersinde uyguladığımız en önemli konuşma yöntemlerini izah etmektedir/ açıklamaktadır. En önemli konuşma metotlarını/ taktiklerini göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** beceri, konuşma, Arap dili, üslup, öğrenci

### **Dialogue and discussion method in conversation skills for non-Arabic speakers**

**Summary:**

Teaching Arabic to non-native speakers depends on several skills, including listening, reading, understanding, writing, and conversation skills. Each skill depends on many methods in its work and activities. Just as the skill of reading has methods, just as the skill of listening has methods, and the skill of writing has methods, For conversation skills, we find methods through which the student's conversation can be developed according to his mental and skill level. As we know that teaching the Arabic language to non-native speakers cannot be done without learning the skill of conversation, because if the student learns to read and write and does not learn to speak, this is considered a major deficiency, because the basis and goal of the language is communication with others, and without conversation communication cannot take place. Hence, this research clarifies and demonstrates the most important conversation methods that we apply in the conversation lesson to develop the student's conversation and speech in Arabic for non-Arabic speakers.

**Keywords:** skill, conversation, Arabic language, style, student

**MÂTÜRÎDÎ'NİN KİTÂBÜ'T-TEVHÎD'İ VE HAKÎM ES-SEMERKANDÎ'NİN ES-  
SEVÂDÜ'L-A'ZAM'I BAĞLAMINDA İLK DÖNEM MÂTÜRÎDİLİĞİN  
KARŞILAŞTIRMALI TAHLİLİ**

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**Öz**

Mâverâünnahir bölgesinde bulunan Semerkant ve Buhara gibi merkezler, İslam tarihinde siyasal, sosyal ve dini açıdan çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu coğrafya özellikle Türk toplumlarının inanç ve dini düşüncesinin şekillenmesinde başat role sahiptir. Çalışmaya konu olan iki büyük Ehl-i sünnet âlimi bu coğrafyanın en önemli isimlerindedir. Hanefî geleneğin taşıyıcıları konumunda olan, aynı dönemi yaşamış bu iki âlimin, bu geleneğe nasıl katkılar sunduklarını ve Mâtürîdî kelâmının doğuşundaki etkilerini tespit etmek önemlidir. Bilhassa müelliflerin kelâma dair konuları ele aldığı iki temel eseri olan *Kitâbü't-Tevhîd*'in ve *es-Sevâdü'l-A'zam*'ın kıyaslanması ile Mâtürîdî kelâm geleneğinin oluşumuna sundukları katkılarının ve orijinal yönlerinin neler olduğunun bilinmesi ehemmiyetlidir. Çalışmada, Mâtürîdî kelâm okulunun kurucusu, onun takipçisi ve aynı dönemi yaşayan kıymetli iki âlimin ortaya koyduğu bu iki önemli eser ayrıca birbiriyle de kıyaslanarak farklılıkları, benzerlikleri ve eserlerin icra ettiği kelâmî fonksiyon üzerinde durulmaktadır. Ayrıca Mâtürîdîliğin ve hatta Ehl-i sünnetin kurucu metni olma payesini kendinde bulduran *Kitâbü't-Tevhîd*'i dönemi açısından farklı ve orijinal yapan yönleri, bu iki eserin kıyası özelinde de vurgulanmaya çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kelâm, Kitâbü't-Tevhîd, Mâtürîdî, Semerkandî, Sevâdü'l-A'zam.

**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EARLY MÂTURÎDÎ THOUGHT IN THE  
CONTEXT OF MÂTURÎDÎ'S KİTÂB AL-TAWHÎD AND HAKÎM AL-  
SAMARQANDÎ'S SAWÂD AL-AZAM**

**Abstract**

Centers such as Samarqand and Bukhârâ in the Transoxiana region hold a significant place in Islamic history from political, social, and religious perspectives. This geography, especially, plays a pivotal role in shaping the beliefs and religious thoughts of Turkish communities. The two prominent scholars under study are among the most important figures in this region. As carriers of the Hanafî tradition, these two scholars who lived in the same era made substantial contributions to this tradition, and it is important to determine how they contributed and

influenced the birth of Māturīdī theology. Particularly, it is crucial to understand the significance of the two fundamental works of the authors in the field of theology, namely Kitāb al-tawḥīd and Sawād al-azam, and their contributions to the formation of Māturīdī theological tradition, as well as their original aspects. This study compares the two important works put forth by the founder of Māturīdī theology, his successor, and two valuable contemporary scholar, highlighting their differences, similarities, and their role in theological discourse. Furthermore, the unique and original aspects of Kitāb al-tawḥīd, which holds the status of being the founding text of Māturīdī theology and even the entire Ahl Sunna tradition, are emphasized within the context of the comparison of these two works.

**Keywords:** Theology, Kitāb al-tawḥīd, Māturīdī, Samarqandī, Sawād al-azam.

## ÖZEL LİSEDE EĞİTİM GÖREN ÖĞRENCİLERİN ZİHİNSEL ENGELLİ BİREYLERİN SPORTİF ETKİNLİKLERE KATILIMLARI KONUSUNDAKİ OLUMLU VE OLUMSUZ TUTUMLARI

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışma özel lisede eğitim gören öğrencilerin, zihinsel engelli bireylerin sportif etkinliklere yönelik tutumlarının incelenmesi amacı ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Eskişehir ilinde özel bir lisesinde öğrenim gören 187'si erkek, 24'ü kadın olmak üzere toplam 211 gönüllü öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma için kurum müdüründen ve öğrencilerin velilerinden gerekli izinler alınmıştır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak İlhan vd., (2016) tarafından geliştirilen zihinsel engelli bireylerin sportif etkinliklerine yönelik tutum ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde SPSS 21 istatistiksel paket programı kullanılmıştır. Normallik dağılımı incelendiğinde, normal olmayan bir dağılım gösterdiği tespit edilen verilerde değişkenler arasındaki ayrımı bulmak için veriler Mann Whitney-U ve Kruskal Wallis testi ile analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgularda, katılımcıların cinsiyet, yaş, okuduğu bölüm ve aktif spor yapma değişkenleri açısından anlamlı bir farklılık bulunamamıştır ( $p>0,05$ ). Aile gelir durumunu normal olarak tanımlayan ve takım sporlarına yönelimi olan öğrencilerin olumlu tutumları diğerlerine göre daha yüksek olduğu bulgulanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, bulgular gösteriyor ki gençlerin ekonomik durumun iyi oluşu ve takım sporuna yöneliminin zihinsel engelli bireylere yönelik tutumları üzerinde olumlu etkisi olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Ayrıca zihinsel engelli bireylere yönelik tutumların nasıl desteklenebileceği konusunda önemli ipuçları sunabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Zihinsel engelli, lise öğrencileri, spor, tutum.

## THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ATTITUDES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS THE PARTICIPATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH INTELLEKTUEL DISABILITIES IN SPORTS ACTIVITIES.

### Abstract

This study was conducted to examine the attitudes of students attending a private high school towards the participation of individuals with mental disabilities in sports activities. The research group consisted of 211 volunteer students studying in a private high school in Eskişehir province, of whom 187 are male and 24 are female. Necessary permissions were obtained from the school principal and the students' parents for the research. In the study, the attitude scale towards the sports activities of individuals with mental disabilities developed by İlhan et al., (2016) was used as the data collection tool. The SPSS 21 statistical package program was used for data analysis. When the normality distribution was examined, data that showed a non-normal distribution were analyzed using the Mann Whitney-U and Kruskal Wallis tests to find the differentiation among variables. The findings revealed no significant differences in terms of gender, age, department of study, and active sports participation of the participants ( $p>0.05$ ). It was found that students who described their family income status as normal and who had an orientation towards team sports had more positive attitudes compared to others.

In conclusion, the findings indicate that the economic well-being of the youth and their orientation towards team sports have a positive effect on their attitudes towards individuals with mental disabilities. Furthermore, the study can provide significant clues on how attitudes towards individuals with mental disabilities can be supported.

**Keywords:** Intellectual disabilities, high school students, sports, attitude.

## KYK YURTLARINDA KALAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN KYK KAVRAMINA BAKIŞ AÇILARININ İNCELENMESİ

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### ÖZET

Üniversite çağına gelmiş, ailesinin yanından ilk kez ayrılan öğrenciler için barınma şartları büyük önem arz etmektedir. Ülkemizde öğrencilere barınma imkanları sunan özel kurumlar ve devlet kurumları bulunmaktadır. Devlet kurumlarında en genel anlamda barınma imkanı sunan kurum Kredi Yurtlar Kurumudur. Üniversite öğrencileri büyük çoğunlukla KYK yurtlarında kalmaktadırlar. Bu bağlamda yapılan bu araştırmada Gümüşhane Üniversitesinde KYK yurtlarında kalan öğrencilerin KYK kavramına ilişkin algılarının incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yönteminde tasarlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2023-2024 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında Gümüşhane Üniversitesinde 2-3-4. Sınıfta okuyan öğrencilerden rastgele seçilen 114 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Öğrencilerin KYK kavramına ilişkin bakış açıları metaforlar aracılığı ile ortaya konmaya çalışılmıştır. Araştırmanın problem cümlesi olarak öğrencilere “KYK..... benzer. Çünkü.....” cümlesi yöneltilmiştir. Öğrencilerden alınan cevaplar neticesinde öğrencilerin bu kavrama ilişkin genellikle olumsuz düşünceler geliştirdiği ancak olumlu düşünceler geliştiren öğrencilerin de olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. KYK yurtlarında yapılacak bazı iyileştirmeler ile öğrencilerin bu kavrama ilişkin algılarının değişebileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** KYK, metafor, barınma, beslenme, yükseköğretim

## **INVESTIGATION OF THE PERSPECTIVES OF STUDENTS STAYING IN CDI DORMITORIES ON THE CONCEPT OF CDI**

### **ABSTRACT**

Housing conditions are of great importance for students of university age who leave their families for the first time. There are private and state institutions in our country that offer accommodation opportunities to students. The institution that most generally offers accommodation opportunities in government institutions is the Credit Dormitories Institution. University students mostly stay in the dormitories of CDI. In this context this research aims to examine the perceptions of students staying in the dormitories of CDI at Gümüşhane University regarding the concept of CDI. The research was designed in qualitative research method. The study group of the research consists of 114 students randomly selected from the students studying in 2-3-4 grades at Gümüşhane University in the 2023-2024 academic year. The data of the study were collected with a semi-structured interview form. Students' perspectives on the concept of CDI were tried to be revealed through metaphors. As the problem statement of the research, the sentence "CDI is similar to..... Because....." was directed to the students. As a result of the answers received from students, it was observed that students generally developed negative thoughts about this concept but there were also students who developed positive thoughts. It is concluded that students' perceptions of this concept can change with some improvements to be made in the dormitories of CDI.

**Keywords:** CDI, metaphor, housing, nutrition, high education



**İLKOKUL 4. SINIF MATEMATİK DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ KAZANIM  
VE İÇERİK BOYUTUNDA HAMMOND DEĞERLENDİRME MODELİNE GÖRE  
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**EVALUATION OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL 4TH GRADE MATHEMATICS  
COURSE CURRICULUM IN TERMS OF ACHIEVEMENT AND CONTENT  
DIMENSIONS ACCORDING TO THE HAMMOND EVALUATION MODEL**

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**ÖZET**

Bu çalışmanın amacı ilkokul 4. Sınıf matematik dersi öğretim programını kazanım ve içerik boyutunda Hammond değerlendirme modeline göre değerlendirmektir. Çalışma karma yöntem kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Nicel boyutta tarama yöntemi; nitel boyutta ise durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın nicel boyutunda İç Anadolu Bölgesi'nde yer alan bir ilde görev yapan 34 sınıf öğretmeni, nitel boyutuna ise aynı ilde görev yapan ve çalışmanın nitel boyutuna gönüllü katılmak isteyen 12 sınıf öğretmeni yer almıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak nicel veriler için araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen “İlkokul 4. Sınıf Matematik Dersi Öğretim Programının Kazanım ve İçerik Boyutunun Hammond Değerlendirme Modeline Göre Değerlendirilmesi” anketi, nitel veriler için ise yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Nicel ve nitel veriler ayrı ayrı analiz edilmiştir. Anketten elde edilen verilerin istatistiksel analizinde frekans, yüzde, aritmetik ortalama ve standart sapma kullanılmıştır. Nitel verilerin analizinde ise betimsel analizden faydalanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucuna göre öğretmenlerin kazanım ve içerik olarak 4. Sınıf ilkokul öğretim programına bakışı olumludur. Öğretmen görüşlerine göre öğrencilerin günlük yaşamla ilişkilendirebileceği, uygulama yaparak öğrenebileceği, temel dört işlem becerilerini geliştirecek, eğlenerek öğrenmeye fırsat sunacak matematik oyunlarının ve bireysel farklılıklara dikkat eden kazanım ve içeriklerin eklenmesi uygun olacaktır. Ayrıca araştırmaya katılan öğretmenler, 4. Sınıf öğrencisinin henüz somut işlemler döneminde olduğunu ifade ederek soyut düşünmeyi gerektirecek geometri konularının programdan çıkarılmasının doğru olacağını belirtmiştir. Uzunluk ölçme, kesirler, günlük hayatla bağlantılı olmayan konular da katılımcıların çıkarılmasını tavsiye ettiği konular arasındadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** 4. Sınıf matematik dersi programı, Hammond değerlendirme modeli, program değerlendirme, öğretmen görüşleri.

### **Abstract**

This study aims to evaluate the primary school 4th grade mathematics course curriculum according to the Hammond evaluation model in terms of achievement and content. In this mixed method study, survey method was used in the quantitative dimension and case study design was used in the qualitative dimension. Thirty-four classroom teachers working in a province in the Central Anatolia Region participated in the quantitative dimension of the study, and 12 classroom teachers working in the same province and willing to participate voluntarily in the qualitative dimension of the study participated in the qualitative dimension. As a data collection tool, the "Evaluation of the Achievement and Content Dimensions of the Primary School 4th Grade Mathematics Course Curriculum According to the Hammond Evaluation Model" questionnaire developed by the researchers was used for quantitative data, and a semi-structured interview form was used for qualitative data. Quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed separately. Frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean and standard deviation were used in the statistical analysis of the data obtained from the survey. Descriptive analysis was used in the analysis of qualitative data. According to the results of the research, teachers' view of the 4<sup>th</sup> grade primary school curriculum in terms of outcomes and content was positive. According to teachers' opinions, it would be appropriate to add mathematics games that students can relate to daily life, learn by practicing, develop the basic four operation skills, and provide opportunities for learning with fun, as well as achievements and content that pay attention to individual differences. In addition, the teachers participating in the research stated that the 4th grade student was still in the concrete operations period and that it would be correct to remove geometry subjects that require abstract thinking from the curriculum. Length measurement, fractions, and topics not related to daily life are among the topics that participants recommend to be excluded.

**Keywords:** 4th grade mathematics curriculum, Hammond evaluation model, program evaluation, teacher opinions.

## ORTAOKUL 7. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KONUŞMA BECERİSİNE YÖNELİK TUTUM VE ÖZYETERLİKLERİ

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı 2023-2024 öğretim yılında ortaokulu 7. sınıf öğrencilerinin konuşma becerisine yönelik tutum ve özyeterlik düzeylerini belirlemektir. Konuşmaya yönelik tutum ve özyeterlik bireyin duyuşsal yönünü yansıtır. Araştırmada örnekleme dahil edilen 132 öğrenciden alınan veriler değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri “Ortaokul Öğrencileri İçin Konuşma Özyeterlik Ölçeği” ve “Ortaokul Öğrencileri İçin Konuşma Becerisi Tutum Ölçeği” ile elde edilmiştir. Verilerin çözümlenmesinde cinsiyetler arası karşılaştırmada t testi ve iki bağımlı değişkin arasındaki ilişkiyi test etmede Pearson Kolerasyon tekniğinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırmada cinsiyet değişkenine göre yapılan karşılaştırmada kadın öğrencilerin konuşma tutum puan ortalamalarının anlamlı ve orta etki düzeyinde erkek öğrencilere göre farklılaştığı, konuşma özyeterlik puanlarında ise farklılaşma olmadığı görülmüştür. Bireylerin konuşmaya yönelik olumlu tutum ve özyeterliğe sahip olması kendilerini daha doğru ve etkili ifade edebilmesine, konuşma ile ilgili etkinliklere katılım isteğinin artmasına yardımcı olabilir. Türkçe dersinin dört beceri alanından biri olan konuşma ile ilgili etkinliklerde farklı yöntem ve tekniklerin kullanılmasının, konuşma etkinliklerinin eğlenceli bir eyleme dönüştürülmesinin, bireyin konuşmasına ilişkin yapıcı dönütler verilmesinin konuşma tutum ve konuşma özyeterliğine olumlu bir etki edeceği söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Konuşma, konuşma tutumu, konuşma özyeterliği

## **ATTITUDES AND SELF-EFFICACY OF 7TH GRADE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS SPEAKING SKILLS**

### **SUMMARY**

The aim of this study is to determine the attitudes and self-efficacy levels of the 7th grade students of secondary school towards speaking skills in the 2023-2024 academic year. Attitude and self-efficacy towards speaking reflect the affective aspect of the individual. In the study, the data obtained from 132 students included in the sample were evaluated. Survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the study. The data of the study were obtained with “Speaking Self-Efficacy Scale for Secondary School Students” and “Speaking Skill Attitude Scale for Secondary School Students”. In analysing the data, t-test was used for comparison between genders and Pearson’s correlation technique was used to test the relationship between two dependent variables. In the comparison made according to the gender variable in the study, it was seen that the mean speaking attitude scores of female students differed significantly and at medium effect level compared to male students, while there was no difference in speaking self-efficacy scores. Having positive attitudes and self efficacy towards speaking can help individuals express themselves more accurately and effectively and increase their willingness to participate in activities related to speaking. It can be said that using different methods and techniques in activities related to speaking, which is one of the four skill areas of Turkish lesson, transforming speaking activities into an entertaining activity, giving constructive feedback about the individual’s speech will have a positive effect on speaking attitude and speaking self-efficacy.

**Keywords:** Speaking, speaking attitude, speaking self-efficacy.

## SANAYİDE ARA ELEMAN İHTİYACINI KARŞILAMAYA YÖNELİK BİR SİSTEM OLARAK MESLEKİ EĞİTİM MERKEZLERİ: SİSTEMİNİN ARTILARI VE EKSİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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### ÖZET

Mesleki Eğitim Merkezleri, bir ülke sanayisine nitelikli ara eleman yetiştirmek gibi önemli bir role sahiptir. Ancak bu okullarda verilen eğitimin ve mesleki eğitim sisteminin artı ve eksileriyle ilgili yeterince araştırma yapılmamıştır. Ülkemizdeki mesleki eğitim sistemine ilişkin bir çalışma yapmamızın altında yatan neden, ara eleman yetiştirme misyonu üstlenen bu kurumların daha etkin işlemesi, öğrencilerin daha nitelikli bir eğitim alması ve nitelikli ara eleman yetiştirilme süreçlerine katkıda bulunacak öneriler sunmaktır. Bunun için öncelikle iyileştirme önerilerinin sunulacağı sorunların belirlenmesi gerekmektedir.

Mesleki Eğitim Merkezleri'nde teorik eğitim süresinin kısa, pratik eğitim süresinin uzun olmasının bazı dezavantajları vardır. Öğrencilerin kendilerini bir öğrenciden çok işçi statüsünde görmeleri ve eğitim sürecine etkin olarak katılım sağlayamamaları örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Ayrıca, işletmelerin öğrenci takibini yetersiz yapması, yaralanma veya ölümle sonuçlanan iş kazalarının meydana gelmesi ve öğrencilerin pratik eğitim sırasında mikro sosyal kültürle temaslarına bağlı olarak kişisel gelişimlerinin olumsuz etkilemesi gibi faktörler dikkat çekmektedir. Okul içerisinde eğitimle bireye kazandırılmak istenen yetenek ve becerilerin geçici bir süre etkili olduğu, olumlu davranış kazandırma veya sosyal yaşama uygun davranış geliştirme çalışmalarının kalıcılığının sağlanamadığı görülmektedir.

Yaygın eğitimin bir parçası iken zorunlu eğitim kapsamına alınan Mesleki Eğitim Merkezleri, devlet tarafından verilen asgari ücretin belli oranlarında teşvik edilirken ekonomik kaynakların yetersiz olduğu aileler tarafından gelir kapısı olarak görülebilmektedir. Bu nedenle okula yapılan kayıtlardaki ana motivasyonun, eğitim almak ve kendini bir meslek dalında geliştirmek yerine maddi kaynak elde etmek olduğu görülebilmektedir. Sunulan mesleki eğitimin öğrencinin ilgi ve yeteneklerini belirli bir alana yönlendirmesi ve geliştirmesi, başlangıçta olumlu bir yaklaşım olarak görülebilir. Ancak Mesleki Eğitim Merkezleri'ndeki mevcut kontenjanların diğer örgün lise kurumlarından devamsızlık, disiplin suçları ve akademik başarısızlık gibi nedenlerle uzaklaştırılan öğrenciler tarafından doldurulmasıyla birlikte, eğitim sürecinde verimin olumsuz etkileneceği düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca bu durum, Mesleki Eğitim Merkezleri'nin asli amacı olan nitelikli işgücü yetiştirme misyonunu da etkileyebilir. Kontenjanların çoğu, diğer okullardan uzaklaştırılan öğrenciler tarafından doldurulduğunda bu

merkezlerin asıl hedefi olan nitelikli eleman yetiştirme amacı geri plana atılabilmekte ve eğitim kalitesi düşebilmektedir.

Mesleki eğitim sürecinde ve elde edilen mesleki eğitim çıktılarında incelenmesi ve araştırılması gereken alanların, öğrencilerin Mesleki Eğitim Merkezleri'ne kayıt yaptırmadan önce mevcut potansiyelleri ile karşılaşabilecekleri imkan ve zorlukları da dikkate alarak ele alınması önemlidir. Bu konuda yeterli literatür bulunmamakla birlikte, ülkenin ve vatandaşlarının geleceği açısından kritik bir alandır. Bu nedenle bu çalışma, ilgili literatüre katkı sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Mesleki eğitim ile ilgili gerekli görülen bu araştırmanın, öğrencilerin kayıt sürecinden mezuniyetlerine kadar olan süreçte karşılaşabilecekleri fırsatlar ve zorlukların anlaşılmasına ve bu alanda etkili politika ve uygulamaların geliştirilmesine katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir. Bu çalışma teorik ve ampirik açıdan geliştirilerek yüksek lisans tezine evrilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mesleki Eğitim Merkezleri, Mesleki Eğitim Merkezlerinin Artıları ve Eksileri, Öğrencilerin Mesleki Eğitim Algısı, Velilerin Mesleki Eğitim Algısı, Meslek Eğitimi Sürecinde Potansiyeller ve Zorluklar.

## **VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS AS A SYSTEM TO MEET THE NEED FOR INTERMEDIATE STAFF IN INDUSTRY: A RESEARCH ON THE PROS AND CONS OF THE SYSTEM**

### **ABSTRACT**

Vocational Training Centers play a pivotal role in training qualified intermediate personnel for a country's industry. However, there has been a dearth of research on the advantages and disadvantages of the education provided in these schools and the vocational education system. The rationale for conducting a study on the vocational education system in our country is to provide recommendations that will enhance the effectiveness of these institutions, which are tasked with training intermediate staff. This will ensure that students receive a more qualified education and contribute to the process of training qualified intermediate staff. To this end, it is essential to first identify the problems for which improvement suggestions will be presented.

The structure of vocational training centers is disadvantageous in that theoretical training is brief while practical training is lengthy. Consequently, students tend to view themselves as workers rather than learners, and thus fail to actively engage in the educational process. In addition, there are concerns regarding the inadequate supervision of students by enterprises, the occurrence of work-related accidents resulting in injuries or fatalities, and the potential negative impact on students' personal development due to exposure to micro social culture during practical training. Furthermore, it is observed that the abilities and skills acquired through education within the school have a temporary effect, and there is no guarantee of long-term retention or the development of positive behavior suitable for social life.

Vocational training centers, which are included in the scope of compulsory education while being a part of non-formal education, are encouraged at certain rates of the minimum wage set

by the state. However, they can also be viewed as a source of income for families with insufficient economic resources. Consequently, it can be observed that the primary motivation for enrolling in school is to obtain financial resources rather than to receive education and improve one's professional skills. The fact that vocational education offers students the opportunity to direct and develop their interests and abilities in a specific field may initially be perceived as a positive approach. Nevertheless, it is postulated that the efficacy of the educational process may be compromised when the existing quotas in vocational education centers are filled by students who have been suspended from other formal high school institutions for reasons such as absenteeism, disciplinary offenses, and academic failure. Furthermore, this situation may also impede the primary objective of Vocational Training Centers, which is to educate and train a qualified workforce. When the majority of quotas are filled by students expelled from other institutions, the primary objective of these centers, which is to train qualified personnel, may be marginalized, potentially leading to a decline in the quality of education.

It is crucial to examine and research the areas pertinent to vocational education, including both the process and the outcomes. This examination should take into account the students' current potential and the opportunities and difficulties they may encounter before enrolling in vocational education centers. Although there is a paucity of literature on this subject, it is a critical area for the future of the country and its citizens. Consequently, the objective of this study is to contribute to the existing body of literature on the subject. It is anticipated that this research, which is deemed necessary regarding vocational education, will contribute to an understanding of the opportunities and difficulties that students may encounter in the process from registration to graduation, as well as to the development of effective policies and practices in this field. This study will be developed theoretically and empirically and will culminate in the submission of a master's thesis.

**Keywords:** Vocational Education Centers, Pros and Cons of the Vocational Education System, Students' Perception of Vocational Education, Parents' Perception of Vocational Education, Potentials and Challenges in the Vocational Education Process.



## YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN SINIF YÖNETİMİNDE YAŞADIKLARI PROBLEMLER VE ÖĞRENCİ MOTİVASYONU

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### Özet

Bu çalışmada yabancı dil öğretmenlerinin yabancı dil derslerinde sınıf yönetiminde yaşadıkları problemlerin neler olduğu, bu problemlerin çözümünde hangi yöntemleri kullandıkları, yabancı dil derslerinde öğrenci motivasyonunu nasıl sağladıkları ve bu konudaki önerilerinin neler olduğu araştırılmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemi ile yapılmıştır. Veriler yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Türkiye'nin farklı il merkezinde görev yapan 10 yabancı dil öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verileri içerik analiziyle analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre öğretmenlerin yabancı dil derslerinde sınıf yönetiminde genellikle problem yaşadıkları ve derste yaşanabilecek problemleri önlemek adına sınıfta önceden kurallar belirledikleri ve buna ek olarak sorunun kaynağını da önemstedikleri saptanmıştır. Öğretmenlerin anlamlı bir çoğunluğu öğrencilerin motivasyonunu yüksek tutmak için çok boyutlu etkinlikler kullandıkları ve öğrenciyi derste ne kadar aktif tutarlarsa öğrencinin öğrenmeye bir o kadar açık hale geldiğini ifade etmişlerdir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Yabancı Dil, Sınıf Yönetimi, Öğrenci Motivasyonu

### Abstract

In this study, it was investigated what are the problems experienced by foreign language teachers in classroom management in foreign language classes, which methods they use in solving these problems, how they ensure student motivation in foreign language classes and what are their suggestions on this issue. The study was conducted with qualitative research method. The data were collected with a semi-structured interview form. The study group consisted of 10 foreign language teachers working in Erzincan city center. The research data were analyzed by content analysis. According to the results obtained from the research, it was determined that teachers generally have problems in classroom management in foreign language classes and that they set rules in advance in order to prevent problems that may occur in the class and in addition to this, they also care about the source of the problem. A significant majority of the teachers stated that they used multidimensional activities to keep students' motivation high and that the more active they kept the students in the lesson, the more open the students became to learning.

**Key words:** Foreign Language, Classroom Management, Student Motivation



## ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KALİTE KÜLTÜRÜNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ

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### Özet

Araştırmanın amacı üniversite öğrencilerinin kalite kültürüne yönelik görüşlerinin belirlenmesidir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi ve olgu bilim deseni tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmada kolay ulaşılabılır örnekleme yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu tercih edilmiştir. Veri analizi yöntemi olarak içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılar kaliteye ilişkin 8 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcılar tarafından en fazla dile getirilen kategori “ihtiyaçları karşılayabilme” dir. Katılımcılar yükseköğretimde kalite kültürünün bileşenlerine ilişkin 11 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcılar tarafından en fazla dile getirilen kategori “eğitimci niteliği”dir. Katılımcılar yükseköğretimde kalite kültürünü etkileyen faktörlere ilişkin 19 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcılar tarafından en fazla dile getirilen kategori “öğrenci düzeyi ” dir. Katılımcılar yükseköğretimde kalite kültürünün gelişiminin önündeki engellere ilişkin 11 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcılar tarafından en fazla dile getirilen kategoriler “ bütçe sorunları” dır. Katılımcılar yükseköğretimde kalite kültürünün gelişiminin paydaşlara etkisine ilişkin 9 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcılar tarafından en fazla dile getirilen kategori “toplumsal gelişme” dir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** kalite kültürü, görüş, öğrenci

## SANAL GERÇEKLİĞİN EĞİTİMDE KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GÖRÜŞLERİ

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### Özet

Araştırmanın amacı eğitimde sanal gerçekliğin kullanımına yönelik öğretmen adaylarının görüşlerinin belirlenmesidir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi ve olgu bilim deseni tercih edilmiştir. Araştırmada kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu tercih edilmiştir. Veri analizi yöntemi olarak içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre katılımcılar sanal gerçekliğe ilişkin 5 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcılar tarafından en fazla dile getirilen kategori “ kurgu ve gerçeğin birleşimi” dir. Katılımcılar eğitimde kullanılacak sanal gerçeklik uygulamalarına ilişkin 8 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcılar tarafından en fazla dile getirilen kategori “cerrahi simülasyonlar” dır. Katılımcılar eğitimde sanal gerçeklik kullanımının olumsuz yönlerine ilişkin 9 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcılar tarafından en fazla dile getirilen kategori “sağlık sorunları yaratma” dır. Katılımcılar eğitimde sanal gerçeklik kullanımının olumlu yönlerine ilişkin 10 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcılar tarafından en fazla dile getirilen kategori “deneyim sağlama” dır. Katılımcılar eğitimde sanal gerçeklik kullanımının öğrenci başarısına olumlu etkilerine vurgu yapmış olup konuya ilişkin 6 tane kategori oluşturmuşlardır. Katılımcıların çoğu sanal gerçekliğin kullanımının başarıyı artıracığını düşünmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** öğretmen adayı, sanal gerçeklik, nitel

**BİRLEŞİK KRALLIK'TA ALEVİ MEKÂNLARI: GÖRÜNÜYORUM, ÖYLEYSE  
VARIM!**

**ALEVI PLACES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: I AM SEEN, THEREFORE I AM!**

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**Öz:** Kültürel kimliklerin damga vurduğu bir çağın içerisindeyiz. Siyasal alan neredeyse tamamen kimlik politikalarının egemenliğine geçmiş görünüyor. Kültür ile ona ait kimliklerin insan etkinliklerinin en önemli unsuru hâline geldiği bu dönemde artık tüm talepler de kimlikler üzerinden sunuluyor. Kültürel kimlikler aidiyetlerle de yakın ilişki içerisindedir. Bu ilişki bir topluluğa “ait olma” duygusunu da destekler. Bununla birlikte görünür olmanın da fazlasıyla kıymetli olduğu bu çağda, bir aidiyet bağı ile kurulan kimliksel köprü kendisini birtakım semboller üzerinden ifade ediyor. Semboller (ve bazen de sembolizm), artık topluluğun ötekilere karşı varlığının bir ispatı biçiminde ortaya çıkıyor. Keza bu olgu, anayurttan herhangi bir sebeple göç etmiş kültürel toplulukları da kapsamaktadır. Nitekim bir yıl süren bir saha araştırmasına dayanan bu makalenin amacı da Birleşik Krallık'taki Alevi topluluğunun kimlik, aidiyet ve sembolizmler etrafında kurduğu bazı ilişkileri anlamlandırmak olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Alevilik, Mekân, Kimlik, Aidiyet, Birleşik Krallık'ta Alevi Mekânları, Sembolizm, Sosyoloji

**Abstract:** We are in an era marked by cultural identities. The political sphere seems to be almost completely dominated by identity politics. In this period when culture and its identities have become the most important element of human activities, all demands are now presented through identities. Cultural identities are also closely related to belonging. This relationship also supports the feeling of "belonging" to a community. However, in this age where being visible is also highly valued, the identity bridge established through a bond of belonging expresses itself through certain symbols. Symbols (and sometimes symbolism) now appear as a proof of the community's existence against others. This phenomenon also extends to cultural

communities that have migrated from the homeland for whatever reason. Thus, the aim of this article, based on a year-long field research, will be to make sense of some of the relationships that the Alevi community in the UK has built around identity, belonging and symbolisms.

**Keywords:** Alevism, Place, Identity, Belonging, Alevi places in UK, Symbolism, Sociology

## HAPTONOMİ VE STRES YÖNETİMİ

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### ÖZET

Gebelik, hayatın en doğal döngülerinden biri olarak bilinir. Ancak bu süreç içerisinde oluşabilecek risk faktörleri ve bebekle ilgili endişeler anne adaylarında huzursuzluklara, duygusal iniş çıkışlara ve doğum korkusuna yol açarak stresi artırabilir. Stres yönetimi yapılamadığı durumlarda sonraki süreçlerde de psikolojik olarak çeşitli sorunlar ortaya çıkabilir. Haptonomi, gebelik ve postpartum süreçte uygulanan anne ve baba adayları arasındaki duygusal bağı güçlendirmeyi amaçlayan bir yaklaşımdır. Bu yaklaşım anne adaylarının güven duygusunu artırarak doğum sürecine dair stres, kaygı ve depresyon düzeylerini azaltır. Annelerin psikolojik sorunlar ile baş etmelerini sağlamak için haptonomi büyük önem taşır. Literatürde stres yönetimi için kullanılan yoga, bilinçsel farkındalık, müzik gibi birçok yöntem mevcuttur. Haptonomi de bu yöntemler arasında yer almaktadır. Haptonomi anne ve baba adaylarının korkularını yenmelerine, anksiyetelerini azaltmalarına ve doğum sürecinden aldıkları memnuniyeti artırmalarına yardımcı olur. Böylece doğum sırası ve sonrasında meydana gelebilecek komplikasyonların azalmasına katkıda bulunur. Aslında haptonomi çiftlere ebeveynlik sürecine geçişte oluşabilecek zorlu sürece destek olmaktadır ve bu desteğin önemli bir parçasını oluşturmaktadır. Literatür, haptonominin bağ kurma sürecini hızlandırdığını ve doğru iletişimle sorunların önlenmesine yardımcı olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu yöntem ebelerin gebelik ve postpartum süreçlerde karşılaşılan zorluklarla başa çıkmalarında kullanabileceği etkili bir yöntemdir. Bu uygulamanın yaygınlaştırılması ebelere gebelik ve doğum sonrası süreçte gebelerin stresle baş etmelerinde büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Bu çalışma, gebelikte ve postpartum dönemde haptonominin etkili rolünü ön plana çıkararak, sağlık profesyonellerinin bu alandaki bilgi ve uygulamalarını artırmayı destekleyecek farkındalığı oluşturmayı amaçlamıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler** : Haptonomi, Gebe, Postpartum Dönem, Stres yönetimi, Sağlık Profesyonelleri

## HAPTONOMY AND STRESS MANAGEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is known as one of the most natural cycles of life. However, risk factors and concerns about the baby that may occur during this process can increase stress in expectant mothers by causing restlessness, emotional ups and downs and fear of childbirth. In cases where stress cannot be managed, various psychological problems may arise in the following processes. Haptonomy is an approach that aims to strengthen the emotional bond between expectant mothers and fathers during pregnancy and postpartum period. This approach reduces stress, anxiety and depression levels related to the birth process by increasing the sense of trust of expectant mothers. Haptonomy is of great importance to help mothers cope with psychological problems. In the literature, there are many methods used for stress management such as yoga, mindfulness and music. Haptonomy is also among these methods. Haptonomy helps expectant mothers and fathers overcome their fears, reduce their anxiety and increase their satisfaction with the birth process. Thus, it contributes to reducing complications that may occur during and after childbirth. In fact, haptonomy supports couples in the challenging process of transition to parenthood and constitutes an important part of this support. The literature shows that haptonomy accelerates the bonding process and helps to prevent problems with correct communication. This method is an effective method that midwives can use to cope with the difficulties encountered in pregnancy and postpartum processes. The dissemination of this practice is of great importance for midwives to help pregnant women cope with stress during pregnancy and postpartum period.

This study aimed to create awareness to support health professionals to increase their knowledge and practices in this field by emphasizing the effective role of haptonomia in pregnancy and postpartum period.

**Keywords** : Haptonomy, Pregnancy, Postpartum Period, Stress management, Health Professionals

## HAPTONOMİ VE ÇAKRALAR

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### ÖZET

Çakralar, vücudumuzdaki enerji merkezleridir ve her biri farklı enerji frekanslarına sahiptir. Fiziksel ve duygusal sağlığımızı etkileyen bu merkezler, hayatın çeşitli evrelerinde değişikliklere uğrar. Her çakra, vücudumuzdaki belirli işlevleri yönetir ve bir endokrin beziyle ilişkilidir. Çakralarda oluşan tıkanıklıklar sağlık sorunlarına yol açabilirken, enerji aurası bizi dış etkenlere karşı korur. Tarih boyunca yedi ana çakra sistemi kabul görmüştür. Bu çakra sistemi, insan deneyiminin daha karmaşık seviyelerini ve enerjimizin daha hassas unsurlarını anlamamıza yardımcı olur. Haptonomide çakraların çalışmasını destekleyen bir uygulamadır. Bu nedenle çakraları, yerlerini ve özelliklerini bilmek gerekir. Haptonomi, dokunuşun iyileştirici gücünü ve insanların duygusal dünyasını bilimsel olarak inceleyen bir disiplindir. Frans Veldman'ın tanımladığı bu bilim, bireylerin duygusal refahını destekleyerek, dokunma yoluyla iletişimi güçlendirir. Haptonomi, beden ve zihin arasındaki duygusal bağları kuvvetlendirerek, insanların daha sağlıklı ilişkiler kurmasına ve yaşamın her aşamasında kendilerini daha iyi hissetmelerine yardımcı olur. Çakra çalışmaları ile bireylerin algı ve farkındalıklarını artırır. Böylece eşlerin daha anne karnında iken bebeklerini hayal etmelerinde, algılarını artırmalarında ve iletişim kurmaya başlamalarında önemli role sahiptir. Haptonomi için tüm çakra sistemi ile ilgilenir ve çakraların dengede olması önemlidir. Ancak haptonomi için en önemli çakralar, Ajna çakrası, Anahata çakrası ve Muladhara çakrasıdır. Uygulama esnasında yapılan etkinlikler ile desteklenmektedir. Bu nedenle haptonmi uygulayıcıların çakralarla ilgili bilgilerini artırmaları önemlidir.

Bu doğrultuda derleme, güncel bilgiler ışığında haptonomi ve çakralar hakkında literatüre katkı sağlaması amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler :** Haptonomi, Çakra, Enerji, Dokunuş, İyileştirici güç

## HAPTONOMY AND CHAKRAS

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### ABSTRACT

Chakras are the energy centers in our body, each with different energy frequencies. These centers affect our physical and emotional health and undergo changes at various stages of life. Each chakra governs specific functions in our body and is associated with an endocrine gland. While blockages in the chakras can lead to health problems, the energy aura protects us against external influences. Throughout history, seven main chakra systems have been recognized. This chakra system helps us understand the more complex levels of human experience and the more sensitive elements of our energy. Haptonomy is a practice that supports the work of the chakras. It is therefore necessary to know the chakras, their location and their characteristics. Haptonomy is a discipline that scientifically studies the healing power of touch and the emotional world of people. This science, defined by Frans Veldman, strengthens communication through touch, supporting the emotional well-being of individuals. By strengthening the emotional bonds between body and mind, haptonomy helps people build healthier relationships and feel better at every stage of life. It increases the perception and awareness of individuals through chakra work. Thus, it has an important role in helping spouses imagine their babies while they are still in the womb, increase their perception and start communicating. For haptonomy, it deals with the entire chakra system and it is important that the chakras are in balance. However, the most important chakras for haptonomy are Ajna chakra, Anahata chakra and Muladhara chakra. It is supported by activities during the practice. Therefore, it is important for haptonomy practitioners to increase their knowledge about chakras.

In this direction, the review is aimed to contribute to the literature on haptonomy and chakras in the light of current knowledge.

**Keywords :** Haptonomy, Chakra, Energy, Touch, Healing power



## 06 ŞUBAT 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ MERKEZLİ DEPREM SONRASI ÇOCUK ALANINDA YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARIN İNCELENMESİ

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### ÖZET

Türkiye coğrafi konumu gereği deprem ülkesi olarak bilinmektedir. Fay hatlarının yoğun olması depremlerin sık görülmesine sebep olmaktadır. Bu depremlerin kimisi küçük artçılar olurken kimisi büyük izler bırakan depremler olarak tarihe geçmektedir. Şüphesiz büyük yıkıma sebebiyet veren tüm depremler izler bırakmaktadır. Depremler binaların yıkımına ya da zarar görmesine sebep olurken diğer yandan insanları psiko-sosyal açıdan etkilemektedir. Hatta kimilerinde psiko-sosyal ve fizyolojik açıdan onarılmaz yaralar açmaktadır.

Doğal afetler ne zaman olacağı tahmin edilse de kesin bir şekilde ön görülemez olaylardır. Deprem, çığ, volkanik olaylar, tsunami kasırga gibi doğal afetler maddi tahribatlara yol açarken can kaybına da sebep olmaktadır. Şüphesiz afetler önlenemez doğa olaylarıdır. Ancak afetler karşısında önlemler alınabilir. Alınan önlemler sonucunda kişiler afetlerden en az zarar alarak kurtulabilmektedir. Özellikle deprem gibi yıkıcı büyük afetler için, deprem bölgesi olarak bilinen ülkeler, şehir planlamalarını depreme göre yapmalıdır.

Şüphesiz depremden depremi yaşayan şahit olan herkes etkilenmektedir. Özellikle çocuklar, yaşlılar ve engelliler gibi dezavantajlı durumda olan gruplar daha çok etkilenebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada özellikle çocuklar üzerine yapılan çalışmalar ele alınacaktır. Çocukların küçük yaşta deprem gibi afete maruz kalması yaşamları boyunca karşılaştıkları olumsuzlukları doğurabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada “Google akademik” ve “ulusal tez merkezinde” *deprem ve çocuk*, *Kahramanmaraş depremi ve çocuk* kavramları aratılarak konuyla ilgili yapılan çalışmalar irdelenmiştir. Bu incelemenin sonucunda konuyla ilgili olabileceği düşünülen 14 makale 5 teze ulaşılmıştır. Tezler incelendiğinde çocuğu direk ele alan tez çalışmalarının olmadığı görülmüştür. Diğer çalışmalar incelendiğinde ise depremi ve çocuğu içine alan sekiz çalışmanın olduğu görülmüştür. Bu çalışma kapsamında bu sekiz çalışmanın detaylı bir şekilde incelenmesi yapılacaktır. Çocuğu içine almayan diğer çalışmalar ise çalışmanın dışında tutulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Depremin Çocuk Üzerinde Etkileri, Deprem ve Çocuk, Kahramanmaraş Depremi ve Çocuk

## ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI TRAVMALARININ BENLİK SAYGISI İLE İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

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### ÖZET

Çocukluk dönemi, bireylerin fiziksel, zihinsel ve duygusal gelişimlerinin temellerinin atıldığı kritik bir evredir. Ancak bu dönemde yaşanan fiziksel, duygusal veya cinsel istismar gibi doğrudan zarar verici olaylar yanında ihmal veya aile içi şiddet gibi travmalar, çocukların sağlıkları üzerinde derin ve uzun vadeli etkiler bırakabilir. Araştırmalar, bu tür travmaların, yetişkinlik döneminde psikolojik sorunlara yol açabileceğini göstermektedir. Epidemiyolojik araştırmalar, istismar ve ihmal vakalarının oldukça yaygın olduğuna dair veriler sağlamaktadır.

Benlik, bireyin kendisini nasıl algıladığı, değerlendirdiği ve tanımladığına dair bir kavramdır. Zaman içinde kişisel atıflar, algılar, geçmiş deneyimler ve gelecek hedefleriyle zenginleşir. Bu süreçte, bireyin sosyal rolleri ve kendisi hakkında sahip olduğu düşünceler benliğin inşasında temel rol oynar. Benlik saygısı ise, bireyin kendini gerçekçi bir şekilde tanıyıp değerlendirmesi ve kendi yeteneklerini olduğu gibi kabul etmesiyle ilgilidir. Bireyin yaşamının başlangıcından itibaren gelişen ve sürekli değişim gösteren bir yapıdır. Bu süreçte, bebeklik dönemi ebeveyn etkileşimleri başta olmak üzere, bireyin sosyal çevresi ve aldığı geri bildirimler benlik saygısının şekillenmesinde kritik rol oynar. Araştırmalar, çocukluk dönemi istismar ve ihmalinin düşük benlik saygısı geliştirilmesinde etkili bir faktör olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada, çocukluk çağı travmalarının çeşitleri, bu travmaların çocukların gelişimine etkileri ve benlik saygısıyla ilişkisi üzerine odaklanılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Travma; çocukluk çağı travmaları; istismar; benlik; benlik saygısı

## LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLER ÜZERİNDEN TÜRKİYE’DE ROMANLARI (GYPSY) KONU EDİNER AKADEMİK ÇALIŞMALARA AİT BİBLİYOGRAFİK BİR İNCELEME

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### ÖZET

Romanlar, dünyaya Hindistan’dan yayılmışlardır. Kast sistemi nedeni ile Hindistan’dan ayrılan Romanlar gittikleri coğrafyalarda kendi kültür ve kimliklerini büyük oranda korumayı başarmışlar ve asimile olmamışlardır. Bununla beraber Romanların toplumsal bütünleşme konusunda birtakım zorluklar yaşadıkları görülmektedir. Özellikle endogamik evlilikleri tercih etmeleri kimliklerini korumalarını sağlarken diğer toplum kesimleriyle bütünleşmelerine engel olan bir unsur olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle Romanlar yaşadıkları toplumlarda sosyal, ekonomik, kültürel zorluklar yaşamış, eğitimden mahrum kalmış, meslekleşme sürecinde eğlence sektörü ve el emeği gerektiren işler dışında diğer mesleklere yeterince yönelememişlerdir. Dünyanın bütün bölgelerine yayılmış bir topluluk olmalarına rağmen Romanlarla ilgili akademik çalışmaların oldukça sınırlı olduğu görülmektedir. Romanları daha yakından tanıyabilmek ve yaşadıkları sorunları daha iyi analiz edebilmek için Romanlar konusunda yapılmış bilimsel çalışmalara daha yakından bakmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda Türkiye’de Romanlarla ilgili akademik ilginin genel bir görünümünü ortaya koymayı amaçlayan bu çalışmada Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi üzerinden erişilen tezler yıllara, konularına, türlerine, alanlarına ve hazırlandıkları üniversitelere göre analiz edilmiştir. Buna göre Türkiye’de Romanlar hakkında ilk tez çalışmasının 1996 yılında yapıldığı, çalışmaların daha çok sosyoloji, tarih ve müzik disiplinlerinde ve Marmara Bölgesindeki üniversitelerde (%32) gerçekleştirildiği, üniversitelerin %64’ünün ise Romanlar hakkında herhangi bir akademik tez çalışması yapmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Romanlar, Bibliyografya, Lisansüstü Tezler.

## TÜRKİYE’DE SOSYAL HİZMET ALANINDA HAZIRLANAN ÇOCUK TEMALI LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOGRAFİK İNCELEMESİ

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### ÖZET

Araştırmanın temelini oluşturan çocukluk dönemi 0-18 yaş aralığındaki bireyleri kapsamaktadır. Sosyal Hizmet alanında hazırlanan çocuk temalı tezlerin bibliyografik bir derlemesini yaparak çocuk ve çocukluk konusundaki akademik birikimin genel görünümünü ortaya koymak bu çalışmanın temel amacını oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma nitel yöntemle doküman analizi tekniği kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma Yükseköğretim Kurulu Başkanlığı Ulusal Tez Merkezi üzerinden 5 Mayıs 2024 tarihi itibarıyla erişime açık olan tezleri kapsamaktadır. Araştırmaya çocuk ve çocukluk konusundaki tüm tezler dahil edilmeyip konu filtrelemesinde “sosyal hizmet” anahtar kavramı geçen 83 tez dahil edilmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre Sosyal Hizmet alanında ilk tezin 1990 yılında hazırlandığı, tezlerin % 7’sinin doktora düzeyinde olduğu görülmektedir. Çocuk konusunu sosyal hizmet ekseninde ele alan tez hazırlayan üniversite sayısı 26’dır. Tezler büyük oranda (%96) Türkçe olarak hazırlanmıştır. En fazla tezin Hacettepe Üniversitesi’nde ve 5’er yıllık periyotlarda ise % 41’inin (35) 2015-2020 yılları arasında hazırlandığı, % 59’unun kurum bakımında kalan çocukları konu edindiği ve daha çok (%67) Aile ve Sosyal Hizmetler Bakanlığı kapsamındaki kurumlardaki çalışmalardan oluştuğu tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyal Hizmet, Çocuk, Bibliyografya, Lisansüstü Tezler

## **ADVANCING GENDER EQUITY IN ISLAM THROUGH CONTEXTUAL INTERPRETATIONS**

**Ali Akbar**

Asia Institute, Faculty of Arts, Melbourne University, Australia

Abstract:

The importance of advancing women's rights is closely intertwined with the development of civil society and the institutionalization of democracy in Middle Eastern countries. There is indeed an intimate relationship between the process of democratization and promoting gender equality, since democracy necessitates equality between men and women. In order to advance the issue of gender equality, what is required is a solid theoretical framework which has its roots in the reexamination of pre-modern interpretation of certain Qur'ānic passages that seem to have given men more rights than it gives women. This paper suggests that those Muslim scholars who adopt a contextualist approach to the Qur'ānic text and its interpretation provide a solid theoretical background for improving women's rights. Indeed, the aim of the paper is to discuss how the contextualist approach to the Qur'ānic text and its interpretation given by a number of prominent scholars is capable of promoting the issue of gender equality. The paper concludes that since (1) much of the gender inequality found in the primary sources of Islam as well as pre-modern Muslim writings is rooted in the natural cultural norms and standards of early Islamic societies and (2) since the context of today's world is so different from that of the pre-modern era, the proposed models provide a solid theoretical framework for promoting women's rights and gender equality.

Keywords: Contextualism, Gender equality, Islam, Women's rights.

## **BA‘ALBAKĪ’S IMPACT ON LEBANESE WOMEN WRITERS IN THE MID-20TH CENTURY**

**Khaled Ismelina Igharia Farouk**

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### Abstract:

While Ba‘albakī ceased writing or publishing since 1964, it is considerable and significant to investigate Ba‘albakī’s influence on others. This paper examines her influence on three Lebanese women writers: Emily Nasrallah, Muná Jabbūr, and Hanan al-Shaykh. However, the aim is not simply to examine the influence of the writer on these three authors, but rather to note similarities and differences in the challenges they faced and the agendas they followed in their fiction writing. For each of these writers, this article will describe elements of their literature, and then sketch out the influence which Ba‘albakī has had on them. This paper relies on material from Sidawi because it includes interviews with the female writers discussed that are relevant to the current discussion. Sidawi asked them about Ba‘albakī and her influence on them, the challenges they faced, and how they coped with them. This paper points out their comments using their own words. To be clear, examining these writers' notes and works is beyond the scope of this paper. To sum up, there are significant parallels between the life and work of Ba‘albakī, and other Lebanese women writers such as Nasrallah, Jabbūr and al-Shaykh. Like Ba‘albakī, Nasrallah and al-Shaykh also suffered in their struggle against their families. Nasrallah and al-Shaykh, like Ba‘albakī, suffered because their society did not trust in their abilities and creativity. Ba‘albakī opted for isolation because of her conflict with patriarchal society including the Lebanese women’s groups, while Nasrallah’s isolation was because she preferred individualism and autonomy, and Jabbūr, as could be speculated, was not able to cope with the suffering caused by her role as a woman writer within Lebanese society. Whereas Ba‘albakī isolated herself from the Lebanese women’s groups, focusing instead on her feminist writing and joining the Shi'r group, Al-Shaykh and the Lebanese women’s groups are able to cooperate in harmony. Furthermore, while Nasrallah and Al-Shaykh continued to publish fiction, Ba‘albakī stopped publishing fiction in 1964. All of the above confirms not only that it is worthy to investigate deeply and academically both the biography and the works of Ba‘albakī, but also that she deserves to include her throughout the top great Arab female writers, at the time, like Al-Shaykh and Nawal El Saadawi.

Keywords: Feminist writing, Hanan Al-Shaykh, Laylá Ba‘albakī, Lebanese women writers, Muná Jabbūr.

## **THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION**

**Aleksandra Chinaeva**

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Saarbrücken, 66123 Germany

Abstract:

The following paper describes the activity of national and international parliamentary assemblies of the European region in protection and promotion of human rights. It may be said that parliamentarians have a “double mandate” — as members of the international assembly and of their respective national parliaments. In other words, parliamentarization at both international and national level provides a situation for parliamentarians, where they link people, national governments and international organizations. The paper is aimed towards demonstrating that the activity of the main international parliamentary assemblies of the European region have a real positive impact on the human rights situation in the European region. In addition, the paper describes the assemblies that include protection of human rights in their Agenda as one of the main subjects: the EP, the PACE, the OSCE PA and the IPA CIS. Co-operation activities such as joint election observation; participation in inter-parliamentary associations, such as the IPU; conclusion agreements allow assemblies to provide observation of human right situation in the states that are not members of the particular organization and as consequence make their impact broader.

Keywords: Human rights, International parliamentary assembly, IPU, EP, PACE, OSCE, IPA CIS, international election observation.

## **EISENHOWER’S FAREWELL ADDRESS: INITIAL AND LONG-TERM COMMUNICATION IMPACTS**

**B. Kuiper**

Abstract:

When Dwight D. Eisenhower delivered his final Presidential speech in 1961, he was using the opportunity to bid farewell to America, but he was also trying to warn his fellow countrymen about deeper challenges threatening the country. In this analysis, Eisenhower’s speech is examined in light of the impact it had on American culture, communication concepts, and political ramifications. The paper initially highlights the previous literature on the speech, especially in light of its 50th anniversary, and reveals a man whose main concern was how the speech’s words would affect his beloved country. The painstaking approach to the wording of the speech to reveal the intent is key, particularly in light of analyzing the motivations according to “virtuous communication.” This philosophical construct indicates that Eisenhower’s Farewell Address was crafted carefully according to a departing President’s deepest values and concerns, concepts that he wanted to pass along to his successor, to his country, and even to the world.

Keywords: Eisenhower, mass communication, political speech, rhetoric.



## **DEVELOPING A CREDIBILITY SCALE FOR NEW MEDIA: A MULTIFACETED APPROACH**

**Dr. Luna Shamieh**

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### **Abstract:**

Various players are part of the game in an asymmetric war, all making efforts to provide human security to their own adherents. Although a fragile state is not able to provide sufficient and comprehensive services, it still provides special services and security to the elite; the insurgents as well provide services and security to their associates. The humanitarian organisations, on the other hand, provide some fundamental elements of human security, but only in the regions, they are able to access when possible (if possible). The counterinsurgents (security forces of the state and intervention forces) operate within a narrow band defined by the vision of the responsibility to protect and the perspective of the resolution of the conflict through combat; hence, the possibility to provide human security is shaken at this end. This article examines how each player provides human security from the perspective of freedom from want in order to secure basic and strategic needs, freedom from fear through providing protection against all kinds of violence, and the freedom to live in dignity. It identifies a vicious cycle caused by the intervention of the different players causing a centrifugal force that may lead to disintegration of the nation under war.

**Keywords:** Human security, asymmetric war, counter insurgency, fragile state, insurgency.

## **DEVELOPING A CREDIBILITY SCALE FOR NEW MEDIA: A MULTIFACETED APPROACH**

**Hanaa Schiffauerova**

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### Abstract:

The main purposes of this study are to develop a scale that reflects emerging theoretical understandings of new media credibility, based on the evolution of credibility studies in western researches, identification of the determinants of credibility in the media and its components by comparing traditional and new media credibility scales and building accumulative scale to test new media credibility. This approach was built on western researches using conceptualizations of media credibility, which focuses on four principal components: Source (journalist), message (article), medium (newspaper, radio, TV, web, etc.), and organization (owner of the medium), and adding user and cultural context as key components to assess new media credibility in particular. This study's value lies in its contribution to the conceptualization and development of new media credibility through the creation of a theoretical measurement tool. Future studies should explore this scale to test new media credibility, which represents a promising new approach in the efforts to define and measure credibility of all media types.

**Keywords:** Credibility scale, media credibility components, new media credibility scale, scale development.

**GENDER DISPARITIES IN ACADEMIC OUTPUT, FUNDING, AND  
COLLABORATION**

**Ashkan Ebadi**

**Assis .Prof. Dr. Andrea Saleh**

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San Sebastian, 20.018, Gipuzkoa, Spain

Abstract:

In this study, we examined gender differences in: (1) a flexible remembering task, that asked for episodic memory decisions at an item-specific versus category-based level, and (2) the retrieval specificity of autobiographical memory during free recall. Differences favouring women were found on both measures. Furthermore, a significant association was observed, across gender groups, between level of specificity in the autobiographical memory interview and sensitivity to gist on the flexible remembering task. These results suggest that similar cognitive processes may partially contribute to both the ability for specific autobiographical recall and the capacity for inhibition of gist-information on the flexible remembering task.

Keywords: autobiographical memory, flexible remembering, gender, specificity.

## **THE SWISS SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY AND ITS ROLE IN SUPPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**Jawad Oyewumi,**

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### Abstract:

Cultural setup is varied from country to country and nation to nation, but the ability to adapt successfully to the new cultural setup may pave the way toward the development of cultural intelligence. Overcoming differences may require to build up our personality with the ability to learn, exchange thoughts, and have a constructive dream. Adaptation processes can be accelerated if we effectively utilize our cultural diversity. This can be done through a unified body or society; people with common goals can collectively work to satisfy their values. Narrowing the gap between developed and developing countries is of prime importance. Many international organizations are trying to resolve these issues by rational and peaceful means. Failing to understand the cultural differences, mentalities, strengths and weaknesses of developed and developing countries led to the collapse of many partnerships. Establishment of a neutral body influenced by developed countries intellectuality and developing countries personality may offer a better understanding and reasonable solutions, suggestions, advice that may assist in narrowing gaps and promote-strengthening relationship between developed and developing countries. The key issues, goals, and potential concepts associated with initiating Swiss scientific society for developing countries as a model to facilitate integration of highly skilled scientists are discussed.

Keywords: Cultural diversity, developing countries, integration, Switzerland.

## CHALLENGES TO MARITAL EXPECTATIONS AMONG HEARING-IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS IN OYO STATE

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amaize Adebomi**

**Sunday Alzeer**

with the Acting Head, Department of Special Education, University of Ibadan

Abstract:

The study was designed to examine the barriers to marital expectations among unmarried persons with hearing impairment in Oyo State, Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted. Purposive sampling technique was used to select one hundred participants made up forty-four (44) males and fifty-six (56) females, all with varying degrees of hearing impairment. Eight research questions were raised and answered. The instrument used was Marital Expectations Scale with reliability coefficient of 0.86. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics tools of frequency count and simple percentage as well as inferential statistics tools of T-TEST and ANOVA. The findings revealed that there was a significant relationship existing among the main identified barriers (environmental barrier, communication barrier, hearing loss, unemployment and poor sexuality education) to the marital expectations of unmarried persons with hearing impairment. The joint contribution of the independent variables (identified barriers) to the dependent variable (marital expectations) was significant,  $F = 5.842$ ,  $P < 0.05$ , accounting for about 89% of the variance. The relative contribution of the identified barriers to marital expectations of unmarried persons with hearing impairment is as follows: environmental barrier ( $\beta = 0.808$ ,  $t = 5.176$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), communication barrier ( $\beta = 0.533$ ,  $t = 3.305$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), hearing loss ( $\beta = 0.550$ ,  $t = 2.233$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), unemployment ( $\beta = 0.431$ ,  $t = 2.102$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), poor sexuality education ( $\beta = 0.361$ ,  $t = 1.985$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). Environmental barrier proved to be the most potent contributor to the poor marital expectations among unmarried persons with hearing impairment. Therefore, it is recommended that society dismantles the nagging environmental barrier through positive identification with individuals suffering from hearing impairment. In this connection, members of society should change their negative attitudes and do away with all the wrong notions about the marital ability of individuals with hearing impairment.

Keywords: Hearing impairment, marriage, marital expectations, barrier.

**EXPLORING IRISH IDENTITY: MANIFESTATIONS OF ‘IRISHNESS’ IN THE  
WORKS OF WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS AND SEAMUS HEANEY**

**Rafik Massoudi**

Arab Open University. Oman

Abstract:

Irish identity continues to be discussed in various fields including social science, culture, literary humanities as well as political debates. In this context, Irishness had been usurped for a long time by the hegemonic power of the British Empire. That is why, Irish writers, in general, and Seamus Heaney along with William Butler Yeats, in particular, endeavored to retrieve this lost identity by shedding light on Irish history, folklore, communal traditions, landscape, indigenous people, language as well as culture. In this context, we may speak of a decolonizing attempt that allowed these writers to represent the autonomous Irish subjectivity by establishing an ethical relationship based on an extraordinary approach to the represented alterity. This article, indeed, places itself within the arena of postmodern, postcolonial discussions of the issue of identity and, particularly, of Irishness.

Keywords: Identity, Irishness, narration, postcolonialism.

## **DISASTER TOURISM: EXPLORING DARK TOURISM THROUGH NATURAL CALAMITIES**

**Dr. Dorota Rucińska**

**Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Warsaw, Poland**

### **Abstract:**

This theoretical paper combines the academic discourse regarding a specific part of dark tourism. Based on the literature analysis, distinction of natural disasters in thanatourism was investigated, which is connected with dynamic geographical conditions. Natural disasters used to play an important role in social life by their appearance in myths and religions. Nowadays, tourists pursuing natural hazards can be divided into three groups: Those interested in natural hazards themselves; those interested in landscape deformation and experiencing emotions shortly after extreme events - natural disasters - occur; and finally those interested in historic places long after an extreme event takes place. An important element of the natural disaster tourism is quick access to information on the location of a disaster and the destination of a potential excursion. Natural disaster tourism suits alternative tourism, yet it is opposed culture tourism, and sustainable tourism. The paper compares types and groups of tourists. It also considers the contradictions that describe dualism, which exists in dark tourism.

**Keywords:** Dark tourism, dualism, natural disasters, natural hazards, thanatoursim.

## **THE INTERPLAY OF DEMOCRATIZATION AND MARKET LIBERALIZATION ON ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS IN INDONESIA**

**Ahmad Naghizadeh**

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### **Abstract:**

This paper investigates the role of vested interests and its impacts on anti-corruption agenda in Indonesia following the collapse of authoritarian regime in 1998. A pervasive and rampant corruption has been believed as the main cause of the state economy's fragility. Hence, anti-corruption measures were implemented by applying democratization and market liberalization since the establishment of a consolidated democracy which go hand in hand with a liberal market economy is convinced to be an efficacious prescription for effective anti-corruption. The reform movement has also mandated the establishment of the independent, neutral and professional special anti-corruption agency namely Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to more intensify the fight against the systemic corruption. This paper will examine whether these anti-corruption measures have been effective to combat corruption, and investigate to what extent have the anti-corruption efforts, especially those conducted by KPK, been impeded by the emergence of a nexus of vested interests as the side-effect of democratization and market liberalization. Based on interviews with key stakeholders from KPK, other law enforcement agencies, government, prominent scholars, journalists and NGOs in Indonesia, it is found that since the overthrow of Soeharto, anti-corruption movement in the country have become more active and serious. After gradually winning the hearth of people, KPK successfully touched the untouchable corruption perpetrators who were previously protected by political immunity, legal protection and bureaucratic barriers. However, these changes have not necessarily reduced systemic and structural corruption practices. Ironically, intensive and devastating counterattacks were frequently posed by the alignment of business actors, elites of political parties, government, and also law enforcement agencies by hijacking state's instruments to make KPK deflated, powerless, and surrender. This paper concludes that attempts of democratization, market liberalization and the establishment of anti-corruption agency may have helped Indonesia to reduce corruption. However, it is still difficult to imply that such anti-corruption measures have fostered the more effective anti-corruption works in the newly democratized and weakly regulated liberal economic system.

**Keywords:** Vested interests, democratization, market liberalization, anti-corruption, leadership.



**CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC TRANSFORMATION DURING THE  
MODERNIZATION ERA OF KING RAMA VI**

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**Abstract:**

The growth of Thai society in western style in the middle of Rattanakosin period can be defined as modernization /civilization. These terms had an influence on the development of the country in the reign of King Rama V owing to the governance reform, and cultures influenced by the West. Those were passed on until the reign of King Rama VI. The preference was not only for the renovation of architecture and arts based on Thai customs reflecting the prosperity and beauty of handicrafts but also for the acceptance of westernization. The remain of this acceptance includes the concept of such value as gentlemanly behavior like that in Victorian Era of the United Kingdom, and the support of women's status. Moreover, the wide spread of modernization leads to the movement to change the country's governance system from absolute monarchy to democracy by a group of people called Rattanakosin Era (R.E.) 130 party.

**Keywords:** Art and culture, development period, modernization, King Rama VI.

## CREATING INNOVATIVE EVENTS THROUGH A DECONSTRUCTIVIST LENS

**Maryam Kim**

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### Abstract:

Deconstruction is an approach that is entirely incompatible with the traditional prevalent architecture. Considering the fact that this approach attempts to put architecture in sharp contrast with its opposite events and transpires with attending to the neglected and missing aspects of architecture and deconstructing its stable structures. It also recklessly proceeds beyond the existing frameworks and intends to create a different and more efficient prospect for space. The aim of deconstruction architecture is to satisfy both the prospective and retrospective visions as well as takes into account all tastes of the present in order to transcend time. Likewise, it ventures to fragment the facts and symbols of the past and extract new concepts from within their heart, which coincide with today's circumstances. Since this approach is an attempt to surpass the limits of the prevalent architecture, it can be employed to design places in which creative events occur and imagination and ambition flourish. Thought-provoking artistic events can grow and mature in such places and be represented in the best way possible to all people. The concept of event proposed in the plan grows out of the interaction between space and creation. In addition to triggering surprise and high impressions, it is also considered as a bold journey into the suspended realms of the traditional conflicts in architecture such as architecture-landscape, interior-exterior, center-margin, product-process, and stability-instability. In this project, at first, through interpretive-historical research method and examining the inputs and data collection, recognition and organizing takes place. After evaluating the obtained data using deductive reasoning, the data is eventually interpreted. Given the fact that the research topic is in its infancy and there is not a similar case in Iran with limited number of corresponding instances across the world, the selected topic helps to shed lights on the unrevealed and neglected parts in architecture. Similarly, criticizing, investigating and comparing specific and highly prized cases in other countries with the project under study can serve as an introduction into this architecture style.

Keywords: Creativity, deconstruction, event.

## **IDENTITY RECONSTRUCTION: NARRATIVE (IN)CONSISTENCY DURING TRANSITIONAL PERIODS**

**Katerina Umam Antoniou**

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### **Abstract:**

When examining conflicts around the world, it is evident that the majority of intractable conflicts are steeped in identity. Identity seems to be not only a causal variable for conflict, but also a catalytic parameter for the process of reconciliation that follows ceasefire. This paper focuses on the process of identity securitization that occurs between rival groups of heterogeneous collective identities – ethnic, national or religious – as well as on the relationship between identity securitization and the ability of the groups involved to reconcile. Are securitized identities obstacles to the process of reconciliation, able to hinder any prospects of peace? If the level to which an identity is securitized is catalytic to a conflict's discourse and settlement, then which factors act as indicators of identity de-securitization? The level of an in-group's identity securitization can be estimated through a number of indicators, one of which is narrative. The stories, views and stances each in-group adopts in relation to its history of conflict and relation with their rival out-group can clarify whether that specific in-group feels victimized and threatened or safe and ready to reconcile. Accordingly, this study discusses identity securitization through narrative in relation to intractable conflicts. Are there conflicts around the world that, despite having been identified as intractable, stagnated or insoluble, show signs of identity de-securitization through narrative? This inquiry uses the case of the Cyprus conflict and its partitioned societies to present official narratives from the two communities and assess whether these narratives have transformed, indicating a less securitized in-group identity for the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. Specifically, the study compares the official historical overviews presented by each community's Ministry of Foreign Affairs website and discusses the extent to which the two official narratives present a securitized collective identity. In addition, the study will observe whether official stances by the two communities – as adopted by community leaders – have transformed to depict less securitization over time. Additionally, the leaders' reflection of popular opinion is evaluated through recent opinion polls from each community. Cyprus is currently experiencing renewed optimism for reunification, with the leaders of its two communities engaging in rigorous negotiations, and with rumors calling for a potential referendum for reunification to be taking place even as early as within 2016. Although leaders' have shown a shift in their rhetoric and have moved away from narratives of victimization, this is not the case for the official narratives used by their respective ministries of foreign affairs. The study's findings explore whether this narrative inconsistency proves that Cyprus is transitioning towards reunification, or whether the leaders are risking sending a securitized population to the polls to reject a potential reunification. More broadly, this study suggests that in the event that intractable conflicts might be moving towards viable peace, in-group narratives--official narratives in particular--can act as indicators of the extent to which rival entities have managed to reconcile.

Keywords: Conflict, Identity, Narrative, Reconciliation.

**IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES ON ENHANCING  
INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES: A STUDY  
OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN SOUTH KOREA**

**Dr. Soungwan Memarian,**  
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**Abstract:**

This paper discusses an analysis of how the characteristics of resources at vocational rehabilitation facilities for the disabled affect the improvement of independency skills among people with severe disabilities. The analysis results indicate that more internal financial resources and more connections to local communities among network resources had greater effects on improving the independency of people with severe disabilities. Based on this result, this paper presents strategies for mobilizing resources to improve the independency of people with severe disabilities at vocational rehabilitation facilities.

**Keywords:** Vocational rehabilitation facility for people with disabilities, types of resources, independency, network resources.

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAPITAL ACCUMULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, AND SOUTH AFRICA**

**Prof. Dr. Abubakar Shakeela**  
Griffith University, Nathan, Australia

### Abstract:

At a global level, water stewardship, water stress and water security are crucial factors in tourism planning and development considerations. Challenges associated with water is of particular concern to the Maldives as there is limited availability of freshwater, high dependency on desalinated water, and high unit cost associated with desalinating water. While the Maldives is promoted as an example of sustainable tourism, a key sustainability challenge facing tourism dependent communities is the efficient use and management of available water resources. A water crisis event in the capital island of Maldives highlighted how precarious water related issues are in this tourism dependent destination. Applying netnography, the focus of this working paper is to present community perceptions of how government policies addressed Malé Water and Sewerage Company (MWSC) water crisis event.

Keywords: Crisis management, government policies, Maldives, tourism, water.

## **STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING WATER CRISIS IN TOURISM-DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES**

**Dikko Aishath**

academic member of Islamic Azad University, Estahban Branch

### Abstract:

Groundwater is one of the most important water resources in Fars province. Based on this study, 95 percent of the total annual water consumption in Fars is used for agriculture, whereas the percentages for domestic and industrial uses are 4 and 1 percent, respectively. Population growth, urban and industrial growth, and agricultural development in Fars have created a condition of water stress. In this province, farmers and other users are pumping groundwater faster than its natural replenishment rate, causing a continuous drop in groundwater tables and depletion of this resource. In this research variation of groundwater level, their effects and ways to help control groundwater levels in some plains of Fars were evaluated. Excessive exploitation of groundwater in Darab, Jahrom, Estahban, Arsanjan, Khir and Niriz plains of Fars caused the groundwater levels fall too fast or to unacceptable levels. The average drawdown of the water table in Arsanjan, Khir, Estahban and Niriz plain plains were 12,8, 9 and 6 meters during 16,11,11 and 13 years ago respectively. This not only reduces available water resources and well yields but also can saline water intrusion, reductions in river flow and in wetland areas, drying springs, and ground subsidence, considerable increase in pumping costs and a significant decline in crop yields as a result of the increasing salinity. Finally based on situation and condition of the aquifer some suggestions are recommended.

Keywords: Fars province, ground water overdraft, water table

**EXAMINING THE IMPACTS OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES  
ON WOMEN'S LIVES IN NEW DELHI: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE STUDY**

**Zairunisha**

scholar of Centre for Philosophy, School of Social Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University,  
New Delhi, India.

**Abstract:**

This paper is concerned with the ways in which Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTs) affect women's lives and perceptions regarding their infertility, contraception and reproductive health. The paper is based on a qualitative feminist survey study to explore and analyze issues arising from the use of ARTs by women in New Delhi, the capital of India. A rapid growth in the number of fertility clinics has been noticed recently. A critical analysis of interviews revealed that these technologies are used and developed for making profits at the cost of women's lives. In this way, these technologies are influencing and changing the traditional patterns of motherhood requiring a rethinking about new ways of reproduction introduced through the use of ARTs.

**Keywords:** Assisted reproductive technologies, new ways reproduction, voluntary and involuntary choice, women.



## **ADDRESSING THE ABUSE OF LEGAL AUTHORITY IN SOCIETY**

**PHD . Student Niroobakhsh Ojo**

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Abstract:

In a world characterized by greed and the lust for power and its attendant trappings, abuse of legal power is nothing new to most of us. Legal abuses of power abound in all fields of human endeavour. Accounts of such abuses dominate the mass media and for the average individual, no single day goes by without his getting to hear about at least one such occurrence. This paper briefly looks at the meaning of legal power, what legal abuse is all about, its causes, and some of its manifestations in the society. Its consequences will also be discussed and some suggestions for reform will be made. In the course of the paper, references will be made to various jurisdictions around the world.

Keywords: Abuse, legal, power, society.

## **EXPLORING SOCIAL STRUCTURES, INVOLUNTARY RELATIONSHIPS, AND URBAN POVERTY DYNAMICS**

**Mahmood Ibraheem**

University of Hamburg, Department of Sociology, Germany

Abstract:

This article deals with special structuralism approaches to explain a certain kind of social problem. Widespread presence of poverty is a reminder of deep-rooted unresolved problems of social relations. The expected role from an individual for the social system recognizes poverty derived from an interrelated social structure. By the time, enabled to act on his role in the course of social interaction, reintegration of the poor in society may take place. Poverty and housing type are reflections of the underlying social structure, primarily structure's elements, systemic interrelations, and the overall strength or weakness of that structure. Poverty varies based on social structure in that the stronger structures are less likely to produce poverty.

Keywords: Absolute poverty, relative poverty, social structure, urban poverty.

## **FACILITATING KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER THROUGH THE TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TEXTS**

**Ahmed Tajudeen Alaoui**  
Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar

### **Abstract:**

This paper contributes to the ongoing debate as to the relevance of translation studies to professional practitioners. It exposes the various misconceptions permeating the links between theory and practice in the translation landscape in the Arab World. It is a thesis of this paper that specialization in translation should be redefined; taking account of the fact, that specialized knowledge alone is neither crucial nor sufficient in technical translation. It should be tested against the readability of the translated text, the appropriateness of its style and the usability of its content by endusers to carry out their intended tasks. The paper also proposes a preliminary model to establish a working link between theory and practice from the perspective of professional trainers and practitioners, calling for the latter to participate in the production of knowledge in a systematic fashion. While this proposal is driven by a rather intuitive conviction, a research line is needed to specify the methodological moves to establish the mediation strategies that would relate the components in the model of knowledge transfer proposed in this paper.

**Keywords:** Knowledge transfer, misconceptions, specialized texts, translation theory, translation practice.

## INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE OF ISLAMIC ARTS ON WEAVING PATTERNS IN OMAN

**Ahmed Al-Zadjali Zahra**

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Abstract:

The influence of Islam on arts can be found primarily in calligraphy, arabesque designs and architecture. Also, geometric designs were used quite extensively. Muslim craftsmen produced stunning designs based on simple geometric principles and traditional motifs which were used to decorate many surfaces. The idea of interlacing simple rectilinear lines to form the patterns impressed Arabs. Nomads of Persia, Turks and Mongols were equally impressed with the designs so they begin to use them in their homes in carpet weaving. Islamic designs, motifs and colours which were used became common place and served to influence people's tastes. Modern life style and contemporary products have changed the style of people's daily lives, however, people still long for the nomadic way of life. This is clearly reflected in people's homes. In a great many Muslim homes, Islamic decorative motifs can be seen along with traditional 'Bedouin' style furnishing, especially in homes of the Arabian Peninsula.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, textile design, Islamic art, motifs.

## **EUROPE'S ROLE IN PROMOTING LIBERTY, SECURITY, AND JUSTICE: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

**Dr. Sarah Monsuez**

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### Abstract:

The area of liberty, security and justice within the European Union is still a work in progress. No one can deny that the EU struggles between a monistic and a dualist approach. The aim of our essay is to first review how the European law is perceived by the rest of the international scene. It will then discuss two main mechanisms at play: the interpretation of larger international treaties and the penal mechanisms of European law. Finally, it will help us understand the role of a penal Europe on the international scene with concrete examples. Special attention will be paid to cases that deal with fundamental rights as they represent an interesting case study in Europe and in the rest of the World. It could illustrate the aforementioned duality currently present in the Union's interpretation of international public law. On the other hand, it will explore some specific European penal mechanism through mutual recognition and the European arrest warrant in the transnational criminality frame. Concerning the interpretation of the treaties, it will first, underline the ambiguity and the general nature of some treaties that leave the EU exposed to tension and misunderstanding then it will review the validity of an EU act (whether or not it is compatible with the rules of International law). Finally, it will focus on the most complete manifestation of liberty, security and justice through the principle of mutual recognition. Used initially in commercial matters, it has become "the cornerstone" of European construction. It will see how it is applied in judicial decisions (its main event and achieving success is via the European arrest warrant) and how European member states have managed to develop this cooperation.

**Keywords:** European penal law, International scene, Liberty security and justice area, mutual recognition.

## **UNDERSTANDING OUT-MIGRATION METHODOLOGIES IN GEORGIA**

**Lec. Dr. Lnenicka Shorena**

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Georgi

### **Abstract:**

Out-migration is an important issue for Georgia as well as since independence has loosed due to emigration one fifth of its population. During Soviet time out-migration from USSR was almost impossible and one of the most important instruments in regulating population movement within the Soviet Union was the system of compulsory residential registrations, so-called “propiska”. Since independent here was not any regulation for migration from Georgia. The majorities of Georgian migrants go abroad by tourist visa and then overstay, becoming the irregular labor migrants. The official statistics on migration published for this period was based on the administrative system of population registration, were insignificant in terms of numbers and did not represent the real scope of these migration movements. This paper discusses the data quality and methodology of migration statistics in Georgia and we are going to answer the questions: what is the real reason of increasing immigration flows according to the official numbers since 2000s?

**Keywords:** Data quality, Georgia, methodology, out-migration, policy.

**A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF OPEN DATA PORTALS AS EMERGING  
PUBLIC E-SERVICES**

**Assis. Prof. Dr. Martin Tsiklauri**

with Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia

**Abstract:**

We have studied the temporal characteristics of bistable perception of the stimuli of two types: one involves alterations in a perceived depth and another one has an ambiguous content. We used the Necker lattice and lines of shadowed circles ambiguously perceived either as spheres or holes as stimuli of the first type. The Winson figure (the Eskimo/Indian picture) was a stimulus of the second type. We have analyzed how often the reversals occurred (reversal rate) and for how long each of the two interpretations, or percepts, was observed during one presentation (stability durations). For all three ambiguous images the reversal rate and the stability durations had similar values, which provide another evidence for a significant role of top-down processes in multistable perception.

**Keywords:** Multistable perception, perceived depth, reversal rate, top-down processes

## **THE IMPACT OF ORGANIZATIONAL DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES ON INNOVATION PERFORMANCE**

**Lovorka Galetic,**

**Zeljko Vukelic**

Faculty of Economics & Business, University of Zagreb, Croatia

### Abstract:

The advanced concepts of strategic and innovation management in the sphere of company dynamic and innovation capabilities, and achieving their mutual alignment and a synergy effect, are important elements in business today. This paper analyses the theory and empirically investigates the influence of a company's dynamic capabilities on its innovation capabilities. A new multidimensional model of dynamic capabilities is presented, consisting of five factors appropriate to real time requirements, while innovation capabilities are considered pursuant to the official OECD and Eurostat standards. After examination of dynamic and innovation capabilities indicated their theoretical links, the empirical study testing the model and examining the influence of a company's dynamic capabilities on its innovation capabilities showed significant results. In the study, a research model was posed to relate company dynamic and innovation capabilities. One side of the model features the variables that are the determinants of dynamic capabilities defined through their factors, while the other side features the determinants of innovation capabilities pursuant to the official standards. With regard to the research model, five hypotheses were set. The study was performed in late 2014 on a representative sample of large and very large Croatian enterprises with a minimum of 250 employees. The research instrument was a questionnaire administered to company top management. For both variables, the position of the company was tested in comparison to industry competitors, on a fivepoint scale. In order to test the hypotheses, correlation tests were performed to determine whether there is a correlation between each individual factor of company dynamic capabilities with the existence of its innovation capabilities, in line with the research model. The results indicate a strong correlation between a company's possession of dynamic capabilities in terms of their factors, due to the new multi-dimensional model presented in this paper, with its possession of innovation capabilities. Based on the results, all five hypotheses were accepted. Ultimately, it was concluded that there is a strong association between the dynamic and innovation capabilities of a company.

Keywords: Dynamic capabilities, innovation capabilities, competitive advantage, business results.



**A COMBINED PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION AND NELDER-MEAD  
ALGORITHM FOR CALIBRATING THE NELSON-SIEGEL-SVENSSON MODEL**

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Laboratory of Study and Research in Applied Mathematics, LERMA, Mohammed V  
University in Rabat, Mohammadia School of Engineers, BP 765, Ibn Sina avenue, Agdal,  
Rabat, Morocco

**Abstract:**

Today, insurers may use the yield curve as an indicator evaluation of the profit or the performance of their portfolios; therefore, they modeled it by one class of model that has the ability to fit and forecast the future term structure of interest rates. This class of model is the Nelson-Siegel-Svensson model. Unfortunately, many authors have reported a lot of difficulties when they want to calibrate the model because the optimization problem is not convex and has multiple local optima. In this context, we implement a hybrid Particle Swarm optimization and Nelder Mead algorithm in order to minimize by least squares method, the difference between the zero-coupon curve and the NSS curve.

**Keywords:** Optimization, zero-coupon curve, Nelson-Siegel- Svensson, Particle Swarm Optimization, Nelder-Mead Algorithm.

## **THE EFFECTS OF OIL PRICE FLUCTUATIONS ON RENEWABLE ENERGY INVESTMENT**

**Osamah A. Alsayegh**

Energy & Buldinng Research centter Kkuwait Institute for Scintiffic research.

Abstract:

This paper contributes to the literature by updating the analysis of the impact of the recent oil prices fall on the renewable energy (RE) industry and deployment. The research analysis uses the Renewable Energy Industrial Index (RENIXX), which tracks the world's 30 largest publicly traded companies and oil prices daily data from January 2003 to March 2016. RENIXX represents RE industries developing solar, wind, geothermal, bioenergy, hydropower and fuel cells technologies. This paper tests the hypothesis that claims high oil prices encourage the substitution of alternate energy sources for conventional energy sources. Furthermore, it discusses RENIXX performance behavior with respect to the governments' policies factor that investors should take into account. Moreover, the paper proposes a theoretical model that relates RE industry progress with oil prices and policies through the fuzzy logic system.

Keywords: Fuzzy logic, investment, policy, stock exchange index.

**LEAN HEALTHCARE: CHALLENGES AND FACILITATORS IN THE  
COLOMBIAN HEALTHCARE SYSTEM**

**Erika Singh**

**Ortiz Nestor**

Universidad Industrial de Santander, Colombia

**Abstract:**

Lean philosophy has evolved over time and has been implemented both in manufacturing and services, more recently lean has been integrated in the companies of the health sector. Currently it is important to understand the successful way to implement this philosophy and try to identify barriers and enablers to the sustainability of lean healthcare. The main purpose of this research is to identify the barriers and enablers in the implementation of Lean Healthcare based on case studies of Colombian healthcare centers. In order to do so, we conducted semi-structured interviews based on a maturity model. The main results indicate that the success of Lean implementation depends on its adaptation to contextual factors. In addition, in the Colombian context were identified new factors such as organizational culture, management models, integration of the care and administrative departments and triple helix relationship.

**Keywords:** Barriers, enablers, implementation, lean healthcare, sustainability.

## **IDENTIFYING BARRIERS TO LEAN IMPLEMENTATION IN INDIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ruiz Bhim**  
Echelon Institute of Technolgy . India

### **Abstract:**

Due to increased pressure from global competitors, manufacturing organizations are switching over to lean philosophies from traditional mass production. Lean manufacturing is a manufacturing philosophy which focuses on elimination of various types of wastes and creates maximum value for the end customers. Lean thinking aims to produce high quality products and services at the lowest possible cost with maximum customer responsiveness. Indian Industry is facing lot of problems in this transformation from traditional mass production to lean production. Through this paper an attempt has been made to identify various lean implementation hurdles in Indian industries with the help of a structured survey. Identified hurdles are grouped with the help of factor analysis and rated by calculating descriptive statistics. To show the effect of lean implementation hurdles a hypothesis “Organizations having higher level of lean implementation hurdles will have poor (negative) performance” has been postulated and tested using correlation matrix between performance parameters of the organizations and identified hurdles. The findings of the paper will be helpful to prepare road map to identify and eradicate the lean implementation hurdles.

**Keywords:** Factor analysis, global competition, lean implementation and lean hurdles.

## **ENHANCING LOCAL PRODUCTS: THE ONE VILLAGE ONE PRODUCT APPROACH AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION**

**Assoc. Prof. Drt. Wardoyo Sabauri,**  
Univerasity of Muhammadiyah tangerang , Indonesia

### **Abstract:**

In global competition nowadays, the world economy heavily depends upon high technology and capital intensive industries that are mainly owned by well-established economic and developed countries, such as United States of America, United Kingdom, Japan, and South Korea. Indonesia as a developing country is building its economic activities towards industrial country as well, although a slightly different approach was implemented. For example, similar to the concept of one village one product (OVOP) implemented in Japan, Indonesia also adopted this concept by promoting local traditional products to improve incomes of village people and to enhance local economic activities. Analysis on how OVOP program increase local people's income and influence customer satisfaction were the objective of this paper. Behavioral intention to purchase and re-purchase, customer satisfaction and promotion are key factors for local products to play significant roles in improving local income and economy of the region. The concepts of OVOP and key factors that influence economic activities of local people and the region will be described and explained in the paper. Results of research, in a case study based on 300 respondents, customers of a local restaurant at Tangerang City, Banten Province of Indonesia, indicated that local product, service quality and behavioral intention individually have significant influence to customer satisfaction; whereas simultaneous tests to the variables indicated positive and significant influence to the behavioral intention through customer satisfaction as the intervening variable.

**Keywords:** Behavioral intention, customer satisfaction, local products, one village one product.

## **CONSUMER BEHAVIOR MODELS: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN DECISION MAKING**

**Dr. Mikel Vukelic**  
**Assis. Prof. DR. López Galetic,**  
Complutense University , Spain

Abstract:

In order to begin the process of studying the task of making consumer decisions, the main decision models must be analyzed. The objective of this task is to see if there is a presence of emotions in those models, and analyze how authors that have created them consider their impact in consumer choices. In this paper, the most important models of consumer behavior are analysed. This review is useful to consider an unproblematic background knowledge in the literature. The order that has been established for this study is chronological.

Keywords: Consumer behaviour, emotions, decision making, consumer psychology.

## **CONSUMER BEHAVIOR MODELS: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN DECISION MAKING**

**Dr. Mikel Vukelic**

**Assis. Prof. DR. López Galetic,**

Graz University of Technology, at the Institute of Business Economics and Industrial  
Sociology, Austria

### **Abstract:**

This paper deals with the education of purchasing professionals in Austria. In this education, equivalent and measurable criteria are collected in order to create a comparison. The comparison shows the problem. To make the aforementioned comparison possible, methodologies such as KODE-Competence Atlas or presentations in a matrix form are used. The result shows the content taught and whether there are any similarities or interesting differences in the current Austrian purchasers' formations. Purchasing professionals learning competencies are also illustrated in the study result.

**Keywords:** Competencies, education, purchasing professional, technological-oriented.

## **DEVELOPING AN AUDIT QUALITY FRAMEWORK FOR AN EMERGING MARKET**

**Lec. Dr. Zeljko Lovorka Alonso**

Univerasity of Tehran , Iran

### Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is developing a model for audit quality, with regard to the contextual and environmental attributes of the audit profession in Iran. For this purpose, using an exploratory approach, and because of the special attributes of the auditing profession in Iran in terms of the legal environment, regulatory and supervisory mechanisms, audit firms size, and etc., we used grounded theory approach as a qualitative research method. Therefore, we got the opinions of the experts in the auditing and capital market areas through unstructured interviews. As a result, the authors revealed the determinants of audit quality, and by using these determinants, developed an Integrated Audit Quality Model, including causal conditions, intervening conditions, context, as well as action strategies related to AQ and their consequences. In this research, audit quality is studied using a systemic approach. According to this approach, the quality of inputs, processes, and outputs of auditing determines the quality of auditing, therefore, the quality of all different parts of this system is considered.

Keywords: Audit quality, integrated audit quality model, audit supply, demand for audit service, grounded theory.



## **COMPETENCE-BASED EDUCATION FOR PURCHASING PROFESSIONALS IN AUSTRIA**

**Volker Koch**

Graz University of Technology, at the Institute of Business Economics and Industrial  
Sociology, Austria

Abstract:

This paper deals with the education of purchasing professionals in Austria. In this education, equivalent and measurable criteria are collected in order to create a comparison. The comparison shows the problem. To make the aforementioned comparison possible, methodologies such as KODE-Competence Atlas or presentations in a matrix form are used. The result shows the content taught and whether there are any similarities or interesting differences in the current Austrian purchasers' formations. Purchasing professionals learning competencies are also illustrated in the study result.

Keywords: Competencies, education, purchasing professional, technological-oriented.

## **FORMULATING AN AUDIT QUALITY FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPING MARKETS**

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bita Kummamuru**  
**Azadeh Tahriri**  
**Arash Maddahi,**  
Univerasity of Tehran , Iran

### **Abstract:**

The purpose of this paper is developing a model for audit quality, with regard to the contextual and environmental attributes of the audit profession in Iran. For this purpose, using an exploratory approach, and because of the special attributes of the auditing profession in Iran in terms of the legal environment, regulatory and supervisory mechanisms, audit firms size, and etc., we used grounded theory approach as a qualitative research method. Therefore, we got the opinions of the experts in the auditing and capital market areas through unstructured interviews. As a result, the authors revealed the determinants of audit quality, and by using these determinants, developed an Integrated Audit Quality Model, including causal conditions, intervening conditions, context, as well as action strategies related to AQ and their consequences. In this research, audit quality is studied using a systemic approach. According to this approach, the quality of inputs, processes, and outputs of auditing determines the quality of auditing, therefore, the quality of all different parts of this system is considered.

**Keywords:** Audit quality, integrated audit quality model, audit supply, demand for audit service, grounded theory.

**FACTORS INFLUENCING PROFITABILITY IN INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL  
COMPANIES UNDER THE NEW INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGIME**

**Shilpi Tyagi,  
C. K. Nauriyal**

D. Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India

**Abstract:**

This study investigates the firm level determinants of profitability of Indian drug and pharmaceutical industry. The study uses inflation adjusted panel data for a period 2000-2013 and applies OLS regression model with Driscoll-Kraay standard errors. It has been found that export intensity, A&M intensity, firm's market power and stronger patent regime dummy have exercised positive influence on profitability. The negative and statistically significant influence of R&D intensity and raw material import intensity points to the need for firms to adopt suitable investment strategies. The study suggests that firms are required to pay far more attention to optimize their operating expenditures, advertisement and marketing expenditures and improve their export orientation, as part of the long term strategy.

**Keywords:** Indian drug and pharmaceutical industry, trade related intellectual property rights, research and development, food and drug administration.

## **EFFECTS OF MOTIVATION, TRUST, AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES ON KNOWLEDGE SHARING VIA EMAIL**

**Dr. Said Lotfi Al Saifi**

Nizwa College of Applied Sciences, Oman

### Abstract:

The goal of this research is to examine the impact of trust, motivation, and national culture on knowledge sharing within the context of electronic mail. This study is quantitative and survey based. In order to conduct the research, 200 students from a leading university in New Zealand were chosen randomly to participate in a questionnaire survey. Motivation and trust were found to be significantly and positively related to knowledge sharing. The research findings illustrated that face saving, face gaining, and individualism positively moderates the relationship between motivation and knowledge sharing. In addition, collectivism culture negatively moderates the relationship between motivation and knowledge sharing. Moreover, the research findings reveal that face saving, individualism, and collectivism culture positively moderate the relationship between trust and knowledge sharing. In addition, face gaining culture negatively moderates the relationship between trust and knowledge sharing. This study sets out several implications for researchers and practitioners. The study produces an integrative model that shows how attributes of national culture impact knowledge sharing through the use of emails. A better understanding of the relationship between knowledge sharing and trust, motivation, and national culture differences will increase individuals' ability to make wise choices when sharing knowledge with those from different cultures.

**Keywords:** Knowledge sharing, motivation, national culture, trust.

## **ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING EARNINGS RESPONSE COEFFICIENT IN EMERGING MARKETS**

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bitu Kummamuru**  
**Zeynab Abdullah Aghel**  
Univerasity of Tehran , Iran

### **Abstract:**

The determinants of Earnings Response Coefficient (ERC), including firm size, earnings growth, and earnings persistence are studied in this research. These determinants are supposed to be moderator variables that affect ERC and Return Response Coefficient. The research sample contains 82 Iranian listed companies in Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE) from 2001 to 2012. Gathered data have been processed by EVIEWS Software. Results show a significant positive relation between firm size and ERC, and also between earnings growth and ERC; however, there is no significant relation between earnings persistence and ERC. Also, the results show that ERC will be increased by firm size and earnings growth, but there is no relation between earnings persistence and ERC.

**Keywords:** Earnings response coefficient, return response coefficient, firm size, earnings growth, earnings persistence.

## **CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS IN ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS OF KUWAITI FIRMS**

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Haya Y Alobaid**

Academy of Economic Studies, Faculty of International Business and Economics, Bucharest,  
Romania

### **Abstract:**

International competitiveness receives much attention nowadays, but up to now its assessment has been heavily based on manufacturing industry statistics. This paper addresses the need for competitiveness indicators that cover the service sector and sets out a multilevel framework for measuring international services trade competitiveness. The approach undertaken here aims at comparatively examining the international competitiveness of the EU-25 (the twenty-five European Union member states before the 1st of January 2007), Romanian and Bulgarian services trade, as well as the last two countries- structure of specialization on the EU-25 services market. The primary changes in the international competitiveness of three major services sectors – transportation, travel and other services - are analyzed. This research attempts to determine the ability of the two recent European Union (EU) member states to contend with the challenges that might arise from the hard competition within the enlarged EU, in the field of services trade.

**Keywords:** Bulgaria, EU-25, international competitiveness, international services trade, Romania.

## **SUPPLY CHAIN PLANNING WITH A FOCUS ON RISK AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS**

**Ghanima Al-Sharrah,**

**Haitham M. Lababidi,**

**Yusuf I. Ali**

**Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India.**

### **Abstract:**

Nowadays innovation represents a challenge crucial to remaining globally competitive. This study seeks to develop a conceptual model aimed at measuring the dynamic interactions of the triple/quadruple helix, balancing innovation and entrepreneurship initiatives as pillars of regional competitiveness – the Regional Helix Scoreboard (RHS). To this aim, different strands of literature are identified according to their focus on specific regional competitiveness governance mechanisms. We put forward an overview of the state-of-the-art of research and is duly assessed in order to develop and propose a framework of analysis that enables an integrated approach in the context of collaborative dynamics. We conclude by presenting the RHS for the study of regional competitiveness dynamics, which integrates and associates different backgrounds and identifies a number of key performance indicators for research challenges.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, KPIs, innovation, performance measurement, regional competitiveness, regional helix scoreboard.

## ETHICAL GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN NETWORK MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

**Venugopal Mashayekhi,**

Dhurakij Pundit University, 110/1-4 Prachachuen Road, Laksi, Bangkok 10210, Thailand

### **Abstract:**

The objective of this study was to investigate the awareness, knowledge and consumer behavior towards organic products in Thailand. For this study, a purposive sampling technique was used to identify a sample group of 2,575 consumers over the age of 20 years who intended or made purchases from 1) green shops; 2) supermarkets with branches; and, 3) green markets. A questionnaire was used for data collection across the country. Descriptive statistics were used for data analysis. The results showed that more than 92% of consumers were aware of organic agriculture, but had less knowledge about it. More than 60% of consumers knew that organic agriculture production and processing did not allow the use of chemicals. And about 40% of consumers were confused between the food safety logo and the certified organic logo, and whether GMO was allowed in organic agriculture practice or not. In addition, most consumers perceived that organic agricultural products, good agricultural practice (GAP) products, agricultural chemicals free products, and hydroponic vegetable products had the same standard. In the view of organic consumers, the organic Thailand label was the most seen and reliable among various organic labels. Less than 3% of consumers thought that the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) Global Organic Mark (GOM) was the most seen and reliable. For the behaviors of organic consumers, they purchased organic products mainly at the supermarket and green shop (55.4%), one to two times per month, and with a total expenditure of about 200 to 400 baht each time. The main reason for buying organic products was safety and free from agricultural chemicals. The considered factors in organic product selection were price (29.5%), convenience (22.4%), and a reliable certification system (21.3%). The demands for organic products were mainly rice, vegetables and fruits. Processed organic products were relatively small in quantity.

**Keywords:** Consumer behavior, consumer knowledge, organic products, Thailand.



**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL REPORTING TRANSPARENCY  
AND INVESTMENT EFFICIENCY: INSIGHTS FROM IRAN**

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bitu Kummamuru**

**Hamid Kalhornia**

Graz University of Technology, Austria

**Abstract:**

This paper deals with the education of purchasing professionals in Austria. In this education, equivalent and measurable criteria are collected in order to create a comparison. The comparison shows the problem. To make the aforementioned comparison possible, methodologies such as KODE-Competence Atlas or presentations in a matrix form are used. The result shows the content taught and whether there are any similarities or interesting differences in the current Austrian purchasers' formations. Purchasing professionals learning competencies are also illustrated in the study result.

**Keywords:** Competencies, education, purchasing professional, technological-oriented.