



Papers Presented at the *ACP*  
Humanities and Social Sciences Conference  
Valletta, Malta  
26-28 January 2018  
University of Malta

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## **New Initiatives In International Television Broadcasting: Digital Film And Drama Platform: “Netflix”**

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**Abstract:** Television is one of the important in terms of mass media. The spread of television in the world and its increase of its popularity have made obligatory policies broadcasting of public or private international broadcasters. A new communication to, the internet which is an advanced product of technology makes it easier to relies this obligation issue, and more viewers can reach with the different broadcast channels establish with internet. In this study; the theoritical aspect of Netflix, a digital platform that has recently been broadcasting internationaly via the internet will be examined true the theory of “Network Society” and the terminology of this publishing scop will be defined and innovation, advantages and disadvantages of this platform in terms of international publishing will be evaluated and future suggestions will be given.

**Keywords:** International Television Broadcasting, Netflix, Network Society, Internet Television, IPTV



## Allies-Axis Struggles In Malta During The Second World War

Selma GÖKTÜRK ÇETİNKAYA\*

Malta, the most important Allied port, located between Tunes, Libya and Italia and, known as “the heart of Mediterranean” thanks to its location, was situated in a struggle between two blocks during WWII. In this regard, from the June of 1940 till the December of 1942 Germans and Italians had bombarded the port of Malta and the Allied ships both by air and by sea. During these two years Germany and Italia had thrown about 2000 bombs to Malta, the heaviest of which had occurred in 1942. Axis’ Malta Operation was hampered by English troops, because this operation was based on Italian assistance to Germans in African front. After this failure, this time Allied forces began to bombard the Axis ones in Malta. From the May of 1943, more than 200 Axis’ ships were submerged.

In order to take the control of Mediterranean and to be in the winner side of English-German struggle in African front or Montgomery-Rommel struggle, Malta was a place of importance. Therefore, it was one of the places bombarded. During the bombardment, so many ships were bombarded that along the coast of Malta there are in abundance shipwrecks remained from WWII. Eventually, the winner side of Malta Operation become Allied Party and caused the German troops commanded by Rommel to retreat from African front.

In this study, the activities in Malta of both Axis and Allied parties during WWI will be treated. The importance of Malta, principally for the North African front and generally in WWII, and its role in the course of that war will be analyzed.

**Keywords:** The Second World War, England, Germany, Italy, Malta.

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## **Organizational Culture and Innovative Work Behaviour: An Organizational Identity Perspective in Turkish Defense Firms**

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**Abstract.** The defense industry field has characteristics that make for a unique working environment. The study was conducted among the employees working in defense industry, which examined the relationship between the constructs; organizational culture, organizational identification and innovative work behavior. This research broadens the impact of organizational culture beyond organizational identification and innovative work behavior concepts to capture previously uninvestigated effects by examining the particular role of organizational identification and it is linked with behavioral outcomes of defense industry employees in Turkey. We developed and tested a model linking organizational culture to innovative work behavior. Based on Social Identity Theory, conceptual model suggests that the influences of organizational culture on this outcome variable are intervened by certain degree of organizational identification. The Structural Equation Modeling employed and the obtained results indicate that performing the affirmative behavioral consequences, as a result of the satisfaction with organizational culture and innovative work behavior largely depends on the higher degree of organizational identification and employees' relationship with their management. Innovation has a crucial role in the survival process of a defense company and managers can use this information to support the innovation.

**Keywords:** Organizational Culture, Organizational Identification, Innovative Work Behavior, Defense Industry Employees

## **Organizational Citizenship, Job Satisfaction and Innovative Work Behaviour: Exploratory Evidence of the Relationship from Turkish Defense Firms**

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**Abstract.** The defense industry field has characteristics that make for a unique working environment. The study was conducted among the employees working in defense industry, which examined the relationship between the constructs; organizational citizenship behavior, job satisfaction and innovative work behavior. This research broadens the application of organizational citizenship behavior beyond job satisfaction and innovative work behavior concepts to capture previously uninvestigated effects by examining the particular role of job satisfaction and it is linked with behavioral outcomes of defense industry employees in Turkey. We developed and tested a model linking organizational citizenship behavior to innovative work behavior. Based on Job Satisfaction Theories, conceptual model suggests that the influences of organizational citizenship behavior applications on this outcome variable are intervened by certain degree of job satisfaction. The Structural Equation Modeling employed and the obtained results indicate that performing the affirmative behavioral consequences, as a result of the satisfaction with organizational citizenship and innovative work behaviors largely depends on the higher degree of job satisfaction and employees' relationship with their management. Innovation has a crucial role in the survival process of a defense company and managers can use this information to support the innovation.

**Keywords:** Organizational Citizenship, Job Satisfaction, Innovative Work Behavior, Defense Company Employees

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## **International News Analysis of Reuters TASS AP AFP on the Turkish-American Visa Crisis**

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**Abstract;** In this paper it will be studied on Turkish American Visa Crisis which began on Oct 8,2017and ended in Dec 28,2017. Turkey and the USA which their bilateral relationship goes to 19. century, have been members of NATO. On this condation both governments officials explained that it seem most important crisis between the two states. Within the framework of bilateral relations the crisis will be examined via four major international news agencies Reuters, TASS, AP, AFP.

In addition to that Teun van Dijk's discourse analysis method will be used for news of Reuters TASS, AP,AFP as well. On this context related news, comments and fotographs of four international news agences mentioned above be analyzed.

Finally, after the crisis resolution between two countries I will also add news of Reuters, TASS, AP,AFP if any ,on the issue.

**Keywords:** Turkish-American Visa Crisis, Reuters, TASS, AP AFP, van Dijk, discourse analysis.

## **Bullying Reactions of High School Students Witnessing Bullying: A Qualitative Research \***

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**Abstract:** Violence can occur in various places and forms. In daily life, we can come across different forms of violence. One of the environments in which there are many incidences of violence is the school. Violence among children can manifest itself as bullying. The definitions of bullying involve harm from the stronger one to the weaker one, which is constant and intentional. This damage may occur physically, verbally, in the cyber form or relationally. In addition, bullying can be divided as traditional and cyber bullying when the medium of the incidence is taken into consideration. When it comes to bullying, the first people who come to mind are bullies and victims. However, bystanders, who are also influenced by bullying and who correspond to a broader group than the bullies and victims are often overlooked. When bullying occurs at school, bystanders, by their behaviors may obstruct or support bullying intentionally or unintentionally. For this reason, policies aimed at stopping bullying and improving the school climate are needed to address the bystanders as well. The purpose of this study is to reveal bystander reaction toward bullying incidences. 36 high school students from Istanbul participated in this study. In this study, grounded theory is used which is one of the qualitative research methods. Interview technique, was used to provide in-depth data which is in line with the grounded theory design. Firstly, the interviews were transcribed. Data provided from interviews were analyzed with MAXQDA. When the data were analyzed, the open coding, axial coding and selective coding, which are data analysis techniques in grounded theory, are utilized. It has been seen that bystander students have three basic behaviors. These are classified as victim support, unresponsiveness and support bullying.

**Keywords:** Witness bullying, defend support, unresponsiveness, support bullying.

\* This study is a part of 2nd author and was supported by Marmara University Scientific Research Projects Unit by EGT-C-DRP-090517-0326 project number

## **Food Security in Turkey: The Role of Food Industry in the Economy and the Evaluation of the Industry's Financial Performance**

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**Abstract** With 1,3 % population growth rate and almost 80 million population, Turkey is one of the most crowded country in the European Union. According to Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Authority, more than 3 million Syrian refugees reside in the country and the total population of non-citizens is almost 4 million when the unregistered immigrants and refugees from other countries are considered. Unless political and economic stability will be restored in the neighboring countries and the population growth declines, food security will be one of the biggest challenges Turkey will face in the near future. Food Security is defined as "...when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Therefore, Turkey should increase healthy and sustainable food production. However, increasing food prices especially the rise in the meat prices, importing even some basic products such as dried beans, being depended on imported seeds and baits prove that Turkey is in desperate need of improving food security. Food Industry plays the key role in achieving this goal in the long run. The financial performance of the industry should be stable to avoid any problems in the production. The purpose of this study is to compare the financial performance of the food industry with other key industries in Turkey and make performance analysis through industrial financial tables, ratios and stock prices of the biggest food companies.

**Keywords:** Food Security, Food Industry, Financial Performance

## **The Relationship between Beliefs about Language Learning and Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety: English-Medium Instruction in a Turkish Universities STEM Context**

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**Abstract:** The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between Turkish EFL students' beliefs about language learning (BALL) and their foreign language anxiety (FLA) levels in the context of STEM education. In this regard, the study aimed to reveal their FLA levels, the sources of their FLA, what their BALL were and also whether there were any statistically significant differences in the learners' FLA and their BALL, in respect to gender, overseas experience, English-medium of instruction being 30% or 100% and foreign language proficiency level. Four hundred and eighty-two Turkish first-year EFL engineering students from at least 30% English-medium departments at four state universities in Turkey participated in the study. Employing a mixed method research approach, the current study was carried out using an exploratory research method. The data was collected through the Turkish versions of the Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS) and the Beliefs about Language Learning Inventory (BALLI) and also through open-ended questions for both scales. The quantitative analysis results indicated a positive weak relationship between the students' FLA levels and their BALL. Also, although the participants were revealed to have moderate levels of FLA, they were revealed to suffer most from communication apprehension, followed by a general feeling of anxiety and a fear of negative evaluation, respectively. Whereas the variables 'gender' and 'medium of instruction' were not found to make a difference to the students' level of FLA, the variables 'overseas experience' and 'foreign language proficiency level' were found to make a difference to the students' level of FLA. Besides, the participants were found to have moderate BALL. A significant correlation was found between the variable 'gender' and the students' perceptions of NLL and ME, between the variable 'overseas experience' and the students' perceptions of foreign language aptitude, and between the variable 'foreign language proficiency level' and the students' beliefs about NLL. However, no significant relationship was revealed between the variable 'medium of instruction' and BALL.

**Keywords:** Beliefs about Language Learning, Foreign Language Anxiety, Factors Affecting Language Learning, Relationship between Beliefs and Language Anxiety, Engineering Students, STEM Education

## Western Figures Carrying Modern Epic Poetry to Our Day

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**Abstract:** Modern epic, in other words, new epic poem especially embraced in the 20th century is a form of poetry that reveals ugliness. The poet aims to change the perspectives by means of poetry. The epic poet, who cannot have the power to change the world, chooses the way to change perspectives. The early twentieth century debates the literary values of the restricted environment of literature limited by a small modernist group. Some writers are severely criticized by the literary world because of their way of acting away from the common understanding of the era in terms of their criticism of philosophy, fine arts, economics, politics, education and many other fields. Walt Whitman, T. E. Hulme, W. B. Yeats, T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound are some of the most important literary figures in modern epic poetry. They are the pioneers of revolution in world poetry, stating that traditional forms can no longer be used. They develop free poetry that expands the main idea of poetry. These poets are of great importance in world poetry. Hulme reaches an intellectual pace. Pound becomes a poet who advocates public language. Eliot is considered as the beginning of modern poetry. Pound's "The Cantos" and Eliot's "The Waste Land" poems reach a creative and influential reputation in English language. What influences their poetry is not merely the experience of poetry, but the fact that they have changed the ancestral patronage of modernism. They merge tradition with modernism. They support political responsibility against disinterest, democracy against elitism, innovation against tradition, realism against abstraction. The general caution of the twentieth century is the praise of the authors. They change this dark face of literature that reaches the twentieth century. Literary values become fluent thanks to their editorial authority and critical essays. This study focuses on Western poets who are the source of modern epic poetry and their contributions to modern epics.

**Keywords:** Modern epic poetry, Western literary figures.



## The Place of Hittites' Music in the Cultural Heritage of Anatolia

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**Abstract.** Anatolia, which had hosted many civilizations from the past to the present day, is quite rich for cultural heritage both of recent era and of antiquity. In the second millennium B.C. the Hittites, who had ruled over Anatolia, left behind the many written documents. We can obtain information about the political, legal, religious, literary and cultural life of the Hittites from the cuneiform tablets discovered in archaeological excavations.

In Anatolia, items of music and musical instruments can be traced since the Neolithic times. In Hittites, music was established in many areas of life. Music had become an indispensable element in the feast celebrations performed for the gods in the pantheons they have described as "thousand gods". The music, which is not limited only to festivals, is used in many rituals, in curing patients, and even in funerals. Among the archaeological documents of the Hittite period, relief vases and vase pieces, impression of seals, rock reliefs and sculptures provide information on the music of the period.

The Hittite instruments recorded in written and visual documents are still used in Anatolia and some musical traditions can be traced. This study will focus on the place of the Hittites' musical traditions in the cultural heritage of Anatolia.

**Keywords:** Hittites, cuneiform documents, music, musical instruments.

## Looniness and Insanity States of Mecnûn in the Ghazels of Fuzûlî's Leylâ and Mecnûn Mathnawî

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**Abstract:** "Leylâ and Mecnûn" mathnawîs are among important sources of oriental literature. Although there are many love stories in oriental literature, the most noteworthy among them is the "Leylâ and Mecnûn" mathnawî. This literary work is based on an Arab folk story. This literary work, which originates from Arabic literature, has been written down by many poets in Persian, Urdu and Turkish literature. Although Leylâ and Mecnûn mathnawî is of Arabic origin, it was first written in the form of mathnawî by Genceli Nizamî. Some researchers report that the story is based on a real story while others believe it is only a fictional work of art. The work written by nearly thirty poets in Turkish literature was written by Fuzûlî in the most beautiful form. The story tells the love of Leylâ and Kays from the Bani Amir tribe. With the agony of love and separation, Kays loses his sanity over time. Thus, he is referred to as Mecnûn (Eng. *Insane*). This new identity of Mecnûn is depicted as a crazy and insane person, almost in a state of trance, in various parts of the mathnawî. Fuzûlî writes "Leylâ and Mecnûn" mathnawî mostly in the form of mathnawî. However, there are also some ghazels that are told by characters occasionally. The lyricism and enthusiasm in these ghazels reach the highest level. The poet has the opportunity to express the feelings of the characters in the most powerful way by means of these ghazels. This study aims to reveal looniness and insanity states of Mecnûn taking stand from the ghazels told by Mecnûn who is the protagonist of the literary work.

**Keywords:** Fuzûlî, Leylâ and Mecnûn Mathnawî, ghazel, looniness, insanity.

## **Advertising Photography in Turkey: Professional Conditions and Artistic Autonomy of Photographers in Creative Industry**

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**Abstract:** The history of the production process in the market conditions of art dates back to the 17th century. In this period, the artists began to produce their works for an anonymous market, which they found to be stronger than the patronage system that was so dominant until that time. Although artistic production has been declared as independent from the market during the period of modernism, artistic production has taken place within the culture industry with the effect of developing technology. Especially main art fields such as cinema and photography have been adapted to the standardized and widespread production process. Although artistic/individual applications of photography have continued to be autonomous/independent works, since the 1940s, photography has become one of the most basic expression tools especially in the advertising industry. In this global period called "communicative capitalism", branding for companies is the most valuable asset, the most powerful combination of brand is art and one of the most powerful expression tools is the expression power of photography. Marx Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno, who have developed the theory of culture industry, have shown that those who are not only consumers but culture producers within the context are dependent/captive. According to them, the producers within the industry find themselves trapped in an institutional structure and their creativity is suppressed because of the dependent way of working. In the present day, when the culture industry evolves into creative industries, the autonomy/creativity problems of the culture / arts producers in this industry continue to be an important debate in the academic literature. The literature which was developed by the British Cultural Studies that determined culture products as a research field stated that certain resistance mechanisms in production and consumption processes. In this study, the working conditions of the advertising photographers in the advertising sector and accordingly the creativity/autonomy problems are investigated. Is it possible to have relative autonomy in advertising photography? In-depth interviews with Turkey lays down the topography of advertising photography. By studying the working conditions and socio-economic characteristics of the photographer, the position of these conditions the photographer's artistic production process and decision-making is evaluated.

**Keywords:** Advertising Photography, Creative Industry, Autonomy, Creative Labour

## Evaluating on “think globally, act locally” strategy and reputation management components by Turkey’s case studies and a survey intended for consumer

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**Abstract:** It is a very valid strategy for the brands that are opened to the world together with globalization to implement the "think globally, act locally" strategy and the marketing communication practices unique to the country they are in. Thus, the brand gives the consumers in their countries the message "they will meet their country's expectations with their global and long-term promises". Sometimes this message is so strong that the consumer thinks the brand is local. In implementing the strategy of "think globally, act locally", social responsibility campaigns are used by consumers to use their cultural characteristics, their practices related to many peoples such as making special studies on important dates and days unique to that country, as well as their chosen colors and models, we also find examples that develop specific approaches to the dynamics of the country as contributions to the product, such as adaptations. On the other hand, consumers are also paying attention to the elements of reputation of a brand and reflect the findings of brand name to brand preferences irrespective of whether it is a local or global brand. At this point, the first question is “what are the points of intersection of the components of reputation and the elements form the strategy of "think globally, act locally". The second question is “how important this strategy from a consumer point of view”. In this study, the survey on reputation management components with the locality of a global brands will show us how are the links between global brands' strategies and reputation management components were being ought.

**Keywords:** Global Brands, Communication, Marketing, Reputation Management, Public Relations.

## Investigation of Attitudes of University Students towards Refugees

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**Abstract:** Recently thousands of refugees escaping the civil war in Syria have emigrated to Turkey. There is little research examining attitudes towards refugees. The present study, assesses university students' attitudes towards refugees, specifically towards Syrian refugees. The sample for this study consisted of university students (189 women and 147 men, mean age = 21.09). For data collection, Attitude Scale Towards Refugees, the Patriotism Attitude Scale, Interpersonal Reactivity Index and Religiosity Scale were used. t-test and stepwise regression analyses were used. Empathic concern showed a statistically significant negative correlation with harsh attitudes towards refugees; and religiosity, conservatism and blind patriotism showed a significant positive correlation with harsh attitudes towards refugees. Constructive patriotism and age did not statistically predict attitudes towards refugees. In terms of gender differences, men were found to have a more negative attitude toward refugees than women. As a result, empathic concern is one of the most important predictors of attitudes towards immigrants. After the empathic concern, blind patriotism, religiosity, and conservatism were found to explain attitudes towards immigrants. These findings have implications for future research and interventions aimed at increasing the likelihood that immigrants and natives will live together in harmony.

**Keywords:** Attitudes Towards Refugees, Patriotism, Empathic Concern, Religiosity

## The Relationship Between Psychological Control, Self-Determination and Assertiveness Type

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**Abstract:** Self-determination is defined as an individual's ability to start, sustain and end one's actions, and regulate one's behaviors by one's own will. The positive effect of self-determination on adolescent development has been frequently investigated in recent years. It is known that the psychological control perceived from parents, which is believed to prevent the level of self-determination of an adolescent, is associated with negative developmental results such as loneliness and depression of an adolescent. Nevertheless, no study that investigates the relationship between the psychological control perceived from parents and the level of self-determination and the assertiveness of adolescents in different areas has been encountered. Therefore, the relationship between the psychological control perceived by students from their parents, and self-determination and participation in interpersonal relations, participation in relations with adults and the participation in the social group with assertiveness types will be investigated in the study. The research sample consists of 263 individuals in total, 126 (47.9%) of whom are female and 137 (52.1%) are male, studying at the second grade of a primary school in Sivas province. The average age of the participants is 11.29 years ( $SD = 10.81$ , range = 9-13). The Psychological Control Scale, Self-Determination Scale, and Social Assertiveness of the Adolescent Scale were used as data collection tools. As a result of the hierarchical regression analysis conducted, it was found out that the educational level of the mother and the self-determination level of the adolescent positively predict the participation of the adolescent in interpersonal relations and social group, and the psychological control (disrespect) of parents and the age of the adolescent negatively predict it, while the age of the adolescent negatively predicts the participation in communication with adults, and the educational level of the mother positively predicts it. In conclusion, it was observed that the psychological control perceived by adolescents from their parents harms the assertiveness of adolescents in different areas, the assertiveness of adolescents with the high level of self-determination increases in different areas, and the educational level of the mother is an element that increases the assertiveness of adolescents, and the age of the adolescent is an important determinant in adolescent assertiveness. All these results were discussed within the scope of the Theory of Self-Determination.

**Keywords:** Psychological Control, Self-Determination, Types of Assertiveness

## **The International Criminal Tribunal for the Far East in Khabarovsk and the International Covenants on Prohibition of Chemical and Biological Weapons**

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes in detail the Khabarovsk Court established from 25th to 30th December 1949 to judge the Japanese militaries who had used chemical and biological weapons against the peoples of many countries. This court is rarely mentioned in the history of modern international law. The importance of this court is due to the underestimation of the role of the Soviet Union in World War II. United States and European countries want to show that the Soviet Union did not have a big success in the fight against fascism and Japanese militarism. In Europe, young people know very little about Russia's participation in World War II. Therefore, before the 70th anniversary of this historical event, it would be appropriate to remember the facts that came out during the Khabarovsk Criminal Court, as well as other events related to the prosecution of Japanese war criminals.

**Keywords:** Weapons, war, bacteria, virus, Unit 731.

## Sultan Abdulhamid and the Navy

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**Abstract:** There has been much debate and different opinions over Sultan Abdulhamid II period. One of the discussion topics is the subject of the Ottoman navy in the period of Sultan Abdulhamid II. The previous Sultan, Abdulaziz, was dethroned through the coup which was carried out by the navy. As a result of this, Sultan Abdulhamid II became suspicious of the navy. It is claimed that this situation was the reason for long inactivity and the decay of the Ottoman fleet. It is stated that in the period of Sultan Abdulaziz, the Ottoman navy became one of the major forces of Europe, but Sultan Abdulhamid left the fleet to decay which caused serious damage to the navy. During the First World War, when the enemy forces tried to invade the Bosphorus of the Ottoman State, the naval forces were needed to defend the Bosphorus, but there was no force to fight against the enemy. This resulted in the questioning of the naval policy of the Sultan Abdulhamid II period. In this article we will try to reach a certain result by revealing the arguments for and against on this subject. **Keywords:** Abdulhamid II, Ottoman Navy, Sultan Abdulaziz



## Turkey's Role in European Energy Security

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**Abstract:** Energy, is an issue of strategic importance for the European Union. According to 2000 Data, 15 % of the world's energy consumption belongs to the EU. The EU is the world's largest energy importer with its current status and the second largest energy consumer after the United States. The European Union is one of the regions where energy consumption is the highest on the world, but it does not have sufficient resources in terms of energy resources. This leads the EU to diversify resources in imports in terms of energy supply security.

The energy policies applied in Turkey, which imports half of the energy resources it consumes today, are greatly affected by the overall structure of the world energy sector. Turkey's alignment with the EU's energy policy is extremely important in terms of enhancing the diversity and quality of energy resources. Turkey's strategic position makes Turkey a transit country for transportation of oil and gas to Europe. This geopolitical importance is an important opportunity for both sides. Turkey, which is continuing negotiations for EU membership, is expected to make a significant contribution to the EU's energy supply security.

**Keywords:** Energy, European Union, Dependency, Turkey, Alternatives, Compatibility

## Poets of Sultan Suleyman Era in Baghdad, Bursa, Edirne and Istanbul in the Light of a Poetry Compilations

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**Abstract:** Compilations are the works composed of the compilation genre, which are sources for literature research studies. In fact, every compilation, which reflects the esthetic taste of the compiler, has the attribute of being a document that gives information to us about the perception of art and history of the period. Compilations, which are corresponding to the anthologies of the present-day, can be compiled in many different forms. The compilations can include the poems of more than one poet or they can include the poems composed of different types of verse. Besides these, there are also compilations, which include prose examples. Just as compilations could present to us the poems that have not entered the *divans* (anthologies, registers) of the poets for certain reasons, they are also rather valuable from the aspect of presenting the poems of the poets, whose names are remembered in the biographical sources, but for whom no poem is mentioned. The compilation that we will treat in this study is the poetry compilation titled *Mecmûa-i Eşâr*, which is composed of different forms of verse. Within the compilation are approximately the names of 125 different poets registered with a separate heading, who lived in the important cultural centers of the Ottomans during the period of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent. This section in which at least one or more than one *matla beyit* (first line of a couplet) for each poet is registered has a total of 11 leaves. This study aims to provide a contribution to the history of literature by giving examples from the poems of poets whose names were only mentioned previously in the biographical sources, but for whom no poems were encountered.

**Keywords:** Poetry Compilation, Literature, Anthology, Ottoman.

## Ornamented- Depicted Village and Town Mosques in Afyonkarahisar

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**Abstract:** The westernization movement started with Yirmisekiz Mehmed Celebi's trip to France during the Tulip Period between 1718 and 1730 penetrates, very soon, into the politics, culture, art, architecture that one of the most important branches of art and architectural decorations. Under the influence of the drawings brought by Yirmisekiz Mehmed Celebi from France, the Sadabad Palace is built in Kagithane, Istanbul. Besides, Topkapi Palace's walls are decorated with depictions of landscape. Towards the end of the 18th century, this change spreads to other regions of the empire, namely to the Balkans and Anatolia. There exist religious and civil architecture examples built under influence of this understanding with interiors decorated in a naturalistic sense during the nineteenth century in many parts of Anatolia; in the inner of the Black Sea region especially Amasya, Merzifon, Tokat and Yozgat, in the coastal provinces of the Aegean region, Izmir, Manisa, Aydın and Muğla, in the southwestern parts of the inner Aegean and Central Anatolia such as Denizli, Afyon and Konya. There are also many ornamented- depicted village and town mosques built with the understanding of westernization period in the southern regions of Afyonkarahisar, which is one of the important junction points of the inner Aegean region. Those structures which are built before or during the 19th century, are decorated with a naturalistic understanding in a way to reflect the era's taste. The most important among them are Sandıklı Ulu mosque, Basmakçı Recep Bey and Hilal (Friday) mosque, Dinar Bademli village mosque and Dazkırı Kiziloren, Ciftlik village and Idris village mosques. The decorations used in those mosques consist of flowers, fruits, herbal compositions, trees made with abstract and naturalistic approach, baroque decorations, ewers, vases, rosettes, wheels, crossing triangles and circles, depictions of cities such as Mecca- Medina, mosque illustrations, architectural details such as fake windows, arches, columns, curtains, oil lamps, schematized heaven and hell illustrations, depictions of belongings of the tekke culture, symbolic representations, and the verses, the hadiths of the Qur'an. The ornaments in those small-sized village and town mosques located in the southern districts of Afyonkarahisar are very similar to those of some village and town mosques in Denizli and Konya. Those small mosques were most probably embellished by groups of traveling artists according to the era's fashion and taste. The decorations of some mosques are, however, remain unique in terms of style. The presence of many mosques decorated in different styles is the strongest proof that there were several groups of traveling artists in that region during the 19th century.

**Keywords:** Afyonkarahisar, village and town mosques, ornamented, depicted, ornaments

## A New Subject for Modern Law: Nature

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**Abstract:** Today we are experiencing ecological disasters and they are threatening life on earth. The responsibility of scientists from all fields, activists, and each of us is to prevent the extinction of natural systems. This study aims to criticize our current perception about nature and to make a contribution in accordance with theory of rights. This study's main problematic is whether the nature and natural beings except humans can be defined as legal subjects and so have rights or not. Therefore in the study first anthropocentrism was analysed historically and conceptually, and defined as a perspective that should be abandoned. Human is a part of nature and his/her existence depends on other natural beings. Modern law evaluates nature only with its connection to society and human existence and did not consider nature as a right owner. Ecological disasters are happening as a result of our economical and social system, our way of life and our anthropocentric perspective. The place of nature in law is still very limited but recently in some countries positive legal changes occurred. Some countries like Bolivia and Venezuela changed their legal systems and recognized nature as a legal subject and tried to create effective protection mechanisms. Nature's rights are not same as human's and every being can have rights that derived from its own nature. If our purpose is to protect life on earth, to diminish harms and to establish an ecological society, we have to recognize nature's rights.

**Keywords:** Nature's Rights, Ecology, Green Law, Legal Theory.

## The Famine Nowadays

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**Abstract:** Famine is a severe food insecurity in a country or region, resulting in an unusually high mortality rate due to a lack of food, or insufficient access to water due to drought, disease, war or conflict. It happens because of many causes; these causes vary from place to place and from time to time. The main causes for famine can be the severe natural disasters like floods, droughts, earthquakes and malnutrition, in addition to other cases where people are responsible for them like food shortages and lack of food distribution to certain parts of the region, some government policies and conflicts. Hunger leads to mass exoduses and a significant imbalance in social structures and demographic balance in many countries. It also threatens the security and political stability of many countries because of the resulting tensions and conflicts, although hunger itself is the result of political and security instability that strikes many regions of the world. According to UN experts, a region can be classified as a famine zone if more than 30% of the population is malnourished, 2 people out of 10,000 people die every day. Although many organizations try to resolve famine crises around the world with emergency resources alone, these resources address the immediate causes of famine alone rather than the underlying causes that prolong and exacerbate them. Famine is a serious and dangerous situation that the region can face and should be avoided when a country is threatened with famine, whether from natural resources or for any other reason. While the early intervention is the key to success in preventing famine.

**Keywords:** Famine, Crisis, Conflicts, Dying, Food.

## Variables That Predict The Theory Of Mind

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**Abstract:** The theory of mind can be described as an action inferred from faith, wish, intention, dream and emotion (Wellman ve Estes, 1986). The aim of the survey is to investigate the procedural power of the 7th and 8th students gender, class, educational level of their parents and empathic tendencies and social emotional learning skills. Datas of the researchs are obtained by “Demographic Information Forum”, “Empathic Tendency Scale”, “Social Emotional Learning Skills Scale” and the “9 September University Mind Theory Scale”. In analyzing the datas, multiple regression analysis are made to show the procedural power of mind theory in skills of students empathic tendencies and social emotional learning skills. Working group is made up of the 7th and 8th students in six different state and private schools which attach to the national ministry of education in Mersin , 2016-2017 year (n=360) The percentage of 44,72 is boys (n=161), the percentage of 55,28 is girls (n=199). It is assumed that the sample represents the universe. The maximum sampling method was used in selecting the sample. As a result of the search a meaningful relationship was found between the social emotional skills and the gender class father’s learning status and the predictive power of mind theory. In the empathic tendency, there is no meaningful relationship between the theory of mind and the power to predict. The findings are examined in light of institutional foundations.

**Keywords:** Theory Of Mind, Variables That Predict The Theory Of Mind

## Debate of Ahmet Ağaoğlu And Şevket Süreyya (Aydemir)

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**Abstract:** Ağaoğlu, elected as the member of the parliament from Kars for the second time in 1927, accepted to enter Free Republican Party, which was established by Ali Fethi (Okyar) on August 7, 1930 upon the insistence of Mustafa Kemal. He became the ideologist of the Free Republican Party acted on August 12th and established to oppose the ruling of the Republican People's Party. He is the indomitable defender of his ideas. Having been worked in public services as an educator and economist, Şevket Süreyya took place in the writing board of the socialist journal called Kadro, defending economic statism. He has written many biographical works such as Tek Adam (Single Man), İkinci Adam (Second Man) and Drama of Menderes.

Ahmet Ağaoğlu was against the ideas of Kadro movement formed by the initiative of Şevket Süreyya (Aydemir) and their colleagues in the fall of 1932 as accepting statism as the main principle and grounding Turkish revolution on historical materialism. Then, he wrote as a columnist on his column called "State and An Individual" in Republican Newspaper, which advocates individualism and democracy on November 13, 1932. He wrote totally 9 articles until December 4, 1932. Ağaoğlu described "Kadro as an authoritarian movement and expressed his reaction to jacobin approaches". On the other hand, Şevket Süreyya published 9 articles in the same newspaper as answers to the criticism of Ahmet Ağaoğlu regarding Kadro movement and his point of view under the title of "The answer to Ağaoğlu Ahmet Bey". These important correspondences of our republican history taking place by means of the press constitute the main material of our study. Through these articles, what kind of a perspective they had in terms of the period and what they criticized for each other will be identified and the answers of these questions will be searched between the lines of those articles written by them. The intellectual debate of these two statesmen having an important place in the intellectual infrastructure of the period has become very significant. Leaving concrete documents of the debate by the articles written on the press is also useful for us to reach essential information regarding that period. The main focus of our study will be the reasons of this discussion, how it happened and continued.

Keywords: Ahmet Ağaoğlu, Şevket Süreyya Aydemir, historical materialism, press

## The Positive Obligations of The State to protect The Right to Life

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**Abstract:** The right to life is one of the basic rights, which is taken under protection by the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the 1982 Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. The right to life was organized in Article 2 of the Convention titled “right to life”. The contents of the article in question is composed only of the right to life. Whereas, the right to life in the Constitution of Turkey, was not included as a separate article as in the Convention. It was organized as one of the rights included in the 17th article of the Constitution titled “Immunity, material and spiritual existence of the person”. The right to life basically expresses the right of persons not to be killed. With this dimension, it is the question of a negative obligation undertaken by the state. However, the scope of the right does not consist of this. The obligation for the preservation of the right to life of persons and the obligation of interrogation in cases where the right to life is not preserved are the positive obligations included within the scope of this right. These obligations of the state are expressed in the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). In Turkey, together with the 2010 Constitutional amendments, it paved the way for being able to make individual applications to the Constitutional Court with the claim that any one of the basic rights and freedoms taken under guarantee in the Constitution had been violated by the public power and provided that the administrative and judicial means of appeal envisaged in the law had been completely exhausted. At the end of the application, it is the state that is sentenced for the procedures and actions of the state, which are put on trial in the individual application. While the Constitutional Court examines in the individual applications whether the basic rights and freedoms have or have not been violated, it makes evaluations with attributions to the ECtHR decisions. Accordingly, the negative and positive obligations of the state from the aspect of the right to life are mentioned in the individual application decisions. For the individual applications that could be made out of countenance to the finalized decisions after 23 September 2012, various decisions have been encountered with violations of the positive obligations of the state. At the same time, the violation of the subject positive obligations of the state, also damages the attribute of being a state of law of the state.

**Keywords:** the right to life, positive and negative obligations, individual applications, state of law.



## Architectural Assessment of Safety Problems at the Airport with Structure and Technology Selection

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**Abstract:** Today, technological developments bring air transportation to the forefront by improving transportation possibilities. Air travel is often preferred due to its advantages such as savings time and comfortable travel when traveling compared to other modes of transportation. Another function of the airports is to have an important share in the service sector by establishing regional and international links. Air transport in this context is also important in the economic and social development of countries. It is known that airports with such important functions are used by millions of people every day. At this point, airports are becoming the target of terror and other criminal elements in terms of potential people. For this reason, it is a very important requirement for airports to ensure the security of the human community, both physically and socially. In this context, it is necessary to plan the right way to increase the security levels of the airports and to choose appropriate materials and technology from the security point of view. In this study, the general working principle of airports is examined and it is concluded by evaluating in architectural frame what kinds of materials and technology should be selected in order to provide the highest level of security.

**Keywords:** Architecture, Construction Techniques, Security of Airport, Construction Technology

## The Causes of Preterm Birth and Prevention Policies

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**Abstract:** According to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), infants born before completing the 37th week or the 259th day from the first day of the mother's last menstruation are accepted to be premature. Approximately 15 million premature births occur in the world every year. While the rate of premature births is stated to range between 5-18% worldwide, the number of live births was reported as 1,298,300 and the rate of premature births as 11.9% in Turkey in 2010. In general, 2/3 of preterm births occur spontaneously, while the reasons of 1/3 of preterm birth are medical reasons. When the causes of premature birth are considered; maternal age greater than 35 less than 17, multiple birth, multiple pregnancy, hypertension, diabetes, infection, smoking and substance abuse, structural disorders of the uterus and the birth canal, low socioeconomic level and malnutrition may cause premature birth. In order to reduce premature birth rates; family planning, the arrangement of two births, the preparation of pre-pregnancy measures such as adolescent-friendly services, education and nutrition for girls, providing sex education training for sexually transmitted diseases, especially sexually transmitted diseases, diabetes, prenatal screening packages including high blood pressure screening and intervention packages may be applied. policies for behavioral changes for lifestyle-related risks, follow-up programs for women at high risk of premature birth, smoking cessation and employment for pregnant women should be developed. In this report, the rate of premature births from the world and Turkey, the causes of preterm birth, preterm birth prevention policies and developmental problems of prematurity infants will be discussed in the light of the literature and suggestions will be developed in terms of researches and applications.

Keywords: Preterm birth, causes, prevention policies, infants at risk

## **The Situation of Unaccompanied Child Migrants in International Irregular Migration and Evaluation of Implementation for These Children in Turkey**

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**Abstract:** Turkey has been home to immigration movements throughout history due to its geographical and strategic location. Turkey's immigration reality has gained a more complex and massive dimension in recent years, especially with the atmosphere of war and instability in the neighboring countries of the eastern and southern parts of the country. The migration began from Syria to Turkey in 2011 due to the transformation of the political internal confusion in Syria into war is the closest example of that. One of the most fragile groups in the international migration movement is children. Some children ,who join the migration, migrate with their parents or relatives but some of them migrate alone. A child who is separated from his / her parents and who does not have a person who will be responsible for him / herself according to law or tradition is called unaccompanied child migrant. The aim of the study is to reveal the situation of unaccompanied child migrants and the main risks they face and to determine the implementation for them in Turkey. In this context, the situation of unaccompanied child migrants and the main risks they may face at various stages of migration will be assessed and current information on practices for children will be provided.

In Brief in the study, the definition of migration, child migrants and unaccompanied child migrants and statistical data of child migrants in Turkey will be given, the situation of unaccompanied child migrants will be addressed, the risks they face in international irregular migration processes will be assessed and be discussed in the light of the literature and suggestions will be developed in terms of researches and applications.

**Keywords:** International Irregular Migration, Unaccompanied Child Migrants, Risk Groups, Implementation.

## **The Impact of Business Sustainability Policies on Sustainability Innovation Activities**

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**Abstract:** The concept of innovation is explained by the concept of sustainable innovation more than the concept of classical innovation in recent years. Sustainable innovation is not only about economic and vital benefits, but also about economic, social and environmental perspective. In order to ensure sustainable development, businesses create various policies while fulfilling their economic, social and environmental objectives. They are carrying out their activities in accordance with these policies. In this study, firstly, the environmental, social and economic policies are determined. Secondly, which factors should be taken into account when the enterprise is engaged in the sustainable innovation activities are determined. Finally, the relationship between the sustainability policies established by the enterprise and the sustainable innovation activities has been examined. As a results of the study, the environmental policies that enterprises apply include emissions, waste management, pollution, resource utilization, and natural environment factors; the social policies include employee welfare, customer welfare, and community welfare factors, and the economic policies include production costs, quality, delivery, and flexibility factors. The relationship between the identified policies and the sustainable innovation is obtained by the opinions of experts interested in sustainability from sustainability and other departments. The data were interpreted according to the MANOVA test results. According to the results, the enterprises who create the economic, social and environmental policies are paying attention not only economic but also environmental and social factors in the sustainable innovation activities.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Sustainable Policy, Sustainable Innovation.

## **The Examination Of Service Quality Perception In Terms Of Demographic Factors And Purpose Of Usage In The Context Of Metro And Metrobus Users Of Istanbul City Transportation Systems**

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**Abstract:** Service quality is defined as the degree of produced service against the appropriateness of its target. SERVQUAL Model by Parasuraman and the others (1985) is the most used model for measuring the service quality which was developed based on the difficulty of defining and performance measuring of service quality as an intangible concept.

In this study, it's aimed to measure the service quality perception of the users of metro and metrobus which are the most commonly used mass transportation systems in Istanbul as well as the impact of participants' demographic features (age, sex, level of income, educational status, employment status, marital status) and purpose of usage to the perception in question.

Within the scope of the research, the service quality perception of the metro and metrobus users was measured utilizing the SERVQUAL scale used by Luke and Heyns in 2017 in order to measure the service quality of Johannesburg City's transportation systems and the information about participants' demographic features was obtained via a questionnaire. Besides the type of ticket participants used and their goals to use the vehicles are amongst the other variables questioned within the scope of the research.

The core hypothesis of the study is identified as; H1: The perceived service quality level of metro users differs from those of metrobus users.

In addition to this core hypothesis, sub-hypotheses have been established regarding as the differences in the perceived service quality due to the control variables (demographic variables of the participants, the purpose of using that transportation systems and the ticket type they used).

Survey data collected from 193 participants were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 21 packet program. As the result of the analysis, it was revealed that the service quality of metro is perceived as higher than metrobus. This difference has also been examined in terms of the dimensions of service quality. Furthermore, other results about the differences on service quality by means of the control variables are also determined within the scope of the research.

**Keywords:** SERVQUAL, Service Quality, Transportation Service

## **An Analysis of the Reasons for Choosing Teaching Profession and Life Satisfaction of Education Faculty Students against Some Variables**

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this study is to investigate the reasons for choosing the teaching profession and life satisfaction among freshmen in education faculty in relation with various variables. The study was carried out as a quantitative research in survey model. Study sample consisted of 407 first year students attending faculty of education in a Turkish state university during the 2016-2017 academic year. The participants were selected from departments of Music Education, Art Teaching, Elementary Mathematics Teaching, Classroom Teaching, Computer and Instructional Technology Education, Turkish Language Teaching, Social Sciences Teaching, Special Education Teaching, Secondary Mathematics Teaching, Pre-school Teaching, Science Teaching, and English Language Teaching. Data collection was carried out with two instruments: “The Scale of Reasons for Preference of Teaching Profession by Education Students” developed by Övet (2006) and “The Satisfaction With Life Scale” developed by Diener, Emmons, Larsen and Griffin in 1985 to identify life satisfaction levels and adopted to Turkish language by Dağlı & Baysal (2016). The data were analysed with SPSS 25 by using descriptive (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) inferential statistics (t-test, one way ANOVA and Pearson Correlation Coefficient) in reference to the research questions. As a result, it was found out that the reasons for choosing teaching profession by prospective teachers vary according to their major but not gender. Life satisfaction of the candidate teachers was found at moderate levels, not differing according to gender and the department they attend.

**Keywords:** Education, Students, Life Satisfaction, Teaching Profession

## Programme - based Performance Budget and Its Evaluation in Terms of Turkey

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**Abstract:** The quest for effective and economic use of public resources has continued up to now. With the transition from traditional budgeting systems to modern budgeting ones, various implementations such as strategic planning, performance programme and activity reports within the scope of performance-based budgeting have been put into practise. With the help of performance-based budgeting, it is targeted that the governmental priority should be handled by public administrations, use of resources should be allocated to these institutions and outcomes obtained should be linked to each other. However, *Programme-based Budgeting System*, aimed to put into effect in addition to other implementations, is a brand new stage in terms of improving overall budgeting system. With this system aligning government priorities with resources and taking public expenditure priorities into consideration, performance information produced by strategic planning and activity reports is intended to be used bottom-up and included in the budgeting process. It is by the help of this system that budgeting documents will be better understood on the part of Turkish Grand National Assembly and citizens. By using allocated resources, joint goods and service groups towards a common goal will be formed; and thereby, a programme related to this issue will emerge. Programmes within the budget are expenditure categories each and include allocation of budget resources and form of management. Put it another way, programmes are used as a tool in order for budget resources to be properly planned and controlled. This study focuses upon programme-based budgeting system, which is one of the budgeting systems, and evaluates the system taking its integration into performance-based budgeting, differences, advantages and novelties into consideration in terms of Turkey.

**Keywords:** budgeting system, program based performance budget, efficiency.

## A Recommendation for Municipality Revenue: An Accommodation Tax

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**Abstract:** In effect across many countries all over the world, accommodation tax ( known as city tax ) ranked within Provincial Special Administration and Draft Law on Municipal Revenues in 2008, but failed to become law as it did not pass under sub-commission. Accommodation tax or city tax are taxes levied from individuals who arrive at and accomodate in the city temporarily ( for tourism or other purposes ) by businesses on a certain proportion or quantities generally per night spent. These businesses generally are facilities such as hotels, motels, holiday resorts an pansions. Individuals accommodating in this kind of tax are taxpayers and thus asccommodation facilities are liable for taxes to be delivered to Revenues Administration. Tax quantity determined by classification of facilities in Europe, the USA and other several countries are generally transferred into municipalities and, in some places, to both municipalities and Ministers of Culture and Tourism. Muncipal revenues of intensive touristic cities such İstanbul, Antalya, Muğla and İzmir in Turkey will increase with the start of collecting this tax. It will be possible for municipalities to use revenues they gather from this tax in order to improve local services and to decrease their debt burdens. Thus, there will be another revenue item for municipalities, except for local taxes that permeanent residents pay within municipality boundaries and shares gathered from central administration. However, gathering this specific tax effective in many countries all over the world will not affect tourism demands. Therefore, it is significant that initiatives regarding this type of tax should be initiated and detailed. This study focuses upon the importance of legalising the accommodation tax unlegalised in the past and taxes to be gathered by municipalities as a result of the fact that a large number of tourists arrive at a tourism country, Turkey in terms of increasing income revenues.

**Keywords :** municipality revenues, local revenues, accommodation tax.



## Disability Rights in the Context of Turkish Civil Servant Law

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**Abstract:** Turkey ratified the revised European Social Charter which includes the right of persons with disabilities to independence, social integration and participation in the life of the community on 27 June 2007. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has been ratified by Turkey on 28 September 2009. In accordance with its international obligations related to disability rights, Turkey has strengthened the social integration of people with disabilities. In this context, the article 10 of the Turkish Constitution has been amended by the referendum 2010. According to this article, measures to be taken for disabled people shall not be considered as violation of the principle of equality. Amendments have also been made to strengthen the rights of disabled in Turkish civil servant law. These amendments are notably relevant to the employment of disabled civil servant, to the rights granted to disabled civil servants and to civil servants whose family members are disabled in the context of positive discrimination. Being disabled is not an obstacle to public service. According to the Law on Civil Servants, public institutions and bodies are obliged to employ three percent of staff with disabilities. Institutions should be organized according to the working conditions of persons with disabilities. It is not possible to force disabled personnel to work at night without their will or on hazardous and hard works which will increase their disabilities. According to the Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Act, disabled civil servants may have early retirement or disability pension depending on their disability. Civil servants who have health board report indicating at least forty percent disability and officials whose spouses or first degree relatives are to be cared for have a serious disability report, may request a displacement due to disability. If the child is born with disabilities, civil servant will have an excuse for part-time work for twelve months. Civil servant whose child who has at least seventy percent disability become ill, shall be allowed to take up ten days leave of absence in a year for attending the treatment of the child. Women with severely disabled children who are permanently in need of care are also eligible for early retirement. In our study, the functionality of legislations related to the employment of disabled civil servants, the functionality of rights granted to disabled civil servants and to civil servants whose members of the family are disabled are evaluated in the context of Council of State's decisions.

**Keywords:** Disability Rights, Civil Servant, Positive Discrimination, Council of State's Decision

## Administrative Liability From Environmental Damages According To Turkish Law

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**Abstract:** According to the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey; to improve the environment, to protect the environment and to prevent the pollution of the environment is not only the duty of the citizens but also of the government. In the framework of this homework, the Administration is responsible for the environmental damages due to the activities it performs directly, and in some cases it can be held responsible for the environmental damage caused by the private persons. Elimination of damages arising from the transactions and actions of the Turkish law is possible in the administrative jurisdiction with full remedy actions. Damages caused by private persons may be compensated by lawsuits brought before the judiciary. However, whether or not the administration is responsible from the damage caused by private persons and if responsible, under what conditions, is questionable. In accordance with the Turkish Environment Law, polluters of the environment and those who damage the environment are responsible for the pollution and the deterioration of the pollutants. The Environmental Law, which is the principle of absolute liability, imposes a direct responsibility to those who pollute the environment without discrimination of state or private persons. The principle of absolute liability is widely applied in the Turkish Administrative Courts on the responsibility of the administration. However, it is a matter to be considered whether the absolute liability of the administration should be sought for the damages caused by private persons. In this study, it is argued that, in the context of the development of the environment, the protection and the prevention of pollution which are the assignments of the Constitution to the state, administration can be held responsible for the activities of private persons if certain conditions occur.

**Keywords:** Environmental damages, administrative liability

## Political and Cultural Dominance Over Translation Practices

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**Abstract:** There are some reasons to push translator to translate. These are the reasons leading to the control of the level of knowledge and culture in the selection of the translation strategy and to make the application area open to intervention for other disciplines. Interpreters who are in a state of acceptance must observe interdisciplinary orientation, which can be sometimes a bad surprise. Most importantly, they must try to minimize the impact of the disciplines which involve in their own borders. This effort of the translator is related to the fact that the mind is condemned to the frame of belief at the point of evaluating its own considerations. Indeed, it is a fact that beliefs have a full influence on the structure of thought and have a direct impact on the decisions of individuals. This is related to the critical dimension of the human mind. The thought is shaped by the social structure in which the individual is involved. The non-critical mind perceives differently from the facts. This mind may misjudge the truth within its own beliefs, or be prone to differing from reality if it contradicts its interests. In our work, we will study the existence of domination of politics and culture in a field such as translation which has its own characteristics by also addressing with its interdisciplinary dimensions in its own aims and lines.

**Keywords:** Translation, Domination, Critical Thinking, Interdisciplinary

## **Cittaslow Movement In The Context Of Sustainability: Example of Eğirdir**

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**Abstract:** Many cities are imitating each other in our globalizing world. Ensuring sustainability and the preservation of historical sites that contribute to the preservation and development of the city's identity. Cittaslow Italian Citta (City) and Slow (Slow) was formed by the merger of the word. Turkish is usually quiet town called Cittaslow movement advocates the development approach to the protection of natural and local values. Within the scope of this study were given information Cittaslow movement and what is happening in Gökçeada is a member of Cittaslow. The topic of the study will be elucidated by using written sources, internet database and the information taken by state institutions. Furthermore, visual elements such as photos and graphics will be used. One of the sustainable cities is Gökçeada and this place where the environmental concerns are aligned with socio-economic interests to ensure the continuity of transformation and development

**Keywords:** Cittaslow, Sustainability, Eğirdir

## The Relationship Between Euphemism and Communal Memory in Turkish Media

**Rabia Zamur Tuncer<sup>1</sup>**

“Memory”, defined as the ability to consciously hold [in mind](#) the experienced [and](#) learned [subjects](#) and their historical context, is the power that determines our undisputed actions and discourses determining and dominating the remembering and forgetting processes, as long as it does not have an opponent/an opponent has not been produced that creates doubt in final acceptance. Thus, the relationship between media and memory is inevitable since it is the course taking over this decisiveness power.

Today, it is agreed that linguistic practices such as “euphemism” dominating changes and conversions direct the remembering and forgetting (thus the memory) processes of the societies rather than the historical experience placing an “other” opposite to each “ego” as a component of culture and determining our communal taboos.

According to Zira, Lacan: “Since the language is the place of desire - dominant mechanism of production and conversion of desire and all kinds of its stimulus - the movement area determined by Other for itself is the language”.

The most important weapon of this movement area, the ultimate goal of which is to establish and make the desired in the memory permanent, is the noa words.

Euphemism is the art of expression so as to associate or correlate sometimes the impolite, shameful and inconvenient objects or concepts with other words in a more appropriate way; or sometimes associate or correlate the legal with illegal to move it away from communal acceptance ground. The noa words, the use of which are categorized under euphemism, dysphemism and cacophemism headings, are highly functional for the construction and continuation of communal memory within the context of the impact power and tendency of the media.

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## **The Relationship Between Employee Retention and Organizational Commitment: The Moderation Role of Person-Organization Fit**

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The human resources of organizations are one of the most important elements that can provide competitive advantage when compared to other businesses. In case of employees who have high level of competence and developed by giving various trainings by the organization quit the job may negatively affect the performance of the enterprises. For this reason, it is crucial for organizations to retain this employees.

The current study examines the relationship between employee retention and organizational commitment and the moderation role of person-organization fit in this relationship. The data were obtained from a total of 109 auditors working in various public institutions. The validity and reliability of the survey instruments were assessed and frequency tests, correlation and regression were employed for the current study. The results show that organizational commitment is significantly and positively related with employee retention. Person-organization fit is also strengthens the positive relationship between organizational commitment and employee retention.

**Keywords:** Employee Retention, Organizational Commitment, Person-organization fit, Moderation Analysis

## Conceptual Analysis of Educational Sustainability\*

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**Abstract :** Sustainability education defines functional education that will ensure that the education given to the schools is not only adequate for the present generation of children, but also has the capacity to meet future needs, needs and expectations. It is an educational paradigm that focuses on lifelong learning factors by providing a holistic perspective (economic, sociological or ecological perspective) by creating interdisciplinary learning-teaching situations.

Sustainability education aims to have the features that the education in the schools can be used in the real situations with transformational learning and the basic skills (critical thinking, creative thinking, communication skills, research-questioning, problem solving, using information technology, entrepreneurship). In this research, it is aimed to carry out a conceptual study on the purpose, content and process of sustainable education and its outputs. In this conceptual analysis process, the factors that will ensure the sustainability education in the schools are discussed.

Sustainability education is described by the dimensions, change-transformation, ethical values, environmental safety / sensitivity, and changing of educational culture. Change-transformation dimension focuses on an educational and instructional process that follows sociological, economic and ecological development in terms of change and transformation. Ethical values are related to justice, equality, moral development, etc. The environmental safety / sensitivity dimension focuses on the education provided to ensure ecological equilibrium as well as the safety of the school. In the aspect of educational culture change, it is related to lifelong learning, being a learning organization, being a collaborator.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Educational Sustainability, Educational culture.

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## **An Investigation on Creative Interaction of Content Production in Social Media Social Responsibility Projects**

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**Abstract:** With the development of new wave information technologies, social media, exercises, experiences and foresights with multimedia. These technologies and applications can be adapted to various forms of social connections. Instead of the media that governs the masses, the massively directed media offers both mass and individual communication. Social media social networks include text, video sharing and image sharing. According to these demands of interactive masses, interactive content and teaching has become a necessity to construct. Particularly, it is the task of society to create social awareness through social problems and social media to create, participate and spread, including social responsibility, by allowing these individuals to pass on their individual responsibilities to social responsibility. In this context, the content of the three social responsibility projects we conducted with our students on March-April 2017 will be the descriptive world of the content that receives the highest rate of interaction (liking, reading) in social media management.

**Keywords:** Social Responsibility in Social Media, Interactive Content, Content Production



## **Globalization And The Relationship Between Types Of Employment Contracts Under Labor Law No 4857**

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### **Abstract**

The phenomenon of globalization, which has different dimensions from economical, social, political and cultural aspects, has become a concept that has come to the forefront especially since the 1980s. In a general sense, globalization can be expressed as an integration process in which the borders between countries are left in terms of their respective dimensions. This process has also affected the legal systems of the countries and has been a reflection of the scope, purpose and contents of national legal regulations. In this study, the relationship between globalization, the reflection of Labor Law No. 4857 in the context of labor legislation in our country and the types of contracts envisaged under this Law will be examined. In the study, first of all, globalization will be focused mainly on the Law No. 4857, and then on the effect of employment contract types in particular.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Labor Law No. 4857, types of employment contracts.

## **A study on the Relationship Between the Behaviour of the Academic Procrastination of the Psychological Counselling and Guidance Students and their Goal Orientations and Self- Esteem**

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The academic procrastination is one of the reasons that university students experience problems in both their educational life and academic subjects (Onwuegbuzie, 2004, Çelik ve Odacı, 2015). The behavior of delaying academics has effects reaching from the completion of homework to preparation for exams (Solomun ve Rothblum, 1984). This, therefore can present itself a in the student's life as resentment towards both educators and education. The basis of this work is to create in the PDR student an awareness of the relationship between delaying education with successful habits and individual respect. Besides this basis, another purpose of this study is to find out whether a difference occurs the academic procrastination of the Psychological Counseling and Guidance Departments students when their class level, gender, and success are taken into account. This study aims to reveal whether there is an effect of the Psychological Counseling and Guidance education at the university level on the behaviour of the academic procrastination since the Psychological Counseling and Guidance students are expected to lessen or prevent the postponement of academics at schools as they are the candidates of the Psychological Counselors. The participants in this study were 426 students who attended the Psychological Counseling Department at Karadeniz Technical University. The data were collected using the Academic Procrastination Scale developed by Çakıcı (2003), 2x2 Goal Orientations Scale, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale which was adapted into Turkish by Cuhadaroglu (1986), and the information Form prepared by the researcher. The findings of the study showed that there is a difference between the behaviour of the academics procrastination of the Psychological Counseling and Guidance students and their class level. The results also indicated that there is a relationship between the goal orientations of the Psychological Counseling and Guidance students and their self-esteem.

**Keywords:** Academic Procrastination, Goal Orientations, Self- esteem

## **Topsis Multicriteria Decision Making Method: An Examination On Banks In Malta**

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**Abstract:** When sustaining economic activities, determining the performance of banks is important in terms of evaluating the sectoral success in national and international level.

In this study, financial performances of the banks which are traded in Malta Stock Exchange (Borza Malta), have been examined with one of the multi-criteria decision-making methods which name is TOPSIS. Financial Statements used in this analysis are taken from the Malta Stock Exchange (Borza Malta).

Primarily, in order to demonstrate the financial strength of the banks, financial ratios are calculated. For that purpose by using the mostly used criterions from the literature equal weights were given to criterions, and the performance scores were obtained. Later on with the help of TOPSIS method calculated financial ratios are converted into a single score that is showing the bank's overall performance. The calculated performance scores are used for the banks' ranking

## “You have right, children!” Project as an Active-Learning Based Teaching Model

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**Abstract:** The Convention on the Rights of the Child that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989 sets forth the States parties with the responsibility to ensure that the principles and provisions of the Convention are widely acquired by children, besides adults, via appropriate and effective means. It is an obligation for States to undertake teaching children’s rights in accordance with the Convention. State will fulfill this requirement by disseminating it through divergent settings such as family, school, and media. Teaching the principles and rights of the Convention is of great importance not only for State parties’ responsibility but also significant to shape the individual and the society. In this regard, the implementation of human and child rights will only be possible if the aforementioned rights are noticed and learnt by children during childhood. Because children's rights, supposition ally, form the basis of human rights. On that sense, the individuals who know and defend their rights as well as whom take care of the rights of others will suffice with such trainings. With this aim in mind, taking place in the scope of TUBITAK 4004 Nature and Science Schools, the 113B032 enumerated and "You have right, children!" entitled project was implemented with the participation of 100 students composed of 7<sup>th</sup> graders that pursue their education at secondary schools located in the city center of Isparta. The project, which was arranged with an interdisciplinary approach base, was executed under the partnership of SDU lecturers, 7 secondary schools affiliated to Isparta National Education Directorate and DSI Isparta Regional Directorate. Academics as Project trainers, within the scope of the project, have formed the theoretical information presented in the seminars and teachers have shaped active learning methods and practices to be benefitted in transferring information. Pre-test and post-test results apparently displayed the contributions of the project. In this regard, the implemented “You have right, children!” project is in consonance with the objectives of the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

In this project, children's rights are intended to be taught to not only adults but also children regarded as future’s adults. However, the project is not purely about transferring information, it also has an aim at raising awareness among participants to realize the rights of children related to the boundaries of the project, to stimulate research and learning feelings through curiosity, and to internalize these rights. For

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this reason, out of several rights in the Convention, eight rights that are regarded as extremely important for children to know about are selected. These rights are namely the rights such as the right not to be discriminated, respect for the child's views, the right to education, the right to health, the right to play, the right to protection from neglect and violence, the right to form associations and the rights of children with disabilities.

The project also aims to emphasize the strengthening of children's weakness by teaching children's rights, and the emphasis that concepts of peace, freedom and justice form the basis of children's rights. On the other hand, it is aimed in the project to introduce the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to draw attention on the implementation of the Convention and to teach the significance of child rights education.

In the project, first and foremost some fundamental concepts of law such as right, law and individual are conveyed. Later on, human rights and child rights were handled in general. Next, eight pre-determined children rights were emphasized. On the last day of the activity, children were given the responsibility of setting up a children's association. As for the educational implications and suggestions for further research, some eye catching and prolific suggestions arise. It is an undeniable fact that it is of great importance to enhance the awareness, background knowledge and intrinsic motivation. In this aspect, there are great responsibilities put on educators, parents and academics as well. Furthermore, a needs analysis regarding child rights can be conducted on teachers so as to make balance between children's needs and rights to be taught. To create a two folded effect, by using authentic problems encountered in daily life both student participation will may increase and the retention of the obtained rights will be more permanent. In sum, to create a halo effect, it is of vital significance to inform and educate in service teachers, pre service teachers, parents, youth and children finally on child rights.

**Keywords:** Child, convention, discrimination, education, expression, health, right, violence.

## Border Walls From Past To Today

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**Abstract:** The border walls made up of past and present technological possibilities are part of the instincts of the countries to protect their borders. This study investigates border walls in terms of materials and construction techniques used. The method of the study is to examine the reasons why and how the countries make border walls in terms of architecture with a literature review. In the past, the border walls were built for military purposes against threats of occupation and attack. They are usually built with locally available building materials and are in harmony with topography. In the present, border walls are used to separate two opposing ideological, political, military, economic and cultural blocks. They are usually built with prefabricated materials especially modular concrete blocks. As a result, although the world is rapidly globalizing with modernism, it is seen that the border walls are increasing rapidly. Although construction techniques and usage purposes have changed with developing technology, border walls continue to be at the basis of international relations.

**Keywords:** Border Walls, Border Security, Immigration

## **From The Utopia Of Information Society To The Dystopia Of Courage And Ignorance: Reading Social Media As Sites Of Agnotology**

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James Surowiecki claims in his book *Wisdom of the Crowd* that the common mind of the crowds reaches to more accurate results than the choices and solutions of the wisest individuals within those crowds and frames his approach concerning the crowd wisdom with crowds where the individuals are free. In other words, he depicts the places where individuals can act and decide on their own. Similar insights including the claim that the mass media can transform individuals from passive receptors to individuals who will form common mind, constitutes the colors of a range in the body of literature diversifying from information society to techno-democracy and from engagement culture to the utopia of wisdom of crowds. According to Surowiecki, wise crowds have four characteristics: 1) Diversity of ideas and information (cognitive diversity), 2) independence, 3) decentralization, and 4) syncretism. When it comes to these characteristics, today's new media platform, especially social media appearance areas, carries all the conditions for the existence of wise crowds at the theoretical level. From this premise, this study was prepared in order to make a critical analysis of social media in the context of the explicit knowledge society utopia where the infinity level of the potential of social media field is aimed to be multiplied, transmitted and coordinated. This study is devoted to question how close the claim of social media channels for providing indefinite opportunities to the individual in terms of their characteristics and know-how and information sharing are to being the provider of the information society; and the potential of the conversion of the relevant places to agnotology sites through the existence of courage and ignorance together in some societies. Yet, the discussions that social media (or the new media as a whole) might be the channels where the ignorance approaches to wisdom as it never did before and the borders, thus the concepts, have lost their value within the context of the status of the current society within the gripper of courage and ignorance, rather than being the potential places of rational common mind opposed to the contingent approaches in line with the wisdom of crowds.

The sampling of this study, which aims to contribute to the background of the discussion at theoretical level, will be limited to Twitter messages; and sharing through Twitter, one of the most common social media usage areas identified as purposeful sampling, will be assessed by the method of critical discourse analysis.

**Keyword:** Dystopia, social media, agnotology, information society.

## **The Relationship Between Euphemism and Communal Memory in Turkish Media**

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“Memory”, defined as the ability to consciously hold in mind the experienced and learned subjects and their historical context, is the power that determines our undisputed actions and discourses determining and dominating the remembering and forgetting processes, as long as it does not have an opponent/an opponent has not been produced that creates doubt in final acceptance. Thus, the relationship between media and memory is inevitable since it is the course taking over this decisiveness power. Today, it is agreed that linguistic practices such as “euphemism” dominating changes and conversions direct the remembering and forgetting (thus the memory) processes of the societies rather than the historical experience placing an “other” opposite to each “ego” as a component of culture and determining our communal taboos. According to Zira, Lacan: “Since the language is the place of desire - dominant mechanism of production and conversion of desire and all kinds of its stimulus - the movement area determined by Other for itself is the language”. The most important weapon of this movement area, the ultimate goal of which is to establish and make the desired in the memory permanent, is the noa words. Euphemism is the art of expression so as to associate or correlate sometimes the impolite, shameful and inconvenient objects or concepts with other words in a more appropriate way; or sometimes associate or correlate the legal with illegal to move it away from communal acceptance ground. The noa words, the use of which are categorized under euphemism, dysphemism and cacophemism headings, are highly functional for the construction and continuation of communal memory within the context of the impact power and tendency of the media.

**Keyword:** Euphemism, communal memory, Turkish media.



## **“Confrontation” and “Media” Relationality from PsychoPolitical Perspective: A Reading on the Effect of Media in the Process of Germany Confronting its History**

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In almost history of every society, there are traces of traumas based on differences and conflicts. Such traumas are sometimes separated by psycho-political choice, rhetoric and actions of traumatized societies, even though they may be almost entirely overlapping in identity and quality. Regarding traumas; described as “an event in the subject's life, defined by its intensity, by the subject's incapacity to respond adequately to it and by the upheaval and long-lasting effects that it brings about in the psychical organization or occurrences and events that transcends the tolerance or coping capacity of a subject” by Laplanche and Pontalis; societies have three types of coping tendencies and/or psycho-political choice potentials: 1. Forgetting/rejecting; 2. Keeping it alive to be used against victimization; 3. Confrontation and healing. Psychological, sociological, or communicative traumas, and methods of coping are directly related to historical experience, as the violence of the stimulus is directly related to the sensitivity capacity created by the past experience. Another determinant of the choice of methods of coping with trauma is the relationship of the defense mechanism with the “authority” that builds the identity. This is because the state of trauma that normally disrupts the defense mechanisms that are effective for the health of the individual or the community is linked to the motives used when defining the identity of the individual or society in question. For example, a community may choose to use a trauma experienced in historical context as a “chosen trauma” theorized by Vamik Volkan, to never forget and to redefine her identity over and over again through this. Yet another society, experiencing a confrontation practice in the context of facing up to the past, may liberate the current, produce peaceful solutions and re-establish it as desired, like the individual in psychoanalysis, who seeks her/his subjective truth, finds it eventually and ultimately allows re-questioning of her/his self again. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the psycho-political significance of the confrontation for a community or country, over the Germany example, and to do so in a manner that reveals the attitudes and contributions of the relevant country's media to the process, unlike similar prior thematic studies. Within the scope of the study, news contents or German media, primarily Der Spiegel, documenting the approach of the German press to the Holocaust at various time periods, will be subjected to critical discourse analysis; from the psycho-political perspective in the context “chosen trauma” and from the psychoanalytical perspective, in the context of theoretical concepts of “confrontation”.

**Keyword:** Confrontation, relationality, psychopolitical, Germany.

## New Visual Culture

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**Abstract:** In this study, different dimensions of visual culture studies are analyzed and it is asserted that new theories are needed in order to explain today's visuality.

Visual culture analyzes visual events. It mentions visual pleasure, information or meanings which are sought with technical instrument by the user or consumer. While doing analysis in visual culture studies, details such as formal elements of the image and how it is understood in cultural sense are examined.

The basis of visual culture is not picture. It is a modern inclination to the visualization of the entity. This visualization differs modern era seriously from ancient ages which perceive world as a book. In ancient ages pictures were not regarded as a representation but as an artificial structure which aims to imitate the object and serve almost as the copy of that object.

In visual culture studies, subjects studied are the way visual meaning is produced, why and how visual aesthetic values are formed, how power relations are reflected through visuals, political formations of the image and reproduction and pursuance of these formation. It is focused on a totally visual world. Cinema, television, art and design studies, all the popular objects become study fields with intertextual visual interpretation.

New visual culture is visualization of what is not visual. This is what is meant and implied by "new visual culture". It differs from art history examinations and methods. Current visual theories are not sufficient for visual cultural studies. It is certainly clear that new perspectives would be needed together with the emergence of virtual reality. It is asserted in this study. There is a starting point of postmodernism.

## An Example Of Cities Where Air Pollution Has Reached Serious Dimensions: Siirt

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**Abstract:** The air pollution, which started with the industrial revolution and increased in parallel with the increase in fossil fuel consumption, has become a big environmental problem that is now living on a global scale. Contaminant gases, whose concentrations in the atmosphere, especially carbon dioxide, are increasing, have caused climate change and environmental problems, which are the most important problems of the world. According to pollution sources and geographical locations, different regions of the world live this problem in different dimensions. The levels of air pollution are above the limits currently accepted in many countries and cities. Pollution is mainly caused by industrial premises, fuel consumption for heating in residences and motor vehicle exhausts. The recent increase in environmental awareness in our country continues to be a serious problem, despite the relatively declining air pollution in many cities with the use of natural gas. In Siirt city, air pollution has reached serious size especially in the winter months due to the recent rapid population experienced growth, distorted urbanization, relatively increased industrialization and the use of low quality fossil fuels is still very widespread. Studies conducted around the world reveal a serious relationship between air pollution and cardiovascular disease and deaths due to respiratory diseases. In this context, it is understood that when the air pollution parameters are analyzed in Siirt city, it is well above the normal values. Therefore, it is clearly seen that air pollution in the city affects public health negatively. The main aim of the study is to examine the air pollution situation in Siirt city, to solve the problems of air pollution and to develop solutions to these problems and to investigate what should be done to prevent air pollution. At the same time, it is also aimed to provide a contribution to the work that will be done afterwards.

**Keywords:** Air, Pollution, Siirt, Environment

## **A Conceptual Study on Voluntary Simplicity Perception and Collaborative Consumption in Changing Consumption Culture**

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### **Abstract**

Today, consumption perception has become a factor in determining the status of people in society by becoming a philosophy of life rather than meeting basic needs. The ever-increasing need for consumption and the hedonic attitudes in the foreground constitute the backdrop of a society where consumers are drowned in consumption and are disappeared with a sense of dissatisfaction, as opposed to better living conditions or social refinement. Consumers who realize that they are attracted to nothing at this point have begun to seek different solutions.

Consumers have begun to seek change in their lifestyles with a sophisticated, future-oriented and highly environmentally conscious understanding that has developed in terms of social and social responsibility, rather than the unconscious consumption perception.

The concept of voluntary simplicity, which emerges as an over-consuming response, is defined as a level of choice aiming at satisfaction and control in daily consumption activities, advocating a less materialistic life. In addition to this concept, collaborative consumption, which was first introduced by Ray Algar and is under the sharing economy, is a promise of consumers to make second-hand sales and purchase in activities such as renting goods, services, it is mentioned as a market structure. In this study, the voluntary simplicity of consumption and the dissemination of collaborative consumption cultures and their effects on each other were investigated and tried to understand the outputs that they revealed in individual and societal sense. As a result, it has been determined that concepts in both concepts are aimed at increasing the level of social prosperity, evaluating all idle production, holding the objectives of protecting social responsibility and environment.

**Keywords:** Perception of Consumption, Perception of Simplicity of Volunteerism, Cooperative Consumption, Hedonic Consumption

## The Example of Shahmaran in the Transition from Oral Tradition to Applied Folklore

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**Abstract:** One of the first products of cultural unity in a society is undoubtedly the folktales. These products, which are transferred from one generation to another through oral tradition, regardless of whether they are specific to a region or known across a wider area, can bear historical, doxastic and social life knowledge of the society, from where they originate as cultural codes. Today, due to the factors such as the diminishing number of the members of the generation which has been carrying on the oral tradition, as well as globalization, and indifference of the youths, the conveyance of the narratives existing within the Turkish oral tradition has become difficult, eventually causing the younger generations to grow away from the folktales and the characters belonging to their culture. With the difficulty in cultural transmission; updating, spreading, preserving and maintaining the spirit of the cultural knowledge by transforming the traditional narratives into different artistic products emerges as another method. ‘Shahmaran’ is a folktale, which is believed to be a true story and has been put into words in different versions across Anatolia. Having continued to exist through the oral tradition until the modern times, Shahmaran has not solely remained a product of the oral tradition but also taken other artistic forms and been interpreted in a variety of branches including literature, cinema, product design, and painting; eventually becoming an instrument of artistic expression in addition to being a folktale. This study aims to provide examples of the Shahmaran narrative, which can be traced across Anatolia with different variations; shed light on how this product of the oral culture has served as a source for the various genres of literature and branches of art; and point out, by taking the Shahmaran narrative as an example, to the importance of the applied folklore, as well as the update and preservation of the tradition in the ever-globalizing world.

**Keywords:** Updating the Tradition, Applied Folklore, Shahmaran, Art, Cultural Memory

## **An Overview of Child Poverty in Turkey**

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### **Abstract**

The problem of poverty that has been going on for centuries is still important today. Poverty is a major problem for all individuals in society, but most affected by it are children, young people, women, elderly people, disabled people, immigrants and ex-convicts, which constitute disadvantaged groups. Depending on their age and dependence, poverty has a profound effect on children. The problem of poverty experienced in childhood affects the psychological development of children as well as their physical development. Another important problem experienced by children who are deprived of income, education, health, housing, and Access to information is child labour caused by poverty. The family's inability to afford paying school expenses in the face of economic troubles and/or the need for the contribution to be made by the child to the household through working, cause children to be employed. As well as this is a problem predominantly occurring in developing countries, the fields where children are employed are often jobs in the informal sector and unpaid family labour. The fact that children have to work at the age to be educated is a significant matter both for the child itself, their future life and the society. This situation reinforces the negativities experienced by children and transforms the solution into the difficult process. As it is in the solution of many problems, the first step to solve this problem which is at the top of the problem areas for the society is to know the size of the problem. The size of the problem should be known so that it can be possible to designate the scope of the policies to be developed for the solution. In this framework, statistical dimensions of child poverty and child labour in Turkey have been tried to be revealed.

**Keywords:** Poverty, Child, Child Poverty, Child Labour

## **The reliability and validity study of Behaviour and Instructional Management Scale in Turkish context**

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**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to conduct the reliability and validity study of Behaviour and Instructional Management Scale in Turkish context. The studies show that classroom management affect level of student engagement, the frequency of undesirable behaviours and quality of student learning (Wang, Haertel and Walberg, 1994). Besides the classroom management, the belief related to classroom management is crucial for classroom (Martin and Sass, 2010). Since it is stated that there is a possible relationship between the belief related to classroom management styles of teachers and their behaviour tendencies (Smart, 2009). Martin and Sass (2010) point out that the scales which have been developed focus on teacher efficacy or classroom discipline. In addition to these, the psychometric studies of scales which are dealt with classroom management in a broad sense weren't done and their items have high interfactor relationships with each others. Thus, they state that these scales haven't appropriate structure for explanatory factor analyses and discriminate validity. These situations show the need of new classroom management scale. The researchers developed Behaviour and Instructional Management Scale (BIM) which has two dimensions, behaviour management and instructional management. Each dimension has twelve items and the scale consists of twenty four items. It is revealed that explanatory and confirmatory factor analyses and cronbach alfa value of this scale is adequate. Furthermore, the comparison between BIM and Ohio State Teacher Efficacy scale shows that evidence validity and psychometric properties of BIM is appropriate. The points which were calculated after it is conducted represent three group beliefs on classroom management respectively as interventionist, interactionist and noninterventionist.

Three groups having two experts, was constituted to provide language validity of BIM. Five experts out of six were graduated from English language teaching undergraduate program and one of them was graduated from English linguistic undergraduate program. Moreover, five experts have at least master's degree in educational administration and supervision program. One expert has master's degree in English language teaching program. All experts have different teaching experience. Firstly, one expert from every group translated the items from English to Turkish independent of each other. Secondly, the other expert from every groups translated these items from Turkish to English independent of each other again. Thirdly, the researchers and one expert apart from translation groups who has efficacy in both languages and teaching experience and is working as associate in a university evaluated the translated items and chose the best ones. Fourthly, the chosen items and original scale were conducted to English language teachers and the correlation between them was analyzed. Finally, the last version of the items was conducted to

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teachers and teacher candidates who had pedagogical formation certificate from a state university in 2017. Cronbach alfa value was calculated for reliability and explanatory factor analysis was done for validity study.

**Keywords:** behaviour management, instructional management, belief, reliability and validity.



## Level Of Teachers 'Class Management Skills: A Meta Analysis Study\*

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### Abstract

The purpose of the study is to figure out the influence quantity of teachers' views related to classroom management skills. Branch and gender are independent variables in this study. Synthesis of the research results on teachers' classroom management skills will provide to determine total effect of all of the studies. In order to determine the level of teachers' classroom management skills performance, meta- analysis method was used. Meta-analysis is known one of the literature scanning methods. It is an implementation of some statistical calculations at synthesising and analysing of more than one studies. It can be classified as a type of analysis of the analyses. The group of this study consists of the articles published in Turkey between 2000 and 2016 years, and maintaining required statistical data, put forward teachers' classroom management skills. The classifying techniques are used in order to interpret the importance of influence quantity of the studies. Random effects model is a model which predicts the mean of influence quantities. The hypothesis of the study is that the effective factors will probably vary across the studies. If the existence of these differences is important, Random effects model can be accepted in this study. As a result, it was found that the gender variable has little influence on teachers' views on classroom management skills.

**Keywords:** CMA, meta- analysis, classroom management, classroom management skills.

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## Conceptual Analysis of Educational Sustainability\*

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**Abstract :** Sustainability education defines functional education that will ensure that the education given to the schools is not only adequate for the present generation of children, but also has the capacity to meet future needs, needs and expectations. It is an educational paradigm that focuses on lifelong learning factors by providing a holistic perspective (economic, sociological or ecological perspective) by creating interdisciplinary learning-teaching situations.

Sustainability education aims to have the features that the education in the schools can be used in the real situations with transformational learning and the basic skills (critical thinking, creative thinking, communication skills, research-questioning, problem solving, using information technology, entrepreneurship). In this research, it is aimed to carry out a conceptual study on the purpose, content and process of sustainable education and its outputs. In this conceptual analysis process, the factors that will ensure the sustainability education in the schools are discussed.

Sustainability education is described by the dimensions, change-transformation, ethical values, environmental safety / sensitivity, and changing of educational culture. Change-transformation dimension focuses on an educational and instructional process that follows sociological, economic and ecological development in terms of change and transformation. Ethical values are related to justice, equality, moral development, etc. The environmental safety / sensitivity dimension focuses on the education provided to ensure ecological equilibrium as well as the safety of the school. In the aspect of educational culture change, it is related to lifelong learning, being a learning organization, being a collaborator.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Educational Sustainability, Educational culture.

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## Gestational Diabetes And Vitamin D: Systematic Review

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**Abstract:** Vitamin D has a great influence on the pathogenesis of diabetes. Nowadays, the presence of vitamin D receptor and vitamin D activating enzymes related to bone and mineral metabolism has been discovered, and the non-classical effects of Vitamin D have begun to be addressed. In the literature, deficiency vitamin D has been reported to have effects on glucose homeostasis, placental functions and inflammatory process during pregnancy. These non-classical effects of vitamin D are important for human health and have increased the concern that vitamin deficiency is widespread throughout the world. It is stated that Vitamin D increases insulin secretion by affecting pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells and thus inhibits insulin resistance. Meta-analysis of seven observational studies revealed that serum 25 (OH) D levels were lower in pregnancies diagnosed with gestational diabetes, and vitamin D deficiency was found to increase the incidence of gestational diabetes.

**Aim:** This study was conducted in the last 17 years about "Gestational Diabetes and Vitamin D" in order to examine the published studies and systematically examine the data obtained from the studies.

**Material-Methods:** Literature review of the subject; Pubmed database, between October 1 and October 31, 2017 using Ege University Library databases. All the articles of the years 2000-2017 have been systematized and analyzed in terms of their working methods and findings.

**Results:** Gestational Diabetes and vitamin D have been reached. The maximum number of articles (five) belongs to 2015. Age of the participating geologists varies between 18-34. Maternal D vitamini measurements were also determined to be made in the second trimester, albeit with differences.

**Conclusion:** In 16 out of the 11 reviews, there was an association between maternal vitamin D level and GDM. It is proposed to increase the work done on the subject.

**Keywords:** gestational diabetes, pregnancy, vitamin D

## Vitamin C And E Supplementation For Pre-eclampsia: Systematic Review

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**Abstract:** Pre-eclampsia is a multi-system disorder in which hypertension and proteinuria develop in the second half of pregnancy. It affects 5-8% of first pregnancies although the incidence may be higher in low resource settings. With other hypertensive disorders, pre-eclampsia is a leading cause of maternal, fetal, and neonatal morbidity and mortality world wide, especially in developing countries where diagnosis and obstetric management are deficient.

Pre-eclampsia is a multi-organ disease and can affect the kidney, liver, brain and the blood clotting system. The severe complications associated with pre-eclampsia are rare, although more frequent in developing parts of the World, possibly because of insufficient antenatal care, ethnic variations and the fact that in some areas preventive medication, such as antihypertensive medicine and magnesium sulphate is scarce. Although a small randomised controlled trial showed a lower occurrence of pre-eclampsia in high-risk women who were supplemented with high doses of the antioxidative vitamins C and E,<sup>10</sup> recently, two large randomised studies combining high doses of vitamin C and E showed no difference in the incidence of pre-eclampsia in the treated women compared to the controls.

**Aim:** This study was conducted in the last 10 years about "Preeclapsi and Vitamin C and E" in order to examine the published studies and systematically examine the data obtained from the studies.

**Material-Methods:** Literature review of the subject; Pubmed database, between December 1 and December 31, 2017 using Ege University Library databases. All the articles of the years 2008-2018 have been systematized and analyzed in terms of their working methods and findings.

**Results:** Preeclapsi and vitamin E and D have been reached. The maximum number of articles (seven) belongs to 2010. As a result of these investigations, it has been shown that vitamin C and E supplementation did not have preeclampsia effect but increased perinatal mortality risk.

**Keywords:** preeclapsi, vitamin D, pregnancy

## The Importance of Motion Notation in Transferring Traditional Dances to the Stage

Lect. Sibel Adıgüzel, Gaziantep University, sbladiguzel@gmail.com

**Abstract:** This article deals with the stages of reconstructing the traditional practice areas and functions of the dance, which is as old as human history, on the artistic and choreographic plane by resizing it through motion notation in the scene transfer process. Movement notation is the transfer of movements made by the human body in a system direction. In other words, it is the note of the body language. The development of the dance together with the history of mankind and the move to the stage in this process has caused the movements of dance either to be varied or forgotten. If the motion notation writing system is in this respect; the dance is systematically transferred to the stage and plays a key role in carrying the cultural heritage of the future. In transferring the traditional dance culture to the stage, teaching and learning have basic factors such as perception and readiness. In addition, the rhythm of the music and rhythm that make up the dance of the rhythm of harmony makes the use of motion notation mandatory.

**Keywords:** Stage, Dance, choreology, Tradition Transfer, Notation.

## **An Analysis of the Elements of Women's Clothing from a Semiological Perspective: "Anatolian Example"**

Lect. Fatma KILINÇ, Gaziantep University, [fkilinc@gantep.edu.tr](mailto:fkilinc@gantep.edu.tr)

**Abstract:** Within the cultural sphere, the traditional clothing envelope contains elements of Semiotic expression far beyond the sense of covering and need, and constitutes a cultural memory of a society. No cultural element emerges spontaneously in the void for no reason. To be able to have a common value in society, it has to be tried and tolerated in a publicly acceptable, common logic area. Especially in the field of traditional clothing, cultural memory accumulates itself in all areas of clothing such as color, shape, and formal use. From this point of view, clothing embellishment and embellishment take on an appearance combined with the artistic interpretation of the common values of the emerging society. While traditional clothing styles existing in Turkish culture constitute an example of this situation, especially women's head decoration styles carry cosmological and ritual characteristics. When it is approached from this angle, it is seen that women's headings and ornamentation are a part of the Turkish thought system and it is seen that beliefs around cosmic elements such as cultural, moon, star and sun move and are a part of the dress.

Especially in my clothing, the brilliant bodies that come right in the middle of the forehead are made of gold or silver ornamental items, and these metals and stones are also considered as the energy centers of the body.

In this article, the existence of traditional clothing as a reflection of the belief in the origin, the protection from evil, the system of thought and belief and the expression of the cultural memory of the individuals forming the society has been discussed in addition to the purposes of covering. Women's clothing, which is shaped within the framework of cosmic beliefs, is discussed in this article with examples.

**Keywords:** Women, Tradition, Clothing, Cosmic Faith, Cultural Memory.

## **Determination Of Meb Exam Anxiety Scale according To Gender And School Type By Using Ordered Logistic Regression Analysis Method**

Assist. Prof. Hatice Gonca Usta  
Lect. Mehmet Biçer

**Abstract:** The purpose of high school education in one of the formal education institutions is to prepare individuals to society as well as preparing to higher education system . However , in Turkey due to higher number of young population and inversely shortages on higher education placements in related subjects , in which lead candidates to sit two tier examinations as a result of that they can get a placement at higher education institutions . At the end of 12 year education these examinations enable candidates to choose future job opportunities which result in anxiety over the candidates. Anxiety level is highly related variable for students success at school and in exams. Schools' counselling services has been applying scales especially to measure students' anxiety and to take necessary precautions . The data received from anxiety scale enable to see anxieties in correlation with due to gender , socioeconomic level , parent's education level , school type e.g.differentials. These differentials between individuals can be caused by personal characteristics or scale's structure .This kind of differentials on scale's structure will cause validity problems . Therefore , this study aimed to investigate whether the substance listed in the anxiety scale in line with the Education Ministry schools applied to sex and type of school showing the differential item functioning according to the variables . Determining the substances showing the differential item functioning in line with the results of the study to obtain more reliable and valid scale , be it from the date obtained from the scale next to a more reliable and therefore aims to provide opportunities to make more reliable interpretations .

## **Exhibition Participants**

Dilek Evirgen

Name: Tale

Year: 2017

Technics: Photography

Measure: 50\*70 cm





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Pelin SARICIOĞLU

Name: Reflection In The Art Of Architectural Photography

Date: 2017

Technique: Photograph

Dimensions: 3072 X 2048 Pixel Size (Approximately A3 Paper Size)



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